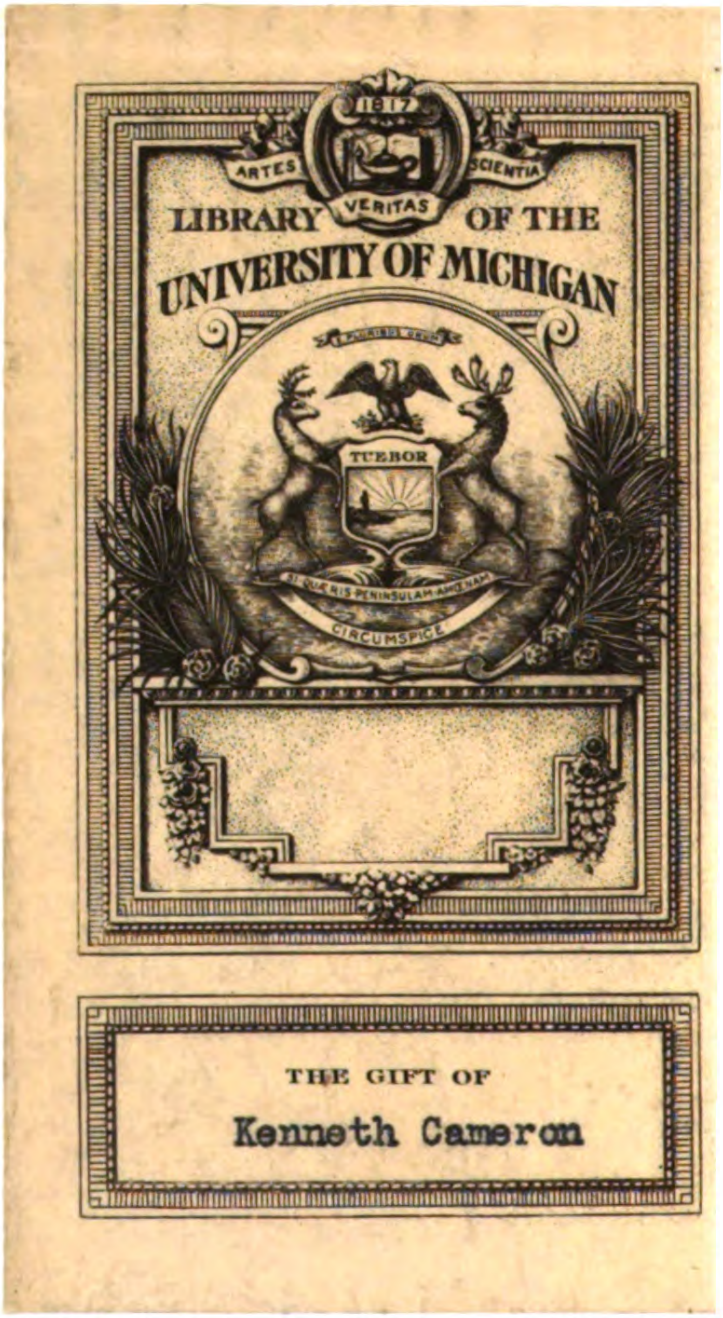
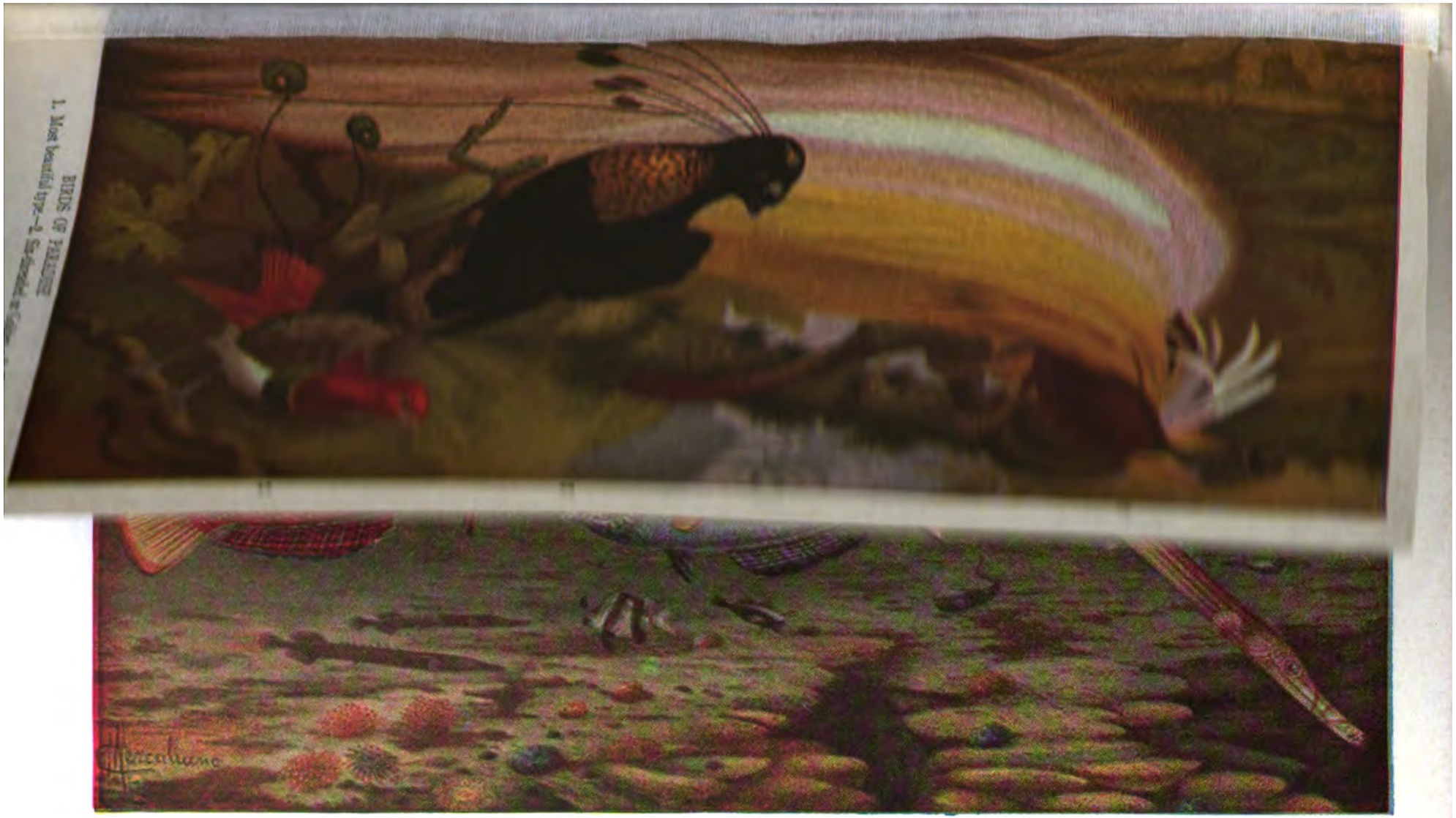



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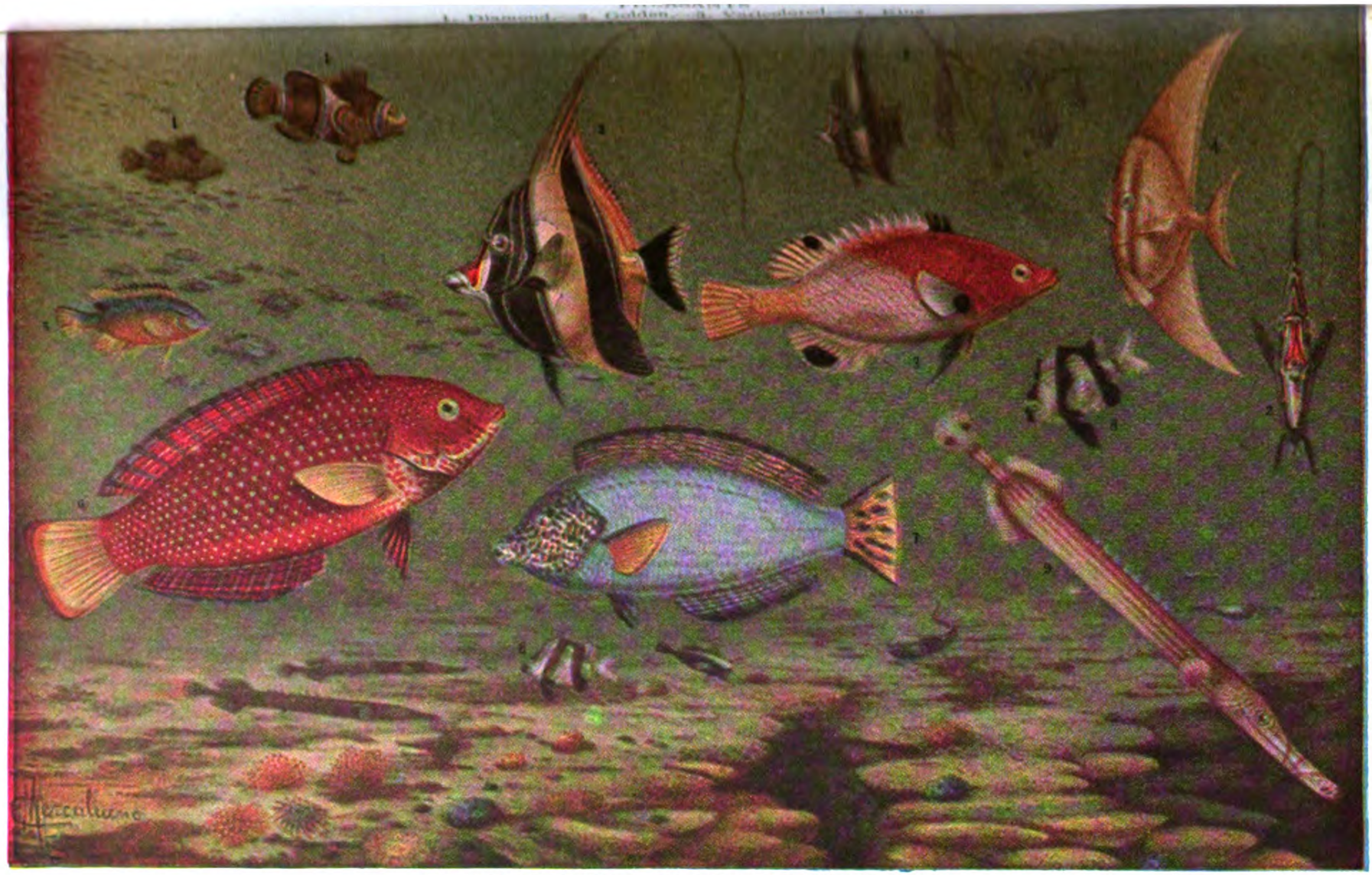
GORGEOUS FISHES OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS

1. Amphiprion percula.—**2.** Zanclus cornutus, front and side views.—Cossyphus axillaris.—**4.** Platax Ehrenbergii.—**5.** Glyphidodon unicellulatus.—**6.** Anampses Cuvieri.—7. Anampses Godefroy. —8. Dascyllus aruanus.—**9.** Aulostoma chinense.



PHEASANTS

1. Diamond.—2. Golden.—3. Varicolored.—4. King.



GORGEOUS FISHES OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS

1. Amphiprion percula.—**2.** Zanclus cornutus, front and side views.—Cossyphus axillaris.—**4.** Platax Ehrenbergii.—**5.** Glyphidodon unicellulatus.—**6.** Anampses Cuvieri.—**7.** Anampses Godefroy. —**8.** Dascyllus aruanus.—**9.** Aulostoma chinense.



1. Purple-cap Lary.—2. Tri-colored Crested Cockatoo.—3. Green-winged Macaw.—4. A
Love-bird.—8. Common Gray Parrot.—9. Tabuan or Australian Parrot.—10. Warbling Gras

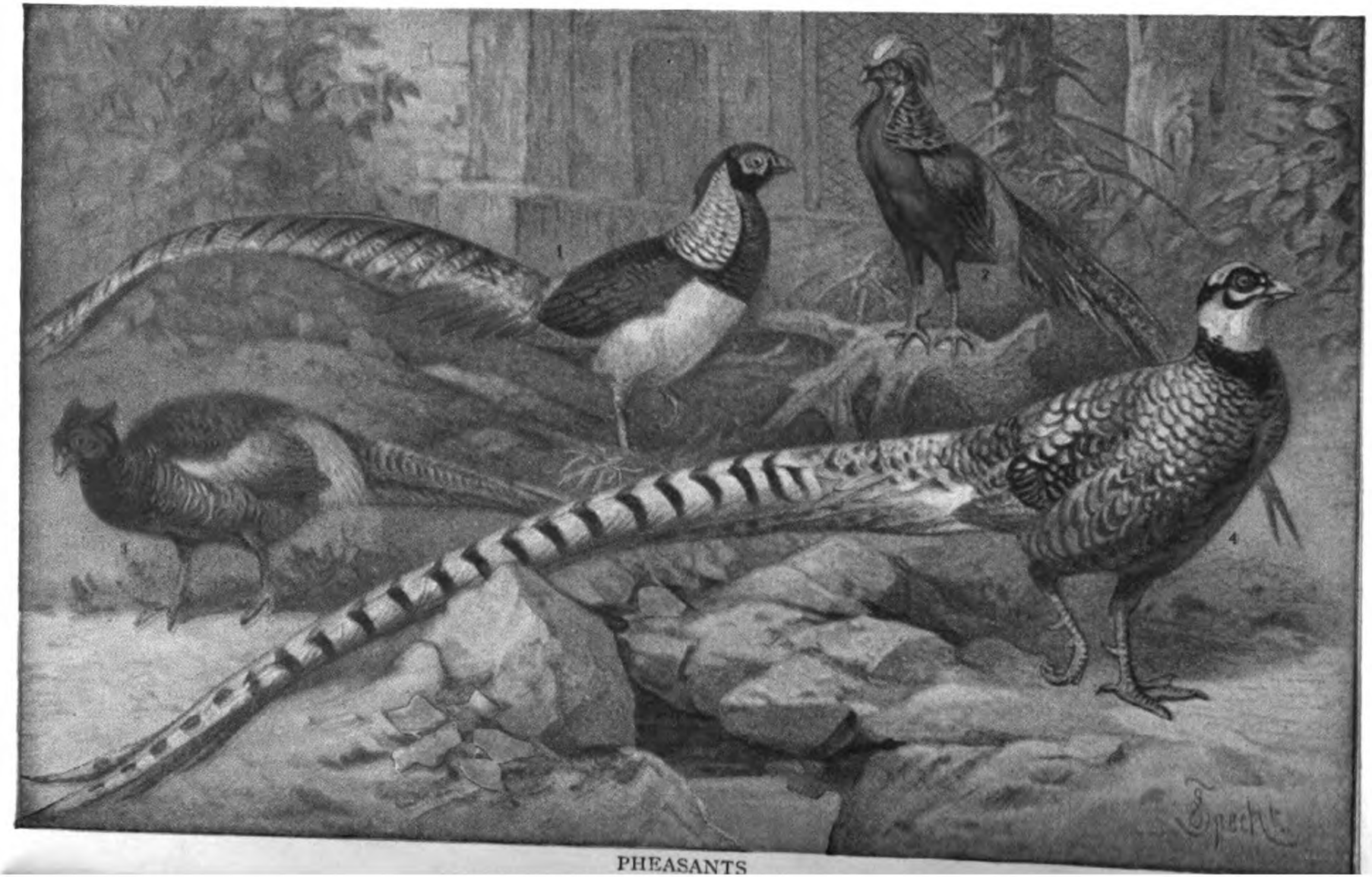


ged Parrakeet.—5. Kakapo or Owl Parrot.—6. Blue-crowned Parrot.—7. Rose-colored
et.

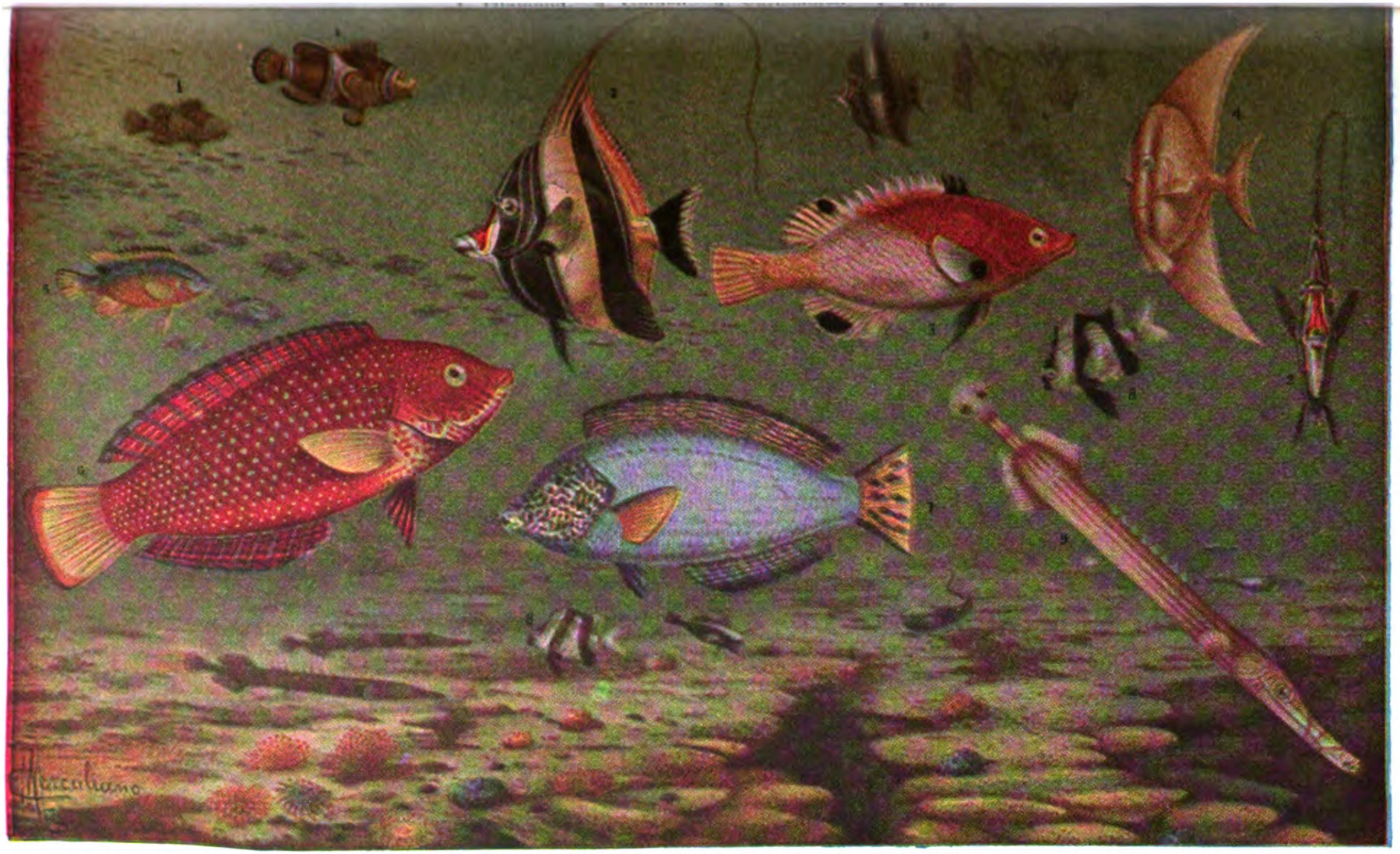


BIRDS OF PARADISE

1. Most beautiful type.—2. Six-threaded or Golden.—3. King.



PHEASANTS



GORGEOUS FISHES OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS

1. Amphiprion percula.—2. Zanclus cornutus, front and side views.—Cossyphus axillaris.—4. Platax Ehrenbergii.—5. Glyphidodon unicellulatus.—6. Anampses Cuvieri.—7. Anampses Godefroy. —8. Dascyllus aruanus.—9. Aulostoma chinense.



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keet.



CHERRIES

1. Large Gobet.—2. Hedelfinger Giant.—3. Spanish Sour.—4. Royal Amarelle.—5. Coburg Mayheart.—6. Buttner's Late Red, hard.—7. Winkler's White Heart.—8. Ostheimer Common.—9. Red May.—10. Kruger's Heart.—11. Lucien.—12. Sweet Early Common.—13. Duchess of Angouleme.—14. Queen Hortense.—15. Late Amarelle.—16. Red Muscatel.—17. Large Long Dark Red.—18. Large Princess.—19. Donissen's Golden, hard.—20. Large Black, hard.



ORCHIDS

1. Aganisia tricolor.—2. Coryanthes macrantha.—3. Miltonia Blunti.—4. Nanodes Medusae.—5. Dendrobium Brymerianum.—6. Brassia caudata var. hieroglyphica.—7. Cattleya Trianae var. purpurata.—8. Masdevallia spectrum.—9. Laelia elegans var. Houtteana.—10. Coelogyne pandurata.—11. Taphinia Randi.



PLUMAGE

b. Horned Bell.—2 a, b. Red Starred Blue-Throated Warbler.—3 a, b. Dominican Widow.
a, b. Teal.—5 a, b. Running Game Cock.—6. Golden Snipe Hen.—7 a. Prairie Hen.—
b. Crested Auk.—9 a, b. Crested Grebe.—10 a. Temminck Tragopan (Asiatic game bird),
1 inflated throat-sac and erect horns. (a, female; b, male.)

THE NEW
UNIVERSITIES DICTIONARY
ILLUSTRATED

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GEORGE J. HAGAR

Editor of Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History; one of the revisers of the Columbian, Johnson's, People's, Americana, New International, New Standard, Standard American, and Everybody's Encyclopedias, and the compiler of the chronology of the world in the new Standard Dictionary.

Assisted by a staff of expert lexicographers

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HOW OUR LANGUAGE GREW

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STANDARD ENGLISH

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THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

By Prof. John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., Department of Latin, University of Pennsylvania.

A GUIDE TO CORRECT USE OF TO-DAY'S ENGLISH

THE New Universities Dictionary is designed to meet the demand among the masses of the people for a dictionary that shall be complete in its vocabulary, accurate in its definitions, and contain the latest and newest words whose general usage warrants their incorporation into a dictionary designed primarily for the people.

The orthography and pronunciations in this work are in accordance with the leading authorities in America and England and have been prepared with painstaking care.

The words in the vocabulary have been so arranged in alphabetical order that reference to any one of them is a matter of the greatest ease and convenience. The type has been chosen with much care and deliberation, and its size is the largest and clearest permissible in a single volume of the scope of the New Universities Dictionary.

The pronunciation of each word is plainly and accurately indicated by phonetic spelling and the proper diacritical marks.

The definitions, while necessarily in concise form, have been prepared by experts in lexicography so as to include the most recent distinctions and shades of meaning.

The entire work is printed from new type, on good, strong paper, handsomely and durably bound, and with ordinary care will last many years.

It is believed that the New Universities Dictionary embraces all the words that will ever be needed by the ordinary reader, student or investigator. At the same time the scientific student or scholar will find words in this Dictionary that are not to be found in any other dictionary in the English language.

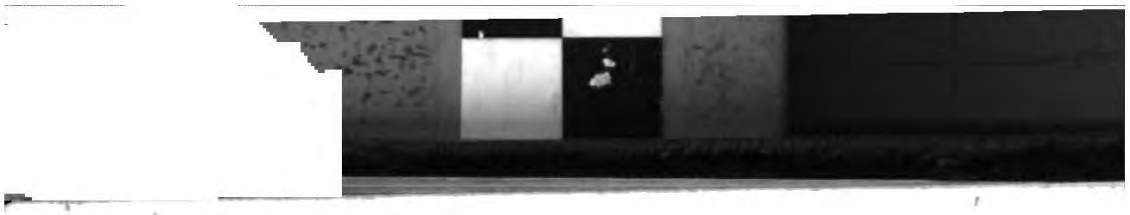
The recent and numerous discoveries in science, the European War, the vast strides being made in sociology, political economy

and metaphysics, as well as the marvelous advance in every direction by the peoples of the world today, and the consequent coinage of new words in every sphere of knowledge, render a work of this kind absolutely necessary.

The editors of the New Universities Dictionary, after careful deliberation, have concluded to leave out many current words of coarseness and vulgarity, believing their present vogue to be merely ephemeral. Those words of slang, however, that have become, by long usage, a part of our literature and speech, have been included.

The twenty-two Supplementary Dictionaries that are encompassed in the New Universities Dictionary have been prepared with the utmost care from the leading authorities on the various subjects by experts in their respective fields. The information contained in these supplementary divisions will be found of unusual practical value and in many instances not to be obtained elsewhere. The division entitled "Facts Worth Knowing" will be found a miniature encyclopedia in the scope of variety, value and completeness of its contents.

All in all, the New Universities Dictionary is the latest, and best work of its kind that has ever been published in the English language and is so conceded by the authorities in lexicography to whom it has been submitted.



ILLUSTRATIONS

COLOR PLATES

Birds of Paradise. Cherries.

Pheasants. Orchids.

Parrots. Plumage.

Gorgeous Fishes of the Southern Seas.

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Words of Like and Opposite Meaning, Dictionary of 1112
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A (ā or å), usually the first letter in the alphabets of the world.

a (ā or å), *indef. art.* (contraction of *an*), one; any; used before words beginning with a consonant or the sound of *h*.

aback (å-bak′), *adv.* backward; pressed back against the mast: said of sails; by surprise.

abacus (ab′å-kus), *n.* a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon rods or wires: used for arithmetical computation; the slab crowning a column or pillar.

abaft (å-båft′), *adv. & prep.* at, toward, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

abaiser (å-bā′sēr), *n.* bone black.

abalone (ab-ä-lō′ne), *n.* an ear-shaped gastropod.

abandon (å-ban′dun), *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self.

abandoned (å-ban′dund), *adj.* given up entirely; shamelessly profligate.

abandonment (å-ban′dun-ment), *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned.

a-bas (å-bä′), [French] down with.

abase (å-bās′), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally; dishonor.

abasement (å-bās′ment), *n.* the act of abasing or humiliating.

abash (å-bash′), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

abasia (å-bā′si-ä), *n.* incapacity to walk because of muscular defects.

abatable (å-bā′tå-bl), *adj.* that may be abated.

abate (å-bāt′), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress; *v.i.* to decrease; moderate; subside.

abatement (å-bāt′ment), *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

abatis, abattis (English ab′å-tis; French å-bå-tē′), *n.* a barricade composed of felled trees with the branches pointing outward.

abattoir (å-båt-twär′), *n.* a public slaughter-house.

abb (ab), *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

abbacy (ab′å-si), *n.* the office and jurisdiction of an abbot.

abbe (å-bā′), *n.* an ecclesiastic devoted to literature.

abbess (ab′es), *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

abbey (ab′i), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (-iz)], an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

abbot (ab′ut), *n.* the superior or head of an abbey.

abbreviate (ab-brē′vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

abbreviation (ab-brē′vi-ā′shun), *n.* the act of shortening or abbreviating; the state of being abbreviated; the word, phrase, or title so contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

abbreviator (ab-brē′vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.

abbreviature (ab-brē′vi-ā-tūr), *n.* the sign, letter, or character used for contraction; a compendium or abridgment.

abdicate (ab′di-kāt), *v.t.* renounce

give up, or withdraw from; to relinquish the crown in favor of a successor.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation.

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.

abdomen (ab'dō-men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument; draw aside by an abductor muscle.

abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.

abduction (ab-duk'shun), *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.

abductor (ab-duk'tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, abducts; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.

abeam (å-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-ån), or **abecedary,** *adj.* belonging to the alphabet: *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.

abed (å-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.

aberrant (ab-er'ånt), *adj.* departing from the usual path, type, or standard.

aberration (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement; the unequal refraction of rays of light from a lens so that they do not converge to a single point.

abet (å-bet'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually to a criminal nature; to incite, or instigate.

abetment (å-bet'ment), *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.

abetter or **abettor** (å-bet'ẽr), *n.* one who aids or abets in the commission of a crime; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.

abeyance (å-bā'åns), *n.* held or kept back; held over; a state of suspension.

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring], to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate; be strongly averse to; shrink or recoil from with horror, dread, or disgust.

abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* detestation; extreme hatred; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.

abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.

abhorrer (ab-hôr'rẽr), *n.* one who abhors or detests.

abide (å-bīd'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abode, *p.pr.* abiding], *v.t.* to await, endure, withstand, tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, stand firm.

abiding (å-bī'ding), *p.adj.* remaining; staying; steadfast, in faith or in purpose.

abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* a waiting-maid, so called from Abigail, "thine handmaid" (I Sam. xxv. 2-41).

ability (å-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise, receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

abiogenesis (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.

abiology (ab-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of non-living things; in contradistinction to biology or the study of living things.

abion (ab'i-on), *n.* non-living things in the aggregate, as contrasted with living.

abject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

abjection (ab-jek'shun), *n.* the act

of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shun), *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

ablation (ab-lā'shun), *n.* the act of removal or carrying away.

ablative (ab'lă-tiv), *n.* one of the cases of Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality.

ablaut (ăb'lout), *n.* the changing of a vowel in the root of a word, indicating modification of meaning or use, as *get, got.*

ablaze (ă-blāz'), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

able (ā'bl) *adj.* possessed of power, means or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

able-bodied (bod'id), *adj.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

ablegate (ab'lē-gāt), *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, &c., to newly-appointed cardinals.

abloom (ă-blōōm'), *adv.* & *adj.* in bloom.

abluent (ab'lū-ent), *adj.* cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

ablution (ab-lū'shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

ablutionary (ab-lū'shun-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cleansing.

abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse or deny to one's self.

abneural (ab-nu'ral), *a.* relating to the side of the body farthest from the neural or nervous axis; this being, in higher organisms, the abdominal surface.

abnormal (ab-nôr'măl), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departing from a type, standard, or rule, exceptional; out of the common.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormalities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

abnormally (-li), *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

abnormity (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl* abnormities (-tiz)], deformity; irregularity.

aboard (ă-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

abode (ă-bōd'), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

abolish (ă-bol'ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish'un-izm), *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, &c.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish'un-ist), *n.* one who is in favor of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

aboma (ă-bō'mă), *n.* the name of a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

abominable (ă-bom'i-nă-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

abominate (ă-bom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

abomination (ă-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-năl), *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* the

first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

abort (å-bôrt'), *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

aborted (å-bôr'ted), *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

abortion (å-bôr'shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

abortionist (å-bôr'shun-ist), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion, or who induces abortion.

abortive (å-bôr'tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

abound (å-bound'), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in* or *with*).

about (å-bout'), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending; *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

above (å-buv'), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

aboveboard (å-buv'bōrd), *adj.* & *adv.* in open sight; without trickery.

abradant (ab-rā'dånt), *adj.* having the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance employed for abrading or scouring.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

abrasion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

abreast (å-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.

abridge (å-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, epitomize.

abridgment (å-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

abroach (å-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

abroad (å-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who repeals by authority.

abrupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.

abrupted (ab-rupt'ed), *p.adj.* broken off with suddenness; torn off or asunder.

abruption (ab-rup'shun), *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.

absampere (abs'am'-par), *n.* the electromagnetic unit of current in the centimeter-gram-second system.

absohm (abs'om), *n.* the unit of electromagnetic resistance in the centimeter-gram-second system: a definite minute fraction of an ohm.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [*pl.* abscesses (-ez)], a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.

abscission (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

absent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted.

absent (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* the

state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.

absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* in an abstracted manner.

absinthe (English ab'sinth; French ăb-sangt'), *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, formerly largely drunk in France.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.

absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed; irrevocable; despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

absolution (ab-sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

absolutism (ab'sō-lū-tizm), *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.

absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.

absolutory (ab-sol'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* absolving; capable of absolving.

absolvatory (ab-sol'vă-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.

absorbability (ab-sôrb-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sôrb'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed.

absorbency (ab-sôrb'en-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.

absorbent (ab-sôrb'ent), *adj.* absorbing: *n.* the capacity for absorbing; anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.

absorption (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

absorption-bands (-bańz), *n.pl.* the dark bands in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

absorption-lines (-līns), *n.pl.* dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapors through which the light has passed.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of absorption.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.i.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

abstainer (ab-stān'ẽr), *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

abstention (ab-sten'shun), *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or practices abstention.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *adj.* characterized by abstention.

abstergent (ab-stẽr'jent), *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

abstersion (ab-stẽr-shun), *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

abstersive (ab-stẽr'siv), *adj.* cleansing; of the nature or quality of an abstergent: *n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink; *n.* an abstainer.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or

draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.

abstract (ab'-strakt), *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature; **abstract noun,** *n.* the name of a state or quality considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

abstracted (ab-strakt'ed), *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn or abstracted; concentration of mind or attention.

abstractional (ab-strak'shun-ål), *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

abstractionist (ab-strak'shun-ist), *n.* one who deals with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* in an abstract manner.

abstrahent (ab'strå-hent), *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

abstruse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

absurd (ab-sērd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

absurdity (ab-sērd'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities, (-tiz)] the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

abundance (å-bun'dåns), *n.* in great plenty; an over-flowing quantity; affluence.

abundant (å-bun'dånt), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

abuse (å-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language toward; vituperate.

abuse (å-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

abusive (å-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing or containing abuse.

abut (å-but'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting], to border upon; touch at one end; terminate: (Used with *on, upon, against.*)

abutment (å-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

abuzz (å-buz'), *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

abyss (å-bizm'), *n.* an abyss, a gulf.

abysmal (å-biz'mål), *adj.* pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.

abyss (å-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable; hell.

acacia (å-kā'-shi-å), *n.* a plant of the genus of same name.

academic (ak-å-dem'ik), or **academical** (-al), *n.* a college student or member of a university: *adj.* belonging or appertaining to a college or university.

academically (-li), *adv.* in an academical manner; after the fashion of an academy.

academicals (ak-å-dem'i-kåls), *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

academician (ak-å-dē-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences, and literature.

academy (å-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for instruction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

acanthus (å-kan'thus), *n.* a plant having sharp-toothed leaves; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling the foliage of the acanthus.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield to.

accelerando (äk-chel-e-ran'do). A

musical term indicating faster tempo.

accelerate (ak-sel'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.

acceleration (ak-sel-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated.

accelerative (ak-sel'ēr-å-tiv), *adj.* hastening; tending to increase velocity.

accelerator (ak-sel'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* that which quickens or accelerates; any method in photography by which a sensitized or chemical plate is exposed for a less time to the light.

acceleratory (ak-sel'ēr-å-tō-ri), *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

accelerograph (ak-sel'e-ro-graf), *n.* an apparatus to record the changing pressure in a powder chamber at successive stages of the combustion of an explosive: of practical value in determining the necessary strength of cannon at different parts of the bore to resist a given charge.

accelerometer (ak-sel-e-rom'e-ter), *n.* same as accelerograph; also used to designate an instrument for determining the force necessary to start a train and keep it in motion and the centrifugal force in rounding a curve.

accent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing of a word: a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-ål), *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak, pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or writing) with emphasis or distinction.

accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

acceptable (ak-sep'tå-bl), *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification.

acceptability (ak-sep'tå-bil'i-ti), or **acceptableness** (ak-sep'tå-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

acceptance (ak-sep'tåns), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

accepter or **acceptor** (ak-sep'tēr), *n.* one who accepts; the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

access (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence of fits or paroxysms in diseases.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being accessible.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement,

growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

accessional (ak-sesh'un-ål), *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

accessorial (ak-ses-ō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as accessorial guilt or agency.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri), [*pl.* accessories (-riz)], *adj.* aiding; contributing to some result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing the rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforeseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

accidental (ak-si-den'tål), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

accidentally (-li), *adv.* in an accidental manner.

acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

acclamation (ak-klå-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *viva voce;* a mode of papal election.

acclamatory (ak-klam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimate (ak-klī'māt), *v.t.* to accustom a person to a foreign climate.

acclimation (ak-klī-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

acclimatize (ak-klī'må-tīz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to accustom or become accustomed to a foreign climate; said of plants or animals.

acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (-tiz)], an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

accolated (ak'kō-lā-ted), *p.adj.* containing two or more profile heads, so arranged that one partially overlaps the next, as in the shilling of William III. and Mary.

accolent (ak'o-lent), *a.* and *n.* dwelling in the same vicinity; one who dwells not far away.

accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be comformable to.

accommodating (ak-kom'mō-dā-ting), *p.adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting one's self to the desires of others.

accommodation (ak-kom-mō-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

accommodation-bill (-bil), *n.* a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

accommodation-ladder (-lad'ẽr), *n.* a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

accommodative (ak-kom'mō-dā-tiv), *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

accompaniment (ak-kum'på-niment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry.

accompanist (ak-kum'på-nist), *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (ak-kum'på-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in

movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *p.adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of social qualifications.

accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

accord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

accordance (ak-kôrd'ăns), *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

accordant (ak-kôrd'ânt), *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

according (ak-kôrd'ing), *p.adj.* agreeing, harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeably (*to*).

accordion (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

accouchement (ăk-kōōsh'mong), *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in.

accoucheur (ăk-kōōsh-ĕr'), *n.* a medical man who attends confinement cases.

account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

account-current (-kur'ent), *n.* the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

accountability (ak-kount-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being liable or accountable.

accountable (ak-kount'ă-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

accountably (-bli), *adv.* in an accountable manner.

accountancy (ak-koun'tăn-si), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

accountant (ak-koun'tânt), *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts: *adj.* giving account; responsible.

accoutre (ak-kōō'tĕr), *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in military dress; furnish with accoutrements.

accoutrements (ak-kōō'tĕr-ments), *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments.

accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

accrete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* to adhere; be added: *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

accretive (ak-krē'tiv), *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

accroachment (ak-krōch'ment), *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

accrue (ak-krōō), *v.i.* to happen or to result naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

accruement (ak-krōō'ment), *n.* an addition or increment.

acculturał (a-kul'tū-ral), *a.* racial or communal improvement due to the adoption of foreign culture.

acculture (a-kul'tūr) *n.* culture acquired through the adoption of foreign habits or methods.

accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

accumulation (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

accumulative (ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to accumulate.

accumulative judgment (-juj'-ment), *n.* a second judgment which takes effect against a person after the first sentence has expired.

accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalizing pressure an electric storage battery.

accuracy (ak'kū-rå-si), *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

accursed (å-kēr'sed), **or accurst** (å-kērst'), *p.adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

accusable (ak-kūz'å-bl), *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

accusation (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

accusatival (ak-kū-zå-tī'vål), *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case.

accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb.

accusatory (ak-kū'zå-tō-ri), or **accusatorial** (ak-kū-zå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* accusing, or containing an accusation.

accusatorially (-li), *adv.* in an accusatorial manner.

accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

accuser (ak-kūz'ēr), *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offense against another.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; often practiced.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (-ez)], a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; an aviator destroying five enemy airplanes.

ace-point (-'point), the single mark of the ace-card and of the die marked with one spot.

acedia (å-sē'di-å), *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterised by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

acentric (å-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

Acephala (å-sef'å-lå), *n.pl.* a term applied to all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

acephalous (å-sef'å-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

acerbity (å-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (-tiz)], sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl chloride on aniline; used in medicine as an antipyretic.

acetate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

acetated (as'ē-tā-ted), *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

acetation. See acetification.

acetic acid (å-sē'tik & å-set'ik as'id), *n.* a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell. It is present in a dilute form in vinegar.

acetification (å-set-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; the preparation of vinegar.

acetify (å-set'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acetified, *p.pr.* acetifying] to turn into vinegar; make acetous.

acetimeter (as-ē-tim'ē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'ē-tin), *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

acetone (as'ē-tōn), *n.* a clear volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

acetose (as'ē-tōs), or **acetous** (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

acetylene (å-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium-carbide to the action of water.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

achievable (å-chē'vå-bl), *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

achieve (å-chēv), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

achievement (å-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield; also called a hatchment.

Achilles-tendon (å-kil'ēz-ten'dun), the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel.

aching (ā'king), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.

achromatic-lens (-lenz), a lens free from chromatic aberration.

achromatically (-al-li), *adv.* in an achromatic manner.

achromatize (ak-rō'må-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting color; to render achromatic.

achromatous (ak-rō'må-tus), *adj.* without color.

acid (as'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

acidic (å-sid'ik), *adj* containing a large proportion of the acid element; opposed to basic.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus), *adj.* producing or containing acids.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

acidification (å-sid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acidifying.

acidifier (å-sid'i-fī-ēr), *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.

acidify (å-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acidified, *p.pr.* acidifying], to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.

acidity (å-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.

acidulate (å-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to render slightly acid.

acidulent (å-sid'ū-lent), *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.

acidulous (å-sid'ū-lus), *adj.* slightly sour; subacid.

acierage (as'i-er-āj), *n.* the term given to the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.

aciform (as'i-fôrm), *adj.* needle-shaped.

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, &c.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging], to admit or own to be true; recognize, confess; admit the receipt of.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.

aclinic (å-klin'ik), *adj.* without inclination.

aclinic-line (-līn), *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.

acme (ak′mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.

acne (ak′nē), *n.* a pustular eruption of the body, chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.

acock (å-kok′), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.

acock-bill (-bil), *adv.* with the ends directed upwards, as of an anchor or yards of a ship.

acology (å-kol′ō-ji), *n.* the science of remedies.

acolyte (ak′ō-līt), or **acolyth** (ak′ō-līth & -lith), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.

acomia (a-ko′mi-a), *n.* absence of hair, usually due to skin disease.

aconite (ak′ō-nīt), *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.

aconitine (å-kon′i-tin & -tīn), *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.

acorn (ā′kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.

acotyledon (å-kot-i-lē′dun), *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).

acotyledonous (å-kot-i-led′un-us), *adj.* having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.

acoumeter (å-kou′- & å-kōō′me-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing, or sensibility to sound.

acoustic (å-kous′- & å-kōōs′tik), *adj.* belonging to the science of sound: *n.* a remedy for deafness.

acoustics (å-kous′- & å-kōōs′tiks), the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.

acoustometer (a-kos-tom′e-ter), *n.* an apparatus for testing the acoustic properties of an auditorium.

acquaint (ak-kwānt′), *v.t.* to familiarize or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.

acquaintance (ak-kwānt′ăns), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.

acquainted (ak-kwān′ted), *p.adj.* having personal knowledge; familiar, known (*of* or *with*).

acquiesce (ak-kwi-es′), *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent [followed usually by *in*].

acquiescence (ak-kwi-es′ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.

acquiescent (ak-kwi-es′ent), *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly; resting satisfied.

acquirable (ak-kwīr′å-bl), *adj.* capable of being acquired.

acquire (ak-kwīr′), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.

acquirement (ak-kwīr′ment), *n.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.

acquisition (ak-kwi-zish′un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.

acquisitive (ak-kwiz′i-tiv), *adj.* having a propensity to acquire; greedily disposed.

acquisitiveness (-nes), *n.* the propensity to acquire.

acquit (ak-kwit′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.

acquittal (ak-kwit′ăl), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."

acquittance (ak-kwit′ăns), *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability; a receipt barring a further demand.

acre (ā′kẽr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing, in Great Britain, the United States and the Colonies, 4,840 sq. yds.

acreage (ā′kẽr-āj), *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.

acred (ā′kẽrd), *adj.* possessing acres or landed property.

acre-foot (ā′kẽr-foot), *n.* a term used in practical irrigation, designating the amount of water necessary to cover one acre to the depth of one foot; equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, or a cubic foot per second for twelve hours.

acrid (ak′rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.

acridity (ak-rid′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acrid.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō′ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.

acrimony (ak′ri-mō-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.

acrobat (ak′rō-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.

acrobatism (ak′-ro-bat-izm), *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.

acrolith (ak′rō-lith), *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.

acrophobia (ak′rō-fō′bi-a), *n.* morbid fear of being on an elevation, as at the top of a building.

acropolis (å-krop′ō-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.

across (å-krôs′), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.

acrostic (å-kros′tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.

acting (akt′ing), *p.adj.* performing services, as those of an official.

actinic (ak-tin′ik), *adj.* having the property of actinism.

actinism (ak′tin-izm), *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.

actinium (ak-tin′i-um), *n.* a recently discovered radio-active element.

actinograph (ak-tin′ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.

actinoid (ak-tin′oid), *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a starfish.

actinology (ak-ti-nol′ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-tin-om′et-ẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.

actinotherapy (ak′ti-no-ther′a-pi), *n.* the department of medicine that deals with the therapeutic uses of the X-ray and radium; same as radio-therapy.

action (ak′shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

actionable (ak′shun-å-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

active (ak′tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of *action;* constantly active; the per-

formance and not the continuance of an action; lively, moving freely; acting quickly.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* activities (-tiz)], energy; the state of action.

actor (ak'tẽr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* a female actor.

actual (ak'tū-ål), *adj.* real; existing; present.

actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* actualities (-tiz)], the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence.

actualization (ak'tū-ål-i-zā'shun), *n.* making actual.

actualize (ak'tū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to make actual.

actually (ak'tū-ål-li), *adv.* as an existing fact.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (-riz)], a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.

actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

actuation (ak-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.

aculeate (å-kū'lē-āt), *adj.* equipped with a sting; having aculei or sharp prickles: *n.* certain insects furnished with stings, as the bee.

acumen (å-kū'men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.

acuminate (å-kū'min-āt), *adj.* ending in a sharp point.

acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by acupressure.

acupressure (ak'ū-presh'ẽr), *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.

acute (å-kūt), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch; shrill.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

adagio (a-dåj'i-o), a term in music, indicating a somewhat slower tempo.

Adam's ale (ad'åmz āl), *n.* water.

Adam's apple (ap-l), *n.* a lofty species of the banana; the prominence in front of the throat, especially conspicuous in males.

adamant (ad'å-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

adamantine (ad-å-man'tin), *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.

adapt (å-dapt'), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

adaptability (å-dap-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being adaptable.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

add (ad), *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.

addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (-då)], an appendix.

adder (ad'ẽr), *n.* the popular name for the viper.

addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

addition (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

additional (ad-dish'un-ål), *adj.* added; supplementary.

additionally (-li), *adv.* in addition to.

additive (ad'di-tiv), *adj* that may be, or is to be, added.

addle (ad'l), *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid, *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

addle-headed (adl-hed'ed), or **addle-pated** (ad-l-pā'ted), *adj.* stupid; weak-brained; muddled.

address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange, re-

dress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct, speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; the attention of a lover.

addressee (ad-dres-ē′), *n.* one who is addressed.

adduce (ad-dus′), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

adducent (ad-dū′sent), *adj.* bringing forward or together.

adducible (ad-dū′si-bl), *adj.* capable of being adduced.

adductive (ad-duk′tiv), *adj.* bringing forward.

adductor (ad-duk′tẽr), *n.* one who draws to.

adductor muscles (mus′lz), *n.pl.* muscles which draw certain parts to a common center.

adenoid (ad′e-noid), *n.* a swelling of the tissue in the roof of the nasopharynx.

adept (å-dept′), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

adequacy (ad′ē-kwå-si), *n.* sufficiency for a particular purpose.

adequate (ad′ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.

adhere (ad-hēr′), *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.

adherence (ad-hēr′ens), *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.

adherent (ad-hēr′ent), *adj.* adhering; sticking: *n.* one who adheres; a follower of a party or leader.

adhesion (ad-hē′zhun), *n.* the state or act of adhering.

adhesive (ad-hē′siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

adieu (å-dū′), *n.* [*pl.* adieus, adieux (å-dūz′)], a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell.

adipomatous (ad-i-pōm′ā-tus), *adj.* composed chiefly of adipose tissue, as a tumor.

adit (ad′it), *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.

adjacency (åd-jā′sen-si), *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.

adjacent (ad-ja′sent), *adj.* near; close to.

adjectival (ad-jek-tī-vål), *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.

adjective (ad′jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

adjoin (ad-join′), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

adjourn (ad-jẽrn′), *v.t.* to put off to another day.

adjournment (ad-jẽrn′ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

adjudge (ad-juj′), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

adjudged (ad-jujd′), *adj.* determined by judicial decree.

adjudgment (ad-juj′ment), *n.* the act of judging.

adjudicate (ad-jū-di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

adjudication (ad-jū′di-kā′shun), *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.

adjudicator (a-jū′di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who adjudicates.

adjunct (ad′jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

adjunctive (ad-jungk′tiv), *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.

adjunctly (ad-jungkt-li), *adv.* in connection with.

adjuration (ad-jū-rā′shun), *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.

adjure (ad-jūr′), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of penalty; to charge solemnly.

adjust (ad-just′), *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

adjuster (ad-jus′tẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.

adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.
adjutancy (ad'jū-tân-si), *n.* the office of an adjutant.
adjutant (ad'jū-tânt), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.
adjutant-general (-jen'ĕr-ål), [*pl.* adjutants-general], the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom all orders, &c., are received and issued by the general commanding.
admeasure (ad-mezh'ur), *v.t.* to measure dimensions; apportion.
admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment), *n.* a measurement by a rule.
administer (ad-min'is-tĕr), *v.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.
administerial (ad-min-is-tēr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to administration.
administrable (ad-min'is-trå-bl), *adj.* capable of being administered.
administration (ad-min-is-trā'-shun), *n.* the act of administering, as government, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.
administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to administration.
administrator (ad-min-is-trā'tĕr), *n.* one who administers affairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.
administratrix (-trā'triks), *n.* a female administrator.
admirable (ad'mi-rå-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.
admiral (ad'mi-rål), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.
Admiralty (ad'mi-rål-ti), *n.* [*pl.* Admiralties (-tiz)], the department of the English government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which British naval affairs are transacted; the office of an admiral.
admiration (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.
admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.
admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.
admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.
admit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* admitted, *p.pr.* admitting], to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.
admittance (ad-mit'åns), *n.* the power or permission to enter.
admix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* to mix with something else.
admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.
admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.
admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* friendly reproof or warning.
admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.
adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *adj.* growing upon something else.
adnate (ad'nāt), *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.
ado (å-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.
adobe (å-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico.
adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.
adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.
adon (a-don'), a combination of lenses to give an enlarged image of the object photographed in telephotography.
adopt (å-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.
adoption (å-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.
adoptive (å-dop'tiv), *adj.* constituted by adoption.
adorable (å-ɑōr'å-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship.
adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of worship.

adore (å-dōr), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; honor highly; love intensely; admire greatly; *v.i.* to offer worship.
adorn (å-dôrn), *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish.
adornment (å-dôrn'ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.
adown (å-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* downward; down.
adrift (å-drift'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.
adroit (å-droit'), *adj.* exhibiting skill; dextrous.
adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise; flattery.
adulator (ad'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* a flatterer.
adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* flattering.
adult (å-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength; *n.* a man or a woman.
adulterant (å-dul'tēr-ânt), *adj.* adulterating: *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.
adulterate (å-dul'tēr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.
adulteration (å-dul'tēr-ā'shun), *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.
adulterator (å-dul'tēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.
adulterer (å-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* a man who commits adultery.
adulteress (-es), *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
adulterous (å-dul'tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of adultery.
adultery (å-dul'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (-iz)], violation of the marriage-bed.
adumbrant (ad-um'brânt) *adj.* shadowing forth.
adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of
adumbration (ad-um-bra'shun), *n.* something that shadows forth.
adumbrative (ad-um'brâ-tiv), *adj.* faintly representing; typical.
aduncous (ad-ung'kus), *adj.* hooked, as a parrot's bill.
advance (ad-vâns') *v.i.* to go forward; *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand; *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in pl.); a loan; payment beforehand.
advancement (ad-vâns'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.
advantage (ad-vân'tāj), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce.
advantageous (ad-vân-tā'jus), *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.
advent (ad-vent), *n.* a coming or arrival.
Advent (ad'vent), *n.* the period including the four Sundays before Christmas.
adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us). *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.
adventual (ad-ven'tū-âl), *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.
adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.
adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretenses.
adventuress ('tūr-es), *n.* a female adventurer; (usually in a bad sense).
adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), or **adventurous** (ad-ven'tūr-us), *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.
adverb (ad'vĕrb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.
adverbial (ad-vĕr'bi-âl), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.
adverbially (-li), *adv.* with the force of an adverb.
adversary (ad'vĕr-sār-i), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (-iz)], an opponent.
adversative (ad-vĕr'sâ-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.
adverse (ad'vĕrs), *adj.* opposed to: contrary; unfortunate; inimical.
adversity (ad-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* a state

of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.

advert (ad-vĕrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.

advertence (ad-vĕr'tens), *n.* attention.

advertency (ad-vĕr'ten-si), *n.* the habit of being attentive.

advertent (ad-vĕr'tent), *adj.* attentive.

advertently (-li), *adv.* in an intentional manner.

advertise (ad'vĕr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.

advertisement (ad-vĕr'tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.

advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.

advisable (ad-vī'zȧ-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.

advisability (ad-vīz-ȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.

advise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.

advised (ad-vīz'd), *p.adj.* acting with caution.

advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.

advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.

advocacy (ad'vō-kȧ-si), *n.* the act of pleading for.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tĕr), *n.* an advocate; a supporter.

advolution (ad-vō-lū'shun), *n.* evolution philosophically considered with regard to its ultimate trend.

advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.

advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* the right of presentation to a benefice.

adynamia (ȧ-din-ā'mi-ȧ), *n.* great debility; physical weakness.

adze or **adz** (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, coopers, &c. **adze-plane**, a tool for molding and rabbeting.

aedile or **edile** (ē'dīl), *n.* a Roman magistrate who exercised supervision over the temples, public and private buildings, the markets, public games, sanitation, &c., hence a municipal officer.

æolian harp (ē-ō'li-ȧn hȧrp), *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.

æon or **eon** (ē'on), *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.

aerate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.

aerated bread (bred), *n.* bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.

aeration (ā-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of aerating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.

aerial (ā-ē'ri-ȧl), *adj.* belonging to the air.

aerially (-li), *adv.* like the air.

aerification (ā-ĕr-if-i-kā'shun), *n.* the state of being aeriform.

aeriform (ā'ĕr-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.

aerify (ā'ĕr-i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* aerified, *p.pr.* aerifying], to combine with air.

aerocyst (ā'ĕr-ō-sist), *n.* one of the air-bladders of algæ.

aerodrome (ā'ĕr-ō-drōm), *n.* a place to exhibit flying machines.

aero-dynamics (ā-ĕr-ō-di-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.

aerogram (ā'ĕr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraph message.

aerolite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* a meteorite.

aerometer (ā-ĕr-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.

aeronaut (ā'ĕr-ō-nawt), *n.* an aerial navigator; a balloonist.

aeronautic (ā-er-ō-naw'tik), or **aeronautical** (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to aeronautics.

aeronautics (ā-ĕr-ō-naw'tiks), *n.* aerial navigation.

aerophone (ā'ĕr-ō-fōn), *n.* an instru-

ment invented by Edison for increasing the intensity of sound.

aerophor (ā'ĕr-ō-fĕr), *n.* an apparatus used in spinning-factories to moisten the air, to counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.

aerophyte (ā'ĕr-ō-fīt), *n.* an air-plant; a parasitical plant.

aeroplane (ā'ĕr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine, distinguished from an air-ship or balloon.

aerostat (ā'ĕr-ō-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.

aerostatic (ā-ĕr-ō-stat'ik), or **aerostatical** (-al), *adj.* pertaining to aerostatics.

aerostatics (ā-ĕr-ō-stat'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.

aery (ēr-i), *n.* an eagle's nest; a brood of eagles or hawks.

æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining sensibility of touch.

æsthetic or **esthetic** (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.

æsthetic school (-skōōl), a school of art composed of devotees of the beautiful.

æstheticism (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* love for, or devotion to, the beautiful.

æsthetics or **esthetics** (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful, in taste and art.

æther. See ether.

æthrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring changes of temperature of the sky, as when clear or clouded.

afar (å-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.

affability (af-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being affable.

affable (af'å-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.

affair (af-ār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.

affect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; seek by natural affinity; assume the appearance of; pretend.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.

affecting (af-fek'ting), *adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.

affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.

affectional (af-fek'shun-ål), *adj.* relating to the affections.

affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *adj.* having affection; kind.

afferent (af'fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.

affiance (af-fī'åns), *n.* trust; a marriage-contract; *v.t.* to betroth.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.

affiliable (af-fil'i-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being affiliated.

affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to assign a child to its father; connect with in origin; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).

affiliation (af-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* assignment of a child to its father; connection by way of descent.

affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (-tiz)], nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage; consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure.

affirm (af-fĕrm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.

affirmance (af-fĕr'måns), *n.* confirmation.

affirmant (af-fĕr'månt), *n.* one who affirms; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-fĕr-mā'shun), *n.* an averment; the solemn declaration permitted to those who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.

affirmative (af-fĕr'må-tiv), *n.* that which affirms; *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.

affix (af-fix′), *v.t.* to fix to; attach: *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.
afflatus (af-flā′tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.
afflict (af-flikt′), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.
affliction (af-flik′shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.
afflictive (af-flik′tiv), *adj.* causing pain.
affluence (af′lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches, wealth.
affluent (af′lū-ent), *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.
afflux (af′luks), *n.* an increase; an influx.
afford (af-fōrd′), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.
affranchise (af-fran′shiz), *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.
affray (af-frā′), *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.
affright (af-frīt′), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.
affront (af-frunt′), *v.t.* to confront, oppose face to face; insult designedly.
affusion (af-fū′zhun), *n.* the act of pouring upon.
Afghan (af′gån), *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan: *n.* a native of Afghanistan.
afghan (af′gån), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or carriage-robe.
afield (å-fēld′), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.
aflame (å-flām′), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.
afloat (å-flōt), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.
afoot (å-foot′), *adv.* on foot; astir.
afraid (å-frād′), *adj.* frightened.
afresh (å-fresh′), *adv.* again; anew.
African (af′rik′ån), *adj.* pertaining to Africa; also Afric: *n.* a native of Africa.
Africander (af-ri-kan′dĕr), *n.* a native of South Africa born of white parents.
aft (åft′), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.
after (åf′tĕr), *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.
after-clap (-klap), *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
after-damp (-damp), *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.
after-hold (-hōld), *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast.
aftermath (-måth), *n.* a second mowing in a season.
afternoon (åf-tĕr-nōōn′), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.
afterward (åf′ter-wård), or **afterwards** (-wårdz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.
after-wit (-wit), *n.* wisdom that comes too late.
again (å-gen′), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.
against (å-genst′), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.
agape (å-gāp′), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.
agate (ag′åt), *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony; Scotch pebble.
agave (a-gā′vē), *n.* a genus of amaryllidaceous plants of tropical and semi-tropical America of which the century plant, or American aloe, is the best known.
age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old.
agency (ā′jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.
agent (ā′jent), *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.

agglomerate (ag-glom'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.
agglomeration (ag-glom-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a heap.
agglomerative (ag-glom'ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to gather together.
agglutinant (ag-glū'ti-nânt), *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.
agglutinate (ag-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.
agglutination (ag-glū-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.
aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.
aggrandizement (ag'grân-dīz-ment), *n.* exaltation; advancement.
aggravate (ag-grå-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.
aggravating (ag'grå-vā-ting), *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.
aggravation (ag-grå-vā'shun), *n.* the act of making worse.
aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.
aggregation (ag'grē-gā'shun), *n.* a collection of particulars.
aggregative (ag'grē-gā-tiv), *adj.* collective; social.
aggress (ag-gres'), *v.i.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.
aggression (ag-gresh'un), *n.* unprovoked attack.
aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.
aggressor (ag-gres'ĕr), *n.* one who attacks.
aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.
aghast (å-gåst'), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.
agile (aj'il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.
agility (å-jil'i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.
agio (ā'ji-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (-ōz)], the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount.
agiotage (aj'i-ō-tāj), *n.* exchange business; stock-jobbing.
agitable (aj'i-tå-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated; debatable.
agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.
agitation (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.
agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to agitate.
agitator (aj'i-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.
aglow (å-glō'), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.
aglutition (ag-lū-tish'un), *n.* inability to swallow.
agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* a sore under or near the nail; a whitlow.
agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as Milton, the poet.
agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.
agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.
ago (å-gō'), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase long ago).
agog (å-gog'), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.
agoing (å-gō'ing), *adv.* on the going; in motion.
agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* the science of athletic combats.
agonize (ag'-ō-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer anguish, make convulsive efforts: *v.t.* to torture.

agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* with anguish or struggles.
agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **agonies** (-niz)], extreme pain; anguish.
agouti (å-gōō'ti), *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America.
agrarian (å-grā'ri-ån), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.
agrarianism (a-grā'ri-ån-ism), *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.
agree (å-grē'), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.
agreeability (å-grē-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* agreeableness.
agreeable (å-grē'å-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.
agreement (å-grē'ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.
agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to tillage.
agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow, &c.; tillage; farming.
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.
agrin (å-grin'), *adj.* & *adv.* in the act or state of grinning.
agronomy (a-gron'o-mi), *n.* scientific agriculture, with particular reference to general farm crops.
aground (å-ground'), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.
ague (ā'gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.
ague-cake (-kāk), *n.* an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.
aguish (ā'gū-ish), *adj.* having the qualities of an ague; producing ague; intermittent.
ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamatory expression of surprise.
aha (ä-hä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.
ahead (å-hed'), *adv.* in the front; forward.
aheap (a-hēp'), *adv.* heaped up.
ahem (a-hem'), *interj.* an exclamatory sound to attract attention.
ahoy (å-hoi'), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.
ahull (å-hul'), *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee: said of a ship in a storm.
ai (ä'i), *n.* [*pl.* **ais** (ä'ēs)], the three-toed sloth of America.
aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support; *n.* help; assistance.
aide-de-camp (ād'de-kong), *n.* [*p.* aides-de-camp], an officer who assists a general.
aigret (ā'gret) or **aigrette** (ā-gret'), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire; a feathery crown of seed.
ail (āl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain: be afflicted with pain.
aileron (āl'ĕr-on), *n.* a small deflecting plane, placed at each end of the Curtiss biplane, between the upper and lower planes, to steady the machine.
ailment (āl'ment), *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.
aim (ām), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.
air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry, thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.
air-brake (ār-brāk), *n.* an automatic brake invented by George Westinghouse operated by a reduction in air pressure.
airedale (ār'dāl), *n.* dog of terrier type very domesticated; fond of children
air-gas (-gas), *n.* an illuminating

gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, &c.
air-gun (-gun), *n.* a gun discharged by the elastic force of condensed air.
airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily.
airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.
airing (ār'ing), *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air or fire.
air-line (-līn), *n.* a straight line. Also called a bee-line.
air-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.
air-pump (-pump), *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam-engine.
airship (ār'ship), *n.* a steerable balloon.
airy (ār'i), *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.
aisle (īl), *n.* a passageway between rows of seats.
ait. See eyot.
ajar (å-jär'), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door.
ajog (å-jog'), *adv.* on the jog; jogging.
akimbo (å-kim'bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.
akin (å-kin'), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.
alabaster (al'å-bas-tẽr), *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments.
alack (å-lak'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.
alacrity (å-lak'ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.
alalia (å-lā'li-å), *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.
alalus (al'å-lus), *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.
alamode (å-lå-mōd'), *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin light, glossy black silk.
alar (ā'lår), *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.
alarm (å-lärm'), *v.t.* arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger; *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.
alarming (å-lärm'ing), *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.
alary (ā'lå-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.
alas (å-lås'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of happiness.
alate (ā'lāt), or **alated** (-ed), *adj.* having wings or wing-like side-appendages.
alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches.
albata (al-bā'tå), *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.
albatross (al'bå-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel; also name of a 1916 German aeroplane.
albeit (awl-bē'it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.
albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.
albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of white-of-egg; albuminous.
album (al'bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, &c.
albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.
albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), *v.t.* in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution.
albumin (al-bū'min), *n.* a variant of albumen.
albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *adj.* like albumen: *n.* a class of organic compounds which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; proteids.

albuminous (al-bū′mi-nus) or **albuminose** (-nōs), *adj.* like, or containing albumen.

albuminuria (al-bū′mi-nū′ri-å), *n.* the presence of albumen in the kidneys and the urine.

alburnum (al-bĕr′num), *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heart-wood; sapwood.

alcalde (ål-kål′da), *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal.

alchemist (al′ke-mist), *n.* one who studies or practices alchemy.

alchemy (al′ke-mi), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

alcohol (al′kō-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol′ik), *adj.* containing alcohol: **-s**, *n.pl.* alcoholic liquors.

alcoholism (al′kō-hol-izm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol.

alcoholization (al-kō-hol-i-zā′shun), *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.

alcoholize (al′kō-hol-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).

Alcoran (al′kō-ran & al-kō-ran′), *n.* the Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.

alcove (al-kōv′), *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.

alder (awl′dĕr), *n.* a genus of plants growing in moist land and related to the birch.

alderman (awl′dĕr-mån), *n.*; *pl.* aldermen (-men), in many cities of the United States a member of the common council or legislative body, chosen by popular vote.

ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

alee (ā-lē′), *adv.* & *adj.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship; opposite to aweather.

alert (å-lĕrt′), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.

alexandrine (al-eks-an′drin), *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.

alfalfa (al′fal′fa), *n.* [see lucerne].

algæ (al′jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.

algebra (al′jē-brå) the science of calculation by general symbols.

algebraic (al′jē-brā-ik), or **algebraical** (′ik-ål), *adj.* occurring in or dealing with algebra.

algebraically (-li), *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.

algine (al′jin), *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed, and used in manufactures instead of horn.

alias (ā′li-as), *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.* [*pl.* aliases (-ez)], another name; an assumed name.

alibi (al′i-bī), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.

alien (ā′li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.

alienable (ā′li-en-a-bl), *adj.* capable of alienation; salable.

alienability (ā-li-en-å-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being alienable; salability.

alienage (ā′li-en-āj), *n.* the state or legal status of an alien.

alienate (ā′li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.

alienation (å-li-en-ā′shun), *n.* estrangement; transference; diversion to another purpose; mental derangement.

alienism (ā′li-en-izm), *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental diseases.

aliform (al′i-fôrm), *adj.* wing-shaped.

alight (å-līt′), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.

align (å-līn'), same as aline.
alignment (å-līn'ment), same as alinement.
alike (å-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.
aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by degree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.
alimental (al-i-men'tal), *adj.* having the quality of, or supplying the materials for, nourishing.
alimentary (al-i-men'tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.
alimentary canal (kå-nal'), *n.* the great duct which conveys food to the stomach and carries off solid excreta.
alimentation (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.
alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* the instinct for food.
alimony (al'i-mōn-i), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.
aline (å-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line: *v.i.* to form or fall into a line.
alinement (å-līn'ment), *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.
aliped (al'i-ped), *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.
aliquant (al'i-kwånt), *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquant part of 25.
aliquot (al'i-kwot), *adj.* being a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquot part of 24.
alive (å-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.
alkahest (al'kå-hest), *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.
alkalescent (al-kå-les'sent), *adj.* tending to become alkaline.
alkali (al'ka-li & -lī), *n.* [*pl.* alkalis & -ies], one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters.
alkaline (al'kå-lin & -līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.
alkaloid (al'kå-loid), *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.
alkanet (al'kå-net), *n.* a plant the root of which yields the rich red dye of commerce.
all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, degree or amount; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate: *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.
all along (å'lông), *adv.phr.* throughout.
all but (but), *adv.phr.* everything but; almost.
all-fours (-fōrz), *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring: *adv.* on hands and knees.
all-hail (hāl), *interj.* all health! a phrase of salutation.
All-hallowe'en (awl-hal-o-ēn'), *n.* evening before All Saints' Day.
All-hallows (hal'ōz), *n.pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the first of November, in honor of all the saints.
all one (wun), *adj.* & *n.* in effect the same; quite the same.

all-round (round), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing anything; many-sided.

all-sorts (sôrts), *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day (sōlz dā), *n.pl.* the day, celebrated second of November by the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the departed.

all told (awl tōld), *adv.* all counted.

Allah (äl'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

allegation (al-ē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of alleging; assertion; declaration; that which is asserted or alleged; that which is offered as a plea; an excuse or justification; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

allegeable (al-lej'å-bl), *adj.* that may be alleged or affirmed.

allegiance (al-lē'jåns), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik) or **allegorical** (al-ē-gor'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory; figurative.

allegorically (-li), *adv.* figuratively; in an allegorical manner.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.t.* to turn into allegory; to treat allegorically; to interpret in an allegorical sense: *v.i.* to make use of, or indulge in, allegory.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* allegories (-riz)], a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

alleviation (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of alleviating; that which lessens or lightens.

alleviative (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to alleviate: *n.* that which alleviates.

alleviator (al-lē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

alley (al'i), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-iz)], a passage; a way (generally narrow); a lane.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shus), *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

alliance (al-lī'åns), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

allegation (al-i-gā'shun), *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

alligator (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

alliteration (al-lit-e-rā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as "*a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id."

alliterative (al-lit'e-rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

allocation (al-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning; an allotment or assignment; an allowance made on account.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shun), *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

allodial (å-lō'di-ål), *adj.* freehold; not feudal: *n.* land thus held.

allodium (å-lō'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* allodia (-å)], freehold estate.

allograph (al'ō-graf), *n.* a signature by one person in behalf of another: opposed to autograph.

allomorphism (al-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* the

property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

allopath (al'ō-path), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy; an allopathist.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

allopathically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an allopathic manner.

allopathy (al-op'å-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure; opposed to homœopathy.

alloquialism (å-lō'kwi-ål-izm), *n.* a phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

allot (å-lot'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting], to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

allotee (al-lot-tē'), *n.* one to whom an allotment is made.

allotment (å-lot'ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

allotropic (al-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by allotropy.

allotropism (å-lot'rō-pizm), *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

allotropy (å-lot'rō-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago, respectively.

allow (å-lou'), *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

allowable (å-lou'åbl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

allowance (å-lou'åns), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

alloy (å-loi'), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound or fusion of two or more metals; a mixture of two metals of differing nature and value; an admixture of evil with good.

allspice (awl'spīs), *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento; so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavors of other spices.

allude (å-lūd'), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an allusion indirectly (with *to*).

allure (å-lūr'), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

allurement (å-lūr'ment), *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

allusion (å-lū'zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

allusive (å-lū'siv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

allusory (å-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* allusive.

alluvial (å-lū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of alluvium.

alluvion (å-lū'vi-un), *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by the action of water.

alluvium (å-lū'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (-å)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

ally (å-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying], to unite by marriage, treaty, league or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* [*pl.* allies (å-līz')], one united, related, or associated by these means; a confederate.

almadia (al-mâ-dē'å), *n.* an Indian river-boat, shuttle-shaped, about 80 ft. in length, with a narrow beam; a small African bark-canoe.

almagra (al-mā'grå), *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also as a paint and polish (Indian-red.).

almanac (awl'mȧ-nak), *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

almighty (awl-mī'ti), *adj.* possessing all power; omnipotent.

Almighty (awl-mī'ti), *n.* the omnipotent God.

almightiness (-nes), *n.* omnipotence; infinite or boundless power.

almond (ä'mund & al'mund), *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

almoner (al'mun-ẽr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

almonry (al'mun-ri), *n.* [*pl.* almonries (-riz)], the residence of the almoner; the place where alms are dispensed.

almost (awl'mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.sing.* [used sometimes as *n.pl.*] the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in or out of charity.

alms-house (-hous), *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity and appropriated to the use of the poor.

aloe (al'ō), *n.* [*pl.* aloes (-ōz)], the common name for succulent plants, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

aloes (al'ōz), *n.* a drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves; the fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum.

aloft (å-lôft'), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head; or on the higher yards or rigging.

alone (å-lōn'), *adj.* & *adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

along (a-lông'), *prep.* & *adv.* by the length; likewise; in a line paralleled with the length; onward.

alongshoreman (-shōr'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men], a laborer employed at docks in loading and unloading vessels.

alongside (-sīd), *adv.* by the side; side by side.

aloof (å-lōōf'), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-å), or **alopecy** (al'ō-e-si), *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease.

alopecist (al'ō-pes-ist), *n.* one who undertakes the cure or prevention of baldness.

aloud (å-loud'), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

alpaca (al-pak'å), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

alpen-glow (al'pen-glō), *n.* a peculiar purple glow on the snow on the Alps seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

alpen-horn (-hôrn), *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

alpen-stock (-stok), *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

alphabet (al'få-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowledge; *v.t.* to arrange or classify in alphabetical sequence; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetic (al-få-bet'ik), or **alphabetical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

alphabetically (-li), *adv.* in an alphabetical order or manner.

alphabetize (al'få-bet-iz), *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order.

already (awl-red'i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

also (awl'sō), *adv. & conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

altar (awl-tår), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

alter (awl-tẽr), *v.t.* to effect some change in: modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

alterable (awl'ter-a-ble), *adj.* capable of being changed.

alterability (awl-tẽr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being alterable or liable to change.

alterant (awl'tẽr-ånt), *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a color.

alteration (awl-tẽr-å'shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

alterative (awl'tẽr-å-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (awl'tẽr-kāt), *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

altercation (awl-tẽr-kā'shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

alter ego (al'tẽr ē'gō), a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorized to act for another.

alternant (al-tẽr'nånt), *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

alternate (al'tẽr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed with): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

alternate angles (ang'glz), *n.pl.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

alternation (al-tẽr-nå'shun), *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

alternative (al-tẽr'nå-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

alternator (al'tẽr-nā-tẽr), *n.* an alternating current dynamo.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn), *n.* a musical instrument of the sax-horn class, frequently used in military bands.

although (awl-*thō'*), *conj.* granting that; though: even if; notwithstanding.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

altiscope (al'tis-kōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses by means of which an object is brought to the view of the observer notwithstanding intervening obstacles; used to guide submarine boats.

altisonant (al-tis'o-nånt), *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nål), *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

alto (al'tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto: the tenor violin or viola.

altogether (awl-too-*geth'*ẽr), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.

alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lē'vō), or **alto-rilievo** (ăl'tō-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* alto-relievos (-vōz)], high relief; figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background, and having more than half their thickness projecting.

altropathy (al-trop'ă-thi), *n.* sympathy for others.

altruism (al'troo-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.

altruist (al'troo-ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices altruism.

altruistic (al-troo-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.

altruistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an altruistic manner.

alum (al'um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkali metal.

alum-root (-rōōt), *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.

alumina (ă-lū'mi-nă), *n.* the single oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay. Alumina is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.

aluminite (ă-lū'mi-nīt), *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminum.

aluminous (ă-lū'mi-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.

aluminum (ă-lū'mi-num), or **aluminium** (al-ū-min'i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous. ductile, malleable metal.

alumna (ă-lum'nă), *n.* [*pl.* alumnæ (-nē)], a female graduate or pupil of a university or college.

alumnus (ă-lum'nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], a pupil, more particularly the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university.

alveolated (al-vē'ō-lā-tēd), *adj.* with deep pits or cells resembling the honeycomb.

always (awl'wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.

am (am), *1st pers. sing. indic. mood* of the verb to be. See be.

amain (ă-mān'), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.

amalgam (ă-mal'găm), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.

amalgamate (ă-mal'gă-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.

amalgamation (ă-mal-gă-mā'shun), *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.

amalgamator (ă-mal'gā-mā-tēr), *n.* one who or that which amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more active businesses.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz)], one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.

amaranth (am'ă-ranth), *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus amarantus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.

amaranthine (am-ă-ran'thin), *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading, like amaranth; purplish.

amass (ă-măs'), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.

amassment (ă-măs'ment), *n.* the act

of amassing; a heap or accumulation; a great quantity or number brought together.

amateur (am'å-tūr & am-å-tēr'), *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

amative (am'å-tiv), *adj.* amorous full of love.

amativeness (am'å-tiv-nes), *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.

amatorial (am-å-tōr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to love; amatory; pertaining to the oblique muscles of the eye used in ogling.

amatorially (-li), *adv.* in an amatorial manner.

amatory (am'å-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

amaurosis (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve.

amaurotic (am-aw-rot'ik), *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.

amaze (å-māz'), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

amazement (å-māz'ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

ambassador (am-bas'å-dēr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

ambassador-extraordinary (-ekstrå-ôr'din-ā-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent on a special mission.

ambassador-plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty.

ambassadorial (am-bas-å-dōr'i-ål), *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

ambassadress (am-bas'å-dres), *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

amber (am'bēr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

ambergris (am'bēr-grēs), *n.* a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tēr), *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a man of unusual dexterity.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (-tiz)], double or dubious signification; vagueness.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

amble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* at an easy pace.

amblyopia (am'bli-ō-pi-å), or **amblyopy** (-pi), *n.* dimness of vision.

amboyna-wood (am-boi'nå-wood), *n.* a beautifully mottled and curled wood used in cabinet-work.

ambrosia (am-brō'-zhi-å), *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to wormwood.

ambrosial (am-brō'zhi-ål), *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

ambrosially (-li), *adv.* with ambrosial fragrance.
ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a photograph are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.
ambulance (am'bū-lâns), *n.* a field hospital; an ambulance cart or wagon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.
ambulant (am'bū-lânt), *adj.* walking; moving about.
ambulation (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.
ambulator (am'bū-lā-tēr), *n.* a walker; a pedometer.
ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to walking; movable; temporary: *n.* a place for walking in; a covered way.
ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.
ambush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.
ameer (å-mēr'), *n.* a prince; governor; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also written amir, emir.
ameliorable (å-mē'li-ōr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of improvement.
ameliorate (å-mē'li-ōr-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.
amelioration (å-mē-li-ōr-ā'shun), *n.* the making or growing better; improvement.
ameliorative (å-mē'li-ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* producing amendment; improving.
ameliorator (å-mē'li-ōr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who amends.
amen (ā-men' & ä'men'), *adv.* verily; *interj.* so be it.
amenability (å-mē-nå-bil'i-ti) or **amenableness** (å-mē'nå-bl-nes), *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, &c.); tractableness; responsibility.
amenable (å-mē'nå-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.
amend (å-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.
amendatory (å-men'då-tōr-i), *n.adj.* tending to amend.
amende-honorable (å-mangd-on'ōr-å-bl), *n.* a public apology and reparation; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious.
amendment (å-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a bill before a body; a countermotion at a public meeting.
amends (å-mendz'), *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.
amenity (å-men'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (-tiz)], pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.
amenorrhœa (å-meṇ-ōr-rē'å), *n.* entire or partial suppression of the menses.
amentia (å-men'shi-å), *n.* want of reason; mental imbecility.
amerce (å-mērs'), *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.
amerceable (å-mēr'så-bl), *adj.* liable to be amerced.
amercement (å-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.
American (å-mer'i-kån), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.
Americanism (å-mer'i-kån-izm), *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the United States; a custom peculiar to the United States or America; attachment to the United States.
Americanize (å-mer'i-kån-īz), *v.t.* to render American; assimilate to the political institutions of the United States.
amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal.
amethystine (am-e-this'tin), *adj.* containing, composed of, or colored, like amethyst.
amiability (ā-mi-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* amiableness; excellence of disposition; lovableness.

amiable (ā'mi-å-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.
amicable (am'i-kå-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.
amice (am'is), *n.* a square of white linen formerly worn on the head, but now worn about the neck and shoulders, by celebrant priests while saying Mass.
amid (å-mid'), or **amidst** ('st), *prep.* in the middle of; among.
amidships (ā-mid'ships), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.
amir. See ameer.
amiss (å-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.
amity (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.
ammonia (å-mō'ni-å), *n.* a transparent, pungent, volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.
ammoniac (å-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* sal ammoniac; chloride of ammonium, formerly called muriate of ammonia.
ammonite (am'on-īt), *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snake-stone.
ammonol (am'o-nōl'), *n.* a drug used for relieving pain.
ammunition (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.
amnesia (am-nē'si-å), *n.* loss of memory.
amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amnestied, *p.pr.* amnestying], to grant pardon to.
amnion (am'ni-on), *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the foetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.
amoeba (å-mē'bå), *n.* [*pl.* amoebas ('båz) & -bae ('bē)], a genus of microscopic organisms, consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in fresh-water ponds by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food.
among (å-mung'), or **amongst** ('st), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; amidst.
amorous (am'ōr-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex: loving.
amorphism (å-môr-fizm), *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline structure.
amorphous (å-môr-fus), *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; anomalous; unorganized.
amortize (a-mor'tiz), *v.t.* to extinguish a debt by means of a sinking fund.
amount (å-mount'), *v.i.* to mount up to; be equivalent or equal to: *n.* the totality; sum.
amour (å-mōōr'), *n.* a love-intrigue.
ampere (am-pār), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.
ampere-balance (am-pār'bal'ans), *n.* an instrument for measuring electric current by means of a fixed and a movable coil.
ampere-meter (am-pār'mē-tēr) or **amperometer** (am-pe-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring in amperes the power of an electric current.
Amphibia (am-fib'i-å), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.
amphibian (am-fib'i-ån), *n.* one of the Amphibia.
amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.
amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short.
amphioxus (am-fi-ox'us), *n.* the name of the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organization of the vertebrates.
ampitheater, -re (am-fi-thē'å-tēr) *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.
amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* a photo-

graphic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

amphora (am'for-å), *n.* [*pl.* amphoræ (-rē)], a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, &c.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

ample (am'pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amplified, *p.pr.* amplifying], to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

amply (-li), *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

ampulla (am-pul'lå), *n.* [*pl.* ampullæ (-lē)], an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns.

amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

amt (amt), *n.* the largest territorial administrative division of Norway and Denmark.

amt-man (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* -men], the principal executive official of an amt.

amuck (å-muk'), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck) running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way, or committing indiscriminate slaughter.

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

amuse (å-mūz'), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

amusement (å-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

amusively (å-mū'ziv-li), *adv.* in an amusive manner.

amygdalin (å-mig'då-lin), *n.* white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds.

amyl (am'il), *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shus), *adj.* starchy.

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

amylic (å-mil'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before nouns of the singular number only, also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h (see H). An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "a dime an ounce."]

ana (å'nå), [*pl.* anas ('nåz)], a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, &c., as Shakesperiana, boxiana.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

anachronistic (an-ak-ron-is'tik), *adj.* out of date.

anaconda (an-å-kon'då), *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey

anacrusis (an-a-krū'sis), *n.* a stroke in music, slanting upward.

anadromous (å-nad'rō-mus), *adj.* ascending from the sea to fresh-water rivers to deposit spawn, as the

salmon, &c.; tending upwards: said of ferns.

anæmia, anemia (å-nē'mi-å), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

anæsthesia, anesthesia (an-es-thē'si-å), *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, combined with loss of the sense of touch, produced by anæsthetics.

anæsthetic. See anesthetic.

anaglyph (an'å-glif), *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

anaglyphic (an'å-glif'ik) or **anaglyptic** (-glip'tik), *adj* relating to anaglyphs, or the art of decoration in relief.

anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* the art of producing sculpture, or ornamentation, in relief.

anaglyptograph (an-å-glip'tō-graf), *n.* an instrument by which a medallion-engraving of any object in relief can be made.

anaglyptographic (an-å-glip'tō-graf'ic), *adj.* relating to the production of engravings in relief.

anaglyptography (an-å-glip-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of reproducing relief-work on paper.

anagram (an'å-gram), *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

anagrammatic (an-å-gram-mat'ik) or **anagrammatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* relating to, or forming an anagram.

anagrammatically (-li), *adv.* in the style of an anagram.

anagrammatize (an-å-gram'må-tīz), *v.t.* to make into an anagram: *v.i.* to construct anagrams.

anal (ā'nål), *adj.* relating to the anus; situated near to the anal orifice.

analect (an'å-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* analects (-lekts) & analecta (-tå)], a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

analectic (an-å-lek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

analgesia (an-ål-jē'si-å), *n.* the insensibility to pain in any part of the body. Called also analgia.

analgesic (an-ål-jēs'ik), *adj.* that allays pain: *n.* an anodyne.

analgetic (an-ål-jet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain; painless.

analogical (an-å-loj'i-kål), *adj.* bearing reference; having relation or resemblance.

analogically (-li), *adv.* by way of analogy.

analogism (å-nal'ō-jism), *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

analogist (å-nal'ō-jist), *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

analogize (å-nal'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy: *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

analogous (å-nal'ō-gus), *adj.* possessing points of analogy; linked by resemblance; similar.

analogue (an'ā-log), *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations.

analogy (å-nal'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (-jiz)], agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

analysis (å-nal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of

problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

analyst (an'å-list), *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

analytic (an-å-lit'ik) or **analytical** (-i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or characterized by, the method of analysis.

analytically (-ål-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

analytics (an-å-lit'iks), *n. pl.* the science of analysis.

analyzable (an'å-lī-zå-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved by, or that may be subjected to, analysis.

analyze (an'å-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

anapest or **anapæst** (an'å-pest), *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables and one long syllable.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-ro-diz'-i-ak), *n.* a drug or treatment to lessen sexual desire.

anaplasty (an-å-plas'ti), *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

anarchic (an-är'kik), or **anarchical** (-ål), *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy, or the theory of anarchism.

anarchism (an'är-kizm), *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

anarchist (an'är-kist), *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds anarchy as a social theory.

anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *adj.* without the article; destitute of joints; without articulated limbs.

anastigmat (an-as'tig-mat), *n.* a combination of lenses used in photography to overcome distortion of the image and obtain a flat field.

anastrophe or **anastrophy** (å-nas'-trō-fē), *n.* an inversion of the sequence of words in a sentence, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."

anathema (å-nath'e-må), *n.* [*pl.* anathemas (-måz)], the curse accompanying excommunication pronounced by a religious assembly or convocation; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed.

anathematize (å-nath'e-må-tīz), *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.

anatomical (an-å-tom'i-kål), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

anatomically (-li), *adv.* in an anatomical manner.

anatomism (å-nat'o-mizm), *n.* anatomical analysis or structure; anatomy as the basis of life of organized bodies; the explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure; the application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

anatomist (å-nat'o-mist), *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy derived from dissection.

anatomize (å-nat'o-mīz), *v.t.* to separate by dissection and exhibit the relative position and structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

anatomy (å-nat'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (-miz)], separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

anatripsis (an-å-trip'sis), *n.* massage.

ancestor (an'ses-tẽr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

ancestral (an-ses'trål), *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ances-

tors; derived from one's progenitors; lineal.

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* a female ancestor.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less emote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

anchor (ang'kēr), *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

anchor-ice (ang'kēr-īs), *n.* ground-ice.

anchorage (ang'kēr-āj), *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbor-dues for anchorage in a port.

anchoret (ang'kōr-et) or **anchorite** (-īt), *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

anchovy (an-cho'vi), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (-viz)], a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor, used for pickling and as a sauce.

ancient (ān'shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity: *n.* one who lived in ancient times; *pl.* the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; the governing body of an Inn of Court: *n.* formerly a flag or ensign; a ship's pennant.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tāl), *adj.* two-edged and sharp.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.* [*pl.* ancones (-ēz)], the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

ancus (ang'kus), *n.* an elephant goad formed of metal.

and (and), *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

andesite (an'de-sīt), *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

andirons (and'ī-ērnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

androcephalus (an-drō-sef'ā-lus), *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx, &c.

androgynous (an-drōj'i-nous), *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditical.

androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

anecdotal (an'ek-dō-tāl), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

anecdotic (an-ek-dot'ik), or **anecdotical** ('i-kāl), *adj.* relating to anecdotes.

anecdotically (-li), *adv.* by anecdotes.

anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a conductor in contradistinction to an insulator.

anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

anemia. See anæmia.

anemograph (ā-nem'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

anemone (å-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [*pl.* anemones (-nēz)], the wind-flower or wood-anemone; a sea-anemone, a marine zoöphyte.

anemoscope (å-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind.

aneroid (an'ē-roid), *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer shaped like a watch, the action depending on the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

anesthesia. See anæsthesia.

anesthetic or **anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

anesthetize or **anæsthetize** (an-es'thē-tīz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease.

anew (å-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants who form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; the presbyter in the early Christian Church residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about 10s., struck in the reign of Edward IV., and impressed with the figure of the archangel Michael.

angel-fish (-fish), *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

angelic (an-jel'ik) or **angelical** ('i-kål), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an angel in nature or function.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions.

anger (ang'gĕr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

angina (an-jī'nå & an'ji-nå), *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, &c.

angina pectoris (pek'to-ris), *n.* a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angle (ang'gl). *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point (the vertex).

angle (ang'gl), *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for.

angler (ang'glĕr), *n.* one who fishes with rod and line; a piscator; the name of a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds. Also called fishing-frog and sea-devil.

anglican (ang'gli-kån), *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation; pertaining to the Church of England and churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church: *n.* a member of the Anglican Church; a Ritualist.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kån-izm), *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church.

anglice (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* according to the English language or manner.

anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* a form of speech; a principle or mannerism peculiar to England.

anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v.t.* to make or to render into English; accord with English manners and customs.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* the piscatorial art; the act of fishing with rod and line.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-å-mer'i-kån), *adj.* pertaining to England and the United States conjointly, as to commerce or population: *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

Anglomania (ang'glo-mān'i-å), *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

Anglophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* an intense aversion for or fear of everything English.

Anglo-Saxon (-saks'un), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxon settlers in England prior to the Conquest, or to their language: *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent: *pl.* the English race.

angora (ăng-gō'rä), *n.* cloth made from Angora-wool.

angora-cat (-kat), *n.* a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

angora goat (-gōt), *n.* a breed of goats native to the province of Angora, Asia Minor; now raised in other countries, and especially in the U. S. See also mohair.

angora-wool (-wool), *n.* the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

angostura-bark (ang-gos-tū'rå bärk), *n.* a bitter aromatic bark used for medicinal purposes.

angry (ang'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

angrily ('gri-li), *adv.* in an angry manner.

angriness (-ness), *n.* the state of being angry.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

angular (ang'gū-lår), *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* angularities (-tiz)], the quality of being angular in any sense.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *adj.* constructed of angles; having the form of an angle.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *adj.* narrow at the base and expanded at the top.

anhydride (an-hī'drīd), *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.

anil (an'il), *n.* the indigo plant.

anile (an'il & 'īl), *adj.* resembling an old woman; aged; old-womanish.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

anilism (an'il-izm), *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapors.

anility (å-nil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.

animadversion (an-i-mad-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism; stricture.

animadversive (an-i-mad-vēr'siv), *adj.* possessing the faculty of observation.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vērt'), *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.

animal (an'i-mål), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.

animal-magnetism (an'i-mål-mag'net-izm), *n.* another name for mesmerism.

animalcular (an-i-mal'kū-lår) or **animalculine** (-līn), *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* one

of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

animalculist (an-i-mal'kū-list), *n.* a specialist of animalcules.

animalculum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* animalcula (-lå)], a minute organism; an animalcule.

animalia (an'i-mā-li-å), *n.pl.* the animal kingdom.

animalism (an'i-mål-izm), *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.

animalistic (an-i-mål-is'tik), *adj.* characterized by animal or sensual instincts.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being an animal, or possessing animal characteristics.

animalization (an-i-mål-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of making animal; the process of becoming bestial.

animalize (an'i-mål-īz), *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualize or bestialize; convert into animal substance by assimilation.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.

animation (an'i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.

animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle or force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable.

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (-tiz)], hostility; hatred; active enmity.

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* intention, temper, spirit or purpose; hostility.

anion (an'i-on), *n.* the element in a body decomposed by voltaic action, which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.

anise (an'is), *n.* the common name for a plant (indigenous in Egypt) yielding the aniseed of commerce.

ankle (ang'kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.

ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* to consolidate or join by bony growth; stiffen as a joint: *v.i.* to grow together; become stiff.

ankylosis (ang'ki-lō-sis), *n.* the joining or consolidation of parts formerly or normally separate or movable by means of bony growth.

ankylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of ankylosis.

annalist (an'ål-ist), *n.* a compiler of annals.

annals (an'ålz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.

anneal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.

annealing (an-nē'ling), *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.

annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an-neks' & an'neks), that which is added; an addition.

annexation (an-eks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.

annexationist (an-eks-ā'shun-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or promoter of, annexation.

annihilable (an-nī'hi-lå-bl), *adj.* capable of annihilation.

annihilate (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.

annihilation (an-nī-hi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existence.

annihilationist (an-nī-hi-lā'shun-ist), *n.* one who believes that eternal punishment consists of annihilation.

anniversary (an-i-vĕr'så-ri), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (-riz)], the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.

annotation (an-ō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.

annotator (an'ō-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.

announce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.

announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.

annoy (an-noi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.

annoyance (an-noi'åns), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.

annoyingly (an-noi'ing-li), *adv.* in a vexatious manner.

annual (an'ū-ål), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.

annually (-li), *adv.* yearly; happening, returning, or completed year by year.

annuitant (an-nū'i-tånt), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (-tiz)], the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly installments.

annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling], to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.

annular (an'ū-lăr), *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring or annulus: *n.* the ring of light surrounding the moon's body in an annular eclipse of the sun.

annulate (an'ū-lāt), *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.

annulation (an-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a ring-like formation.

annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column.

annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of reducing to nothing; abolition; invalidation.

annulosa (an-ū-lō'så), *n.* the annulose animals, as crustaceans, insects, worms.

annulose (an'ū-lōs), *adj.* composed of a succession of rings.

annunciate (an-nun'si-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.

annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annunciating.

Annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28-33.).

annunciator (an-nun'shi-ā-tĕr), *n.* a signaling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels, and connected with the bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.

anode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.

anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.

anoint (å-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.

anomalistic (å-nom-å-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular

distance of a planet from its perihelion.

anomalous (å-nom'å-lus), *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.

anomaly (å-nom'å-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

anon (å-non'), *adv.* soon; straightway; again.

anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* a person who remains nameless; a pseudonym.

anonymity (an-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anonymous.

anonymous (å-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.

anopheles (an-of'ē-lēs), *n.* a genus of the mosquito family transmitting to human beings the germ of malaria.

another (å-nuth'ēr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; any other; any or some one else.

anserine (an'sēr-īn), *adj.* relating to or resembling a goose; stupid as a goose.

answer (an'sēr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; a counterstatement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.

answerable (an'sēr-å-bl), *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.

ant (ånt), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.

ant-bear ('bār), *n.* the name sometimes given (from its likeness to a bear) to the great ant-eater of America; the Cape ant-eater of South Africa.

ant-eater ('ē-tēr), a name applied to a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants.

ant-lion ('lī-un), *n.* a neuropterous insect whose larva constructs a pitfall for ants and other insects.

antacid (ant-as'id), *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system.

antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.

antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.

antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.

antagonistically (-al-li), *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens) or **antecedency** ('den-si), *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.

antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

antecedently (-li), at a time preceding.

antecessor (an-tē-ses'ēr), *n.* one who goes before (in office).

antechamber (an'tē-chām-bēr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

antediluvian (an-tē-di-lū'vi-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical ringed horns.

antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-ån), *adj.* preceding noon.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *adj.* allaying

vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world.

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tăl), *adj.* before birth.

antenna (an-ten'å), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ ('ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shăl), *adj.* before marriage.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kăl), *adj.* before Easter; preceding the Jewish Passover.

antepenult (an-tē-pē-nult') or **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-må), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt), *adj.* pertaining to the last but two: *n.* that which is last but two.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-ăl), *adj.* before dinner.

anterior (an-tēr'i-ēr), *adj.* more to the front; former.

anteriority (an-tēr-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being anterior, especially in order of time; priority.

anteroom (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an antechamber.

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* the portico of an ancient temple or church; the narthex.

anthelion (ant-hē'- or an-thē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* anthelia (-å)], a halo or a colored ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.

anthem (an'them), *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.

anther (an'thēr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

antheroid (an'thēr-oid), *adj.* having the form of an anther.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.

anthography (an-thog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of flowers.

anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one who compiles an anthology.

anthology (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.

anthracene (an'thrå-sēn), *n.* a complex hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; paranaphthalin.

anthracite (an'thrå-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; blind-coal; glance-coal; stone-coal; hard-coal.

anthracitic (an-thrå-sit'ik), *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'rå-fi), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race, and the local variations of its different divisions.

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

Anthropoidea (an-thro-poi'dē-å), *n. pl.* a sub-order of primate mammals, including man, the apes, and monkeys.

anthropological (an-thrō-po-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* relating to anthropology.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoologically or ethnographically.

anthropometric (an-thrō-po-met'-rik), *adj.* relating to the measure-

ment or proportions of the human body.

anthropometrically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an anthropological manner, or by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of the human body; the department of anthropology relating to such measurement of persons at various ages, and in different tribes, races, occupations, &c.

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-po-môr'-fik), *adj.* characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-po-môr-fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'å-ji), *n.pl.* man-eaters; cannibals.

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

anthropozoic (an'thrō-pō-zō'ik), *a.* pertaining to the time during which man has existed on the earth; the most recent period in a geological sense.

antic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

Antichrist (an'ti-krīst), *n.* an opponent of Christ, especially the great personal opponent expected to appear before the end of the world [I John ii. 22].

antichristian (an-ti-kris'chån), *n.* one who is an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* pertaining to Antichrist; opposed to the Christian religion.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pånt), *adj.* that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), or **anticipatory** (-tō-ri), *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

anticyclone (an'ti-sī-klōn), *n.* a meteorological condition in which the ordinary features of a cyclone are reversed, *i.e.* the winds, which are light, flow from instead of toward the center.

anticyclonic (an-ti-sī-klon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an anticyclone.

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tål), *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

antidotally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of an antidote.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

antifat (an'ti-fat), *adj.* available for preventing or reducing fatness: *n.* a remedy against fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril), *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* acetanilide, used in medicine as an antipyretic.

antimask (an'ti-måsk), *n.* a species of drollery introduced as interlude between acts of more serious nature. Written also antimasque.

antimasonic (an-ti-mā-son'ik), *adj.* opposed to the principles of freemasonry.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-nār'ki-kål), *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to antimony; composed of, or possessing the qualities of, antimony.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), or **antimonious** (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nīt), *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys.

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-ån-izm), *n.* the doctrine that faith frees one from the moral law.

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (-miz)], the opposition of one law or part of a law to another.

antiparallel (an-ti-par'å-lel), *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

antipathetic (an-ti-på-thet'ik), or **antipathetical** ('i-kål), *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].

antipathic (an-ti-path'-ik), *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.

antipathy (an-tip'å-thi), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (-thiz)], natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by to, against, between, and for).

antiperiodic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent diseases: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.

antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik), *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.

antiphon (an'ti-fon), or **antiphone** (-fōn), *n.* a chant or hymn rendered alternately by two choirs, as in English cathedral services.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nål), *adj.* characterized by antiphony or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nār-i), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonaries (-iz)], a book of responses used in the services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.

antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net'ik), *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonies (-niz)], the alternate or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* the employment of a word, or words, in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning.

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dål), *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* [*pl.* antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz)], one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'ån), *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

antipyretic (an-ti-pī-ret'ik), *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever: *n.* a remedy of such nature.

antipyrin (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* a drug, obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and reduction of heat in fevers.

antiquarian (an-tī-kwār'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwar'i-ån-izm), *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterizes the antiquary; the study or collecting of antiquities.

antiquary (an'ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p. adj.* grown old; old-fashioned; obsolete; ancient.

antique (an-tēk'), *adj.* of or belong-

ing to a former age; ancient: *n.* something of great age; a relic of antiquity.

antiqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (-tiz)], great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skôr-bu'tik), *adj.* & *n.* counteractant or remedial to scurvy.

anti-Semite (an-ti-sem'īt), *n.* one who favors the social and political persecution of Jews.

anti-Semitic (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anti-Semitism.

anti-Semitism (an-ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* antagonism to the Jewish race.

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* the exclusion of bacteria from wounds, &c., by the use of antiseptics.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slā'ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

antisplenetic (an-ti-splē-net'ik), *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen: *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

antithermic (an-ti-ther'mik), *a.* tending to reduce the bodily temperature; same as antipyretic.

antithesis (an-tith'ē-sis), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), or **antithetical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing antithesis.

antitoxin (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, certain diseases.

antitrade (an'ti-trād), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

anti-trust (an'ti-trust), *a.* antagonistic to trusts or corporations formed to control trade, industries, &c.

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation.

antitypical (an-ti-tip'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

antizymotic (an-ti-zī-mot'ik), *adj.* preventing fermentation: *n.* the agent so used.

antler (ant'lēr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

antonym (an'tō-nym), *n.* a word meaning the opposite of some other word; as *unhappy* is the antonym of *happy*.

anurous (å-nū'rus), *adj.* having the character of the Anura, as the frogs and toads, which are tailless when adult.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anxiety (ang-zī'ē-ti), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (-tiz)], a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

anxious (ang'shus), *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

any (en'i), *adj.* & *pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some:

pron. one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: ***adv.*** to any extent; at all; in any degree (used with comparatives, as any better).

anybody (-bod-i), *n.* any person; some one of importance.

anyhow (-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

anything (-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught; with *as* or *like*, as "It rains like anything."

anyway (-wā), *adv.* in any manner.

anywhere (-hwār), *adv.* in any place.

any-whither (-hwi*th*ēr), *adv.* to or towards any place.

any-wise (-wīz), *adv.* in any way or manner; anyhow.

aorist (ā'ō-rist), *n.* one of the tenses of a Greek verb, denoting past indefinite time.

aorta (ā-ôr'tå), *n.* [*pl.* aortae (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.

aortic (ā-ôr'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the aorta.

aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ä'ū-dad), *n.* a sheep-like animal of North Africa, somewhat resembling the chamois.

apace (å-pās'), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.

Apache (a-pa'chē), *n.* an American Indian; a Parisian ruffian.

apart (å-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.

apartment (å-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite or two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.

apathetic (ap-å-thet'ik), or **apathetical** (-ål), *adj.* devoid of, or insensible to, feeling or emotion.

apathetically (-li), *adv.* in an apathetical manner.

apathy (ap'å-thi), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (-thiz)], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

apatite (ap'å-tīt), *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.

ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the apes including the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape.

apeak (å-pēk'), *adv.* nearly vertical in position.

aperient (å-pēr'i-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.

aperiodic (å-pēr-i-od'ik), *adj.* without periodicity.

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), *adj.*; *n.* same as aperient.

aperture (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

apetalous (å-pet'å-lus), *adj.* without petals or corolla.

apex (å'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz), & apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point tip, or summit of anything.

aphagia (å-fā'ji-å), *n.* inability to swallow.

aphasia (å-fā'zi-å), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.

aphelion (å-fē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (-å)], that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.

aphid (af'id), *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.

aphides, *pl.* of Aphis.

aphidian (å-fid'i-ăn), *n.* an aphid: *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [*pl.* Aphides (af'i-dēz)], the genus of plant-suckers, to which the aphides belong; a member of the genus.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.

aphrodisiac (af-ro-diz'i-ac), *n.* a drug exciting sexual desire.

aphthong (af'thông), *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (-riz)], a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

apiece (å-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.

apish (ā'pish), *adj.* resembling an ape in manners; foppish; foolish.

aplomb (å-plông'), *n.* self-possession; assurance.

Apocalypse (å-pok'å-lips), *n.* the last book of the New Testament.

Apocalyptic (å-pok-å-lip'tik), or **Apocalyptical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or containing the Apocalypse.

apocope (å-pok'o-pē), *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocrypha (å-pok'ri-få), *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* apocryphas, (-fåz), a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as Ecclesiasticus.

apocryphal (å-pok'ri-fål), *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the apocrypha.

apocryphally (-li), *adv.* in an apocryphal manner; doubtfully.

apod (ap'od), *n.* an animal without feet.

apodictic (åp-ō-dik'-tik), *adj.* absolute certainty.

apodosis (å-pod'ō-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

apogean (ap-ō-jē'ån), or **apogeic** ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the apogee.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

apologetic (å-pol-ō-jet'ik), or **apologetical** ('i-kål), *adj.* in the way of defense or apology.

apologetically (-li), *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

apologetics (å-pol-ō-jet'īks), *n.* the defense.

apologia (ap-o-lo'gi-a), *n.* an argument in defense of one's actions or principles.

apologist (å-pol'ō-jist), or **apologizer** (-ji-zēr), *n.* one who apologizes; one who pleads in extenuation or defense of the actions or principles of another.

apologize (å-pol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's fables.

apology (å-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (-jiz)], a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

apophthegm. See apothegm.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), or **apoplectical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from cerebral rupture.

aport (å-pōrt'), *adv.* on or towards the port or left side of a ship.

apostasy (å-pos'tå-si), *n.* [*pl.* apostasies (-siz)], the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

apostate (å-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kål), *adj.* rebellious, in the manner of apostasy; apostate.

apostatize (å-pos'tå-tīz), *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

a posteriori (ā-pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

apostle (å-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (I Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

Apostles' Creed (krēd), *n.* the shortest of the three creeds, so named as containing a summary of apostolical doctrine.

apostle-spoon (-spōōn), *n.* a spoon having a figure of one of the Apostles at the top of the handle.

apostolate (å-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* apostleship (now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope).

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), or **apostolical** (-'i-kål), *adj.* & *n.* of or pertaining to an apostle or apostles, and their age, doctrine, or practice; papal

apostolical succession (suk-sesh' un), *n.* the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by bishops from the Apostles.

apostrophe (å-pos'trō-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

apostrophic (ap-o-strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

apostrophize (å-pos'trō-fīz), *v.t.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (') : *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

apothecary (å-poth'e-kā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (-riz)], one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

apothecaries' weight (wāt), *n.* the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt apophthegm.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē-ō'sīz), *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a God; deify.

appal (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p. pr.* appalling], to fright; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

appalling (ap-paw'ling), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

apparatus (ap-å-rā'tus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function.

apparel (å-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appareled, *p. pr.* apparceling], to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

apparent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

apparition (ap-å-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to occultation.

appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing or aspect.

appeasable (ap-pēz-zå-bl), *adj.* capable of being appeased.

appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

appeasive (ap-pē'ziv), *adj.* of a nature to appease; that tends to quiet or assuage.

apellant (ap-pel'ånt), *n.* one who appeals to a higher court; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

appellative (ap-pel'å-tiv), *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common, as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name; the designation of a class.

appellatory (ap-pel'å-tō-ri), *adj.* containing an appeal.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

appendage (ap-pen'dāj), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

appendant (ap-pen'dånt), or **appendent** ('dent), *adj.* attached or annexed: *n.* that which is appended or added.

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the caecum.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes ('dik-sez) & appendices ('di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental.

apperception (ap-per-sep'shun), *n.* perception involving self-consciousness. The relation of new ideas to old ideas.

appertain (ap-ẽr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

appetite (ap'ē-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

appetizer (ap'ē-tī-zẽr), *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

applausive (ap-plaw'siv), *adj.* applauding; manifesting approval.

apple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple.

appliance (ap-plī'åns), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

applicability (ap-li-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being applicable.

applicable (ap'li-kȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

applicant (ap'li-kant), *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

application (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

applicative (ap'li-kā-tiv), *adj.* capable of being applied.

applicatory (ap'li-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* fitness to be applied: *n.* that which applies.

applied (ap-plid'), *p.adj.* practical.

applique (ap-li-kā'), *n.* a method of ornamentation in dress or upholstery in which portions or figures cut from other patterns are fixed or applied to a groundwork or foundation of any material.

apply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying], to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

appoint (ap-point'), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip; *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

appointee (ap-poin-tē'), *n.* one in whose favor an appointment is made.

appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

apportionment (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

apposite (ap'ō-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

apposition (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as St. Mark, the Evangelist.

appositional (ap-ō-zish'un-ȧl), *adj.* belonging to apposition.

appraisal (ap-prā'zȧl), *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* the act of valuing; an authorized valuation.

appraiser (ap-prā'zẽr), *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estates.

appreciable (ap-prē'shi-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

appreciate (ap-prē-shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

appreciation (ap-prē-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

appreciative (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *adj.* exhibiting appreciation.

appreciatory (ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* expressive of admiration.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of;

arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

apprentice (å-pren'tis), *n.* one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

apprize (å-prīz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

approach (ap-prōch'), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to.

approach (ap-prōch'), *n.* the act of drawing near; access; passage.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to express approval of; license or sanction.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

approbative (ap'rō-bā-tiv), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

approbativeness (-nes), *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

approbatory (ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

appropriable (ap-prō'pri-å-bl), *adj.* capable of appropriation.

appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self, in exclusion of others: claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

appropriation (ap-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

appropriative (ap-prō'pri-ā-tiv), *adj.* appropriating; making or tending to appropriation.

appropriator (ap-prō'pri-ā-tēr), *n.* one who appropriates; one who holds an appropriated benefice.

approvable (ap-prōō'vå-bl), *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

approval (ap-prōōv'ål), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

approve (ap-prōōv'), *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval (usually followed by of).

approver (ap-prōō'vẽr), *n.* one who approves.

approvingly (ap-prōō'ving-li), *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* making approach to; near in resemblance or position.

approximately (ap-prok'si-māt'li), *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

approximation (ap-prok-si-mā'shun), *n.* the act of approximating: approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

approximative (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv), *adj.* with a tendency to exactness.

approximatively (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* in an approximative manner.

appulse (ap-puls'), or **appulsion** (-pul'shun), *n.* a coming toward; the near approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or any fixed star.

appurtenance (ap-pẽr'te-nåns), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

appurtenant (ap-pẽr'te-nånt), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

apricot (ā'pri-kot & ap'ri-kot), *n.* the fruit of a tree, allied to the plum.

April fool (fōōl), *n.* one who is imposed upon or deceived in a jocular manner on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

a priori (ā pri-ō'ri), from something

prior; proceeding from antecedent to consequent.

apron (ā'prun), *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

apropos (å-prō-pō'), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*): *adi.* seasonable; happy. Written also á propos.

apse (aps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (-ez)], a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

apsidal (ap'si-dål), *adj.* pertaining to the apsides.

apsis (ap'sis), *n.* [*pl.* apsides ('si-dēz)], one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

apteral (ap'te-rål), *adj.* without wings; without side-columns.

apterous (ap'te-rus), *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* a wingless and tailless bird peculiar to New Zealand.

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

aqua (ā'kwå), *n.* a term much used in pharmacy in the abbreviated form of Aq. and denoting the addition of water.

aqua ammoniæ (am-mo'ni-ē), water containing an infusion of ammonia-gas.

aqua fortis (fôr'tis), *n.* (strong water), impure nitric acid.

aqua regia (ā'kwå rē'ji-å), *n.* (royal-water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

aqua vitæ (ā'kwå vī'tē), *n.* (water of life) unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

aquamarine (ā'kwå-må-rēn'), *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a color resembling the precious beryl.

aquarium (å-kwār'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (-å) & aquariums (-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

aquatic (å-kwat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water: *pl.* aquatic sports.

aquatint (ā'kwå-tint), *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-color drawing in India ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

aqueous (ā'kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; formed in or by means of water.

aquiform (ā-kwi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

aquiline (ak'wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Arab (ar'åb), *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

arabesque (ar-å-besk'), *n.* the style of Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation: *v.t.* enrich with ornament in arabesque.

Arabic numerals (-num'ĕr-ålz), *n.pl.*

the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., of Indian origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the 12th century.

arable (ar'å-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

arbiter (är'bi-tẽr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

arbitrament (är-bit'rå-ment), *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

arbitrarily (-li), *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

arbitrary (är'bi-trār-i), *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* the settlement of a dispute by an umpire.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tẽr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

arbor (är'bẽr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

Arbor Day (är'bẽr dā), a day legally set apart in certain states for planting trees.

arboraceous (är-bō-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us) or **arboreal** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to trees; wooded.

arborescence (är-bō-res'ens), *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

arborescent (är-bō-res'ent), *adj.* tree-like.

arboretum (är-bō-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* arboreta, (-tå) & arboretums (-tumz)], a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

arboriculture (är-bẽr-i-kul'tūr), *n.* the cultivation of trees.

arborise (är-bẽr-ē-zā'), *adj.* marked like the branching of trees, as agates, enamels, &c.

arborisation or **arborization** (är-bẽr-i-zā'shun), *n.* tree-like appearance.

arborous (är'bẽr-us), *adj.* having the appearance or nature of an arbor.

arbor-vitæ (är-bẽr-vī'tē), *n.* an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in gardens, &c.

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arc-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

arc-light (-līt), a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed a short distance from each other.

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

arcadian (är-kā'di-ån), *adj.* rurally simple.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* arcana ('nå)], a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir.

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* the portion of the stern over the counter of a ship.

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* a wedge-shaped brick used in the construction of arches.

archæologic (är-kē-ō-loj'ik) or **archæological** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the study of antiquities.

archæologically (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the science of antiquities

archæologist or **archeologist** (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in the study of ancient things; an antiquary.

archæology or **archeology** (är-kē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or

the relics of the early races of mankind.

archaic (ăr-kā'ik) or **archaical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterized by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

archaism (ăr'kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

archangel (ărk-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

archangelic (ărk-an-jel'ik), *adj.* pertaining to archangels.

archbishop (ărch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

archbishopric (ărch-bish'up-rik), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

archdeacon (ărch-dē'kn), *n.* dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and who acts as his vicar or vice-regent.

archdeaconate, office of archdeacon

archdeaconry (ărch-dē'kn-ri), *n.* the office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

archducal (ărch-dū'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

archduchess (ărch-duch'es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

archduchy (ărch-duch'i), *n.* [*pl.* archduchies (-iz)], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ărch-dūk'), *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

archdukedom (ărch-dūk'dom), *n.* the dignity or territory of an archduke.

archebiosis (ăr-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

archegony (ăr-keg'ō-ni), *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

archenemy (ărch-en'e-mi), *n.* a principal enemy; Satan.

archer (ăr'chẽr), *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

archer-fish (-fish), *n.* a scaly-finned fish of the Java seas, which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

archery (ăr'chẽr-i), *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

archetype (ăr'kē-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended.

archetypic (ăr-kē-tip'ik), **archetypal** (-tī'păl), or **archetypical** (-tip'i-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archetype.

archibald (ar'chī-bald). *n.* a 1916 type of British aeroplane.

archiepiscopacy (ăr-ki-ē-pis'kō-på-si), *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (ăr-ki-ē-pis'kō-păl), *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

archiepiscopate. See archiepiscopacy.

arching (ăr'ching), *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

archipelagic (ăr-ki-pē-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

archipelago (ăr-ki-pel'å-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes & -gos (-gōz)], any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself.

architect (ăr'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

architective (ăr'ki-tek-tiv), *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

architectonics (ăr-ki-tek-ton'iks), *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

architectural (ăr-ki-tek'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

architecturally (-li), *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

archival (är-kī'vål & är'ki-vål), *adj.* pertaining to, or included in state records.

archive (är'kīv), *n.* [*pl.* archives (-kīvz)], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

archly (-li), *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

archness (-nes), *n.* shyness; coyness.

archon (är'kon), *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

archpriest (ärch'prēst), *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

arcograph (ärk'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arctic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

arctic circle (sĕr'kl), *n.* an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

ardent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ardent spirits (spir'itz), *n.pl.* alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, &c.

ardor (är'dĕr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

arduous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (är), *pres. tense pl.* of the verb to be. See be.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft.

area (ār'e-å), *n.* [*pl.* areas (-åz)], any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

arena (å-rē'nå), *n.* [*pl.* arenas (-nåz)], the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence the scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'å-gus), *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence any high court or tribunal.

Argand lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

argent (är'jent), *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, &c.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

argentite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey color.

argentous (är-jen'tus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

argil (är'jil), *n.* potters' clay or earth.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā'shus), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, clay; clayey.

argillite (är'ji-līt), *n.* clay-state.
argol (är'gol), *n.* crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared.
argon (är'gun), *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.
argonaut (är'gō-nawt), *n.* a cephalopod commonly known as the paper-nautilus, and paper-sailor of the Mediterranean.
argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (-siz)], a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.
argot (är'gō), *n.* slang.
arguable (är'gū-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.
argue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.
argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.
argumental (är-gū-men'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.
argumentation (är-gū-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.
argumentative (är-gū-men'tâ-tiv), *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting a process of reasoning; addicted to argument; disputatious.
argus-eyed (är'gus-id), *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.
aria (är'ē-ä & är'i-ä), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c.
Arian (ā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect.
Arianism (ā'ri-an-izm), the doctrine of the Arian sect, denying the divinity of Christ.
arid (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.
aridity (â-rid'i-ti) or **aridness** (ār'id-nes), *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; want of moisture.
arietta (ār-ē-et'tä), *n.* a short song or air.
aright (â-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.
arise (â-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p. pr.* arising], to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.
aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (-siz)], government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.
aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat & â-ris'tō-krat), *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favors government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterize the nobility.
aristocratic (ar-is-tō-krat'ik) or **aristocratical** (-i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government by the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the higher class or nobility.
aristocratically (-li), *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.
aristocratism (ar-is-tō'krat-izm & ar-is-tok'ra-tizm), *n.* the rank, condition, or privileges of one of noble birth; the principles of aristocracy.
arithmetic (â-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computing by numbers.
arithmetical (ar-ith-met'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to arithmetic.
arithmetically (-li), *adv.* according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.
arithmetician (â-rith-me-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.
arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'e-ter), *n.* a calculating machine which performs the fundamental operations.
ark (ark), *n.* the receptacle of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish tabernacle (Exod. xxv.), and temple; [illegible]

ple of Solomon (I Kings viii.) ; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge, hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or forelimb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armature: *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

armada (är-mā'da), *n.* fleet of war vessels; especially the Spanish fleet sent against England in 1588, and destroyed off the English coast by the English fleet.

arm-chair (ärm'-chär), *n.* a chair furnished with supports for the elbows.

arm-pit (ärm'-pit), *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

armadillo (är-må-dil'ō), *n.* [*pl.* armadillos ('ōz)], a South American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail; an electric battery so named, worn round the body as a cure for nervous and other affections.

armageddon (är-måg'ĕd-dŏn), *n.* a mighty battle against evil, used figuratively. See Rev. 16: 16-20.

armament (är'må-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor: that which serves as a means of defense; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; iron bars or frame-work used to strengthen a building.

armful (ärm'fool), *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

armoire (är-mwär'), *n.* a movable cupboard with doors.

armor (är'mēr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a warship.

armor-clad (-klad), *adj.* ironclad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

armor-grating (-grā'ting), *n.* deep iron gratings used to protect the boilers of ironclads from missiles during an engagement.

armor-plate (-plāt), *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell fire.

armorer (är'mor-ēr), *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armor, or one who had charge of the armor of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

armorial (är-mō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to armor or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

armory (är'mēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries, (-riz)], a place for arms or the assembly of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

armozeen or **armozine** (är-mō-zēn'), *n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* weapons of offense or defense; the military service; war as a profession; armorial bearings.

army (ăr'mi), *n.* [*pl.* armies (-miz)], a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers: a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

army-worm (-wĕrm), *n.* the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops.

arnica (ăr'ni-kå), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

aroma (å-ro'må), *n.* [*pl.* aromas ('måz)], the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik) or **aromatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* giving out aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous: *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

aromatically (-li), *adv.* with an aromatic taste or smell.

aromatic-vinegar (-vin'e-gâr), *n.* a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, &c.

aromatous (å-rō'må-tus), *adj.* full of fragrance; aromatic.

arose (å-rōz'), *p.t.* of arise.

around (å-round'), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

arousal (å-rou'zål), *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

arouse (å-rouz'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

arow (å-rō'), *adv.* in a row; in order; successively.

arraign (å-rān'), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer *to a charge; censure publicly. impeach; indict.*

arraignment (å-rān'ment), *n.* an accusation; an impeachment.

arrange (å-rānj'), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

arrangement (å-rānj'ment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

arrant (ar'ånt), *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; thorough or downright (in a bad sense); shameless.

arras (ar'as), *n.* tapestry; hangings made of rich figured fabric.

arrasene or **arasene** (ar-as-sēn'), *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

array (ar-rā'), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

arrayal (ar-rā'ål), *n.* the process of arraying.

arrear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is not done, is outstanding, or unpaid.

arrearage (ar-rēr'āj), *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

arrest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

arriere-ban (ar-ri-yār'ban), *n.* reserve force of the French National Guard.

arris (ar'is), *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

arris-wise (-wīz), *adv.* diagonally laid, like tiles; ridge-wise.

arrival (ar-rī-vål), *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment of any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

arrogance (ar'rō-gåns), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or estimation; a lordly contempt of others.

arrogant (ar'rō-gånt), *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or estimation, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty.

arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride.

arrogation (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of arrogating.

arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow.

arrow characters (kar'ak-tērs), *n. pl.* the arrow-headed (cuneiform or wedge-shaped) characters of the Assyrian inscriptions.

arrow-head (-hed), *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant so named from its leaves.

arrowroot (ar'rō-rōōt), *n.* a starch obtained from the rootstocks of several species of West Indian plants.

arrow-wood (-wood), *n.* a wood of which the arrows of the Indians are made.

arroyo (å-roi'ō), *n.* [*pl.* arroyos (-ōz)], a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream.

arsenal (ar'se-nål), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

arsenic (ar'se-nik), *n.* an element of steel-gray color and brilliant lustre, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

arsenic (är-sen'ik), or **arsenical** (-i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenite (är'sen-īt), *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis (är'sis), *n.* that part of a foot where the metrical accent is placed.

arson (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

art (ärt), *2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense,* of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] See be.

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to science; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the ordinary course of academic study.

arterial (är-tēr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

arterialization (är-tēr-i-ål-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

arterialize (är-tēr'i-ål-īz), *v.t.* to convert venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

arteriology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that

branch of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (är-tē'ri-ō-skle-rō'sis), *n.* thickening of the walls of the arteries, with more or less hardening, due to defects of assimilation or to senility.

arteriotomy (är-tēr-i-ot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

artery (är'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (-iz)], one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

artesian well (är-tē'zhăn wel), *n.* a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata the nature and arrangement of which permit of the permeation and accumulation of water; on being freed from constraint, the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

artful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

artfully (-li), *adv.* in a cunning or crafty manner.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flower-heads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food; the tuberous root of an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosis*), used as a substitute for potatoes.

article (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [*a* before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see a, an, & the]) used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

articular (är-tik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation of organs or parts of a plant; a node or joint of the stem, or the space between two nodes.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons.

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

artificer (är-tif'i-sĕr), *n.* a skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic; a maker or constructor; an inventor.

artificial (är-ti-fish'ăl), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

artificiality (-fish-i-ăl'i-ti) or **artificialness** (-nes), *n.* the quality of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

artificially (-li), *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

artillery (är-til'lĕr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men,

and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

artisan (är'ti-zăn), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

artist (är'tist), *n.* one skilled in any branch of high art; one professing or practicing one of the fine arts.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art other than the fine arts, as a public singer, cook, &c.

artistic (är-tis'tik), or **artistical** ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to art or to artists; characterized by æsthetic feelings or conformity to the principles of a school of art or design.

artistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

artistry (ar'tis-tri), *n.* the qualities peculiar to an artist.

artless (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

Aryan (ăr'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans, or to their language.

as (az), *n.* *conjunc.* *adv.* like; comparable or proportionate to.

as (as), *n.* [*pl.* asses (as'sez)], a Roman weight equivalent to the libra or pound.

asafetida or **asafœtida** (as-ă-fēt'i-dă), *n.* a fetid sap obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of, asbestos; incombustible.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) or **asbestus** ('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments of flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon: climb; go upward along.

ascendable (as-sen'dă-bl) or **ascendible** ('di-bl), *adj.* capable of being climbed or navigated.

ascend. ncy (as-sen'dăn-si) or **ascendency** ('den-si), *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

ascendant (as-sen'dănt) or **ascendent** ('dent), *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to descendant: the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

Ascension Day (dā), *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday next but one before Whit-Sunday: also called Holy Thursday.

ascent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

ascertainment (as-sĕr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of ascertaining.

ascetic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

ascetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* the

condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

ascribable (å-skrī'bå-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed or imputed.

ascribe (å-skrīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.

ascription (å-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.

aseptic (å-sep'tik), *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.

asexual (a-seks'ū-ål), *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.

asexually (-li), *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.

ash (ash), *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.

ash (ash), *n.* [*pl.* ashes ('ez),] the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated, hence a corpse.

ashamed (å-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame (followed by an infinitive).

ashen (ash'n), *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the color of ashes; pale.

ashore (å-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

aside (å-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

asinine (as'i-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass.

asininity (as'i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

ask (åsk), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.

askance (å-skans'), or **askant** (å-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.

askew (å-skū'), *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.

aslant (å-slant'), *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting; athwart.

asleep (å-slēp'), *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in state of slumber; dormant.

aslope (å-slōp'), *adv.* in a sloping direction.

asoak (å-sōk'), *adv.* in a state of saturation or soaked with moisture.

asp (åsp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.

asparagus (as-par'å-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.

aspect (as'pekt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.

aspen (as'pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze: *adj.* pertaining to the asp-tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.

asper (as'pēr), *adj.* rugged; hard; warlike: *n.* the mark (') in Greek, to indicate the rough breathing, or aspirate.

asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (-tiz)], roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.

aspermous (å-spēr'mus), *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.

asperse (as-pĕrs'), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.

aspersion (as-pĕr'shun), *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.

asphalt (as'falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay down or cover with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal'tik), *adj.* of the nature of, composed of, or containing asphalt.

asphaltum. Same as asphalt.

asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* the name of several plants of the liliaceous genus Asphodelus; the daffodil of the older English poets; the unfading plant of the dead, which covered the meadows of Hades.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-å) or **asphyxy** ('si), *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-āt), *v.t.* to suffocate; deprive of oxygen, and so cause death or dangerous symptoms.

aspic (as'pik), *n.* a venomous asp; the great lavender; a side-dish composed of game, fish, &c., encased in clear, savory meat-jelly.

aspirant (as-pī'rånt), *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object or position.

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter h: *n.* the sound of the letter h, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

aspiratory (as-pī'rå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (as-pīr'), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascent; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to; attain.

asquint (å-skwint'), *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.

ass (ås'), *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equus, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

assafœtida. See asafetida.

assail (as-sāl'), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.

assailant (as-sā'lånt), *adj.* assaulting; attacking: *n.* one who, or that which, assails.

assassin (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly one of a band of Syrian fanatics.

assassinate (as-sas'si-nāt), *v.t.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

assassination (as-sas-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or reward of others; murder.

assault (as-sawlt'), *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; threaten or attempt by visible means bodily violence or injury to another; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

assay (as-sā'), *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound,

ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p. pr.* -ing], to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

assayer (as-sā'ĕr), *n.* one who assays; an officer of the mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things.

assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

assembly (as-sem'bli), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (-bliz)], a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

assembly-man (-man), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

assent (as-sent'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

assentation (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *adj.* assenting: *n.* one who assents.

assert (as-sĕrt'), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

assertion (as-sĕr'shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

assertive (as-sĕr'tiv), *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

assertor (as-sĕr'tĕr), *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

assertory (as-sĕr'to-ri), *adj.* affirming; supporting.

assess (as-ses'), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes (taks'ez), *n.pl.* taxes levied on income, houses, and property.

assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; the sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

assessor (as-ses'ĕr), *n.* one appointed to assess property of persons for taxation.

assessorial (as-ses-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an assessor.

assets (as'sets), *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trading company or traders.

asseverate (as-sev'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

asseveration (as-sev-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as under oath.

assibilate (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to change to a sibilant.

assibilation (as-sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* pronunciation with a hissing sound; the change of a dental or guttural into a sibilant or a sibilant sound.

assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* assiduities (-tiz)], close application or unremitting attention to; diligence; *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive; perseveringly diligent.

assign (as-sīn'), *n.* to appoint, mark out, appropriate, or devote; designate; allot for a specific purpose; transfer or make over (property) to trustees or creditors; give or convey to another; [illegible]

of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

assignat (as'ig-nat, French å-sē-nyå'), *n.* a money or currency bond issued by the French Revolutionary Government (1789-96).

assignation (as-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet [used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense]; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

assignee (as-si-nē), *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

assignment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

assignor (as-si-nôr'), *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.

assimilable (as-sim'i-lå-bl), *adj.* capable of being assimilated.

assimilate (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring to conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

assimilation (as-sim-i-lå'shun), *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated.

assimilative (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.

assist (as-sist'), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

assistance (as-sis'tåns), *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succor; support.

assistant (as-sis'tånt), *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.

assistful (as-sist'fool), *adj.* helpful.

assize (as-sīz'), *n.* [*pl.* assizes ('ez)], a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held peroidically in each county of England by judges of the Supreme Court [usually in the *pl.*]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the *pl.*].

assizement (as-sīz'ment), *n.* an inspection of weights and measures, enacted by statute.

assizer (as-sī'zẽr) or **assizor** ('zẽr), *n.* a juror.

associate (as-sō'shi-åt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate; *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

association (as-sō-shi-å'shun), *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.

associative (as-sō-shi-å'tiv), *adj.* tending to or characterized by association.

assonance (as'sō-nåns), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants.

assonant (as'sō-nånt), *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.

assort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

assortment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

assuade (as-swåd'), *v.t.* to present, as advice; urge persuasively.

assuage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.

assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.

assumpsit (as-sump'sit), *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract.

assumption (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.

assumptive (as-sump'tiv), *adj.* assumed, or capable of assumption.

assurable (å-shūr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being assured or insured.

assurance (å-shūr'åns), *n.* the act of assuring; an earnest or testimony intended or tending to elicit or inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determinate age.

assure (å-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

assured (å-shūrd'), *p.adj.* made certain; guaranteed; self-possessed; insured: *n.* a person insured.

assuredly (-li), *adv.* certainly; with assurance.

assuredness (-nes), *n.* certainty; full confidence.

assurer (å-shūr'ēr), *n.* one who assures.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyriology (as-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

astatic (å-stat'ik), *adj.* without polarity.

astatically (-al-li), *adv.* in an astatic manner.

astaticism (å-stat'i-sizm), *n.* the state of being astatic.

astay (å-stā), *adv.* said of an anchor when on heaving it the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

Aster (as'tēr), *n.* a genus of flowering-plants with rosette-shaped flowers, to which the Michaelmas-daisy belongs.

aster, *n.* any plant of the genus Aster.

asterial (as-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* connected with, or related to, the stars.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

asterisk (as'tēr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

asterism (as'tēr-izm), *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or *⁂*] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

astern (a-stērn') *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asternal (å-stēr'nål), *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

asteroid (as'tēr-oid), *adj.* star-like; star-shaped: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

asthenia (as-the-ni'å), *n.* debility.

asthenic (as-then-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, asthenia; feeble.

asthma (ast'må & as'må), *n.* a respi-

ratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of constriction in the chest.

asthmatic (ast-mat'ik), or **asthmatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

asthmatically (-li) ,*adv.* in an asthmatical manner.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

astigmatism (as-tig'må-tizm), or **astigmism** ('mizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

astir (å-stėr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

astomatous (as-tom'å-tus), or **astomous** (as'to-mus), *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

astonishment (as-ston'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

astraddle (å-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

astragal (as'trå-gal), *n.* a small molding or bead of semicircular form: called also a roundel; the astragalus; the circular molding near the mouth of a cannon.

astragalus (as-trag'ål-us), *n.* [*pl.* astragali (-li)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

astrakhan (as'trå-kan), *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a city in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

astral (as'trål), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occultists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

astral body (bod'i), *n.* a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

astral lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light.

astral spirits (spir'itz), *n.pl.* spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

astray (a-strā'), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

astride (a-strīd'), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

astrolabe (as'trō-lab), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jėr), *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

astrological (as-trō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

astrologically (-li), *adv.* in an astrological manner; according to astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny.

astrometer (as-trom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and luster of the stars.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mẽr), *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

Astronomer Royal (roi'ål), *n.* the official title of the astronomer in charge of a royal observatory in Great Britain and Ireland.

astronomic (as-trō-nom'ik) or **astronomical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to astronomy, or according to astronomical laws.

astronomical clock (klok), *n.* a clock which keeps sidereal time.

astronomical signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* the signs of the zodiac.

astronomical year (yẽr), *n.* a year the length of which is determined by astronomical observations.

astronomically (-li), *adv.* in an astronomical manner.

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

astrophotography (as-trō-fō-tog'-rå-fi), *n.* photography applied to the delineation of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the light of stars.

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

astute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

asunder (å-sun'dẽr), *adv.* separately; apart; into parts.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* the sloth-bear of India.

asylum (å-sī'lum), *n.* [*pl.* asylums ('lumz)], a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-kål), *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate.

asymmetrically (-li), *adv.* not symmetrical.

asymmetry (å-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asyndeton (å-sin'dē-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered."

atavism (at'å-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

atavistic (at-å-vis'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, atavism.

ataxia (å-tak'si-å), or **ataxy** ('si), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

ataxic (å-tak'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ataxy.

ataxic fever (-fē'vẽr), *n.* typhus fever of a malignant type.

ate (et & āt), *p.t.* of eat.

atelier (å'tē-lyå), *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor.

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God.

atheistic (ā-thē-is'tik), or **atheistical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or implying atheism.

atheistically (-li), *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

Athene (a-thē'nē), *n.* a Greek goddess; called by the Romans, Minerva.

atheneum, athenæum (ath-e-nē'um), *n.* [*pl.* atheneums ('umz) & athenæa ('å)], an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science and art.

athermancy (å-thẽr'mån-si), *n.* impermeability to radiant heat.

athermanous ('må-nus), *adj.* impervious to radiant heat.

athirst (å-thĕrst'), *adj.* in want of drink.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitior for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength.

athletic (ath-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.

athletically ('i-kăl-li), *adv.* in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

at-home (at-hōm'), *n.* a more or less formal reception held at a specified time for the entertainment of invited guests.

athwart (å-thwawrt'), *prep.* across; from side to side; *adv.* cross-wise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

athwart-ships (-ships), *adv. phr.* across a ship from one side to the other.

atilt (å-tilt'), *adv.* & *adj.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n.pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

atlas (at'lăs), *n.* [*pl.* atlases ('ez)], a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

atlas-powder (at'lăs-pou'dĕr), *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the evaporation from ice, snow, or water.

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of aqueous vapor, its laws and phenomena.

atmometer (at-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environments.

atmospheric (at-mos-fĕr'ik), or **atmospherical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

atmospheric pressure (-presh'ēr), *n.* the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to 14 2-3 lb. on the sq. in., or 1,033 grams on the sq. centimeter.

atoll (å-tol' & at'ol), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

atom (at'um), *n.* an ultimate indivisible particle of matter.

atomic (a-tom'ik), or **atomical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

atomic weight (å-tom'ik wāt), *n.* the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, taken as 1.

atomically (-li), *adv.* in an atomic manner.

atomicity (at-ō-mis'i-ti), *n.* equivalence; the combining capacity of an element.

atomist (at'ô-mist), *n.* one who believes that the earth was formed by the coming together of atoms swirling in space.

atomize (at'um-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

atomizer (at'um-ī-zĕr), *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray.

atonable (å-tōn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being atoned for.

atone (å-tōn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atoned, *p.pr.* atoning], to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

atonement (å-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

atonic (å-ton'ik), *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

atony (at'ō-ni), *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

atrip (å-trip'), *adv.* just clear of the ground.

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* atria (-å)], the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; a portico; the auricular portion of the heart; a cavity.

atrocious (å-trō'shus), *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting or characterized by great atrocity; flagrant.

atrocity (å-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* atrocities (-tiz)], enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atrophied, *p.pr.* atrophying], to waste away; to dwindle.

atropin (at'rō-pin), or **atropine** (-pīn), *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the singular property of producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n.* poisoning by atropin or belladonna.

attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

attache (at-tå-shā), *n.* one who is attached to another, or as part of a suite or staff, as of an embassy or legation.

attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.

attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.

attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

attainability (at-tā-nå-bil'-i-ti), *n.* attainableness.

attainable (at-tā'nå-bl), *adj.* capable of being attained.

attainableness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being attainable.

attainder (at-tān'dĕr), *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.

attaint (at-tānt), *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.

attar of roses (at'år of rōz'ez), *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose. Written also atar, ottar, and otto.

attemper (at-tem'pēr), *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.

attempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

attendance (at-ten'dåns), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

attendant (at-ten'dånt), *n.* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.

attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; a military command (to assume the attitude of attention).

attentive (at-tēn'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

attenuant (at-ten'ū-ånt), *adj.* making thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness; *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent.

attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

attenuation (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.

attest (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

attestation (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

attestor (at-tes'tēr), *n.* one who attests.

attic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

Attic (at'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Atticism (at'i-sizm) *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterizing the Attic rendering of the Greek language; elegant manner of expression.

attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

attitudinal (at-ti-tū'di-nål), *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

attitudinarian (at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who studies or affects attitudes.

attitudinize (at-ti-tū'di-nīz), *v.i.* to pose for effect.

attorney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (-nez)], one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

attorney-general (-jen'ēr-ål), *n.* the chief law officer appointed to act for the government; the chief law officer of a state.

attorneyship (at-tēr'ni-ship), *n.* agency for another.

attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or toward; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

attractability (at-trak'tå-bil'i-ti), *n.*

the quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.

attractile (at-trak'til), *adj.* having the power to attract.

attraction (at-trak'shun), *n.* the power or act of attracting; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together; tendency to coherence.

attractive (at-trak'tiv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

attributable (at-trib'ū-tå-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed.

attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign: *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

attribution (at-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; designation.

attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute: *n.* a word denoting an attribute; a word joined to and describing a noun; an adjective or adjective phrase.

attrite (at-trīt'), *adj.* worn by friction; repentant through fear of punishment.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; the state of being worn; grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment.

attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

atypic (å-tip'ik), or **atypical** ('i-kål), *adj.* without definite typical character; not conformable to the type.

auburn (aw'burn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auction (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

auctioneer (awk-shun-ēr), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction: *v.i.* to sell by auction.

auction-pool (awk'shon pōōl), *n.* a guessing contest held on ship-board in which numbers representing the probable number of miles the ship will run in a day are sold at auction, the pool going wholly or in part to the holder of the successful number.

audacious (aw-dā'shus), *adj.* bold; daring; spirited; insolent: impudent; characterized by shameless effrontery.

audacity (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (-tiz)], boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard.

audibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be heard.

audience (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

audient (aw'di-ent), *adj.* hearing; listening.

audiometer (aw-di-om'ē-ter), *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

audiphone (aw'di-fōn), *n.* an instrument constructed to assist the deaf by collecting the sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the medium of the teeth.

audit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* to examine an account; act as auditor.

auditor (aw'di-tẽr), *n.* a hearer or listener; a person appointed to ex-

amine and verify accounts and claims; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

auditorium (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (-å), & auditoriums (-ums)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

auditory (aw-di-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

auger (aw'gĕr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

augment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

augmentation (awg-men-tā'shŭn), *n.* increase; the increase in time-value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honor; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

augmentative (awg-men'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed by the term from which it is derived; opposed to diminutive.

augur (aw'gĕr), *n.* one who officially predicted events by the observation and interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena, &c.; one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer.

augury (aw'gū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* auguries (-riz)], the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

august (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire awe and reverence.

August (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year.

Augustan (aw-gus'tan), *adj.* resembling the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus; a period of munificence and splendor; an age of liberality toward literature and the fine arts.

auk (awk), *n.* the name given to the members of a family of arctic diving birds. The Great Auk is now extinct. Also spelled awk.

aulic (aw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt (änt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

aura (aw'rå), *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body or substance, as aroma, effluvium, or the subtle essence of its individual nature; a sensation as of a stream of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

aural (aw'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura; pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

aureate (aw'rē-åt), *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow.

aurelia (aw-rē'lyå), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

aurelian (aw-rē'lyån), *adj.* pertaining to the aurelia: *n.* one who makes a special study of butterflies and moths.

aureola (aw-rē'ō-lå), or **aureole** (aw'rē-ōl), *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

auric (aw'rik), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auricle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two

chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles.

auricular (aw-rik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; known by report, obtained by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt), or **auriculated** (-ed), *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

auriferous (aw-rif'er-us), *adj.* gold-bearing yielding or containing gold.

auriform (aw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

auriscope (aw'ri-skōp). *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

aurist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

aurochs (aw'roks), *n.* the European bison, now nearly extinct.

aurora (aw-rō'rå), *n.* [*pl.* auroras ('răz) & aurorae ('rē)], the rising light or the morning; the dawn of dayspring.

aurora borealis (bō-re-å'lis), *n.* the northern lights, a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light ascending from the northern horizon toward the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

aurora australis (aw-strå'lis), *n.* a phenomenon of corresponding nature in the southern hemisphere.

aurous (aw'rus), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auscultate (aws'kul-tāt), *v. t.* to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tå'shun), *n.* a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax, or by means of a stethoscope.

auscultator (aws'kul-tå-tĕr), *n.* one who practices auscultation; a stethoscope.

auscultatory (aws-kul'tå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to auscultation.

auspice (aws'pis), *n.* [*pl.* auspices (-ēz)], an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a prediction as to the future; protection; patronage; favoring influence (generally in *pl.*)

auspicious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

austere (aws-tēr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

austerity (aws-ter'i-ti), *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

austral (aws'trål), *adj.* southern.

authentic (aw-then'tik), or **authentical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

authentically (-li), *adj.* in an authentic manner.

authenticate (aw-then'ti-kåt), *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

authentication (aw-then-ti-kå'-shun), *n.* the act of authenticating.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

author (aw'thĕr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

authoress (aw'thĕr-es), *n.* a female author [The term author is now generally used without regard to sex.]

authoritative (aw-thor'i-tå-tiv), *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorized; positive, dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

authority (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (-tiz)], power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested

with power to act or command; one deserving of credit, to whom appeal or reference can be made; in *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

authorization (aw-thĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

authorize (aw'thĕr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

auto (aw'to), *n.* an abbreviation in common use for automobile.

auto, *prefix* meaning *self; of one's self; of itself.*

autobiographic (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik), or **autobiographical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to autobiography.

autobiographically (-li), *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'rå-fi), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (-fiz)], a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw'tō-kär) *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

autocracy (aw-tok'rå-si), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies (-siz)], absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority; autonomy.

autocrat (aw'tō-krat), *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

autocratic (aw-tō-krat'ik or **autocratical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

autocratically (-li), *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

autocycle (aw'tō-sī-kl), *n.* a motor bicycle.

autodynamic (aw-tō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* operating by its own force.

autogenic (aw-toj'en-ik) or **autogenous** (-us), *adj.* self-generated; produced independently.

autograph (aw'tō-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

autographic (aw-tō-graf'ik), or **autographical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an autograph or personal handwriting; relating to, or used in, the process of autography; self-recording.

autography (aw-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the science of study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which copies of writings or drawings are reproduced in facsimile.

autogravure (aw-tō-gråv-ūr'), *n.* a process of photo-engraving.

autohypnotic (aw-tō-hip-not'ic), *adj.* producing in one's self a hypnotic state by one's own effort.

auto-infection (aw'to-in-fek'shon), *n.* poisoning of the system through chemical changes within the body itself.

auto-intoxication (aw'tō-in-tok-si-kā'shon), *n.* a form of auto-infection usually due to imperfect digestion of food in which the waste products of digestion are absorbed into the blood, poisoning the system.

autolatry (aw-tol'å-tri), *n.* self-worship.

autology (aw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of one's self.

automat (aw'to-mat), *n.* a camera shutter operated by a pneumatic bulb; an apparatus for serving foods automatically in response to a coin dropped into a slot; also a restaurant where this method is used.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), or **automatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.

automatically (-li), *adv.* in an automatic manner.

automatism (aw-tom'å-tizm), *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.

automaton (aw-tom'å-ton), *n.* [*pl.*

automata (-tå), & automatons (-tonz), that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

automatous (aw-tom'å-tus), *adj.* spontaneous; of the nature of an automaton.

autometry (aw-tom'e-tri), *n.* the estimation, or measurement, of one's self.

automobile (aw-tō-mō'bil), *adj.* self-moving.

automobile (aw-tō-mō-bēl' & aw-tō-mō'bil), *n.* a self-moving vehicle; motor-carriage.

automobilist (aw-tō-mō'bil-ist), *n.* one who rides in and manages an automobile; a chauffeur.

automorphism (aw-tō-môrf'ism), *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.

automotor (aw'tō-mō-tēr), *n.* a self-acting machine.

autonomic (aw-tō-nom'ik), or **autonomous** (-ton'ō-mus), *adj.* pertaining to autonomy.

autonomist (aw-ton'ō-mist), *n.* a supporter of autonomy.

autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (-miz)], the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

autonym (aw'tō-nim), *n.* one's own name: opposed to pseudonym; a work published under the author's real name.

autophon (aw'tō-fon), *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by perforated mill-board.

autoplasty (aw'tō-plas-ti), *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part. Called also rhinoplasty.

auto-suggestion (aw-tō-sug-jes'chun) *n.* self-suggestion; arising in one's mind without exterior cause.

autopsy (aw'top-si), *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.

autotoxic (aw-tō-toks'ik), *adj.* self-poisoning.

autotruck (aw'tō-truk), *n.* a self-moving truck; motor truck.

autotype (aw'tō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.

autotypography (aw-tō-tī-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a kind of nature printing; by the transference of gelatine drawings on to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.

autumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd; the period of decline or decay.

autumnal (aw-tum'nål), *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.

autumnal equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22nd.

auxiliary (awg-zil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; *n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (-riz)], a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail (å-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage: *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits.

availability (å-vā'lå-bil-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being available.

avalanche (av'å-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

avarice (av'å-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

avaricious (av-å-rish'us), *adj.* impelled by avarice; greedy of gain; grasping.
avast (å-vâst'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold!
avatar (av-å-tär') or **avatara** (-tä'rå), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment.
avaunt (å-vawnt' & å-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.
ave (ā'vē & ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation.
avenaceous (av-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* belonging to or resembling oats.
avenge (å-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender.
avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place, a passageway, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad roadway or street planted with trees.
aver (å-vēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* averred, *p.pr.* averring], to affirm positively; declare to be true; verify.
average (av'ēr-āj), *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.
averment (å-vēr'ment), *n.* the act of affirming positively; verification; a statement or allegation as to facts.
averse (å-vērs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.
aversion (å-vēr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.
avert (å-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.
avertible (å-vērt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being warded off, or averted.
Avesta (å-ves'tå), *n.* the sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster; the Zend-Avesta.
avian (ā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to birds.
aviary (ā'vi-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (-riz)], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement.
aviation (ā'vi-å-shun), *n.* the art of flying.
aviator (ā'vi-a-tēr), *n.* one who operates a flying machine.
aviatrix (ā'vi-a-trix), *n.* a woman aviator.
avicularium (å-vik'ū-lār-i-um), *n.* [*pl.* avicularia (-å)], the small prehensile process, resembling the head of a bird with a movable mandible, which continually snaps.
aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.
avidity (å-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.
avocation (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* a subordinate or occasional occupation, as contradistinguished from *vocation*.
avoid (å-void'), *v.t.* to keep away, shunning; the state of being vacant.
avoidance (å-voi'dåns), *n.* the act of annulling or making void; the act of shunning; the state of being vacant.
avoirdupois (av-ēr-dū-poiz'), a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs.
avouch (å-vouch'), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; declare positively; vouch for; admit or confess.
avow (å-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.
avowal (å-vou'ål), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.
awabi (å-wā'bē), *n.* an edible shellfish found on the coast of Japan; the abalone.
await (å-wāt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.
awake (å-wāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking], to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action;

infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

awakening (å-wāk'ning), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.

award (å-wawrd'), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

aware (å-wār'), *adj.* on guard; vigilant; watchful; apprised; cognizant; conscious.

awash (å-wosh'), *adj & adv.* on a level with the waves.

away (å-wā'), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

awe (aw), reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; a sense of profound admiration and respect; reverence: *v.t.* to strike or inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.

aweather (å-weth'ĕr), *adv.* on the weather side, or toward the wind: *n.* opposed to alee.

awful (aw'ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.

awfully (-li), *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.

awhile (å-whīl'), *adv.* for a period of time.

awk. See auk.

awkward (awk'wĕrd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement or manners; clumsy.

awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley and numerous grasses.

awning (awn'ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

awny (aw'ni), *adj.* having bristles; bearded.

awoke, *p.t.* of awake.

awry (å-rī'), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.

axal. See axial.

axe or **ax** (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

axial (aks'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an axis in any sense of the word.

axially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of an axis.

axiferous (ak-sif'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of stem or axis alone without leaves.

axiform (ak'si-fôrm), *adj.* in the form of an axis.

axil (ak'sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

axile (ak'sil), *adj.* pertaining to the axis; situated or lying in the axis.

axilla (ak-sil'å), *n.* [*pl.* axillae ('ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

axillar (ak'si-lår), or **axillary** (-lāri), *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to, springing from, or situated in, the axil.

axiom (ak'si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.

axiomatic (ak-si-ō-mat'ik) or **axiomatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.

axiomatically (-li), *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.

axis (ak'sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes ('sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

axis (ak'sis), *n.* the hog-deer of India.

axle (ak'sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

axle-box (-boks), *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.

axle-tree (-trē), *n.* a bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

ay or **aye** (ā), *adv.* always; for ever; continually.

aye or **ay** (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayrshire (ār'shir), *n.* a fine breed of cattle from the county of Ayr, Scotland, noted for their rich milk.

Azalea (ă-zā'lē-ă), *n.* [*pl.* azaleas (-ăz)], a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their showy flowers.

azarine (az'ă-rin), *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

azimuth (az'i-muth), *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial body.

azote (az'ōt), *n.* the old name for nitrogen.

Azrael (az'-rā-el), *n.* name given by the Mohammedians to the Angel of Death.

Aztec (az'tek), *adj.* pertaining to the Aztec race. Also written Aztecan.

azure (azh'ūr & ā'zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading.

azure-stone (azh'ūr-stōn), *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine is made.

azurine (azh'ūr-in), *n.* a greyish-blue color.

azurite (azh'ū-rīt), *n.* blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite or chessylite; lazulite.

azzimina (ăt-si-mē'nă), a mode of decoration by damaskeening in gold and silver, &c.

B

b, the second letter in the alphabet of all European tongues, except the Russian and its derivatives.

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baalism (bā'ål-izm), *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing], to fish with a bob.

baba (bä'bä), *n.* an Eastern title of respect.

Babbitt-metal (bab'it-met-ål), *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, &c.

babble (bab'bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

babbler (bab'lẽr), *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

babe (bāb), *n.* [*pl.* babes (bābz)], an infant or young child of either sex.

babiroussa or **babirussa** (bab-i-rōō'sä), *n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia. Written also babyroussa, babyrussa.

bablah (bab'lä), or **babul** (bå-bōōl'), *n.* the rind of the legume of an East Indian species of the acacia, containing gallic acid and tannin.

baboo or **babu** (ba-bōō'), *n.* a title of honor among the Hindus.

baboon (bå-bōōn'), *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

baboonery (bå-bōōn'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* babooneries, (-iz)], a collection of baboons; behavior or conduct like that of a baboon.

baboonish (bå-bōōn'ish), *adj.* like a baboon.

baboosh or **babouche** (bå-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of loose slipper worn in Oriental countries. Also written pabouche.

babuina (bab-ū-ī'nå), *n.* a female baboon.

babul. See bablah.

baby (bā'bi), *n.* [*pl.* babies ('biz)], an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying], to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

baby-farm (bā'bi-färm), *n.* a place where young children are put out for nursing.

babyhood (bā'bi-hood), *n.* the stage of infancy.

babyish (bā'bi-ish), *adj.* childish.

babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a baby; a childish manner of speech.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Babylonia; magnificent; luxurious. Also Babylonish.

bacca (bak'å), *n.* a berry; any fleshy fruit; a one-celled fruit with a soft outer envelope, and with naked seeds immersed in pulp.

baccalaureate (bak-å-law'rē-āt), *n.*

the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

baccarat (bak-å-rä'), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of betters with one or more packs of cards.

baccate (bak'āt) or **baccated** (-ted), *adj.* having many berries.

bacchanal (bak'å-nål) or **bacchanalian** (bak-å-nā'li-ån), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

bacchante (bak-an'tē), *n.* female votary of Bacchus.

bacchantic (bå-kan'tik), *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

bacchic (bak'ik) or **bacchical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honor; riotous, or mad with drink.

bachelor (bach'el-ēr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bachelorhood (bach'el-ēr-hood), *n.* state of an unmarried man.

bachelor girl (bach-el-ēr gērl), *n.* a modern young woman who earns her own living and enjoys bachelor-like independence, usually keeping house by herself or with other bachelor girls.

bachelor's buttons (bach'el-ērz-but'unz) *n.pl.* the name popularly given to several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons.

bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-å), *n.* a genus of microscopic diatoms.

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *adj.* consisting of bacilli.

bacillian (bå-sil'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

bacillicide (bå-sil'i-sīd), *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

bacilliculture (bå-sil'i-kūl-tūr), *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or *vegetable* infusions for scientific *research.*

bacillus (bå-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli ('i), a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease.

back or **bac** (bak), *n.* a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles; a large cistern or vat used by brewers, &c., for liquids.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or condition; to or toward times past; not advancing; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again, *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; get upon the back of or mount; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

backfire (bak'fīr), *v.i.* to fight forest or prairie fires by starting local fires that can be controlled or extinguished, producing a burnt area that the original fire cannot cross.

back-firing (bak-fīr'ing), *n.* premature ignition of the gas and air in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine, due to a compression of the combustible mixture or to advanced-spark adjustment.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* arrears of

rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* a guide, attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

back-settlement (bak-set'l-ment), *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

back-settler (bak-set'lẽr), *n.* one living in the outlying districts of a settlement.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting], to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* a board to support the back; a thin wooden backing used for picture frames, mirrors, &c.

backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

backer (bak'ẽr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or animal in a contest.

backgammon (bak-gam'un), *n.* a game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes and dice.

background (bak'ground), *n.* grŏund in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

backhanded (bak'han-ded), *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* something placed behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

backshoosh or backshish. See bakshish.

backside (bak'sīd), *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.pr.* backsliding], to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

backstair (bak'stār) or **backstairs** ('stārz), *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

backstays (bak'stāz), *n.pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

backsword (bak'sord), *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of singlestick.

backward (bak'wẽrd) or **backwards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state.

backward (bak'wẽrd), *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

backwater (bak'waw-tẽr), *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its course; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

backwoods (bak-woodz'), *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centers of population.

backwoodsman (bak-woodz'man), *n.* a dweller in forests; one who lives remote from villages or towns.

bacon (bā'kn), *n* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-å), *n.pl.* of bacterium.

bacteriological (bak-tē-ri-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os'kō-pi), *n.* the examination of bacteria by the microscope.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria (-å)], a microscopic organism of various forms and shapes; a disease germ.

bad (bad), *adj.* [*compar.* worse, *superl.* worst], the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.

bad form (bad'fôrm), *n.* that which is bad; not very refined; somewhat vulgar.

badderlocks (bad'ẽr-loks), *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

badelaire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance, to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything; a carved ornament on the stern of a vessel.

badger (baj'ẽr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair *v.t.* to worry or annoy, as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

badger-baiting (baj'ẽr-bā'ting), *n.* a cruel sport formerly practiced of assailing a badger placed in a barrel *with dogs.*

badger-dog (baj'ẽr-dog), *n.* another name for the dachshund.

badiaga (bad-i-ā'gå), *n.* a seaweed, the powder of which is used for removing discoloration caused by bruises.

badinage (bad'i-nāj & bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

badly (bad'li), *adv.* wickedly; grievously; unskilfully; defectively; ill.

badminton (bad'min-tun), *n.* an outdoor game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

badness (bad'nes), *n.* the state of being wicked or vicious; depravity.

baffle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart; subject to indignities.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; distend; swell; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bagasse (bå-gas'), *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

bagatelle (bag-å-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nineballs.

baggage (bag'āj), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveler: *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

baggage-master (bag'āj-mas'tẽr), *n.* person in charge of receiving and forwarding baggage in railroad stations.

baggala (bag'å-lä), *n.* Arab trading vessel with two masts.

bagging (bag'ing), *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

baggy (bag'i), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled or puffed out.

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an oriental prison.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern wind-bag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*]

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person entrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to lade out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a wagon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

bailee (bā-lē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bailer. See bailor.

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

bailor (bā'lēr) or **bailer** (bā'lēr), *n.* one who delivers goods to another in bailment.

bairn (bārn), *n.* a child [Scotch].

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *v.i.* to take food or drink upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, with a nap on one side.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

baker (bā'kēr), *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, &c.

bakery (bā'kēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bakeries (-iz)], a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

baking (bā'king), *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

bakshish, bakhshish, or **baksheesh** (bak'shēsh), *n.* an Eastern term for a present or gratuity.

balance (bal'ăns), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steelyard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal; *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise; be employed in the adjustment of accounts.

balance of power, *n.* a theory in diplomacy that there should be a

bālance among nations, so that no single power should be overwhelmingly dominant, thus conserving peace.

balance of trade (bal'ăns of trād), *n.* the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

balance-reef (bal'ăns-rēf), *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

balance-sheet (bal'ăns-shēt), *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

balance-wheel (bal'ăns-hwēl), *n.* a wheel in a watch chronometer which regulates the beats.

balancer (bal'ăn-sēr), *n.* one who, or that which, keeps anything in equilibrium; an acrobat: *pl.* the organs placed under the wings of certain insects to balance the body.

balata (bă-lä'tă), *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, similar to india-rubber, and used for insulating electric wires.

balayeuse (bal-ā-yĕz'), *n* plaited muslin or lace inserted at the bottom of a dress to protect it from the ground.

balconet (bal-kō-net'), *n.* a slightly projecting low ornamental railing to a door or window.

balconied (bal'kō-nid), *adj.* having a projecting exterior platform or interior gallery.

balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (-niz)], a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet.

bald (bawld), *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

bald-head (bawld'hed) *n.* a man bald on the head.

balderdash (bawl'dĕr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

baldric or **baldrick** (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist or over one shoulder and across the breast.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods; *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to bale out as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

baleen (bă-lēn'), *n.* whalebone in its natural condition; the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of right whales.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

baleful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

balefully (-li), *adv.* calamitously; miserably.

balise or **balize** (bā-lēz'), *n.* a sea-mark or beacon, consisting of a pole or buoy surmounted by a flag or other object

balk or **baulk** (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check; frustration or disappointment: *v.t.* to thwart, check, or disappoint: *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate their position to the fishermen.

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball. **ball-bearing** (bawl'bār-ing), *n.* a bearing containing loose balls of metal to reduce friction.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ăd), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing.

ballast (bal'ăst), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a

railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

ballastage (bal'ăs-tāj), *n.* a toll paid for leave to take ballast.

ballast-tank (bal'ăst-tank), *n.* one of a series of tanks in a ship designed to carry water ballast when the cargo is light, being pumped out to give buoyancy when the ship is heavily laden.

ballet (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet.

ballistic (bal-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

ballistics (bal-is'tiks), *n.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

ballon d'essai (bå-lōng dā-sĕ'), a balloon used to test the direction of air currents; hence a feeler to test public opinion.

balloon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

balloon-jib (bal-lōōn'jib), *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

ballooning (bal-lōōn'ing), *n.* the art or practice of managing balloons or making balloon ascents.

balloonist (bal-lōō'nist), *n.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

balloon-kite (bal-lōōn'kīt), *n.* a combination of balloon and kite used for meteorological observations and for military scouting, although for the latter purpose the dirigible balloon and the aëroplane have largely superseded it.

ballot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

ballot-box (bal'lot-boks), *n.* a receptacle for the deposit of ballots.

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals, or that soothes pain; an odoriferous tree or shrub yielding balm.

balm of gilead (of gil'e-ad), *n.* the name of various kinds of fragrant resins, as that of the evergreen terebinth tree of Arabia.

balmily (bäm'i-li), *adv.* in a soothing manner; fragrantly.

balminess (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soothing or refreshingly fragrant.

balmoral (bal-mōr'ål), *adj.* & *n.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or lace up boots.

balmy (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

balsam (bawl'såm), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing.

balsamic (bawl-sam'ik), or **balsamical** (-ål), *adj.* having the qualities of, or yielding, balsam; soft; soothing; healing.

baluster (bal'us-tĕr), *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c.

balzarine (bal'zå-rin), *n.* a dress fabric of wool and cotton.

bam (bam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bammed, *p.pr.* bamming], to bamboozle; cheat

wheedle: *n.* an imposition; a cheat; a hoax.

bambino (bam-bē′nō), *n.* [*pl.* bambini (′nē)], a child or baby; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes: exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany.

bamboo (bam-bōō′), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod.

bamboozle (bam-bōō′zl), *v.t.* to hoax; deceive by trickery; mystify; humbug: *v.i.* to practice cheating.

ban (ban), *n.* in feudal times a public proclamation, or summons to arms; an edict of proscription or interdiction; prohibition; excommunication; curse; anathema: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* banned; *p.pr.* banning], to curse; to interdict or prohibit; to place under a ban.

ban (ban), *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor.

banana (bå-nä′nå), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

banate (ban′āt), *n.* the territory ruled by a ban: the office itself.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

bandage (ban′dāj), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

bandala (ban-dä′lå), *n.* manila white rope.

bandana or **bandanna** (ban-dan′å), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

bandbox (band′boks), *n.* a light box of pasteboard, &c., for holding bonnets.

bandeau (ban-dō′), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (-dōz′)], a ribbon worn over the forehead.

banded (ban′ded), *p.adj.* allied; confederated; having bands; marked by stripes of different color or material; having a band differing in tincture from the garb.

bandelet, same as bandlet.

banderilla (ban-de-rēl′yå), *n.* a dart, with a banderole attached, used in bull fights to exasperate the bull.

banderillero (ban-dēr-il-yā′-ro), *n.* the person in bull fights who plants the dart or banderilla in the flesh of the bull.

banderole (ban′de-rōl), or **banderol** (-rol), *n.* a little flag or streamer; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast.

bandicoot (ban′di-kōōt), *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens; the name given to rat-like marsupials of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

bandit (ban′dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits (′dits) & banditti (-dit′i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

bandlet (band′let), *n.* a small band; a little band or flat molding encircling a column.

bandog (ban′dog), *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained; a mastiff.

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr′), *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

bandoline (ban'do-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in any position.

bandore (ban-dōr' & ban'dōr), *n.* an ancient stringed instrument resembling a zither.

bandsaw (band'saw), *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.* bandying], to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; toss from one to another; give and take: *v.i.* to contend; strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

bandy (ban'di), *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes death, ruin, or destruction, hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

baneful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

banefully (-li), *adv.* in a pernicious manner; destructively.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; produce a loud sound by or from (as, bang the door); surpass or excel: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden or violent blow; abruptly.

bang (bang), *n.* [*pl.* bangz], hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn: *v.t.* to cut the hair across the forehead so as to form a fringe.

bangle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

banian or **banyan** (ban-yan'), *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Hindus.

banian-tree (-trē), *n.* the Indian fig-tree, which spreads over a large area by sending down shoots from its branches; these take root and become new trunks.

banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to condemn to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

banister or **bannister** (ban'is-tẽr), *n.* corrupt forms of baluster.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* a performer on the banjo.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* a note or a bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time.

bank-book (bangk-book), *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

bank-credit (bangk-kred'it), *n.* the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

bank-note (bangk-nōt), *n.* a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable on demand, and forming part of the money currency.

bankable (bang'kā-bl), *adj.* receivable by a bank.

banker (bang'kēr), *n.* one who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

banking (bang'king), *n.* the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent; *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (-siz)], the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

banner (ban'ēr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

bannock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle.

banns (banz), *n.pl.* the proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

banquet or **banquette** (bang-ket'), *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way; a sidewalk.

banshee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'shē), or **benshi** ('she), *n.* a kind of female fairy who, according to the belief of the peasantry of Ireland, and some parts of Scotland, attaches herself to a particular house, and foretells the death of any member of the family by an appearance.

bantam (ban'tăm), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

banter (ban'tēr), *v.t.* to rail at good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

bantling (bant'ling), *n.* a young child.

Bantu (ban'tū), *n.* a term sometimes used to designate the languages of South Africa.

banyan or **banyan-tree.** See banian.

banzai (ban-zā'ī), *interj.* [lit. ten thousand years] the Japanese battle-cry; hurrah.

baobab (bā'ō-bab & bä'ō-bab), *n.* an African tree of huge size, called the sour-gourd, or the cream-of-tartar tree, largely used as an article of food by the natives.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water or initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

baptismally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of, or by means of, baptism.

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* one of a Christian denomination who baptize adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

baptistery (bap'tis-tēr-i), or **baptistry** (-tri), *n.* [*pl.* baptisteries (-iz) -tries (-triz)], a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal,

or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barred: *p.pr.* barring], to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

bar sinister (bär sin'is-tẽr), *n.* heraldic term, meaning a bar drawn from the upper left corner of a shield to the lower right corner; usually indicating illegitimate birth.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

barbarian (bär-bā'ri-ăn), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilized people; rude; savage.

barbarism (bär'bă-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a cruel or barbarous action; an outrage.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (-tiz)], the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

barbarize (bär'bă-rīz), *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech: *v.t.* to make barbarous.

barbarous (bär'bă-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.

barbate (bär'bāt), or **barbated** ('bā-ted), *adj.* bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, with appropriate surroundings: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes; a European fresh-water fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

barber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

barbette-turret (bär-bet'tur'et), *n.* the rotary protected mechanism in which the heavy guns of modern battleships are commonly mounted.

barbican (bär'bi-kăn), *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

barbotine (bär'bō-tīn), *n.* kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

barbule (bär'būl), *n.* a very minute barb.

barcarole or barcarolle (bär'kă-rōl), *n.* a simple song or melody sung by

Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer.

bard or **barde** (bärd), *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armor of a mediæval war-horse.

bardic (bär'dik), *adj* pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

bardish (bär'dish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards.

bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* the methods, maxims, and sentiments of bards.

bare (bār), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.

barefaced (bār'fāst), *adj.* with the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.

barege (bå-rāzh'), *n.* thin gauze-like fabric, usually of silk and worsted.

bargain (bär'gån), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; a compact or pledge mutually agreed upon; the thing purchased or stipulated for; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

bargainee (bär-gå-nē'), *n.* the party to whom a bargain and sale is made.

bargainer or **bargainor** (bär'gå-nēr), *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.

barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.

barilla (bå-ril'å), *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.

barillet (bar'il-let), *n.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch.

baritone. See barytone.

barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* one of the elementary metals.

bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.

bark or **barque** (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

barkantine or **barkentine** (bär'kån-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft or schooner-rigged. Also barquantine.

barker (bärk'er), *n.* a person who stands outside of a side-show or place of amusement to attract attention of passers-by.

barking (bär'king), *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing: *n.* the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.

barky (bär'ki), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with bark.

barley (bär'li), *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

barley-corn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.

Barleycorn, John (jon), *n.* a name sometimes jocularly given to whisky.

barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

barmy (bärm'i), *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy.

barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* the white or screech owl.

barnacle (bär'nå-kl), *n.* a species of wild goose, called barnacle or bernicle goose; a cirriped crustacean, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms of ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed; a pair of spectacles.

barogram (bar'ō-gram), *n.* the record traced by the barograph.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.

barology (bå-rol'ō-gi), *n.* the science of weight or gravity.

barometer (bå-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating the various changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of a particular place.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik), or **barometrical** ('ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, made with, or indicated by, a barometer.

barometrically (-li), *adv.* by means of a barometer.

baron (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer.

baronage (bar'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

baroness (bar'un-es), *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

baronetage (bar'un-et-āj), *n.* the collective body of baronets; the dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'un-et-si), *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (bar-ō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

baronism (bar'un-izm), *n.* the feudal system of government by barons.

barony (bar'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* baronies (-iz)], the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

baroque (bå-rōk'), *adj.* grotesque; in bad taste.

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

barouche (bå-rōōsh'), *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

barquantine. See barkantine.

barque. See bark.

barracan (bar'å-kån), *n.* a thick strong stuff made of camel's hair.

barrack (bar'åk), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers.

barrage (bar-räzh'), *n.* a barrier, curtain; an attack by a line of shell-fire prior to a drive against the enemy.

barratry (bar'å-tri), *n.* the practice of vexatiously inciting and encouraging to lawsuits or litigation; the committal by a ship's master, officer, or mariner, of an act of fraud, or breach of duty, whereby the owners, freighters, or insurers of the vessel are defrauded or injured.

barred (bärd), *p. adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

barrel (bar'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barreled, *p.pr.* barreling], to put or pack in a barrel.

barren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; *unfruitful*; sterile; lacking; devoid;

profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

barricade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

barrier (bar'i-ēr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

barrier-reef (-rēf), *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland, and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

barring (bär'ing), *p.pr.* as *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

barrister (bar'is-tēr), *n.* in England, a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counselor at law.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* a frame covered with boards, and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports; a wheel-barrow; a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* double-headed shot.

barter (bär'tēr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

bartizan (bär'ti-zăn), *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loopholes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

barwise (bär'wīz), *adv.* horizontally.

barwood (bär'wood), *n.* a red dyewood.

baryta (bå-rī'tå), *n.* the oxide of barium.

barytes (bå-rī'tēs), *n.* the native sulphate of barium. Also called heavy-spar.

barytic (bå-rīt'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing baryta.

barytone or **baritone** (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as a male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range: *adj.* having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

barytone-clef (-klef), *n.* the F clef on the middle line of the bass staff.

basal (bās'ål), *adj.* pertaining to or forming the base; fundamental: *n.* a basal part.

basalt (bå-sawlt' & bas'awlt), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivine.

basaltic (bå-sawl'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or formed of basalt.

basanite (bas'å-nīt), *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; Lydian stone; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bā-blē'), *n.* a bluestocking; a literary woman.

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; a starting place; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

baseball (bās'bawl), a game of ball played by nine on a side; ball used in playing baseball.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

baseman (bās'măn), *n.* [*pl.* basemen ('men)], a player placed at baseball at the first, second, and third bases, respectively.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape.

bashaw (bå-shaw'), *n.* a pasha; a magnate or grandee; a bigwig.

bashful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

bashfully (-li), *adv.* in a bashful manner.

bashi-bazouk (bash'i-bå-zōōk'), *n.* a volunteer or irregular in the Turkish army.

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

basic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

basil (baz'il), *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery.

basil (baz'il), *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground: *v.t.* to grind or form the edge of to an angle.

basilar (bas'i-lår), or **basilary** (-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

basilic (bå-zil'ik), or **basilical** ('i-kål), *adj.* kingly; royal; pertaining to a basilica: *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

basilica (bå-zil'i-kă), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (-kåz)], in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan.

basilicon (bå-zil'i-kon), *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name given to a lizard with an inflatable [illegible] pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

basis (bā'sis) *n.* [*pl.* bases ('sēz)], a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

bask (båsk), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease and thriving under benign influences: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

basket (bås'ket), *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.

basket-ball (bås'ket-bäll), *n.* an indoor or open-air game, the object being to toss a large inflated ball into a goal at either opposing ends of the floor or field.

basketful (bås'ket-fool), *n.* [*pl.* basketfuls], as much as a basket will hold.

basking-shark (bås'king-shärk), *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless; and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque (båsk), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race or language.

basque (båsk), *n.* a kind of a woman's jacket with a short skirt.

bas-relief (bä-rē-lēf'), *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground. Also spelled bass-relief, basso-relievo, & basso-rilievo.

bass or **basse** (bås), *n.* the name of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (bås), *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest

male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthwise inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

bass clef (bās'klef), *n.* the character placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

bass horn (bās'hôrn), *n.* a modified form of a clarionet.

bass staff (bās'stăf), *n.* the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonized composition are written.

bass viol (bās'vīl), *n.* a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

basset (bas'et), *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end.

basso (bås'ō), *adj.* Italian for bass: *n.* one who sings bass.

basso-profondo (-pro-fon'dō), *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

bassoon (bas-ōōn'), *n.* an instrument of the reed kind.

bassoonist (bas-ōōn'ist), *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

basso-relievo. See bas-relief.

bassorin (bas'ō-rin), or **bassorine** (-rīn), *n.* a substance extracted from gum tragacanth and some other gums.

bast (bast), *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

bastard (bas'tård), *n.* a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a kind of hawk formerly used in falconry; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; spurious; adulterate.

bastardize (bas'tår-dīz), *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

bastardy (bas'tår-di), *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bastile or **bastille** (bas-tēl'), *n.* a tower or fortification used for the defense or siege of a fortified place; an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the populace in 1789.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod. Spelled also bastinade: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bastinadoed; *p.pr.* bastinadoing], to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

bastion (bas'chun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* the ace of clubs in the card games of quadrille and ombre.

Basuto (bas'ū-tō), *n.* a native of Basutoland, a British possession in South Africa.

bat (bat), *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket or similar games; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* batted; *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in cricket or baseball.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity; mean. hing produced at one

operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

bateau or **batteau** (bå-tō′), *n.* [*pl.* bateaux, batteaux (-tōz)], a light boat used on Canadian rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (-brij), *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

bath (båth), *n.* [*pl.* baths, (båthz)], the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

bathe (bāth), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

bathometer (bå-thom′ē-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring depths.

bathos (bā′thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

bathymetric (bath-i-met′rik), or **bathymetrical** (-ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of depths.

bathymetry (bå-thim′e-tri), *n.* the art of sounding or of measuring sea depths.

batiste (bå-tēst′), *n.* a kind of cambric.

baton (bat′un, French bä-tông′), *n.* a staff or truncheon used as a weapon, or as a mark or badge of office; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a baton or truncheon.

Batrachia (bā-trā′ki-å), *n.pl.* the order of Amphibia which includes the frogs and toads.

batrachian (bā-trā′ki-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia: *n.* one of that order.

batrachoid (bat′rå-koid), *adj.* having the form of a frog.

batsman (bats′man), *n.* the man wielding the bat in baseball or cricket.

battalion (bå-tal′yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten (bat′n), *v.t.* to make fat by plenteous living; fertilize or enrich: *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others.

batten (bat′n), *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to fasten the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

batter (bat′ĕr), *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

batter (bat′ĕr), *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.

battering-ram (bat′ĕr-ing-ram), *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

battery (bat′ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (-iz)], the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

battle (bat′l), *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle (followed by *against*, *with*). **battle-piece** (bat′l-pēs), *n.* a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle. **battle-royal** (bat′l-roi′ål), *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks are engaged; a mêlée.

battledore or **battledoor** (bat'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock.

battlement (bat'l-ment) *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

battleship (bat'l-ship), *n.* a heavily-armored warship, classed just below a modern dreadnaught.

battue (bat-tū'), *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserve and drive the game by beats and cries toward the sportsmen.

bauble (baw'bl), *n.* a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the club or staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bavin (bav'in), *n.* wood easily kindled.

bawbee or baubee (baw-bē'), *n.* originally a coin issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, of the value of 1½d., Scotch; now applied in Scotland to the halfpenny.

bawble. Same as bauble.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

bawdiness ('i-nes), *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

bawdry (bawd'ri), *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

bawdy (bawd'i), *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [*pl.*] fame.

bay-salt (bā'sawlt), *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of seawater, and used for artificial seabaths.

bay-window (bā'win'dō), *n.* the window or windows forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually of a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

baya (bā'yå), *n.* the weaver-bird of the East Indies, resembling the bullfinch.

bayadeer or bayadere (bā-yå-dēr'), *n.* a Hindu dancing girl. Also written bajadere.

bayamo (bā-yä'mō), *n.* a violent tempest of wind with lightning.

bayonet (bā'ō-net), *n.* a short dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bayou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous ('ōōz)], in the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish watercourse.

bazaar or **bazar** (bå-zär'), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

bdellium (del'yum), *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being], to exist; have existence in

fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beaches ('ez)], the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon the beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beach-comber (bēch'kōm-ĕr), *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; one who hangs about the shore on the look-out for wreckage or plunder.

beachy (bēch'ĭ), *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

beacon (bē'kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

beadle (bē'dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry, &c.

beagle (bē'gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful appendage of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; a magistrate.

beaker (bē'kĕr), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

beam-compass (bēm-kum'pȧs), *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

beam-feather (bēm'feth-ĕr), *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

beamy (bē'mi), *adj.* emitting rays of light resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans.

bear (bār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing], to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N. B.—When

used passively bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born.*]

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus, the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of North America, and the polar bear of arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavor to lower the price of.

bear-baiting (bār'bāt-ing), *n.* the illegal sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-garden (bār'gär-dn), *n.* a place where bears are kept for sport; hence any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

bearing (bār'ing), *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behavior; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

bearing-rein (-rān), *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

bearish (bār'ish), *adj.* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

beastly (bēst'li), *adj.* like a beast; nasty; disagreeable.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating], to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; be too difficult for; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; dash or fall with force or violence; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

beat (bēt), *p.p.* of beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beaten (bē'tn), *p.adj.* worn by use, as by the beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

beaten-work (-wĕrk), *n.* metal shaped by being beaten on an anvil.

beatific (bē-å-tif'ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

beatific-vision (-vizh'un), *n.* the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

beatifically (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed": usually the second step toward canonization.

beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beatified, *p.pr.* beatifying], to make happy; bless with the completion of

celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

beating (bē'ting), *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

beau-ideal (bō-ī-dē'ăl), *n.* ideal excellence.

beau monde (bō-mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.

beauish (bō'ish), *adj.* like a beau; foppish.

beauteous (bū'tē-us), *adj.* possessing beauty.

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

beautifully (-li), *adv.* in a charming or attractive manner.

beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beautified; *p.pr.* beautifying], to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* beauties ('tiz)], an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beauty-sleep (-slēp), *n.* sleep taken before midnight, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

beauty-spot (-spot), *n.* a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

beauty-wash (-wosh), *n.* a cosmetic.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* the portion of armor which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

beaver-rat (bē'vēr-rat), *n.* a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania, similar in habit to the European water vole.

beaver-tree (bē'vēr-trē), *n.* the sweet-bay, common in United States.

beaverteen (bē'vēr-tēn), *n.* a species of fustian.

becalm (bē-kăm'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

because (be-kawz'), *conj.* by reason of; on account of the fact.

bechamel (besh'ă-mel), *n.* a fine white sauce thickened with cream.

beche-de-mer (bāsh'de-mār'), *n.* the trepang, a sea-slug dried and eaten by the Chinese.

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

becket (bek'et), *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, &c.

beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand: *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

becloud. See cloud.

become (bē-kum'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* became, *p.p.* become, *p.pr.* becoming], to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p.adj.* fit; suitable; seemly; proper; appropriate; befitting.

Becquerel rays (bek-rel'rāz), *n. pl.* radio-active energy manifested by radium, polonium, and certain compounds of uranium.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting-place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water;

a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedded; *p.pr.* bedding], to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* a flat-bodied, reddish-colored insect infesting furniture, &c.

bedpan (bed'pan), *n.* a warming-pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

bedstraw (bed'straw), *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedabble. See dabble.

bedaub. See daub.

bedazzle. See dazzle.

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

bedeck. See deck.

bedevil (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* (-ed), *p.pr.* (-ing)], to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

bedim. See dim.

bedizen (bē-diz'n & -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bedlam (bed'lăm), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics; hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

bedlamite (bed'lăm-īt), *n.* a mad man; an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital or bedlam.

Bedouin (bed'oo-in), *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa: *adj.* nomad.

bedrabble. See drabble.

bedraggle. See draggle.

bedrench. See drench.

bedrid (bed'rid) or **bedridden** ('rid-n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedrop (be-drop'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedropped, *p.pr.* bedropping], to sprinkle as with drops; bespatter.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; strips of wood bolted each side of a bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beeches ('ez)], a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beechen (bē'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of the wood or bark of, the beech.

bee-eater (bē'ēt-ēr), *n.* one of the numerous species of bee-eating birds.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

beefeater ('ē-tēr), *n.* a yeoman of the English royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions.

beefy (bē'fi), *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive: hence the most direct way from one point to another.

bee-moth (bē'môth), *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

been (bin), *p.p.* of be.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

beery (bēr'i), *adj.* pertaining to beer; stained by beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

beestings (bēs'tingz), *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

beetle (bē'tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

beetling (bēt'ling), *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

befall or **befal** (be-fawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* befell *p.p* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling], to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

befana (be-fä'nå), *n.* a fairy supposed to reward children by presents of sweetmeats, &c., on Ephiphany-eve (Jan. 5th).

befit (be-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting], befitting or suitable to; become.

befog. See fog.

befool. See fool.

before (be-fōr'), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand (be-fōr'hand), *adv.* in advance.

befoul. See foul.

befriend (be-frend'), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* begged; *p.pr.* begging], to ask or supplicate in charity; ask for earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; ask as a favor; to practice begging. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed elliptically for *ask*, *request*, as I *beg* to state.)

began, *p.t.* of begin.

begem. See gem.

beget (be-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting], to procreate, as a father or sire, generate; produce; cause to exist.

begetter (bē-get'tĕr), *n.* one who begets.

beggable (beg'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being solicited as gift or alms.

beggar (beg'ĕr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg or ask for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beggarliness (-nes), *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ĕr-li), *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean · contemptible.

beggary (beg'ĕr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

begin (bē-gin'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning], to commence existence; originate; arise: to take the initiatory step; make a start.

beginner (be-gin'ĕr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

beginning (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

begird. See gird.
begirdle. See girdle.
begone (be-gôn'), *interj.* go away! depart!
begonia (be-gō'ni-å), *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers.
begot (be-got'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beget.
begotten (bē-got'n), *p.p.* of beget.
begrease. See grease.
begrime. See grime.
begrudge. See grudge.
beguile (be-gīl'), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.
beguilement (be-gīl'ment), *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.
begum (bē'gum), *n.* in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.
begun, *p.p.* of begin.
behalf (be-häf'), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in, on,* or *upon*].
behave (be-hāv'), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, demean, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.
behavior (bē-hāv'yẽr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.
behead (be-hed'), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.
beheld (bē-held'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of behold.
behemoth (bē-hē'moth), *n.* an animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus.
behest (be-hest'), *n.* a command; precept.
behind (be-hīnd'), *prep.* at the back of: in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.
behindhand (be-hīnd'hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.
behold (be-hōld'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.
beholden (be-hōl'dn), *p.adj.* indebted; obliged; bound in gratitude.
behoof (be-hōōf'), *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.
behoove or **behove** (be-hōōv'), *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.
beige (bāzh), *adj.* having its natural color, as a fabric of undyed wool.
being, *p.pr.* of be.
being (bē'ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.
bejewel (be-jū'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* ing], to ornament or furnish with jewels.
bekko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* an ancient kind of Japanese pottery in imitation of tortoise-shell.
belabor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v.t.* to beat soundly.
belate (bē-lāt'), *v.t.* to make late, or retard.
belated (bē-lā'ted), *p.adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.
belay (be-lā'), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.
belaying pin (be-lā'ing pin), *n.* a pin of wood or metal on which to fasten a rope.
belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.
beldam (bel'dåm) or **beldame** ('dām), *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.
beleaguer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.
belemnite (bel'em-nīt), *n.* the fossil internal bone, or shell, of an extinct family of cuttle-fishes.
belfry (bel'fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-ån), *adj.* belonging to Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London: hence aristocratic; fashionable: *n.* an inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes.

belie (bē-lī'), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

belief (be-lēf'), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

believable (be-lē'vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being accepted as truth; credible.

believability ('i-ti), *n.* credibility; credence; believableness.

believe (be-lēv'), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

believer (be-lē'vĕr), *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

belike (be-lik'), *adv.* probably.

belittle (be-lit'l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

bell (bel), *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

bell-bird (bel'bērd), *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

bellman (bel'mån), *n. pl.* bellmen, one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier.

bell-metal (bel-met'ål), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* a punch with a signal bell used on tramcars for puncturing the tickets and checking the number of fares issued.

bell-telegraph (bel'tel'e-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument in which bells are employed instead of needles.

bell-wether (bel'weth'ĕr), *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

belladonna (bel-å-don'å), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

belles-lettres (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

bellied (bel'id), *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

belligerence (bel-ij'ĕr-ens), or **belligerency** (-en-si), *n.* the act or state of warfare.

belligerent (bel-ij'ĕr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare; warlike; *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bellite (bel'īt), *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

bellows (bel'ōz), *n. sing. & pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

belly (bel'li), *n.* [*pl.* bellies ('liz)], that part of the human body which

extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bellied: *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and become protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle-girth.

belong (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

belonging (be-lông'ing), *n.* that which belongs to one [generally used in the *pl.*]; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.

beloved (bē-luvd' & luv'ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

below (be-lō'), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; a heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround.

belted-cruiser (-krōō'zĕr), *n.* a quick-sailing ship, having a broad band of armor-plating.

belting (bel'ting), *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made.

beluga (bē-lū'gå), *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.

belvedere (bel-vē-dēr'), *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summer house built on an eminence.

bemire (bē-mīr'), *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.

bemoan (be-mōn), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.

bench (bench), *n.* [*pl.* benches ('ez)], a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

bench-warrant (bench-wor'ånt), *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *justice's warrant* issued by a magistrate.

bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; move or deflect out of a straight line; direct to a certain point; incline; cause to yield; fasten: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; be turned toward; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a turn or deflection; a crook; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to anything else; one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing the field from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon.

bender (ben'dĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, bends.

bends (bendz), *n.* a disease incident to caisson work, caused by sudden changes in atmospheric pressure affecting the heart.

beneath (be-nēth'), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

benedict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a newly married man, especially one who has previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From *Benedick* in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing."

benediction (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.

benedictive (ben-e-dik'tiv) or **benedictory** ('tō-ri), *adj.* tending to bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

benefactor (ben-e-fak'tĕr), *n.* one who confers a benefit. Benefactress, the feminine form of the word.

benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.

beneficence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.

beneficent (be-nef'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.

beneficial (ben-e-fish'ăl), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; conferring or having the right to benefit or user.

beneficially (-li), *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

beneficiary (ben-e-fish'i-ā'ri), *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; in feudal times a vassal; one who receives anything as a gift.

benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

benevolence (be-nev'ō-lens), *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; good-will; an act of kindness; a royal tax formerly levied under the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign.

benevolent (be-nev'ō-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

bengal (ben-gawl'), *n.* a thin stuff made of silk and hair.

bengal light (līt), *n.* a firework, used also for signaling at sea, giving a steady bright blue light. Called also blue light.

bengal-stripes (-strīps), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth or gingham with colored stripes.

Bengal tiger (tī'gĕr), *n.* the royal tiger.

benight (be-nīt'), *v.t.* enshroud in darkness; overtake with night [usually in *p.p.*].

benign (be-nīn'), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.

benignant (be-nig'nânt), *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.

benignity (be-nig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* benignities (-tiz)], kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.

benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* a blessing.

benitier (bā-nē'tiā), *n.* a font for holy water.

benne (ben'e), *n.* the Sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.

bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

benumb. See numb.

benumbment (be-num'ment), *n.* the act of stupefying; torpidity.

benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained commercially by distillation from coal-tar. Also called benzole and benzoline.

benzine (ben-zēn'), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.

benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.

benzoic acid (as'id), *n.* (flowers of

benzoin), a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

benzoin (ben-zō'in) or **benzoine** ('zoin), *n.* the resinous juice of Gum Benjamin, a tree of Sumatra, &c., used chiefly in cosmetics, perfumes, and incense.

bequeath (be-kwēth'), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

bequeathment (be-kwēth'ment), *n.* the act of leaving by will; a bequest.

bequest (be-kwest'), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

berate. See rate.

berberine (bĕr'bĕr-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants; used in dyeing.

berberry. Same as barberry.

berceuse (bār-sēz'), *n.* a cradle song; a tender or soothing musical composition.

bereave (be-rēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving], to deprive; make destitute; strip; rob [with *of* before the thing taken away].

bereavement (be-rēv'ment), *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relative or friend by death.

bereft (be-reft'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bereave.

berg (bĕrg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

bergamot (bĕr'gå-mot), *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields the volatile oil of bergamot, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry.

bergmehl (bĕrg'māl), *n.* mountain-meal, a powdery substance composed of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms.

beri-beri (ber'i-ber'i), *n.* a malignant disease occurring in Japan and India; usually caused by eating polished rice, the husks of the rice containing a substance called vitamine which is essential to health.

Bermuda grass (bĕr-mū'då grås'), *n.* a valuable variety of pasture grass.

Bermudian (bĕr-mū'di-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the island of Bermuda.

Bernese (bĕr-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Berne in Switzerland, or its inhabitants.

bernicle (bĕr'ni-kål), *n.* the bernicle goose.

beroon (bē-rōōn'), *n.* the principal court of a Persian house.

berry (ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* berries ('iz)], any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* berried, *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berth (bĕrth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

bertha (bĕr'thå), *n.* a kind of lady's cape.

berthage (bĕr'thāj), *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbor or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbor or dock.

Bertillon-system (bĕr'tēl-yun), *n.* a system of personal identification by recording the dimensions of the human body.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue.

berylline (bĕr'i-lin), *adj.* like a beryl in color.

beseech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching], to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

beseem (be-sēm'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

beset (be-set′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

besetment (be-set′ment), *n.* the condition of being surrounded.

besetting (be-set′ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

beshrew (be-shrōō′), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

beside (be-sīd), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

besides (be-sīdz′), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

besiege (be-sēj′), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

besiegement (be-sēj′ment), *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

beslaver (be-slav′ĕr), *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

beslobber (be-slob′ĕr), *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth; to flatter fulsomely.

besmear. See smear.

besmirch (be-smĕrch′), *v.t.* to soil; discolor; sully or dishonor.

besom (bē′zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot (be-sot′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

besotment (be-sot′ment), *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated

besottedly (-li), *adv.* in a foolish or infatuated manner.

besought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beseech.

bespangle (be-spang′gl), *v.t.* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

bespatter (be-spat′ĕr), *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.

bespeak (be-spēk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking], to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.

bespread. See spread.

besprinkle. See sprinkle.

Bessemer steel (bes′em-ĕr-stēl), *n.* steel made by a process of forcing air into cast iron while in a molten state.

best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* (*superl.* of well) in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

best-man (best′man), *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridegroom, at the wedding ceremony. See brideman.

bested or **bestead** (be-sted′), *p.adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.

bestial (bes′tiăl), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.

bestialize (bes′tial-īz), *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.

bestiality (bes-tial′i-ti), *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.

bestially (bes′tial-li), *adv.* in a beast-like manner.

bestir (be-stĕr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring], to put into brisk or vigorous action.

bestow (be-stō′), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].

bestowment (be-stō′ment) or **bestowal** (′ăl), *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given voluntarily.

bestraddle (be-strad′l), *v.t.* to bestride.

bestrew (be-strōō′) or **bestrow** (-strō′), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.

bestride (bē-strīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding], to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.

bet (bet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.

betake (bē-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking], to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).

beta-rays (bā′tä-rāz), *n.pl.* one of the three principal forms of rays given out by radio-active substances, consisting of streams of electrons or unit particles of negative electricity.

betel (bē′tl), *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut and a little lime.

betel-nut (-nut), *n.* the nut-seed of the East Indian areca-palm.

bete-noire (bāt-nwär), *n.* bugbear; that which is especially repellent.

bethel (beth′el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel; a seaman's chapel.

bethink (bē-think′), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking], to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.

betide (bē-tīd′), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.

betimes (bē-tīmz′), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.

betoken (bē-tō′kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.

beton (bet′un, French bā-tông′), *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel, used for submarine structures.

betony (bet′ō-ni), *n.* a common name for a woodland plant, with purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and as a dye.

betook, *p.t.* of betake.

betray (bē-trā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying], to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

betrayal (bē-trā′ăl), *n.* the act of betraying.

betroth (bē-troth′), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

betrothal (bē-troth′ăl) or **betrothment** ('ment), *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; an engagement to marry by mutual promise or otherwise, by parental agreement.

better (bet′ĕr), *adj.* [used as the *compar.* of good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* [used as *compar.* of well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence [usually in the *pl.*]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

better or **bettor** (bet′ĕr), *n.* one who wagers or lays bets.

betterment (bet′ĕr-ment), *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

betting (bet′ing), *n.* the act of making bets.

between (be-twēn′), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates;

in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

betweenwhiles ('hwīlz), *adv.* at intervals.

betwixt (be-twikst'), *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

bevel (bev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

bevel-gear (gēr), *n.* a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* the act or process of beveling.

beverage (bev'ēr-āj), *n.* drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev'i), a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

bewail (be-wāl'), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

bewailment (be-wāl'ment), *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

beware (be-wār'), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious; take care.

bewilder (be-wil'dĕr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; puzzle.

bewilderment (be-wil'dĕr-ment), *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

bewitch (be-wich'), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

bewitchery (be-wich'ĕr-i), *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

bewitching (be-wich'ing), *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating; alluring.

bewitchment (be-wich'ment), *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.

bewray (be-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bewrayed, *p.pr.* bewraying], to expose, reveal.

bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect; a beg.

beylik (bā'lik), *n.* the territory ruled by a bey.

beyond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

bezan (bez'ån), *n.* a Bengal cotton cloth.

bez-antler (bez-ant'lĕr), *n.* the second branch of a stag's horn next to the antler proper.

bezel (bez'el), *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.

bezetta (bē-zet'tå), *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a colored solution.

bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* a modern game of cards.

bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals.

bhang or **bang** (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.

biannual (bī-an'ū-ål), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.

biannually (-li), *adv.* twice a year.

biarticulate (bi-år-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two joints.

bias (bī'ås), *n.* [*pl.* biases (-ez)], a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side

of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

biauriculate (bī-aw-rik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two auricles, as the heart of the higher vertebrates; having two ear-like projections at the base, as a leaf.

biaxial (bī-āks'i-ål) or **biaxal** ('ål), *adj.* having two axes.

biaxially (-li), *adv.* with two axes.

bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

bibasic (bī-bās'ik), *adj.* a term applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

bibber (bib'ẽr), *n.* a tippler.

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongue or translated.

Biblical (bib'li-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.

Biblically (-li), *adv.* according to the Bible.

Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* one who adheres to the strict letter of the Bible.

bibliographer (bib-li-og'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production.

bibliographic (bib-li-ō-graf'ik) or **bibliographical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the history of books.

bibliographically (-li), *adv.* in a bibliographical manner.

bibliography (bib-li-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

biblioklept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* a book stealer.

bibliolater (bib-li-ol'å-tẽr) or **bibliolatrist** (-trist), *n.* a book worshiper; one addicted to bibliolatry.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'å-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

bibliological (bib-li-ō-loj'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

bibliomaniac (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who has a mania for acquiring books.

bibliopegy (bib'li-ō-pē'ji), *n.* art of book-binding.

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fīl), *n.* a lover of books.

bibliophilism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* love of books.

bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* a bookseller, especially one who deals in rare works.

bibliotheca (bib-li-ō-thē'kå), *n.* a library.

biblus (bib'lus), *n.* another name for the papyrus.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drink.

bicallose (bī-kal'ōs) or **bicallous** ('us), *adj.* having two callosities.

bicameral (bī-kam'ẽ-rål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate or salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *adj.* having two keel-like projections.

bicaudate (bī-kaw'dāt), *adj.* furnished with or ending in two tails.

bice or **bise** (bīs), *n.* name given to two pigments used in painting, one blue and the other green, called blue bice and green bice respectively.

bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

bicentennial (bī-sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.*

comprising two hundred years: *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.

bicephalous (bī-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having two heads.

biceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

bichloride (bī-klō'rīd or 'rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

bichord (bī'kôrd), *adj.* having two chords.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicipital (bī-sip'it-ål) or **bicipitous** (-us), *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.

bicker (bik'ĕr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both sides.

biconjugate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *adj.* twice paired.

biconvex (bi-kon'veks), *adj.* rounded on both sides.

bicorn (bī-kôrn) or **bicornus** ('us), *adj.* having two horns.

bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-rål) or **bicorporate** (-rāt), *adj.* having two bodies.

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid) or **bicuspidate** (-āt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.

bicycling (bī'si-kling), or **bicyclism** (-klizm), *n.* the practice or art of riding a bicycle. (The abbreviation *cycling* is now more generally though less accurately used.)

bicyclist (bī'sik-list), *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.

bid (bid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (bad) or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding], to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price; a price offered at auction.

biddable (bid'å-bl), *adj.* docile, obedient.

bidder (bid'ĕr), *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.

biddery-ware (bid'ĕr-i-wār), *n.* inlaid work made from a metallic alloy. Called also bidhri-ware.

bidding (bid'ing), *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.

biddy (bid'i), *n.* a fowl or chicken.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bode, bided, *p.pr.* biding], inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

bident (bī'dent), *n.* a two-pronged instrument.

bidental (bī-den'tål) or **bidentate** ('tāt), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

bidet (bi-det', French bē-dā'), *n.* a form of night commode; a portable bath; a sitz bath.

bidhri-ware. See biddery-ware.

biennial (bī-en'ni-ål), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterward perishing; something which is held once in two years.

biennially (-li), *adv.* once in two years.

bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

bifacial (bī-fā'shi-ål), *adj.* having two similar faces or the opposite surfaces alike.

bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *adj.* two-fold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.
biferous (bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.
bifid (bī'fid), *adj.* partially divided into two.
bifilar (bī-fil'ăr), *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.
bifocal (bī-fō'kăl), *adj.* having two foci.
bifold (bī'fold), *adj.* two-fold; double.
bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* having two leaves.
bifurcate (bī-fĕr'kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions or branches.
bifurcate (bī-fĕr'kāt) or **bifurcated** (-ed), *adj.* divided into two branches.
bifurcation (bī-fĕr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.
big (big), *adj.* [*compar.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; full; inflated; pompous.
big game (big' gām), *n.* a hunter's name for large animals.
bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.
bigamy (big'ă-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage during the existence of a former marriage.
biga (bī'gă), *n.* a two-horse chariot.
bigamist (big'ă-mist), *n.* one guilty of bigamy.
bigamous (big'ă-mus), *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.
bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.
Bignonia (big-nō'ni-ă), *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.
bigot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own; a fanatic; one illiberal, or hypocritically stubborn in creed.
bigoted (big'ot-ed), *adj.* characterized by bigotry.
bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bigotries (-riz)], the state or condition of a narrow-minded, intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party, or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.
bigwig (big'wig), *n.* a person of importance; usually used ironically.
bijou (bē-zhōō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (-zhōōz)], a jewel; any small and elegantly finished article.
bijouterie (bē-zhōō'trē), *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu.
bike (bīk), *n.* a bicycle: *v.i.* to ride a bicycle.
bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *adj.* having two lips.
bilander (bil'ăn- & bī'lăn-dĕr), *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel of the hoy class.
bilateral (bī-lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having two sides.
bilaterally (-li), *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.
bilberry (bil'bĕr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (-riz)], the whortleberry.
bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* [*pl.* bilboes ('bōz)], a rapier or sword; *pl.* a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.
bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.
bile-stone (-stōn), *n.* a gall-stone.
bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.
bilge-board (-bōrd), *n.* one of the boards covering the timbers where the bilge-water accumulates.
bilge-keel (-kēl), *n.* a piece of timber secured edgewise under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.
bilge-water (-waw-tĕr), *n.* water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.

bilge-ways (-wāz), *n.pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.

biliary (bil'i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

bilin (bī'lin), *n.* a yellow gummy substance precipitated from bile.

bilingual (bī'ling'gwål), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages.

bilingually (-li), *adv.* in two languages.

bilious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; choleric.

biliousness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bilious.

biliteral (bī-lit'ēr-ål), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.

bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to spoil the score of an opponent at cribbage; deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.

bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to issue bills or posters.

bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature.

bill-board (bill'-bōrd), *n.* a level surface on which advertisements are pasted: a projection at the bow of a vessel

bill-broker (bil'brō-kēr), *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

billet-doux (bil-le-dōō'), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bil-le-dōō')], a love-letter.

bill-hook (bil'hook), *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

billiards (bil'yērdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table; 5 x 10 feet in size, with ivory balls and a cue. (The *sing.* form *billiard* is used always in composition.)

billiken (bil'i-kēn), *n.* grotesque image; symbol of good cheer.

bill of entry (en'tri), *n.* a written account of goods entered at the custom house.

bill of exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, in consideration of value received.

bill of health (-helth), *n.* a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.

bill of lading (lā'ding), *n.* a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and undertaking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being only excepted.

bill of mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* the official return of the deaths (also births) occurring in a particular district within a certain period.

bill of sale (sāl), *n.* a formal instrument for the transfer of goods and chattels.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse.

billion (bil'yun). *n* in the United States one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

billon (bil'on). *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

billow (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

billy-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* a male goat.

bilobate (bī-lō'bāt), or **bilobed** ('lōbd), *adj.* divided into two lobes or segments.

bimanous (bī'mā-nus), *adj.* having two hands.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

bimetallism (bī-met'ål-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bimetallist (bī-met'ål-ist), *n.* an advocate for the use of a double metallic standard.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months. [Sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.]

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

binary star (stär), *n.* a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.

binate (bī'nāt), *adj.* growing in couples.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bound; *p.pr.* binding], to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

bind-weed (-wēd), *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

binding (bīnd'ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bine (bīn), *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

bing (bing), *n.* a heap or pile of anything.

binnacle (bin'å-kl), *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

binocle (bin'ō-kl or bī'no-kl), *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

binocular (bī-nok- or bin-ok'ū-lĕr), *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes. Also binoculate.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-ål), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—): *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; having two names.

binomial theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

binoxide. Same as dioxide.

bioblast. Another name for bioplast.

biodynamics (bī-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis), or **biogeny** (-oj'ē-ni), *n.* the doctrine that living organisms can proceed only

from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* a device for projecting animated pictures onto a screen.

biographer (bī-og'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life.

biographically (bī-o-graf'i-kål-li), *adv.* in the manner of a life history.

biography (bī-og'rå-fi), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (-fiz)], the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic (bī-ō-loj'ik), or **biological** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

biologically (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of biology.

biologist (bī-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

biology (bī-ol'-ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers.

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

biparous (bip'å-rus), *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into two similar parts; having two correspondent parts.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'un), *n.* the act of dividing into two parts; the state of being so divided.

biped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

bipedal (bī'ped-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a biped; two-footed.

bipennate (bī-pen'nāt), or **bipennated** (-ed), *adj.* having two wings.

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* an aeroplane with two planes or sustaining surfaces, as in the Wright or Farman machines.

biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *adj.* doubly folded.

biquadrate (bī-kwod'rāt), or **biquadratic** (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the fourth power: *n.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

birch (bẽrch), *n.* [*pl.* birches ('ez)], a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *adj.* birchen: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

bird (bẽrd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl: *v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

birdlime (bẽrd'līm), *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring.

birdmen (berdmẽn), *n.* aviators.

bird's-eye (bẽrdz'ī), *adj.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed.

biretta (bē-ret'tå), *n.* a square ecclesiastical cap. Also birretta, beretta, berretta.

birn (bẽrn), *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

birostrate (bī-ros'trāt), *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

birth (bẽrth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

birth-rate ('rāt), *n.* the increase of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

birth-right ('rīt), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first born.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry,

and shaped in flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

bisection (bī-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek'tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

bisexual (bī-seks'ū-ål), *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church; below in rank to an archbishop, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; the name of one of the pieces used in playing chess, having the top cleft in resemblance to a miter, originally called *archer;* a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar; a woman's dress-improver; a kind of pinafore: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth, and hence to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

bishop's sleeve (bish'ups-slēv), *n.* a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's staff (bish'ups-ståf), *n.* a crosier.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a bishop; diocese.

bisk or **bisque** (bisk) *n.* soup or broth composed of several kinds of meat or fish boiled together; crawfish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

bismuth (bis,- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements, a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture.

bison (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed the buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap-year *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

bister (bis'tĕr), *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

bit (bit), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bite.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bitted; *p.pr.* bitting], to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit, *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting], to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in *p.p.*]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold on: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

bi-telephone (bī-tel'e-fōn), *n.* a pair of telephones arranged so that they can be applied simultaneously to both ears.

bitingly (-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.
bitt (bit), *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast [generally used in the *pl.*]: *v.t.* to put round the bitts.
bitten, *p.p.* of bite.
bitter (bit'ẽr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter.
bitter-cup (-kup), *n.* a cup made of quassia wood, which imparts a bitter taste to liquids poured into it.
bitter-sweet (bit'ẽr-swēt), *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.
bitterish (-ish), *adj.* somewhat bitter.
bittern (bit'ẽrn), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family; the residual brine in salt works from which Epsom salt is prepared.
bitters (bit'ẽrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.
bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.
bituminous (bi-tū'min-us), *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.
bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'å-lent), *n.* an element, one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.
bivalve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.
bivouac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.
biwa (bē'wä), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument similar to the mandolin.
biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly [frequently confused with *semi-weekly* = twice in a week].
bizarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.
blab (blab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing], to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.
black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen; *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dy ; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.
blackamoor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro.
black antimony (an'ti-mo-ni), *n.* the black sulphide of antimony.
black art, necromancy, magic.
blackball (blak'bawl), *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box.
blackberry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.
blackbird (blak'bẽrd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush. Called also merle, ousel, or black thrush; a crow-like bird of North America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.
blackbirding (-ing), *n.* the kidnapping of such negroes or Polynesians.
blackboard (blak'bôrd), *n.* a smooth surface, painted with a black composition for use with chalk crayons.
black-canker (blak-kangk-ẽr), *n.* a disease in root crops.
black-cap (blak'-kap), *n.* the popular name of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death; the black raspberry.
black-cattle (blak'-kat'l), *n.pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of color.
black-cock (blak'-kok), *n.* the male

of the European black grouse or black game; the heath-cock.

black-currant (blak'kur-ent), *n.* the well-known garden bush, and its fruit.

blacken (blak'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

black-fish (blak'-fish), *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of English and American fish.

black-flag (blak'-flag), *n.* the flag of a pirate with a skull and cross-bones emblazoned upon it.

black-fly (blak'-flī), *n.* a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

black-friar (blak'-frī-ar), *n.* a friar of the Dominican order; so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

black-hole (blak'-hōl), *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

blackish (blak'ish), *adj.* somewhat black.

black-jack (blak'-jak), *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; dwarf oak, quercus nigra.

blacklead (blak'led), *v.t.* to cover with blacklead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

black-leg (blak'-leg), *n.* one who endeavors to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a rook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

black-letter (blak'-let-ēr), *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put in a black-list.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage: hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods from by intimidation of any kind.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, &c.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* the sloe; a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

bladder (blad'ēr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

bladdery (blad'ēr-i), *adj.* resembling or containing bladders.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

blain (blān), *n.* a pustule or blister.

blamable or **blameable** (blām'å-bl), *adj.* deserving of censure.

blamably (-bli), *adv.* in a culpable manner.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; re-

proach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

blameful (blam'fool), *adj.* meriting blame.

blamefully (-li), *adv.* in a censurable manner.

blanch (blånch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock.

blanc-mange (blå-monzh'), *n.* a white jelly, composed of isinglass, &c.

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* winning expressions or actions; artful caresses.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket to which no prize is attached; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

blank verse (vẽrs), *n.* unrhymed verse.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of the sails of.

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket.

blare (blār), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blarneyed: *p.pr.* blarneying], to influence or talk over by soft, wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

blarney-stone, a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

blase (blä-zā), *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure.

blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of; mock; revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language.

blasphemous (blas'fe-mus), *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

blasphemy (blas'fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (-miz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blåst), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to injure; cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; ruin or destroy; to rend or shatter by any explosive agent.

blastema (blas-tē'må), *n.* [*pl.* blastemata (-må-tå)], the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dẽrm), *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blatant (blā'tånt), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blather (bla*th*'ẽr), *n.* foolish chatter.

blatherskite (bla*th*'er-skite), *n.* a foolish chatterer; a worthless fellow.

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the

bark; to indicate, as a path or boundary, by blazing trees; publish widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blazer (blaz'ĕr), *n.* that which shines; a bright colored striped jacket.

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

blazonment (bla'zn-ment), *n.* the act of blazoning.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* a heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleachery (blēch'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bleacheries (-iz)], a place where bleaching is carried on.

bleaching-powder (-poud'ĕr), *n.* chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

bleb (bleb), *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding], to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.

blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.

blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle; shade imperceptibly into each other: *n.* a mixture, as of colors, liquids, tobaccos, teas, &c.; a shading of one color, &c., into another.

blende (blend), *n.* native sulphide of zinc.

blenorrhea (blen-nôr-rē'a), *n.* leucorrhea; excessive discharge of mucus.

bless (bles), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing], to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem happy.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

blest, *p.t.*, *p.p.* & *p.adj.* a contracted form of blessed.

blet (blet), *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bletted, *p.pr.* bletting], to become internally decayed.

blew, *p.t.* of blow.

blewits (blōō'its), *n.* the edible purple mushroom.

blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy.

blighty, *n.* Brit. soldiers slang for a wound.

blimp, *n.* aeroplane changed into dirigible balloon.

blind, (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of

sight; make blind, intellectually or morally; obscure; conceal.

blind-coal (kōl), *n.* a flameless anthracite.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* a diminutive fish of pale color, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the water of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

blind shell (blīnd'shel), *n.* a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.

blind spot (blīnd'spot), *n.* that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, but is not sensitive to the light.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened; *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.

blindman (blīnd'man), *n.* [*pl.* blindmen (-men)], a man who is blind.

blindman's buff (blīnd'manz buf), *n.* a game in which one of the players is blindfolded, and tries to catch one of the others.

blindness (-nes), *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.

blindworm (blīnd'wĕrm), *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard, so named from the popular but erroneous supposition that it was blind. Also called slow-worm.

blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a glimmer; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from an ice-field or -berg at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.

blinker (bling'kĕr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

blissfully (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

blister (blis'tĕr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

blithesome (blīth'sum), *adj.* gay; merry.

blizzard (bliz'ârd), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a poser.

bloat (blōt), *v.i.* to cure or dry in smoke.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

bloater (blōt'ĕr), *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* a blister; a bubble.

block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is secured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.i.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal;

to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.

block-head (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid fellow.

block-house (blok'hous), *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and finished with loopholes for musketry.

block system (blok'sis-tem), *n.* a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signaled clear.

blockade (blok-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to surround and shut up; obstruct; block.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* an obstruction.

blond or blonde (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair (usually fem. *blonde*).

blonde-lace ('las), *n.* a silk lace.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* the normal heat of the human blood in health (98° F.).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer.

bloods (bluds), *n.* the finest quality of ostrich feathers.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

blooded, *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

bloodiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

bloody (blud'i), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse intensive expletive.

bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks'), *n.* dysentery.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c., a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flowers; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

bloomer (blōōm'ẽr), *n.* a costume for women sought to be introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849-50, and consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, fastened round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. [Also used as *adj.*].

bloomery (blōōm'ẽr-i), or **bloomary** ('å-ri), *n.* a forge in which wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish;

disgrace: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.pr.* blotting], to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]; dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blotchy (bloch'i), *adj.* having blotches.

blottesque (blot-esk'), *adj.* coarsely delineated, or marred by a heavy touch or blots.

blotty (blot'i), *adj.* full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose overgarment, a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to form or make a current of air; pant; breathe quickly; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing air through it; clear by forcing air through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosives; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.

blowing-mold (blō'ing-mōld), *n.* a metal mold in which bottles and other hollow glass objects are blown.

blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.

blowy (blō'i), *adj.* windy, breezy.

blowzed (blouzd') or **blowzy** (blou'-zi), *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned as by exposure to the weather.

blubber (blub'ēr), *v.i.* to weep violenty, or so as to disfigure the face; *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

blucher (blōōch'er), *n.* a strong half-boot.

bludgeon (bluj'un), *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

blue-bell ('bel), *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.

blue-book ('book), *n.* a governmental official report, &c.: so called from the blue paper covers.

blue blood ('blud), *n.* aristocratic lineage.

bluebottle ('bot-l), *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly.

bluebonnet ('bon-et), *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman.

bluebuck ('buk), *n* a name given to a small antelope, and the blauwbok of South America.

blue-devils ('dev-ilz), *n.pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens.

blue-grass ('grås), *n.* a rich pasture grass.

blue-gum ('gum), *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential oil: used as a preventive against influenza.

bluejacket (blū'jak-et), *n.* a sailor.

bluelight (blū'līt), *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition.

blue-mold (blū'mōld), *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other food-stuffs.

blue-peter (blū'pē-tēr), *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, &c.

blue-ribbon (blū'rib-un), *n.* a prized distinction; mark of success.

blue-spar (blū'spär), *n.* lazulite.

blue-stocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.

blue-stone (blū'stōn), *n.* sulphate of copper.

blue-sky law (blū-skī-law), *n.* in the U. S. a law to prevent the issue of fraudulent securities.

bluing (blū'ing), *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, &c., used by washerwomen.

bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank: a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in the game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

bluffer (bluf-fer), *n.* one who tries to frighten another by a pretension to power or strength which he has not.

bluffily (-li), *adv.* in a blunt, outspoken, or off-hand manner.

bluffy (bluf'i), *adj.* having bold steep banks, or headlands.

bluish (blū'ish), *adj.* somewhat blue.

blunder (blun'dēr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blunderbuss (blun'dēr-bus), *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore, now obsolete.

blunderingly (blun'dēr-ing-li), *adv.* in a blundering manner.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

bluntish (blunt'ish), *adj.* somewhat blunt.

blur (blēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring], to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurt (blērt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

blushful (blush'fool), *adj.* full of blushes.

blushfully (-li), *adv.* in a modest, blushing manner.

bluster (blus'tēr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

blusterous (blus'tēr-us), **blustrous** ('trus), or **blustery** ('tēr-i), *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

boa (bō'å), *n.* [*pl.* boas ('åz)], a huge serpent of South America; a long fur tippet.

boa-constrictor (bō'å-kon-strik-tēr), *n.* a reptile remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber

sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theater; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

boarding (bōr'ding), *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship.

boarish (bōr'ish), *adj.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving the ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boast (bōst), *v.t.* to dress (stone) with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress (a block) in outline for a statue, &c., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

boastful (bōst'fool), *adj.* given to boasting.

boastfully (-li), *adv.* in a boastful manner.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

boatswain (bōt'swān, usually bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob (bob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bobbed, *p.pr.* bobbing,] to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bobolink (bob'ō-lingk), *n.* an American song-bird. Called also ricebird, reedbird, boblincoln.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* one of two or more ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down toward the stem or cut-water.

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail).

bobtail (bob'tāl), *adj.* having the tail cut short.

boche (bosh), n. a French term of contempt for Germans.

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* a variety of lager beer of double strength.

boco-wood (bō'kō-wood), *n.* the hard dark-colored wood of a tree of Guiana, extensively used for furniture, turnery, &c.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

boding (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; presentiment; *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

body (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* bodies ('iz)], the material organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bodied; *p.pr.* bodying], to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

body-blow (bod'i-blō), *n.* a term in prize-fighting, meaning a blow struck between the neck and the belt.

body-color (bod'i-ku-ēr), *n.* a pigment possessing body or consistence, as distinguished from a transparent wash-tint.

body politic (bod'i pol'i-tik), *n.* the collective body of people living under an organized political government.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snatch-ēr), *n.* one who removes bodies from graves to sell them for dissection; resurrectionist.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in central Greece, noted for its moist and heavy atmosphere; dull; stupid.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* a Dutch colonist of South Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

bog (bog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p. pr.* bogging], to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bogey or **bogy** (bō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* bogeys, bogies ('giz)], a hobgoblin; a spectre.

boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

boggy (bog'i), *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

bogie or **bogey** (bō'gi), *n.* a four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive, or each end of a carriage, and turning beneath it by a central pivot.

bogus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious.

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-ân), *n.* a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy.

Bohemian glass (bō-hē'-mi-an glas), *n.* a glass made in Bohemia, Austria, noted for its beautiful ornamentation and hardness.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-ân-izm), *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boiler (boil'ēr), *n.* one who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

boisterous (bois'tēr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

bolas (bō'lâs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Indians of Southern and Western America.

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide or iron.

bolero (bō-lĕr'ō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance.

bolide (bō'līd), *n.* a large meteor which explodes on coming into contact with the air.

boll (bōl), *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed (Ex. ix. 31).

bollard (bol'ård), *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* a large knife, used in the Philippines as a war weapon.

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat.

bolsheviki (bol-shē-vēkē), *n.* the proletariat political party of Russia.

bolster (bōl'stĕr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from (a party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [*pl.* boluses (-ez)], a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

bomb (bom or bum), *n.* a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand.

bomb-ketch (bom'ketch), *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

bombard (bom-bärd'), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bombardier (bom-bärd-ēr'), *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery.

bombardment (bom-bärd'ment), *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

bombardon (bom-bär'dun), or **bombardone** (-dō'ne), *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

bombast (bom'båst), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bombastically (-li), *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

bombazet or **bombazette** (bom-bå-zet'), *n.* a sort of thin woolen cloth, either plain or twilled.

bombazine (bom- or bum-bå-zēn), *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the

warp is silk and the weft worsted. Written also bombasine, bombasin, and bombazeen.

bombshell. Same as bomb.

bona fide (bō'nå fī'dē), genuine.

bona fides (bō'nå fīd'ēz), good faith; honorable dealing.

bonanza (bō-nan'zå), *n.* a rich vein of ore: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bonbon (bông'bông), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker.

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* in a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate; *slang*, one dollar.

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* animal charcoal.

bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* goodheartedness; a frank good-natured manner.

boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* an innkeeper.

bon-marche (bông-măr-shā'), good market.

bonne (bon), *n.* a French nurse.

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

bonny (bon'ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also bonnie.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* in Scotland, a curling match between players of different clubs.

bon-ton (bông-tông'), *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [*pl.* **bonuses** (-ez)], a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

booby (bōō'bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a West Indian bird.

boobyish (-ish), *adj.* stupid; silly.

boodle (bōōd'l), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

boodler (bood'lēr), *n.* one who gives or accepts a bribe.

boo-hoo (bōō-hōō'), *v.i.* to cry noisily, like a baby.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record;

to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

bookkeeping (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

bookmaker (book'māk-ēr), *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

bookman (book'măn), *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

bookmuslin (book'muz-lin), *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

bookname (book'nām), *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in text-books.

bookworm (book'wĕrm), *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injure books; a person closely addicted to study.

booking-office (book'ing-of'fis), *n.* in England, an office where tickets are sold, for railway or steamship traveling, or for seats in a theater.

bookish (book'ish), *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

booklet (book'let), *n.* a little book.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush: *v.t.* to push with energy.

boomer (bōōm'ĕr), *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom: the Australian name for the male of the great kangaroo.

boomerang (bōōm'e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him; hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor; *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry, convivial.

boon (bōōn), *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fiber has been dressed.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a South African colonist of Dutch descent; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boorish (bōōr'ish), *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

boose. See booze.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal.

boot (bōōt), *v.t.* to profit; advantage; avail [usually with *it*].

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t* to put boots on; kick with the boots.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

bootless ('les), *adv.* without advantage.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

boot-tree (bōōt'trē), *n.* a wooden form, placed in boots or shoes to keep their shape.

booty (bōō'ti), *n. pl.* [booties ('tiz)] spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

booze or **boose** (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

bora (bō'rä), *n.* a fierce, dry N.E.

wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

boracic acid (as'id), *n.* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

borax (bō'raks), *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

bord (bōrd), *n.* the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

bordage (bōrd'aj), *n.* planking of a ship's side; the servile tenure by which a villein of the lowest rank held his cottage.

Bordeaux (bōr-dō'), *n.* red and white wines produced in the district of Bordeaux, France.

border (bôr'dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border; adjoin: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

border-land (bôr'dĕr-land), *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.; push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and, being impeded by the narrowing channel, rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

bore, *p.t.* of bear.

borean (bō'rē-ån) or **boreal** (-ål), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the North wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* a variety of kale.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* ennui; the realm of bores; bores collectively.

boride (bō'rīd), *n.* a compound of boron with a metallic base.

born (bôrn), *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

born, *p.p.* of bear, to bring forth.

borne, *p.p.* of bear, to carry.

bornite (bôrn'īt), *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis'e-rīd), *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, &c.

boron (bō'ron), *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

borough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.

borough, English (ing'lish), *n.* a custom existent in some parts of England, by which an estate descends to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if there is no son, to the youngest brother.

borrow (bor'ō), *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bort (bôrt), *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones.

boscage or **boskage** (bos'kāj), *n.* ground covered with trees and shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape.

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug!

bosket (bos'ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bosky (bos'ki), *adj.* woody; bushy.

bosom (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbor in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

boss (bos), *n* [*pl.* bosses ('ez)], a protuberant part; a stud or knob; an ornamental projection of a ceiling: *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

boss (bôs), *n.* a master superintend-

ent; foreman; leader: *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct; manage.

bossism (bôs'izm), *n.* a political term indicating the rule of a boss; generally used in a bad sense.

botanic (bō-tan'ik), or **botanical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to botany.

botanically (-li), *adv.* from a botanist's point of view; according to a system of botany.

botanist (bot'å-nist), *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

botanize (bot'å-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them: *v.t.* to explore botanically.

botany (bot'å-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants.

botch (boch), *n.* a swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

botchy (boch'i), *adj.* marked with botches.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair, without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as.

bother (both'ĕr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance; one who, or that which, bothers.

botheration (both-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

bothersome (both'ĕr-sum), *adj.* troublesome.

bots (bots), *n.pl.* the larvæ of several species of gadfly, which infest horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

bottle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōld'ĕr), *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, &c.; a backer; a second.

bottle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* a name given to several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; a river; a valley; a dale; a ship; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be base or grounded.

bottom-lands (bot'um-lanz), *n.pl.* rich flat alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

bouche or **bouch** (bōōsh), *v.t.* to drill a new mouth or vent in.

boudoir (bōō'dwär), *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use.

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* opera-bouffe; comic opera.

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of buy.

bougie (bōō-zhē'), *n.* a wax taper or candle; a slender flexible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, &c., in cases of stricture.

bouilli (bōō'lyē, French bōō-yē'), *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bōō'lyon, French bōō-yông') *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boulangerite (bōō-lan'jĕr-īt), *n.* a sulphide of antimony and lead; bluish white and lustrous.

boulder (bōl'dĕr), *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of water; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

boule (bōō'lē), *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens; the

modern Greek legislative assembly.

boulevard (bōō'lē-värd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine: extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

bound, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bind.

bound (bound), *adj.* ready to go; destined.

boundary (bound'å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-riz)], the extent or limit of anything.

bounder (bound'ẽr), *n.* an ill-bred fellow.

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *adj.* giving freely; liberal in gifts; munificent.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample.

bountifully (-li), *adv.* in a liberal manner.

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* bounties ('tiz)], liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bouquet (bōō-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines.

bouquetier (bōō-ke-tēr'), *n.* a bouquet-holder.

bourdon (bōōr'don), *n.* the bass drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

bourgeois (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; a size of type between long primer and brevier (bẽr-jois') (see type) : *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class.

bourgeoisie (bōōr-zhwå-zē'), *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

bourn (bōōrn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bourree (bōōr-rā'), a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte.

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris.

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

boutonniere (bōō-ton-nyār'), *n.* a bouquet worn in the button-hole.

bovine (bō'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid; dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and crayfish.

bow-saw (bō'saw), *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

bowdlerize (bōd'lẽr-īz), *v.t.* to ex-

purgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the *pl.*]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity (II Cor. vi. 12).

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor.

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second and third highest (when the joker is used).

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *adj.* like a bower; shady.

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* boweries (-iz)], a country retreat; farm.

Bowery (bou'ēr-i), *n.* a street in New York City, derived from a Dutch word meaning *farm.*

bowie-knife (bō'ē-nīf), *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used in the United States as a weapon.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

bowline (bō'lin), *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

bowling alley (bō'ling al-i), *n.* a specially prepared court or "alley" for the game of bowls.

bowse (bouz), *v.i.* to pull or haul hard.

bowsprit (bō'sprit), *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry its sails forward.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* string of a bow; string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bowstrung, *p.pr.* bowstringing], to strangle with a bowstring.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* [*pl.* boxes ('ez)], a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a Christmas present; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

boxhaul (boks'hawl), *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

boxiana (bok-si-an'å or -ā'nå), *n.pl.* the literature of prize-fighting.

boxing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* a padded glove.

boxmetal (boks'met-ål), *n.* an antifriction alloy used for journal-boxes, shafting, &c.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man.

boy (boi), *n.* a palanquin bearer.

boyar (boi'är), *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Rumania.

boycott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracize socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose.

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* a boycotted person.

boyer (boi'ēr), *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

boyhood (boi'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.

boyish (boi'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a boy or boyhood; childish; puerile.

boy-scout (boi-skout), *n.* one of an organization for the physical and moral development of boys.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly, or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines: thus Tit-Bits; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck: a timber or scantling to strengthen the framework of a building: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trowsers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* a drill for boring metals.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

bracken (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

bracket (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connect by brackets; couple together.

brackish (brak'ish), *adj.* saltish.

bract (brackt), *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *adj.* furnished with bracts; made of thin beaten metal.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *adj.* furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* a small bract.

brad (brad), *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bradded, *p.pr.* bradding], to nail or secure with brads.

brae (brā), *n.* a hillside; sloping ground.

brag (brag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging], to boast; speak vaingloriously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

braggadocio (brag-ă-dō'shio), *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

braggart (brag'ărt), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

bragger (brag'ĕr), *n.* one who brags.

brahma (brä'mă), *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brahma (brā'ma), *n.* the chief god of Brahminism, worshipped by the Brahmins.

Brahmin (brä'min) *n.* [*pl.* Brahmins (-minz)], a member of the Hindu priestly caste.

Brahminee (brä'min-ē), *n.* a female Brahmin.

Brahminism (brä'min-izm), *n.* the religion or doctrines of the Brahmins.

Brahminist (brä'min-ist), *n.* an adherent of Brahminism.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* hypnotism.

brail (brāl), *n.pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

braille (brāl), *n.* a system of printing for the blind, by means of raised characters.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

brain-storm (brān'stôrm), *n.* a temporary abnormal condition of the brain, presumably causing insanity while existing.

brain-wave (brān'wāv), *n.* a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

brainy (brān'i), *adj.* possessed of brains; acute; sharp witted.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.: the common fern.

brake-shoe (brāk'shōō), *n.* that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

braky (brāk'i), *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, &c.; rough; thorny.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* the English blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

brambly (bram'bli), *adj.* full of brambles.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (brânch), *n.* [*pl.* branches ('ez)], a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes and some amphibia; gills.

branchial (brang'ki-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

branchiate (brang'ki-āt), *adj.* having permanent gills.

branchlet (brânch'let), *n.* a little branch.

branchy (brân'chi), *adj.* full of branches.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood, any form of trade-mark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* a salmon of the first year; a small red worm used for bait by fresh-water anglers.

brandy (bran'di), *n.* [*pl.* brandies ('diz)], an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

brand-new (brand'nū), *adj.* quite new.

branny (bran'i), *adj.* having the appearance of bran; consisting chiefly of bran.

brant. Same as brant-goose.

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* a variety of fox found in Sweden. Called also brent-fox.

brant-goose (brant'gōōs), *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood.

brash (brash), *n.* a rash or eruption; broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial deposits: small broken pieces of ice.

brasque (brask), *n.* a paste used for lining crucibles, &c.; *v.t.* to line with brasque.

brass (brås), *n.* [*pl.* brasses ('ez)], an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

brassard (bras'sard), *n.* an emblem denoting some particular distinction.

brassie (bras'i), *n.* a stick or club used in the game of golf.

brassy (brås'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, brass; impudent, brazen.

brat (brat), *n.* a child [used contemptuously].

brattice (brat'is), *n.* a partition or separation-wall in a level or shaft to form an air passage: *v.t.* to divide by a brattice.

bratticing (brat'is-ing), *n.* ornamental open-work cresting; rich open work in metal; a brattice; a boarded protection against machinery.

bravado (brå-vä'dō), *n.* [*pl.* bravadoes & -does ('dōz)], arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; defy.

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.

bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* well done! good! *n.* a cheer.

bravo (brā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* bravos or -voes ('vōz)], a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

bravura (brå-vōō'rå), *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice: *adj.* brilliant, florid; pertaining to a bravura.

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

brawniness (-nes), *n.* hardness; strength.

brawny (braw'ni), *adj.* muscular; tough.

braxy (brak'si), *n.* a name given to a variety of diseases of sheep; a diseased sheep, or its mutton: *adj.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying], to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

braze (brāz), *v.t.* to solder with brass; cover or ornament with brass.

brazen (brā'zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery.

Brazen Age (āj), *n.* the age that succeeded to the Silver Age, characterized by violence.

brazier (brā'zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal.

brazil-nut (brå-zil'nut), *n.* the seed of a palm of tropical America.

Brazil-wood (brā-zil'wood), *n.* a very heavy wood of a red color from Brazil, used for dyeing red.

braziletto (braz-i-let'ō), *n.* an inferior sort of brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.

Brazilian pebbles (peb'lz), *n.pl.* lenses made from rock crystal from Brazil.

brazilin (braz'i-lin), *n.* the coloring substance extracted from brazil-wood.

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground grain; food in general.

bread-fruit (-frōōt), *n.* the fruit of a tree growing in the Pacific Islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

bread-stuff (-stuf), *n.* bread-corn; flour; meal from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke, *p.p.* broken, *p.pr.* breaking], to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction;

a first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices.

breakage (brā'kāj), *n.* the act of breaking; allowance for accidental fracture.

breakdown (brāk'doun), *n.* a collapse; failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance.

breaker (brā'kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, &c.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock [usually in the *pl.*]; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, &c.

breakfast (brek'fâst), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

breakneck (brāk'nek), *adj.* excessively speedy; endangering one's neck by haste.

breakwater ('waw-tēr), *n.* any structure to break the force of the waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family; *v.t.* to clear of shells, seaweed, &c., by fire.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t.* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breastfast ('fâst), *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

breastplate ('plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breastwork ('wērk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (brē*th*), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breathing (brē'*th*ing), *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; an accent ['].

breathless (breth'les), *adj.* out of breath; panting.

breccia (brech'iă), *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

bree (brē), *n.* broth; sauce; moisture.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breeches (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trowsers or pantaloons.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding], to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gadfly or horsefly; a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle; house sweepings; sifted ashes and cinders used in burning bricks.

brethren (bre*th*'ren), *n.* plural of brother.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal

to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (⏑) used to indicate a short vowel.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* a commission to an officer in the army conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting], to confer brevet rank upon.

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri, or brev'i-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (-riz)], a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion. (See type.)

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (-tiz)], shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot.

brevium (brē'vi-um), *n.* new radioactive element discovered in Germany, 1915.

brewery (brōō'ĕr-i), *n.* a brew-house.

briar-root (brī'ĕr-rōōt), *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Also brier-root.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bribery (brīb'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (-iz)], the act or practice of bribing.

bric-a-brac (brik'å-brak), *n.* antique articles of vertu; fancy ware.

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or resembling, brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks; make like brickwork.

brick-kiln (-kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

bricole (bri-kol'), *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

bridal (brīd'ål), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or *wedding.*

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bridegroom ('grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

brideman (brīd'man), *n.* a man who attends a bridegroom and bride at a wedding.

bridesmaid (-z'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c.; anything resembling a bridge in form or use; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's bridge; a game of cards: *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridge-board ('bōrd), *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

bridge-deck ('dek), *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head ('hed), *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-rail ('rāl), *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.

bridge-train ('trān), *n.* a pontoon train.

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* a piece of wood between two beams to keep them apart.

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

bridoon (bri-dōōn'), *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ;

a Papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.

brier (brī'ēr), *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons or battalions (cavalry, infantry, milita, or volunteers), under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades.

brigadier (brig-å-dēr'), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also brigadier-general.

brigand (brig'ånd), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit.

brigandage (brig'ånd-āj), *n.* the life and practices of a brigand; organized robbery.

brigantine (brig'ån-tin or -tīn), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

bright (brīt), *adj.* [*comp.* brighter, *superl.* brightest], luminous; brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.

brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.

Bright's disease (brīt's-diz-ēz'), *n.* a form of kidney disease characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine.

brill (bril), *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot. Also prill.

brilliancy (bril'yån-si), *n.* splendor.

brilliant (bril'yånt), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage; the smallest size of type. (See type.)

brilliantine (bril'yån-tin), *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.

brilliantly (-li), *adv.* in a brilliant manner.

brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p. pr.* brimming], to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.

brimful (brim'fool), *adj.* overflowing.

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of brimstone; of the color of sulphur.

brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brought *p.pr.* bringing], to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.

brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.

briny (brī'ni), *adj.* very salt.

briquette (bri-ket', French brē-kā'), *n.* coal-dust molded into the shape of bricks.

brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to.

bristly (bris'li), *adj.* covered with bristles.

bristol board (bris'tol bōrd), *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.

bristol paper (pā'pēr), *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.

bristol stone (stōn), *n.* a transparent rock-crystal. Called, when polished, bristol diamond.

brit (brit), *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.

britannia metal (bri-tan'i-å-met'ål), *n.* a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.

brite (brīt), *v.i.* to be over-ripe.
British (brit'ish), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Great Britain or its inhabitants; pertaining to the ancient Britons.
Britisher (brit'ish-ēr), *n.* a British subject, especially one belonging to the British army or navy.
Briton (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.
brittle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break; not tough.
britzska (brits'kå), *n.* an open carriage used in Russia.
broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet: *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.
broad (brawd), *adj.* [*comp.* broader, *superl.* broadest], wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.
broad-arrow (-ar'ō), *n.* a British government mark to distinguish its property.
broad-cloth ('klawth), *n.* a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finished surface.
broad-seal ('sēl), *n.* the great seal of England.
broadside ('sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.
broadsword ('sōrd), *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.
broaden (brawd'n), *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.
Brobdingnagian (brob'ding-nag'i-ån), *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.
brocade (brō-kād') *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.
brocatelle (brok'å-tel), *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture.
broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* a variety of cabbage.
broch (brok), *n.* a prehistoric roofless round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.
brochure (brō-shōōr'), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.
brock (brok), *n.* a badger.
brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.
broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.
brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* the premium or commission of a broker; brokerage.
broke, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of break.
broken (brō'kn), *p.adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.
broker (brō'kēr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middleman for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.
brokerage (brō'kēr-āj), *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.
broma (brō'må), *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.
bromal (brō'mål), *n.* a colorless, oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.
bromate (brō'māt), *n.* a salt of bromic acid.
brome-grass (brōm'grås), *n.* a name for the oat-like grasses of the genus Bromus.
bromic acid (brō'mik as'id), *n.* a compound of bromine and oxygen
bromide (brō'mīd or 'mid), *n.* a compound of bromine.
bromide of potassium (of po-tas'-

i-um), *n.* a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

bromidia (brō-mid'i-a), *n.* a compound of certain drugs used to relieve headache.

bromine (brō'min or 'mīn), *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

bromize (brō'mīz), *v.t.* to prepare or treat with a bromide.

bromochloralum (brō-mō-klō'rå-lum), *n.* a disinfectant fluid, composed of the bromide and chloride of aluminium.

bromogelatin (brō-mō-jel'å-tin), *adj.* prepared from certain bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatine, and used for the sensitive emulsions employed for dry photographic plates.

bronchi, *n.*; *pl.* of bronchus.

bronchia (brong'ki-å), *n. pl.* the bronchial tubes.

bronchitic (brong-kit'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī'tis), *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

broncho (brong'kō), *n.* an unbroken Mexican or Californian horse.

broncho-busting (brong'kō-bus'ting) *n.* slang phrase for breaking bronchos to be ridden.

bronchopneumonia (brong-kō-nū-mō'ni-å), *n.* inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.

bronchotomy (brong-kot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx to afford a passage of air to the lungs.

bronchus (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi ('kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea.

brontograph (bron'to-graf), *n.* an apparatus to record sound waves.

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age (āj), *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

bronze-steel (bronz'stēl), *n.* an alloy of copper, tin and iron, sometimes used as gun-metal.

bronzine (bronz'in), *n.* a metal resembling bronze.

brooch (brōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp.

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

brood-food (brōōd'fōōd), *n.* an artificial food to feed bees while immature.

broody (brōōd'i), *adj.* inclined to sit; adapted for breeding.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

brooklet (brook'let), *n.* a small brook.

brook-runner (brōōk-run-ēr), *n.* popular name for the bird known as the water-rail.

broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.

brose (brōz), *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal.

broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.

brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.

brother (bru*th*'ēr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers (-ērz), & brethren (bre*th*'ren)], a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another.

brother-german (-jēr'mån), *n.* a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.

brother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the

brother of one's husband or wife; sister's husband.

Brother Jonathan (jon'å-then), *n.* a humorous personification of the United States.

brother-uterine (-ū'tẽr-in), *n.* one born of the same mother, but of a different father.

brotherhood (bru*th*'ẽr-hood), *n.* the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity.

brotherly (bru*th*'ẽr-li), *adj.* as becomes a brother; affectionate.

brougham (brōō'åm or brōōm), *n.* a closed four-wheeled carriage; a limousine without roof over driver's seat.

brought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bring.

brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* browbeat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr* browbeating], to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses [Scotch].

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.

bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the brown bear.

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

brumal (brōō'mål), *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.

brummagem (brum'må-jem), *adj.* sham; counterfeit; showy, but worthless.

brunette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.

brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

brush-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, leather, cloth, &c., attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.

brushwood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.

Brussels-carpet (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* a strong kind of woollen carpet.

Brussels-lace (-lās), *n.* various kinds of expensive lace made originally at Brussels.

Brussels-sprouts (-sproutz), *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage.

brutal (brōō'tål), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

brutality (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

brutalize (brōō'tål-īz), *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualize.

brutally (brōō'tål-i), *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

brutify (brōō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brutified, *p.pr.* brutifying], to make like a brute; degrade morally or physically.

brutish (brōōt'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous.

bub (bub), *n.* a boy. Also bubby.

bubble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

bubo (bū'bō), *n.* [*pl.* buboes ('bōz)], an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

bubonocele (bū-bōn'ō-sēl), *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal (buk'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

buccaneer (buk-å-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the 17th century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* act the part of a buccaneer.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tĕr), *n.* a muscle of the cheek called the trumpeter's muscle from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

buccinum (buk'sin-um), *n.* the genus of molłusks to which the whelk belongs.

bucentaur (bū-sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* the name of certain species of Barosma, employed as a medicine.

buck (buk), *v.t.* to break or pulverize, as ore.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or negro.

buckboard (buk'bôrd), *n.* a vehicle formed by placing long boards or slats on front and rear axles and seating the driver in the front.

buck-eye ('ī), *n.* a name of the American horse-chestnut.

Buckeye State (-stāt), *n.* a popular appellation for Ohio.

buck-hound ('hound), *n.* a stag-hound.

buck-jumper ('jump'ĕr), *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavors to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

bucko (buk'ō), *n.* a bully; a blustering fellow.

buck-shot ('shot), shot of a large size.

buck-wheat ('hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

bucket-shop (-shop), *n.* an office for gambling in stocks, grain, &c. in small amounts.

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist; bend; confine; join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

buckler (buk'lēr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

buckra (buk'rå), *n.* negro term for a white man.

buckram (buk'råm), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram; hence, stiff; precise.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to

grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Buddha or **Boodha** (bōōd'a), *n.* the founder of the Buddhistic sect, died about 500 B.C.

Buddhist (bōōd'ist), *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism; *adj.* pertaining to Buddha.

buddy, *n.* a chum; companion.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budge (buj), *n.* lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* a small bud.

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather; buff-colored.

buffalo (buf'å-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (-lōz)], a ruminant mammal of the ox family: a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison.

buffalo-bird (-bērd), *n.* bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

buffer (buf'ēr), *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

buffet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buffet (buf'et & boo-fā'), *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

buffo (boof'ō), *n.* the comic actor in an opera: *adj.* comic; burlesque.

buffoon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

buffoonery (buf-ōōn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* buffooneries (-iz)], the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

buffy (buf'i), *adj.* buff-colored.

bug (bug), *n.* name in England for the bedbug; an insect.

bugaboo (bug'å-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object; a vain terror.

buggy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

bugle bū'gl), *n.* an elongated glass bead.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into scrolls or other patterns; the articles so ornamented.

build (bild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building], to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend, base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction.

building (bild'ing), *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; an edifice.

bukshish (buk'shēsh), *n.* See bakshish.

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bulbiferous (bul-bif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing bulbs.

bulbous (bul'bus), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a bulb.

bulbul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* the Persian nightingale.

bulbule (bulb'ūl), *n.* a little bulb; a bulblet.

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant.

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bulk-head (-hed), *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another.

bulky (bul'ki), *adj.* of great size or bulk.

bulkiness (-nes), *n.* greatness in bulk.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the opposite of a bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a Papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language.

bull-baiting (bool'bāt-ing), *n.* the sport of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf (bool'kăf), *n.* a male calf.

bulldog (bool'dog), *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: *pl.* a pair of pistols; a proctor's attendant: *adj.* characterized by the courage of a bulldog, as bulldog tenacity.

bulldoze (bool'dōz), *v.t.* to bully; to attempt to intimidate.

bullet (bool'et), *n.* a small ball or projectile.

bulletin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin.

bullfight (bool'fīt), *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull.

bullfinch (bool'finch), *n.* a common British song bird.

bullfrog (bool'frog), *n.* a large North American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bullhead (bool'hed), *n.* a broad headed scaleless fish of North America: catfish.

bullion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold or silver wire.

bullionist (bool'yun-ist), *n.* an advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper.

bullock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye (boolz'ī), *n.* a boss of glass; a sweetmeat; any circular opening for light or air; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy center; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bull-terrier (bool'tĕr'i-ĕr), *n.* a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

bully (bool'i), *n.* [*pl.* bullies ('iz)], one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p. pr.* bullying], to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bully (bool'i), *adj.* good; fine: *interj.* an exclamation of satisfaction.

bullyrag (bool'i-rag), *v.t.* to attempt to intimidate by bluster and threat.

bulrush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

bulse (buls), *n.* a bag or purse used in the East Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds or gold dust.

bulwark (bool'wĕrk), *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense.

bumblebee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* a large bee.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used for the conveyance of provisions, fruit, &c., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

bummer (bum'ĕr), *n.* a loafing fel-

low who sponges on others; a low politician.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races: *v.t.* to bring in violet contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bumper (bump'ẽr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy, rustic; a country lout.

bumptious (bump'shus), *adj.* self-assertive.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into a bunch; to present (a lady) with a bouquet.

bunchiness (-nes), the state of being bunchy.

bunchy (bunch'i), *adj.* gathered into a bunch.

bunco (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game.

buncombe or bunkum (bung'kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents.

bund (bund), *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

bundesrath (boon'des-rät), *n.* the federal council of the German Empire; bund.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package; two reams of printing or brown paper: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*]: *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*].

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; a publican: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; close or shut up.

bungalow (bung'gå-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bunker (bung'kẽr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bunkie, a soldier who shares a shelter with another.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunt (bunt), *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

buoy (boi), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoyancy (boi'ån-si), *n.* relative lightness; elasticity of spirits.

buoyant (boi'ånt), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur (bẽr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*; the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal.

burbot (bẽr'bot), *n.* the eel-pout.

burden (bẽr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a

cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

burdock (bĕr'dok), *n.* a large wayside weed with rough broad leaves.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux ('rōz)], a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'krå-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

burg (bĕrg), *n.* a borough.

burgess (bĕr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough.

burgher (bĕr'gĕr), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a burg or borough.

burglar (bĕrg'lår), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burglarious (bĕrg-lā'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

burglary (bĕrg'lā-ri), *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burgomaster (bĕr'gō-mås-tĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

Burgundy (bĕr'gun-di), *n.* a wine, red and white, made in Burgundy in France.

burgundy-pitch (-'pitch), *n.* spruce-fir resin.

burial (bĕr'i-ål), *n.* the act of burying.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* a cutting tool.

burl (bĕrl), *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

burlap (bĕr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

burlesque (bĕr-lesk), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

burletta (bĕr-let'å), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being burly.

burly (bĕr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

Burmese (bĕr'mēz), *adj.* pertaining to Burma.

burn (bĕrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning], to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with passion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

burn (bĕrn), *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

burner (bĕr'nĕr), *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

burning-glass (-glås), *n.* a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

burnish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burnt offering (of'ĕr-ing), *n.* something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin.

burrow (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

burry (bur'i), *adj.* full of burs; rough.

bursa (bĕr'så), *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

bursar (bĕr'sĕr), *n.* the treasurer of a college; a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bursary (bĕr'sĕr-i), *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

burst (bĕrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting], to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

bury (bĕr'i), *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

bury (bĕr'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying], to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

burying (bĕr'i-ing), *n.* burial (John xii. 7).

bus (bus), *n.* a shortened form of omnibus.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region; wild, uncleared country; the tail of brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

bush (boosh), *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

Bushman (boosh'măn), *n.* [*pl.* bushmen ('men)], one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

bushranger (boosh'rānj-ĕr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country; originally a criminal who escaped and lived a lawless life in the bush.

bushwhacker (boosh'hwak-ĕr), *n.* a backwoodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood.

bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

bushiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being bushy.

bushy (boosh'i), *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

busily (biz'i-li), *adv.* in a busy manner.

business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

busk (busk), *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing.

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bustard (bus'tĕrd), *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which there are many species, as the great bustard of Europe and Africa.

bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

busybody (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* [*pl.* busybodies (-iz)], a meddling, officious person.

butcher (booch'ĕr), *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

butcher-bird (bĕrd), *n.* a name

given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

butchery (booch'ĕr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

butler (but'lĕr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butt (but), *n.* a large cask of 117 gals. of Lisbon wine, or 108 gals. of beer.

butte (būt), *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

butter (but'ĕr), *n.* an oily unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

butter-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* the rice-bunting.

buttercup (-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butter-fingers (-fing'gĕrz), *n.pl.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

butterfly (but'ĕr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (-flīz)], a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

butterine (-in), *n.* an imitation butter.

buttermilk (but'ĕr-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

butternut (but'ĕr-nut), *n.* the fruit of a North American tree allied to the walnut.

buttery (but'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (-iz)], an apartment in which provisions, wines, &c., are kept; a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions are kept for sale.

butting (but'ing), *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used usually in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

button (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a slit to receive and hold a button: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

buttonwood (-wood), *n.* the plane-tree.

buttress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* a salt of butyric acid.

butyric (bu-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

butyric acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless liquid obtained from butter: it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

buxom (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying], to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buyer's option (bī'ĕrz op'shun), *n.* a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to

make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice: *v.t.* spread secretly.

buzz-saw (-saw), *n.* a circular saw.

buzzard (buz'ẽrd), *n.* the name of several species of hawks; a stupid, dull fellow.

buzzer (buz'ẽr), *n.* an electric push-button for summoning or calling attention, or signaling to stop or start.

buzzingly (-li), *adv.* with a humming sound.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

by-law (-law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

by-word (bī'wẽrd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

Byzantine (biz-an'tin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Indicating a species of architecture; also of the Fine and Industrial Arts.

C

C, usually the third letter of the alphabet in the language of Europe. Also a symbol for the Centigrade thermometric scale; also for Carbon.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cabbed, *p.pr.* cabbing], to pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance.

cabal (kå-bal′), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing], to unite in secret with others to effect some design.

cabala (kab′å-lå), *n.* a secret science of the Jewish rabbins to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab-ål′izm), *n.* occult doctrine.

cabalist (kab′ål-ist), *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala; an occultist.

caballero (kä-bä-lā′rō), *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

cabaret (kab′ā-rā), *n.* originally an ale house or tavern; now a place of refreshment where dancing and singing are provided.

cabbage (kab′āj), *n.* a well-known vegetable: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use.

cabbage-thrips (kab′aj-thrips), *n.* a species of insect that infests the cabbage.

cabeca (kå-bā′så), *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk.

cabeza (kä-bā′thä), *n.* the name given a chief in the Philippine Islands.

cabin (kab′in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confin in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cabin-boy (kab′in-boi), *n.* a general utility boy on shipboard.

cabinet (kab′in-et), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the principal members of the Ministry.

cabinet picture (pik′tūr), *n.* a valuable picture of small dimensions.

cabbing (kab′ing), *n.* owning cabs for hire.

cable (kā′bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

cablegram (kā′bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by a submarine cable.

cabochon (kab′ōō-shon), *n.* a precious stone polished but not faceted.

caboose (kā-bōōs′), *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the trainmen's car attached to a freight train.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā′), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

cacaine (kå-kā′in), *n.* the essential principle of cacao.

cacanthrax (ka-kan′thraks), *n.* a malignant disease that infects cattle and may be acquired by men.

cacao (kå-kā′ō), *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of conceal-

ment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

cachelot (kash'å-lot & -lō'), *n.* the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti.

cachet (kå-shā'), *n.* a seal.

cachexy (ka-kex'i), *n.* a perverted or depraved habit of thought.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shun), *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.

cacholong (kash'ō-long), *n.* a milk or greyish-white variety of opal; pearl opal.

cachou (kā-shōō'), *n.* a pill for sweetening the breath.

cacique (kå-sēk), *n.* the name or title of the aboriginal chiefs of the West Indies and some parts of South America.

cackle (kak'l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically used of the cry made by a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.

cacography (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* erroneous spelling; cramped, indistinct writing.

cacographer (ka-kog'ra-fer), *n.* one who writes or spells badly.

cacomagician (kak'ō-mā-jish'an), *n.* a person supposed to be skilled in the black arts.

cacophonous (kå-kof'o-nus), *adj.* discordant.

cacotrophia (kak-ō-trof'i-a), *n.* suffering from defective nutrition.

cacotype (kak'ō-tīp), *n.* a bad type or defective production, literally or figuratively.

cactus (kak'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti ('tī) & cactuses (-es)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.

cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow; an omnibus conductor.

cadaver (kå-dā'vēr), *n.* a dead body; a corpse.

cadaverous (kå-dav'ēr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.

caddie (kad'i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.

caddis (kad'is), *n.* the larva of the caddis-fly.

caddy (kad'i), *n.* [*pl.* caddies ('iz)], a small box for keeping tea.

cade (kād), *n.* a barrel or cask of 500 herrings, or 1,000 sprats.

cadence (kā'dens), *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm; a musical run or trill.

cadenza (kå-den'zå), *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish.

cadet (kå-det'), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy.

cadi (kā'dī), *n.* a Mohammedan judge.

Cadmean (kad-mē'ån), *adj.* of or belonging to Cadmus; Theban.

cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.

caducean (kå-du'sē-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents.

cæcum (sē'kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca ('ka)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.

Cæsarian (sē-zā're-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.

Cæsarian operation (op-er-ā'shun), *n.* a delivery of a fœtus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.

Cæsarism (sē'zår-izm), *n.* imperialism; absolute rule or government.

cæsium (sēs'i-um), *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.

cafe (kaf-ā'), *n.* a restaurant.

cafeteria (caf-et-e'rē-a), *n.* a cafe' for self-help or quick service.

caffeine (kaf'ē-in), *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee; theine.

cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; hut up.

cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.

cairngorm (kārn'gôrm), *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

caisson (kā'sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with

explosives for firing a mine; a watertight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.

caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.

cajole (kå-jōl'), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.

cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.

cake-walk (kāk'wawk), *n.* a grotesque or fantastic march or parade, usually by negroes, in competition.

calabash (kal'å-bash), *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical America, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, &c.

calaboose (kal-å-bōōs'), *n.* a jail; a lockup.

calamin (kal'a-min), *v.t.* to wash or coat pottery with a zinc compound known as calamin.

calamitous (kå-lam'i-tus), *adj.* producing, or resulting from, calamity.

calamity (kå-lam'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (-tiz)], any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

calamus (kal'å-mus), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mī)], a genus of palms producing the rattan canes; the sweet flag.

calash (kå-lash'), *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women.

calcareous (kal-kār'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* calcified: *p.pr.* calcifying], to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings.

calcination (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

calcine (kal-sīn'), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

calcite (kal'sīt), *n.* crystallized carbonate of lime.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

calcium carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of quicklime and carbon, from which acetylene is generated by subjecting it to the action of water.

calcography (kal-kog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels.

calc-spar (kalk-spär), *n.* a crystalline carbonate of lime or calcite.

calculary (kal'kū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, calculi.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think.

calculation (kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to calculate.

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *adj.* stony; gritty.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-li)], a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; the differential calculus.

caldera (kal-dā'rå), *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

calderite (kal'de-rīt), *n.* a variety of garnet found in India.

caldron. See cauldron.

calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

calendar month (munth), *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calendar, as distinguished from the lunar month.

calender (kal'en-dĕr), *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

calender-roller (kal'en-dĕr-rō'ler), *n.* a roller used in the manufacture of cloth to smooth and condense the material.

calends (kal'endz), *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of each month. Also kalends.

calenture (kăl'en-tūr), a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

calescent (ka-les'ent), *adj.* increasing in temperature.

calesin (kä-lā-sēn), *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle used in the Philippine Islands.

calf (käf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kävz)], a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

caliber (kal'i-bĕr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v.t.* to determine the caliber of; graduate.

calibrater (kal'i-brā-ter), *n.* an instrument to determine the size or caliber of a tub; used in machinery and in medicine.

calibration (kal-i-brā'shun), *n.* the act of calibrating.

calicle (kal'i-kl), *n.* a small cup-shaped cell.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes & os (-kōz)], white cotton cloth, or with printed design on one side.

caligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a form of typewriter.

caligraphy (kå-lig'rå-fi), *n.* calligraphy.

calipash (kal'i-pash), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance.

calipee (kal'i-pē), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance.

calipers (kal'i-pĕrz), *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.

caliph (kal' or kā'lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed. Also calif.

caliphate (kal'i-fāt), *n.* the office, dignity or government of a caliph.

calisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.

calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.

calk or **caulk** (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).

calk (kawk), *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and trace over the lines with a style for transfer.

calk (kawk), *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.

call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.

calligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a specimen of elegant penmanship.

calligrapher (kal-lig'ra-fĕr), or **calligraphist** (-fist), *n.* one skilled in handwriting.

calligraphy (kal-lig'rå-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.

calling (kawl'ing), *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade or profession; the state of being divinely called (II Pet. i. 10).

calliope (kal-lī'o-pē), *n.* the first of the Muses; an organ with steam-whistles for pipes or reeds.
callityping (kal'i-tī-ping), *n.* the process of producing plates for printing purposes by means of type-writing and photo-engraving.
callosity (kal-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* callosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.
callous (kal'us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.
callow (kal'ō), *adj.* unfledged.
callus (kal'us), *n.* [*pl.* calli (-ī)], the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.
calm (käm), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).
calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* mercurous chloride: used as a purgative medicine.
caloric (kå-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to heat.
caloricity (kal-ō-ris'i-ti), *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.
calorie (kal'ō-rē), *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. Also calory.
calorifacient (ka-lor-i-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* heat-producing: said of food-stuffs.
calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *adj.* heating.
calorification (kå-lor-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the production of heat.
calorific rays (rāz), *n.pl.* the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.
calorimeter (kal-o-rim'i-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.
calorimetry (kal-o-rim'i-tri), *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.
calorimotor (kal-o-ri-mō'tēr), *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.
calorizator (kal'o-ri-zā'tor), *n.* a heating cylinder used in the manufacture of sugar from beets.
calotte (kā-lot'), *n.* a plain skull-cap of satin, &c.) a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds.
calotype (kal'o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver. Also called Talbotype, from the name of the inventor.
caltrop (kal'trop), *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, &c., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.
calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties.
calumniate (kå-lum'ni-āt), *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously: *v.i.* to utter calumnies.
calumniation (kå-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* the act of calumniating.
calumnious (kå-lum'ni-us), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.
calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (-niz)], a false accusation; a slander.
Calvary (ka'lvå-ri), *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.
calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.
Calvanism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509-64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.
Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.
calx (kalks), *n.* [*pl.* calxes (kalk'sez), or calces (kal'sēz)], lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.

calyx (kā'liks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'-lik-sez), calices (kal'i-sēz)], the whorl of a flower.

cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.

cam-gear (kam'gēr), *n.* a gear not centered on the shaft, useful in many forms of machinery where discontinuous action is required.

camber (kam'bēr), *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.

camber-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window arched at the top.

cambist (kam'bist), *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer.

cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.

cambrasine (kam'brā-zēn), *n.* a fine kind of cambric; batiste.

cambric (kam'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.

cambric-muslin (-muz'lin), *n.* a fine cotton imitation of cambric.

came, *p.t.* of come.

camel (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar.

Camellia (kā-mēl'i-ā), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage.

camelopard (kā-mel'ō-pārd & kam'-el-ō-pard), *n.* the giraffe.

camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* camel-ries (-riz)], troops mounted on camels; a camel corps; a place for loading or unloading camels.

cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.

camera (kam'ēr-ā), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (-āz)], a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography.

camera lucida (lōō'si-dā), *n.* an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism.

camera obscura (ob-skū'rā), *n.* a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, &c.

cameraphone (kam'e-ra-phōn), *n.* a combined phonograph and kinetograph.

camofare (Italian), to muffle and conceal the face.

camomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* a plant of the genus Anthemis.

Camorra (ca-mor'ra), *n.* an Italian secret society, ostensibly political, but largely employed for extortion and violence.

camote (kä-mō-'te), n the South American name for the sweet potato.

camouflage (kam-oo-flaj), *n.* a covering of any kind to hide or deceive.

camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment; *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.

camp-meeting (-mēt'ing), *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.

camp-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a folding stool or seat.

campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign.

campanile (kam-pā-nē'le), *n.* [*pl.* campaniles (-'lez)], a bell-tower detached from the body of a church.

campanology (kam-pā-nol'o-ji), *n.* the principles or art of bell-ringing, bell-founding, &c.

campanulate (kam-pan'yu-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped.

campeachy wood (kam-pēch'i wood), *n.* another name for logwood.

camphene (kam-fēn'), *n.* rectified oil of turpentine. Also camphine.

camphor (kam'fēr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia.

camphor-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce.

camphorate (kam'fēr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.

camwood (kam'wood), *n.* a red dyewood.

can (kan), *v.i.* [*p.t.* could], to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).

can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canned: *p.pr.* canning], to put up in cans for preservation.

Canadian balsam (bawl-sum), *n.* a resin obtained from a species of fir.

canaille (kå-nāl'), *n.* the lowest orders of the populace.

canal (kå-nal'), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.

canal-ray (kan-al' rā), *n.* a flight of corpuscles going in the opposite direction to the cathode rays in a vacuum bulb through which electricity passes.

canard (kå-närd', French kå-nār'), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.

canary (kå-nā'ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.

cancan (kan'kan), *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.

cancel (kan'sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canceled, *p.pr.* canceling], to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors: *n.* the part of a book deleted and reprinted before publication.

cancer (kan'sēr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.

cancerate (kan'sēr-āt), *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.

cancerous (kan'sēr-ŭs), *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.

cancrine (kang'krīn), *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.

cancroid (kang'kroid), *adj.* resembling a cancer.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra ('brå)], a lamp-stand; an ornamented branched candlestick.

candent (kan'dent), *adj.* glowing with a white heat.

candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* a state of glowing.

candid (kan'did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office: *v.i.* to become a candidate.

candidature (kan'di-dāt-tūr), *n.* the state of being a candidate.

candied (kan'did), *p.adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.

candle (kan'dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light.

candle-power (-pou'ẽr), *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.

Candlemas (kan'dl-mås), *n.* the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).

candor (kan'dẽr), *n.* openness; frankness.

candy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar, combined with flavoring or coloring substances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying], to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied.

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* a plant bearing tufted flowers, originally from Candia.

cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; furnish with cane.

cane-brake ('brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.

canella (kå-nel'lå), an aromatic and tonic bark of a West Indian tree.

canine (kå-nīn'), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

canine teeth (tēth), *n.pl.* two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals. Also canines.

canister (kan'is-tēr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which explodes when fired from a gun.

canker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become malignant.

canker-worm (wērm), *n.* a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something, as sorrow, evil, &c., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.

cankerous (kang'kēr-us), *adj.* corroding.

cannabin (kan'å-bin), *n.* a narcotic resin extracted from hemp.

cannabis (kan'å-bis), *n.* Indian hemp.

canned (kand), *adj.* preserved in tins.

cannel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* a hard bituminous coal burning with a clear bright flame; candle-coal.

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (-riz)], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, &c., in cans hermetically sealed.

cannibal (kan'i-bål), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind; *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism.

cannibalism (kan'i-bål-izm), *n* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.

cannibalistic (kan-i-bå-lis'tik), *adj.* characterized by cannibalism.

cannon (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* cannons ('unz), or cannon (collectively)], a large gun; a piece of ordnance.

cannonade (kan-un-ād'), *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort, &c.; *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.

cannoneer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.

cannoneering (kan-un-ēr'ing), *n.* the act or art of using the cannon.

cannot (kan'ot), (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

cannula (kan'ū-lå), *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.

cannular (kan'ū-lår), *adj.* tubular.

canny or **cannie** (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.

canoe (kå-nōō'), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (-nōōz')], a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing], to sail or paddle a canoe.

canoeist (kå-nōō'ist), *n.* one who paddles a canoe.

canon (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred Canon); a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary; a bone in a horse's foreleg.

canon law (law), *n.* rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government, as laid down by popes and councils.

canon (kä-nyōn'), or **canyon** (kan'-

yun), *n.* a narrow deep gorge having more or less perpendicular sides.

canonic (kå-non'ik), or **canonical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.

canonically (-li), *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.

canonicals (kå-non'ik-ålz), *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be worn by a clergyman when officiating.

canonicity (kan-ō-nis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being canonical.

canonist (kan'on-ist), *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

canonization (kan-on-iz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of canonizing.

canonize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

canonry (kan'on-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canonries (-riz)], the benefice filled by a canon.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (-piz)], a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or dais; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying], to cover with a canopy.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms· the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, &c.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* of the nature of cant.

cant (kant), *n.* an external angle; an inclination from the level; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction: *v.t.* to incline; tilt; give a fresh direction to; cut off an angle of.

can't (kånt), a colloquial contraction of can not.

cantaliver (kan'tå-liv-ēr). Same as cantilever.

cantaloup (kan'tå-lōōp), *n.* a variety of small musk-melon of delicate flavor.

cantankerous (kan-tang'kēr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

cantata (kan-tä'tå), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

cantatrice (kan'tå-trēs, Italian kån-tå-trē'chā), *n.* a female singer, especially one who sings in operas.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

canter (kan'tēr), *n.* an easy gallop; a Canterbury gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

canterbury (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, &c.

cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n.pl.* a preparation of Spanish flies used for blistering.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.* [*pl.* canthi ('thī)], the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

canticle (kan'ti-kål), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever (kan'ti-lev-ēr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

cantillation (kan-ti-lā-shun), *n.* intoning, especially in Jewish synagogue worship.

canting (kan'ting), *p.adj.* affectedly pious; whining.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos ('tōz)], a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano.

canto-fermo (-fēr'mō), *n.* plain song.

canton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; one of the Swiss federal states; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops.

cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops; in India, a permanent military station.

cantoon (kan-tōōn'), *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

cantor (kan'tēr), *n.* a choir-master or leader of singing; a precentor; an official in a Hebrew synagogue who intones the psalms.

Canuck (kå-nuk'), *n.* a Canadian. Also Kanuck.

canvas (kan'vås), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

canvas-back (-bak), *n.* a North American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

canvass (kan'vås), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

cany (kā'ni), *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

canyon (kan'yun). Same as cañon.

canzona (kan-tsō'nå) or **canzone** ('nē), *n.* a song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-tsō-net'), *n.* a short song.

caoutchin or **caoutchine** (kōō'-chin), *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping], to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree.

capability (kā-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being capable: *pl.* intellectual attainments.

capable (kā'på-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

capacious (kå-pā'shus), *adj.* roomy; spacious.

capacitate (kå-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

capacity (kå-pas'i-ti), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

capacity (kå-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (-tiz)], the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

cap-a-pie (kap-å-pē'), *adv.* from head to foot.

caparison (kå-par'i-son), *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

caper (kā'pĕr), *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

caper (kā'pĕr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name capers.

capful (kap'fool), *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

capias (kā'pi-ăs), *n.* a writ authorizing the arrest of the person named in it.

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being capillary; capillary attraction.

capillary (kap'il-a-ri & kă-pil'ă-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore: *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

capillary attraction (a-trak'shun), *n.* the power possessed by porous bodies of drawing up a fluid.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a hair.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; principal, good, excellent; first-rate: *n.* the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

capitalism (kap'it-ăl-izm), *n.* the possession of capital, especially its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

capitalist (kap'i-tăl-ist), *n.* one who possesses capital.

capitalization (kap-i-tăl-iz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of capitalising.

capitalize (kap'i-tăl-iz), *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realize the present value of in money, as a periodical payment print with a capital.

capitally (-li), *adv.* in a manner involving the forfeiture of life; in an excellent manner.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *adj.* growing in a head.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Capitol (kap'i-tul), *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S.W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the United States Congress at Washington; the legislative building of a State.

capitular (kă-pit'ū-lăr), or **capitulary** (-lăr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

capitulate (kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

capitulation (kă-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

capitulator (kă-pit'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who capitulates.

caplin (kap'lin), *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

caponiere or caponniere (kap-o-nĕr'), *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet.

capote (kă-pōt'), *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

capouch (kă-pōōsh'), *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

capric (kap'rik), *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

capric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, &c., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

caprice (kå-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak.

capricious (kå-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

capriform (kap'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a goat.

caprin (kap'rin), *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

caprine (kap'rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a capriole.

capsicin or **capsicine** (kap'si-sin), *n.* an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* a genus of South American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and when dried and ground form cayenne pepper.

capsize (kap'sīz), *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

capstan (kap'stån), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

capsular (kap'sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

capsulated (kap'sū-lāt-ed), *adj.* furnished with, or enclosed in, a capsule.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

captain (kap'tān, or 'tin), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school.

captaincy (kap'tān-si or 'tin-si), *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

caption (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest.

captious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shun), *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

captive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

captor (kap'tēr), *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

Capuchin (kap'ū-shēn or -ōō-shēn'), *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order; so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood.

caput (kap'ut), *n.* [*pl.* capita ('i-tå)], the head.

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one having only two wheels; a coach running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to

contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state; an automobile.

carack or **carrack** (kar'ak), *n.* a large round-built vessel formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the East Indian and American trade.

caracole (kar'å-kōl), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; a spiral staircase. Also caracol: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel.

caramel (kar'å-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a sweetmeat; a candy.

carapace (kar'å-pās), *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, &c.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

carat (kar'åt), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewelry; thus, gold 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver) Also spelled karat.

caravan (kar'å-van or kar-å-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered wagon or carriage for the conveyance of traveling exhibitions or passengers; a van.

caravaneer (kar-å-van-ēr'), *n.* one who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-å-van'sȧ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **caravansaries** (-riz)], in the East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night. Also caravanserai.

caravel (kar'å-vel) or **carvel** (kär'-vel), *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small 16th century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails.

caraway (kar'å-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon and nitrogen.

carbazotic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and other vegetable and animal substances: used in dyeing.

carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal: formerly called a carburet.

carbide of calcium, *n.* calcium carbide.

carbine (kär'bīn), *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry. Also carabine.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine. Also carabineer.

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī'drāt), *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī'drus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carbohydrate.

carbolated (kär'bō-lā-ted), *adj.* impregnated or treated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

carbolic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation: largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant. Also called phenic acid.

carbolize (kär'bol-īz), *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

carbon (kär'bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c.: *v.t.* to place carbons in (an arc-lamp).

carbon-dioxide (-dī'oks-īd), *n.* carbonic acid gas.

carbon-light (-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

carbon-point (-point), *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-na'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing carbon.

carbonate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

carbonated (kär'bon-ā-ted), *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

carbonic acid (as'id), *n.* (carbon-dioxide) a gaseous colorless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen. It is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

carboniferous (kär-bō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the process of carbonizing organic substances.

carborundum (kär-bō-run'dum), *n.* an exceedingly hard abrasive made in the electric furnace through combination of silicon and carbon.

carbonize (kär'bō-niz), *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* a beautiful gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, an old form of carbide.

carburetted (kär'bu-ret-ed), *p.adj.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide.

carbureter (kär-bu-ret'er), *n.* a device which mixes vaporized oil with air and feeds it to the cylinder of a gasoline engine.

carcase or **carcass** (kär'kås), *n.* [*pl.* carcases (-ez)], the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings ships, &c.

carcel-lamp (kär'sel-lamp), *n.* a lamp the oil in which is raised mechanically: used in lighthouses, and as a table-lamp.

carcinology (kär-si-nol'o-ji), *n.* that department of zoology which treats of the Crustacea, as crabs, shrimps, &c.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning.

card-sharper (-shär'pĕr), *n.* one who cheats at cards, and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

Cardamine (kär'då-mīn), *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower, &c.

cardamom (kär'då-mum), *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

cardia (kär'di-å), *n.* the heart; the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, and stimulates the spirits; a cordial; stimulant.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-å), *n.* heartburn.

cardigan (kär'di-gån), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat.

cardinal (kär'di-nål), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental.

cardinal (kär'di-nål), *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope; a woman's short cloak with a hood.

cardinal numbers (num'berz), *n. pl.* the numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in distinction from *first, second, third,* &c., which are called *ordinal numbers.*

cardinal points (pointz), *n.pl.* N., S., E., W.

cardinal signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

cardinal virtues (ver'tūz), *n.pl.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

cardinal-winds (windz), *n.pl.* winds which blow due N., S., E., or W.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

care (kār), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

careen (kå-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

career (kå-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

careful (kār'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident, thoughtful.

carefully (-li), *adv.* in a careful manner.

careless (kār'les), *adj.* wanting in care or interest; neglectful.

caress (kå-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

caret (kā'ret or kar'et), *n.* a mark (∧) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added.

cargo (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes ('gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship.

Carib (kar'ib) or **Caribbee** ('i-bē), *n.* a native of the Caribbee Islands, or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of South America.

caribou or **cariboo** (kar'i-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

caricature (kar'i-kå-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque.

caricaturist (kar'i-kå-tūr-ist), *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue.

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells.

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *adj.* affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl or **carle** (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

carline (kär'lin), *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carminative (kär-min'ā-tiv), *n.* a medicine, which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind.

carmine (kär'mīn or 'mīn) *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre.

carnal (kär'nāl), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual, impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular.

carnalism (kär'nāl-izm) or **carnality** (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carnal; sensuality.

carnalist (kär'nāl-ist), *n.* a sensualist.

carnally (-li), *adv.* in an animal or fleshy manner.

carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh color; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a pink.

carnationed (kär-na'shund), *adj.* having a pink color like that of flesh.

carney (kär'ni), *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

carnification (kär-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* tissue so altered as to resemble flesh.

carnival (kär'ni-vāl) *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries; feasting or revelry.

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

carob (kär'ob), *n.* an evergreen tree which yields a nutritious pod known as St. John's-bread.

carol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to sing in joy; warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

carotid (kā-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

carouse (kā-rouz'), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel. Also carousal: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel.

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

carpal (kär'pāl), *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.

carpenter (kär'pen-tēr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.

carpet-bag (-bag), *n.* traveling bag.

carpet-bagger (-bag'ĕr), *n.* a political adventurer.

carpet-knight (-nīt), *n.* one upon whom the honor of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carriage (kar'ij), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the framework of a wooden staircase.

carrier (kar'i-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; a portion of various machines; a frame for holding photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.

carrier-pigeon (-pij'un), *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, &c.

carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.

carrion-crow (-krō), *n.* the common crow of Europe: also the American crow.

carronade (kar-on-ād'), *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy.

carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* the well-known plant with an edible root; the root itself.

carry (kar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* carried, *p.pr.* carrying], to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; propel a projectile to a distance; hold the head in a particular manner.

cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

cartage (kärt'āj), *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.

carte (kärt), *n.* a bill of fare.

carte blanche (kärt blångsh), a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases: hence, unconditional terms or authority.

carte-de-visite (kärt'-de-vi-zēt'), [*pl.* cartes-de-visite], a photograph of a person mounted on a card of a size formerly used as a visiting card.

cartel (kär'tel), *n.* an agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; a challenge to single combat.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.

cartographer, cartographic, cartography, &c. See chartographer, &c.

cartoon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject.

cartouch (kär-tōōsh'), *n.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box; an ornament in the form of an unrolled scroll; on Egyptian monuments, &c., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity.

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

caruncle (kar'ung-kl), *n.* a small fleshy excrescence; the comb or wattle of a fowl; an appendage surrounding the hilum of a seed.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature.

cascarilla (kas-kå-ril'å), *n.* the bark of a West Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself, from which is obtained a white bitter crystalline substance, cascarillin.

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types; 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain form or instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words.

case-harden (kās-här'dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

caseic (kā'sē-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from cheese.

casein (kā'sē-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese.

casemate (kās'māt), *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow molding.

casement (kās'ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward.

cash-and-carry, store system of cash payments without deliveries.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money.

cash-book, a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

cashew (kå-shōō'), *n.* a tree native of tropical America which produces the cashew-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel from which a caustic oil is obtained.

cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service or place of trust; discharge.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls, &c., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas; a soft woolen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

cash-register (kash-re'jis-ter), *n.* a machine for registering cash receipts.

casing (kās'ing), *n.* the act of covering with or placing in a case; a covering.

casino (kå-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* English casinos ('nōz), Italian casini ('nē)], a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

cask (kåsk), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kås'ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

casque (kåsk), *n.* a helmet.

cassation (kas-ā'shun), *n.* abrogation.

cassava (kas'å-vå), *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots, which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made.

casserole (kas'ēr-ōl), *n.* a heat-proof earthenware vessel in which meat, etc., is cooked and served.

cassia (kash'iå), *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of several species of which constitute the drug senna.

cassia-oil (-oil), *n.* oil extracted from cassia-bark and cassia-buds. Called also oil of cinnamon.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. Also casimire, and kerseymere.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* a cloth with a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c.

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cassowaries (-riz)], a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.

cast (kåst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cast; *p.pr.* casting], throw; hurl; shed, direct or turn; thrown down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge;

the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

cast-iron, or -steel (-īrn, or -stēl), *n.* iron or steel melted and run into molds.

castanets (kas'tå-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

castaway (kåst'å-wā), *n.* one who is cast away or lost; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast; an outcast; reprobate (I Cor. ix. 27): *adj.* shipwrecked; rejected.

caste (kåst), one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahmin religious law.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

caster (kås'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which casts; a computor; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table; a small swiveled wheel. Also castor.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of castigating.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who castigates.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* punitive.

Castile-soap, a superior kind of refined soap, originally made at Castile, Spain.

Castilian (kas-til'iån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castile.

casting (kåst'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cast; the act or process of founding or molding; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, &c.; a worm-cast.

casting-vote (-vōt), *n.* the deciding vote of a chairman when the votes are equal.

castle (kås'l, or kās'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch.

castration (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of castrating.

casual (kazh'ū-ål), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous: *n.* one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong.

casualty (kazh'ū-ål-ti), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (-tiz)], an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

casuist (kazh'ū-ist) *n.* one skilled in casuistry; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience.

casuistic (kazh-ū-is'tik), or **casuistical** (-ål), *adj.* of or pertaining to casuistry.

casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (-riz)], the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the family Felidæ, especially the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica;* a cat-fish; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; to raise an anchor to the cat-head; a stoutly built vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist; a double tripod which always lands on its feet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting], to draw up (an anchor) to the cathead.

cat-block (-blok), *n.* a two- or three-fold block used to cat the anchor.

cat-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

cat-harpings (-här'pings), *n.pl.* short ropes or iron clamps used for tightening the shrouds.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used as a punishment in the English army and navy.

cat's-eye (-ī), *n.* a hard semi-transparent variety of quartz.

cat's-paw (-paw), *n.* a dupe, from the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to get the roasted chestnuts from the fire; a light air that slightly ripples the surface of the water.

catabolism (kå-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms. Also katabolism.

cataclysm (kat'å-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

catacomb (kat'å-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

catacoustics (kat-å-kous'tiks), *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

catadioptric (kat-å-dī-op'trik), *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

catafalque (kat'å-falk), *n.* a temporary structure erected, usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral.

Catalan (kat'å-lån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a former province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

catalepsy (kat'å-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also catalepsis.

cataleptic (kat-å-lep'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

catalogue (kat'å-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of.

catalysis (kå-tal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* catalyses (-sēz)], a decomposition and new combination supposed to be effected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged.

catamaran (kat-å-må-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together, the third or middle one being longer than the rest; any vessel with twin hulls; a flat-bottomed boat; a vixen.

catamount (kat'å-mount), *n.* the wild cat; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion.

cat and mouse act, *n.* British law (1913) providing that militant suffragettes released from jail on hunger strikes may be rearrested and made to serve out their sentences.

cataphonics (kat-å-fon'iks), *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

cataphoric (kat-å-for'ik), *adj.* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm: said of a liquid, or electric current.

cataplasm (kat'å-plazm), *n.* a poultice.

cataplexy (kat'å-plek-si), *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

catapult (kat'å-pult), *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

cataract (kat'å-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost.

catarrh (kå-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose; a violent cold in the head.

catarrhal (kå-tär'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

catastrophe (kå-tas'trō-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm.

catawba (kå-taw'bå), *n.* a light-red

variety of American grape; a light wine made from this grape.

catcall (kat'kawl), *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theaters to express disapproval: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by a catcall.

catch (kach), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caught, *p.pr.* catching], to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catchpenny (kach'pen-i), *n.* [*pl.* catchpennies (-iz)], an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

catchup (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also catsup, ketchup.

catechetical (kat-ē-ket'ik-ål), *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

catechetically (-li), *adv.* by way of question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer.

catechin (kat'ē-kin), *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion.

catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechizer.

catechize (kat'ē-kīz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

catechu (kat'ē-kū), *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine. Called also terra japonica and cutch.

catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge.

categorical (kat-ē-gor'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

categorically (-li), *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

category (kat'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* categories (-riz)], one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system.

cater (kā'tẽr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

caterpillar (kat'ẽr-pil'ẽr), *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

caterwaul (kat'ẽr-wawl), *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; to utter harsh discordant sounds.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* a fish remarkable for its voracity; bullhead; pout.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

cathartic (kå-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

cathedral (kå-thē'drål), *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral.

catheter (kath'ē-tẽr), a tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder.

cathion (kath'ī-on), *n.* the electropositive ion evolved at the cathode in electrolysis.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to anode. Written also kathode.

cathode-ray (kath'od-rā), *n.* the

stream of electrons in an electric bulb which generates the X-ray.

catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind.

Catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.

Catholicism (kå-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, especially to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

catholicity (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic.

Catholicize (kå-thol'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c.

catling (kat'ling), *n.* a little cat; kitten; the down or moss resembling cat's hair which grows on certain trees.

catmint (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'-nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats.

catopsis (kå-top'sis), *n.* morbidly keen vision.

catoptric (kå-top'trik), *adj.* relating to catoptrics.

catoptric light (līt), *n.* form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.

catoptrically (-li), *adv.* by reflection.

catoptrics (kå-top'triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing. & pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.

cattle-plague (-plāg), *n.* a popular name for the rinderpest.

Caucasian (kaw-kā'shi-ån or kaw-kash'i-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous range between the Black and the Caspian Seas; of or pertaining to the European Aryans.

caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus.

caudal (kaw'dål), *adj.* pertaining to a tail.

caudate (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, &c., for sick persons, or for women in childbed.

caught, *p.t. & p.p.* of catch.

caul (kawl), *n.* a net or covering for the head; a small net; a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the amnion or membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.

cauldron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler

cauliflower (kaw'li-flou-ẽr), *n.* a garden variety of cabbage with an edible flowering head.

caulk. See calk.

causal (kaw'zål), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causally (-li), *adv.* as a cause.

causality (kaw-zal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* causalities (-tiz)], the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.

causation (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.

causative (kaw'zå-tiv), *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.

cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce.

causeway (kawz'wā), or **causey** ('zi), *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway.

caustic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.

caustic-potash (pot'ash), *n.* potassium as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.

caustic-soda (sō'då), *n.* sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.

caustically (-li), *adv.* in a caustic manner.

caust.city (kaws-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being caustic.

cauterant (kaw'tĕr-ånt), *n.* a cauterizing substance.

cauterization (kaw-tĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.

cauterize (kaw'tĕr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.

cautery (kaw'tĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **cauteries** (-iz)], a burning or searing; an instrument or drug used for such a purpose.

caution (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn.

cautionary (kaw'shun-å-ri), *adj.* containing a caution; given as a pledge or security.

cautious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.

cavalcade (kav-ål-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback.

cavalier (kav-å-lēr'), *n.* an armed horseman, especially a knight or gentleman soldier; a gallant; a gay military man; a beau or attendant upon a lady; a partisan of Charles I. in his struggle with the Parliament; an elevation for cannon within a bastion: *adj.* gay; sprightly; frank; careless; haughty; supercilious.

cavalierly (kav-å-lēr'li), *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.

cavallard (kav-ål-yärd'), a drove of horses or mules.

cavalry (kav'ål-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.

cavatina (kav-å-tē'nå), *n.* a short simple melody.

cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.

caveat (kā'vē-at), *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure, except after warning to the caveator; notice of intention to apply for a patent.

cave-bear (-bār), *n.* a fossil bear belonging to the Quarternary epoch.

cave-man (-man), *n.* a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves.

cavern (kav'ĕrn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.

cavernous (kav'ĕr-nus), *adj.* hollow like a cavern; filled with small cavities.

caviare (kav-i-ăr'), or **caviar** (-i-ăr'), *n.* the roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and dried.

cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* **cavilled**, *p.pr.* **caviling**], to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.

cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **cavities** (-tiz)], a hollow place or part.

cavo-rilievo (kä'vō-rē-liā-vō), *n.* a relief in which the highest surface only is level with the plane of the original stone. Also cavo-relievo.

cavort (kå-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly or eagerly.

caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.

cayenne (kī-ēn' or kā-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds and fruit of various species of the genus Capsicum.

cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to; end.

cedar (sē'dăr), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar.

cede (sēd), *v.t.* give up or surrender.

cedilla (sē-dil'ă), *n.* a mark placed under *c* to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *leçon*.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

celandine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* the name of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the greater celandine and lesser celandine.

celebrant (sel'ē-brânt), *n.* one who celebrates, especially the principal officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the Eucharist.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.

celebration (sel-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (-tiz)], fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.

celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness.

celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

celeste (sē-lest'), *n.* sky-blue.

celestial (sē-les'tiăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or heavens: heavenly; supremely excellent.

Celestial (sē-les'tiăl), *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China.

Celestial Empire (em'pīr), *n.* China.

celestially (-li), *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

celibacy (sel'i-bā-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* one who is unmarried or practices celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element or jar of a galvanic battery; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent; the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof.

cellar (sel'ăr), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* celloe ('ōz), Italian celli ('lē)], a violoncello.

cellon (kel'on), *n.* transparent material designed for German aeroplane wings to render the machines invisible.

cellular (sel'ū-lăr), *adj.* formed of cells.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs), or **celluline** (-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

celt (selt), *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli.

Celtic (sel'tik), or **Keltic** (kel'-), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts.

celticism (sel'ti-sizm), or **kelticism** (kel'-), *n.* a Keltic custom or idiom.

Celtist (sel'tist), or **Keltist** (kel'-), a student of Keltic antiquities, languages, &c.

cement (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

cementation (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.

cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* ceme-

teries (-iz)], a public burial ground.

cenobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

censer (sen'sẽr), *n.* a covered cup-shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

censor (sen'sẽr), *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, &c., prior to publication or performance to ascertain there is nothing immoral or offensive in them; one who censures or blames; a critic; at Cambridge University, a collegiate official similar to a dean.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.

censurable (sen'shūr-å-bl), *adj.* blamable.

censure (sen'shūr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely.

census (sen'sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, &c., taken in the United States decennially.

cent (sent), *n.* the 1-100th part of a dollar.

cental (sen'tål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoirdupois.

centare (säng-tār'), *n.* in the metric system, one hundredth part of an are; one square meter.

centaur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.

centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-ån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a centenary or of a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.

centenary (sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (-riz)], the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of an event: *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century.

centennial (sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a 100th anniversary.

centennially (-li), *ad v.* once in a 100 years.

center (sen'tẽr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the Conservative party on the *right*, and the Radicals on the *left;* the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; a conical pin, by which the work is secured and around which it revolves; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus.

center-bit (-bit), *n.* a carpenter's tool turning upon a center for boring holes.

center-board (bōrd), *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure: it is extensively used by racing craft.

center of gravity (of grav'i-ti), *n.* that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction will pass.

centering (sen'tĕr-ing), *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.

centesimal (sen-tes'i-mål), *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.

centiare (sen'ti-ār, French säng-ti-ār'), *n.* a centare.

centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees.

centigram or **centigramme** (sen'-ti-gram), *n.* a measure of weight = 100th of a gramme (.15432 of a grain troy).

centiliter (sen'ti-lē-tr, French säng'-), *n.* a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a liter (.6102 of an inch).

centime (säng-tēm'), *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.

centimeter (sen'ti-mē-tr, French säng'-), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).

centiped (sen'ti-ped), or **centipede** (-pēd), *n.* the term applied to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly supposed to have a hundred feet, whence the name.

cento (sen'tō), *n.* [*pl.* centos ('tōz)], a literary or musical composition formed by selections from various authors or composers, and arranged in a new order.

central (sen'trål), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center.

centrally (-li), *adv.* in a central manner.

centralism (sen'trål-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being central; centralization.

centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being central.

centralization (sen-trål-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.

centralize (sen'trål-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.

centre (sen'tĕr), *n.* same as center.

centric (sen'trik), or **centrical** (-ål), *adj.* placed in the center; central.

centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being centric.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gål), *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base.

centrifugally (-li), *adv.* from the center.

centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* a tendency to fly off from the center.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tål), *adj.* tending or causing to approach the center: opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

centripetal railway (rāl'wā), *n.* a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.

centripetally (-li), *adv.* in a centripetal manner.

centumvir (sen-tum'vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* centumvirs (-vĕrz); Latin centumviri ('vi-rī)], one of a body of 105 Roman judges, appointed annually to try civil causes.

centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* the office of a centumvir, or the centumviri; a body composed of a hundred men.

centuple (sen'tū-pl), *adj.* hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.

centurion (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* a military officer commanding a hundred men.

century (-sen'tū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (-riz)], a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a legion.

century-plant (-plant), *n.* a name of the American aloe, from the supposition that it flowered once only in a hundred years.

cephalalgia (sef-å-lal'ji-å), *n.* headache.

cephalic (sef'å-lik or se-fal'ik), *adj.*

pertaining to the head; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.

cephalitis (sef-å-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

cephalopod (sef'å-lo-pod), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda: *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.

Cephalopoda (sef-å-lop'ō-då), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached. The nautilus and octopus belong to this class.

ceraceous (sē-rā'shus), *adj.* having the texture and color of new wax.

ceramic (se-ram'ik), or **keramic** (ke-), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts.

cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* a thick ointment of wax, &c.

ceratin (ser'å-tin), *n.* horny tissue.

ceratoid (ser'a-toid), *adj.* horny.

ceratoplasty (ser'ā-tō-plas-ti), *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.

cere (sēr), *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.

cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.

cereal (sē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain; *n.* edible grain.

cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* cerebella ('å)], the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.

cerebral (ser'ē-brål), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebral hemisphere (hem'is-fēr), *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.

cerebralism (ser'ē-brål-izm), *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.

cerebrate (ser'ē-brāt), *v.i.* to have the brain in action. Also **cerebrise.**

cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.

cerebric (ser'ē-brik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.

cerebrin (ser'ē-brin), *n.* a name for several nitrogenous substances obtained from brain- and nerve-matter.

cerebritis (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* inflammation of cerebrum or brain.

cerebrum (ser'ē-brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (-brå)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will.

cerecloth (sēr'kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in.

cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.

ceremonial (ser-ē-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.

ceremonialism (ser-e-mō'ni-ål-izm), *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance; ritualism.

ceremonially (-li), *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.

ceremonious (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *adj.* full of ceremony; punctilious of prescribed formalities; according to prescribed form or usage; fond of using ceremony; precise.

ceremony (ser'ē-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (-niz)], a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.

ceriph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, especially a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter. Also serif.

cerium (sē'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

cereography (sē-rog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax; wax painting; encaustic painting.

certain (sēr'tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.

certainly (sēr'tin-li), *adv.* surely; without any doubt.

certainty (sēr'tin-ti), *n.* [*pl.* certainties (-tiz)], full assurance.

certes (sẽr'tẽz), *adv.* certainly; assuredly.

certificate (sẽr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.

certification (sẽr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of certifying.

certify (sẽr'ti-fi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying], to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.

certiorari (sẽr-shi-ō-rā'rī), *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below.

certitude (sẽr'ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

certosina-work (cher-tō-sē'nå-wẽrk), *n.* a kind of inlaid work of light and dark woods, or ivory and wood.

cerulean (sē-rōō'lē-ån), *adj.* sky-colored.

cerulin (sē'rōō-lin), *n.* an olive-green dye.

cerumen (sē-rōō'men), yellow matter secreted in the outer ear-tube.

ceruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment.

cervical (sẽr'vi-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.

cervine (sẽr'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the deer family; of a tawny or fawn color.

cess (ses), *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, especially the land tax.

cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.

cession (sesh'un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living.

cessionary (sesh'un-ā-ri), *adj.* a giving or yielding up.

cesspool (ses'pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.

cestus (ses'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (ses'tūs)], a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.

cetacean (sē-tā'shun), *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea, formerly a group of marine mammalia which included the whales: *n.* a whale; an animal belonging to the order Cete.

cete (sē'tē), *n.pl.* an order of the mammalia, containing the true whales, dolphins, &c.

cetic acid (sē'tik as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.

cetin (sē'tin), *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.

chafer (chā'fẽr), *n.* the cockchafer.

chaff (chåf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

chaff (chåf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

chaffer (chåf'ẽr), *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* a bird, so named from its feeding on grain.

chaffweed (chåf'wēd), *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.

chaffy (chåf'i), *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.

chafing-dish (-dish), *n.* a small portable grate for coals; a vessel to hold live coal to keep meat, &c., hot.

chagrin (shå-grin' or -grēn'), vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten.

chain-gang (-gang), *n.* a gang of convicts working together in chains.

chain-mail (-māl), *n.* flexible armor formed of metal links interwoven.

chain-stitch (-stich), *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.

chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.

chairman (chār'mån), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen ('men)], the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, &c.

chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.

chalcedony (kal'sē-dō-ni or kal-sed'-ō-ni), a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also calcedony.

chaldron (chawl'dron), *n.* a measure for coke = 36 bush. (25½ cwt.).

chalet (shå-lā'), *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style.

chalice (chal'is), *n.* a cup; a Eucharist cup.

chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.

chalkstone (-stōn), *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.

chalkiness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being chalky.

chalky (chawk'i), *adj.* containing, or resembling, chalk.

challenge (chal'enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to.

challengeable (chal'enj-å-bl), *adj.* that may be challenged.

challis (shal'ē), *n.* a light all-wool fabric.

chalybeate (kå-lib'ē-āt), *adj.* impregnated with iron.

chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* native carbonate of iron; siderite.

chamber (chām'bĕr), *n.* an apartment; especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose; furnish with a chamber.

chamberlain (cham'bĕr'lān), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation.

chameleon (kå-mē'lē-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of changing its color.

chamfer (cham'fĕr), *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal; a bevel: *v.t.* to groove, channel or flute.

champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing.

champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.

champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.

champerty (cham'pĕr-ti), *n.* the maintenance of a party in a suit on condition that, if successful, the property is to be shared.

champion (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause.

chance (chåns), *n.* an unforeseen

event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk (with *it*).

chancel (chân'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.

chancellor (chân'sel-ẽr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; a vicar-general; the president of the German Federal Council.

chance-medley (-med'li), *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defense.

chancery (chân'sẽr-i), *n.* originally in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice, since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of Equity.

chandelier (shan-dẽ-lẽr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.

chandler (chând'lẽr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.

change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration; pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid.

changeability (chānj-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to change.

changeable (chānj'å-bl), *adj.* fickle.

changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

channel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chânt), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chanter (chân'tẽr), *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a horse-coper.

chantey (chân'ti), *n.* a song sung by sailors at work; marked by a strongly defined measure or accent.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klẽr), *n.* a cock.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *adj.* resembling chaos.

chaotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a chaotic manner.

chap (chap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chapped: *p.pr.* chapping], to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

chap (chap), *n.* a fellow.

chap (chap, or chop), *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

chaparral (chap-å-rål'), *n.* a dense thicket.

chap-book (chap'book), *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, &c., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

chapeau (shå'pō), *n.* [*pl.* chapeaux (-pōz)], a hat or head covering.

chapel (chap'el), *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution, &c.; a nonconformist place of worship; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

chapelry (chap'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* chapelries (-riz)], the district legally assigned to a chapel dependent upon the mother church.

chaperon (shap'ẽr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as a chaperon to.

chapfallen (chap'faw-len), *adj.* dejected.

chapiter (chap'i-tẽr), *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman

who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chaplaincy (chap'lin-si), *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, &c.

chapman (chap'mån), *n.* [*pl.* chapmen ('men)], formerly a merchant or trader; a hawker.

chappie (chap'i), *n.* familiar for chap.

chapter (chap'tẽr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in the house of another by the day; do odd jobs; do chores.

char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring], burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

character (kar'ak-tẽr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

characteristic (kar-ak-tẽr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

characteristically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a characteristic manner.

characterization (kar-ak-tẽr-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of characterizing.

characterize (kar'ak-tẽr-īz), *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

characterless (kar'ak-tẽr-less), *adj.* wanting in character or moral excellence.

charade (shå-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a fire-arm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

chargeability (chär-jå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being chargeable.

chargeable (chär'jå-bl), *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

charge d'affaires (shär-zhā'då-fār'), *n.* [*pl.* chargés (-shär-zhā-)], a government official who acts for an ambassador in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador is accredited.

charger (chärj'ẽr), *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

chariotee (char-i-o-tē'), *n.* a light four-wheeled covered pleasure carriage with two seats.

charioteer (char-i-o-tēr'), *n.* one who drives a chariot.

charitable (char'i-tå-bl), *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* charities (-tiz)], the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

charivari (shär-i-vä'ri), *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

charlatan (shär'lå-tån), *n.* a quack.

charlatanism (-izm), *n.* quackery.

charlotte russe (shär'lut rūs), *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge-cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

charmeuse (shär'mōōs), *n.* a soft, clinging satin.

charnel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of

mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map.

charter (chär'tẽr), *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to charter-party.

charter-party (-pär'ti), *n.* a written agreement relating to the hire of a vessel and its cargo: *v.t.* to let or hire by charter-party.

chartographer (kär-tog'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who prepares charts and maps.

chartography (kär-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art or business of drawing charts or maps.

Chartreuse (shär-trēz'), *n.* a celebrated liqueur made by the monks of La Grand Chartreuse, France.

chary (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chase (chās), *n.* a groove; an iron frame for securing types; that part of a cannon in front of the trunnions: *v.t.* to work or emboss (precious metals); cut, as the thread of a screw.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* a French breech-loading rifle.

chasseur (sha-sẽr'), *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

chassis (shås-sē'), *n.* the mechanical parts of an automobile.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

chasten (chās'n), *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify; refine.

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* punishment.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

chasuble (chas'ū-bl), *n.* a rich vestment worn over the alb by a celebrating priest.

chat (chat), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech.

chateau (shå-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux, (-tōz')], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various French wines.

chatelaine (shat'e-lān), *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, &c., worn at the waist by ladies.

chattel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold (usually in *pl.*).

chatter (chat'ẽr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

chatterbox (chat'ẽr-boks), *n.* an incessant talker.

chattiness (chat'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being chatty.

chatty (chat'i), *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

chauffeur (shō-fẽr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile; an automobilist: *fem.* **chauffeuse** (shō-fēz').

chauvinism (shō'vin-izm), *n.* blind and unreasoning attachment to a fallen cause; exaggerated political or party fanaticism.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

cheapen (chēp'en), *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker

for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess; mark in small squares.

checker (chek'ẽr), *n.* checker-board; one of the squares of a checkered pattern; piece with which to play checkers: *pl.* game played on a checker-board; draughts: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers; variegate.

checker-board, *n.* board on which the game of checkers is played.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* face in an impudent manner.

cheep (chēp), *n.* a shrill noise, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse: *v.i.* to make such a noise.

cheeper (chēp'ẽr), *n.* a young game bird.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheerful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.

cheerfully (-li), *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* heartily.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being cheery.

cheery (chēr'i), *adj.* cheerful; gay.

cheese (chēs), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mold; anything resembling cheese.

cheese-cake ('kāk), *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

cheese-paring (-pār'ing), *adj.* niggardly.

cheetah (chē'tȧ), *n.* the hunting leopard of India. Also chetah.

cheetal (chē'tȧl), *n.* the Indian spotted deer.

chef (shef), *n.* a head or professional cook.

chef-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr), *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr)], a masterpiece.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the wallflower.

chemical (kem'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

chemically (-li), *adv.* according to chemical principles or operations.

chemico-electric (kem-i-kō-ē-lek'-trik), *adj.* depending upon electric activity produced by chemical means.

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork.

chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* a short chemise worn over the breast.

chemist (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations.

chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* silk or worsted cord.

cheque (chek), *n.* an order or draft on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer; check.

cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid; encourage; harbor in the mind.

cheroot (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar.

cherry (cher'i), *n.* [*pl.* cherries ('iz)], the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color; ruddy.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs 'ubz), cherubim ('ōō-bim)], an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* cherubs].

cherubic (che-rōō'bik), *adj.* angelic.

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with 16 pieces each on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chested (ches'ted), *adj.* having a chest.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

chesty (ches'ti), *adj.* vain; conceited; strutting with chest thrown out; supercilious.

cheval-glass (she-val'glås), *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

chevalier (shev-å-lēr'), *n.* a knight; a horseman; a member or knight of an honorable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility; a gallant.

chevaux-de-frise (shev-ōō-de-frēz'), *n.pl.* a fence constructed of a bar armed with long spikes.

Cheviot (chev i-ot), *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills; a rough cloth made from its wool.

chevron (shev'ron), *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament.

chew (chōō), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chiaroscuro (ki-är-os-kōō'rō), *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment.

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence a child.

chickadee (chik'å-dē), *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

chicken (chik'en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl.

chicken-hearted (-hart'ed), *adj.* timid.

chicken-pox (-poks), *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* a plant the roasted seed of which forms the pulse of the East.

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chid, chode, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding], to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chidingly (chīd'ing-li), *adv.* in a chiding manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

chieftain (chēf'tån), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; the head of a class or tribe.

chiffon (shif'un, French shē-fong'), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chiffonier (shif-ō-nēr'), *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves used as a sideboard; a rag gatherer.

chignon (she-nyông'), *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head.

chigoe (chig'ō), *n.* a species of West Indian and South American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers. Also jigger.

chikara (chi-kä'rå), *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chil'-dren)], a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

childbirth ('bĕrth), *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

childe (chīld), *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood.

childhood (chīld'hood), *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

childish ('ish), *adj.* like a child; puerile.

childless (chīld'less), *adj.* without children.

children, *pl.* of child.

chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* 1,000; a thousand years.

chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

chilli (chil'i), *n.* [*pl.* chillies (-iz)], the dried pod of a capsicum. Also chile, chili.

chiloplasty (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* the transplantation of healthy skin to a diseased lip.

chimera (ki-mē'rå), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.

chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

chimerical (ki-mer'ik-ål), *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.

chimerically (-li), *adv.* in a chimerical manner.

chimney (chim'ni), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys ('niz)], the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'zē), a large West Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.

chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip.

china (chī'nå), *n.* a fine kind of porcelain: *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.

chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.

chinchilla (chin-chil'å), *n.* a small South American rodent with a soft fine fur.

chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

Chinese (chī-nēz'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, China.

chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

chinkapin (ching'kå-pin), *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the United States, or its nut.

chinse (chins), *v.t.* to force oakum or tow in (the chinks or seams between the planking of a ship); calk temporarily.

chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth, usually glazed, printed in various colors.

chip (chip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping], to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c., cut or broken off; a bonnet, &c., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.

chipmunk (chip'mungk), *n.* a small

squirrel of North America, having dark and light stripes on its back.

chipper (chip'ẽr), *adj.* active; pert.

chirography (kī-rog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the handwriting.

chiromancy (kī'rō-man-si), *n.* palmistry.

chiropodist (kī-rop'ō-dist), *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, &c., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands.

chiropractic (kī-ro-prak'tik), *n.* a treatment to cure disease by manipulation of the spine.

chirp (chẽrp), *n.* a short, shrill, cheerful note: *v.i.* to utter such a note.

chisel (chiz'el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chiseled, *p.pr.* chiseling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chit (chit), *n.* a child; a pert forward girl.

chit-chat (-chat), *n.* familiar talk.

chivalresque (shiv-ål-resk'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, chivalry; chivalrous.

chivalrous (shiv'ål-rus), *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

chivalry (shiv'ål-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively: the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for womanly dignity and chastity, &c.; tenure of land by knight's service.

chloral (klō'rål), *n.* a strong narcotic.

chloralism (klō'rål-izm), *n.* the habit of using chloral; a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

chloralize (klō'rål-īz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of chloral.

chloralum (klō'rål-um), *n.* an antiseptic.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klō-rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

chloric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

chloride (klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chloride of lime (of līm), *n.* a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

chlorine (klō'rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* a popular anodyne.

chloroform (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chlorophyll (klō'rō-fil), *n.* the green coloring matter in plants.

chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterized by anemia.

chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or made of, chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing.

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choke-damp (-damp), *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

choker (chō'kẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

choler (kō'lẽr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

cholera (kol'ẽr-å), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

choleric (kol'ẽr-ik), *adj.* quick-tempered; prone to anger; bilious.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing], to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

chop (chop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping], to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a

quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

chop (chop), *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality.

chops (chops), *n.pl.* the sides of the mouth of a river, channel, &c.

chopsticks (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* two small sticks used in China for eating.

chop-suey (chop-sōō'i), *n.* a favorite dish of the Chinese; made of stewed meats, flour or meal; with sauces cooked in the mixture.

choral (kō'rål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

chorale (kō'räl), *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

chorally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of a chorus.

chord (kôrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

chores (chōrz), *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chorister (kor'is-tēr), *n.* a member of a choir.

chortle (chort'ul), *v.* to chuckle loudly.

chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; that part of a musical composition in which the company join the singer; a concerted piece of music.

chosen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice.

chough (chuf), *n.* a bird like a jackdaw.

chouse (chous), *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *adj.* an East Indian mixed pickle.

chowder (chou'dēr), *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with pork and biscuits, &c.

chrism (krizm), *n.* consecrated oil.

christen (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.

Christian (kris'chân), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Christian era (ē'rå), *n.* the present era reckoned from the birth of Christ.

Christian Science (sī'ens), *n.* a religious system founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866; taking as its fundamental doctrine the Scriptures and teachings of Jesus; elucidated and set forth in the text-book of the Christian Scientists, "Science and Health."

Christianity (kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.

Christianization (kris-chân-iz-ā'-shun), *n.* the act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianize (kris'chân-iz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.

Christmas (kris'mås), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

Christmastide (-tīd), *n.* Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6).

chromascope (krō'må-skōp), *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), *n.* a salt of chromic acid.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental; *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.

chromatically (-al-li), *adv.* in a chromatic manner.

chromatometer (krō-må-tom'e-tēr), *n.* a scale for measuring colors.

chromatrope (krō'må-trōp), *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.

chromatype (krō'må-tīp), *n.* a process for obtaining a colored photographic picture.

chrome (krōm), *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.

chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements.

chromo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos ('mōz)], a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography.

chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* the coloring matter of plants.

chromograph (krō'mō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating circulars, oil-paintings, &c.; a hectograph.

chromolithic (krō-mō-lith'ik), *adj.* executed in chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithography (krō-mō-lith-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.

chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* the rose-colored outer envelope of the sun.

chronic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring; said of a disease.

chronically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a chronic manner.

chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.

chronograph (kron'ō-graph), *n.* an instrument for recording minute intervals of time.

chronological (kron-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* relating to or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.

chronologically (-li), *adv.* in a chronological manner.

chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology. Also chronologer.

chronologize (krō-nol'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to arrange in historical sequence.

chronology ('ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (-jiz)], the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.

chronometer (krō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.

chronopher (krōn'ō-fēr), *n.* an instrument for signaling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.

chronoscope (kron'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring by electricity the velocity of a projectile.

chrysalis (kris'å-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state.

chrysanthemum (kris-an'the-mum), *n.* a composite plant with large heads of showy flowers; a flower of this plant.

chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.

chrysoprase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green color.

chub (chub), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* plumpness.

chubby (chub'i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.

chuck (chuk), *v.i.* to make a noise like a hen calling to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call.

chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned.

chuckle (chuk'l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.

chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; a college student; an old or intimate friend: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chummed; *p.pr.* chumming], to occupy the same room.

chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

chunk (chungk), *n.* a short, thick piece; a thick-set strong person or animal.

chunky (chungk'i), *adj.* short and thick.

church (chẽrch), *n.* a building set apart or consecrated for divine worship.

Church (chẽrch), *n.* the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the clergy.

Churchman (-mån), *n.* an adherent of the Established Church; an Episcopalian.

churchwarden ('wawr-dn), *n.* in the Anglican Church, one of two officers chosen at Easter in every parish to attend to the secular affairs of the church, and to act as the legal representatives of the parish; a long clay pipe.

churl (chĕrl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.

churlish ('ish), *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.

churn (chĕrn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.

chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switch-back; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to the separation of the chyle.

cicada (si-kā'då), *n.* [*pl.* cicadæ ('dē)], a genus of insects having the power of producing a shrill sound.

cicatrix (sīk'å-triks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (-trī-sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

cicatrize (sik'å-trīz), *v.t.* to heal (a wound) by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.

cicerone (sis-e-rō'nē; Italian chē-chā-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* cicerones (-nez), ciceroni ('nē)], a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place.

Cid (sid), *n.* a chief or commander, especially in Spanish literature; the hero, Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic.

cider (sī'dĕr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

ci devant (sē-de-väng'), *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held.

cierge (sērg), *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking.

cigarette (sig-å-ret'), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.

cilia (sil'i-å), *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs.

ciliated (sil'i-å-ted), *adj.* covered with cilia.

Cimmerian (kim- or sim-ē'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness: hence intensely dark; gloomy.

cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold.

cinchona (sin-kō'nå), *n.* a South American tree which yields quinine.

cinchonism (sin'kō-nizm), *n.* a condition of the system characterized by buzzing in the ears, deafness, &c., caused by the excessive use of quinine.

cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar.

cinder (sin'dĕr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

cinematograph (sin-e-mat'ō-graf), *n.* a French device similar to the biograph.

cinerary (sin'e-rā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.

cinnabar (sin'å-bär), *n.* red sulphide of mercury.

cinnamon (sin'å-mun), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown.

cinque (singk), *n.* a five.

cinque-foil (-foil), *n.* a plant of the genus Potentilla; five fingers; an architectural ornamentation resembling five leaves.

cipher (sī'fĕr), *n.* the symbol 0: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.

circle (sĕr'kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; an orb; an enclosure; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle; to revolve.

circlet (sĕrk'let), *n.* a small circle.

circuit (sĕr'ket), *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electrical current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current.

circuitous (sĕr-kū'ĭ-tus), *adj.* roundabout.

circular (sĕr'kū-lăr), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

circularize (sĕr'kū-lăr-īz)', *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.

circulate (sĕr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.

circulation (sĕr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of moving round; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.

circulator (sĕr'kū-lā-tĕr), *n.* a circulating decimal.

circulatory (sĕr'kū-lā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* circulating.

circum (sĕr'kum), a prefix =*around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.

circumambient (sĕr-kum-am'bient), *adj.* inclosing, or being surrounded, on all sides.

circumcise (sĕr'kum-sīz), *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

circumcision (sĕr'kum-sizh-un), *n.* the act of circumcising; spiritual purification.

circumference (sĕr-kum'fĕr-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery.

circumferential (sĕr-kum-fĕr-en'-shăl), *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

circumferentially (-li), *adj.* in a circumferential manner.

circumflect (sĕr-kum-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend around.

circumflection, *n.* Same as circumflexion.

circumflex (sĕr'kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (~ ^ ˆ) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

circumflexion (sĕr-kum-flek'shun), *n.* the act of marking with a circumflex.

circumfuse (sĕr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

circumjacent (sĕr-kum-jā'sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (sĕr-kum-lō-kū'-shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

circumlocutionary (-a-ri), *adj.* roundabout.

circumlocutory (sĕr-kum-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing few words in many.

circumnavigable (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gā-bl), *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.
circumnavigate (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.
circumnavigator (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who circumnavigates.
circumscribe (sĕr-kum-skrīb'), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.
circumscriptive (-skrip'tiv), *adj.* limiting.
circumspect (sĕr'kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.
circumspection (sĕr-kum-spek'-shun), *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.
circumstance (sĕr'kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in *p.p.*].
circumstantial (sĕr-kum-stan'shăl), *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.
circumstantiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being circumstantial; fullness of detail.
circumstantially (-li), *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.
circumstantiate (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to verify in every particular.
circumvallation (sĕr-kum-val-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or fortifications.
circumvent (sĕr-kum-vent'), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.
circumvention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.
circumventive ('tiv), *adj.* deceiving by artifice.
circumvolution (sĕr-kum-vō-lū'-shun), *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round.
circus (sĕr'kus), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (-ez)], a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space.
cisalpine (sis-al'pīn), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps.
cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.
cistern (sis'tērn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir.
citable (sīt'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being cited.
citadel (sit'ă-del), *n.* a fortress, a castle.
citation (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court; a quotation; in the World War, official report on heroic service.
citatory (sī'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the form or nature of a citation; citing.
cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.
cithara (sith'ă-rå), *n.* an ancient lyre.
citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman.
citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* a salt of citric acid.
citric acid (sit'rik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the lemon and orange.
citron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon.
city (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* cities ('iz)], a large and important town; a corporate town.
civet (siv'et), *n.* a musky secretion of the anal glands of the civet cat.
civic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.
civil (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; wellbred.
civil service (sĕr'vis), *n.* the paid service of the State not exclusively naval or military.
civil war (wawr), *n.* war between two factions of the same country.
civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits.

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (-tiz)], good breeding; courtesy.
civilization (siv-i-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being civilized; culture; refinement.
civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.
civilly (siv'il-li), *adv.* in a civil manner.
clack (klak), *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve; a mechanical contrivance in a corn-mill.
clad, *p.t.* of clothe.
claim, (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.
claimant (klā'mânt), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.
clairaudience (klār-aw'di-ens), *n.* the supposed power of hearing in a trance sounds otherwise inaudible.
clairvoyance (klār-voi'âns), *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible.
clairvoyant ('ânt), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance: *fem.* clairvoyante.
clam (klam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming], to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.
clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk.
clam-bake (-bāk), *n.* clams baked with sea-weed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish.
clamber (klam'bĕr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.
clammily (-li), *adv.* in a clammy manner.
clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* the state of being clammy.
clammy (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.
clamor (klam'ĕr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands.
clamorous (klam'ĕr-us), *adj.* vociferous.
clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.
clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname.
clandestine (-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private.
clandestinely (-li), *adv.* in a secret manner.
clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.
clangor ('gĕr), *n.* a sharp clang.
clank (klangk), *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.
clannish (klan'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.
clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clapped, *p.pr.* clapping], to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.
clapboard (klab'ōrd), *n.* a thin, narrow board, used for the covering of the sides of frame houses.
clapper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.
claque (klak), *n.* an organized body of men who applaud or express disapproval at theaters: hence interested admirers.
claquer (klå-kĕr'), *n.* a member of a claque.
claret (klar'et), *n.* a light bodied

wine of a dark-red color; blood: *adj.* claret-colored.

clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of clarifying.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying], to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clarinet (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also clarionet.

clarion (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

clasp (klåsp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

clasper ('er), *n.* one who, or that which, clasps; a tendril.

class (clås), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify.

class meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* a class, under a class-leader, for religious instruction.

classic (klas'ik), *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also classical: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek and Latin literature.

classically (-al-li), *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art of forming or dividing into classes.

classificatory (klas'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to, or forming the basis of, classification.

classifier (klas'i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who classifies.

classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* classified; *p.pr.* classifying], to arrange in classes; systematize.

classman (klås'mån), *n.* a student who has gained honors at an examination.

classy (klas'ē), *adj.* colloquialism for ultra-stylish appearance.

clatter (klat'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document.

claustral (klaws'trål), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister.

clavate (klā'vāt), *adj.* club-shaped.

clavichord (klav'i-kôrd), *n.* a mediæval stringed instrument. Also clarichord.

clavicle (klav'i-kål), *n.* the collar-bone.

clavier (klå-vẽr'), *n.* the key-board of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Highland broad-sword.

clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.

clean-cut (-kut), *adj.* clear-cut; well-shaped.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* in a cleanly manner; adroitly.

cleanliness (-nes), *n.* the state of being clean.

cleanly (klen'li), *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.
cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.
cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral impurity or guilt.
clear (klēr), *adj* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention, as imported goods: *v.i.* leave a port; exchange cheques, bills, &c., at a bank.
clear-cut (kut), *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiseled.
clearance (klēr'åns), *n.* the act of clearing.
clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.
clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* an institution by which banks adjust their balances.
clearstarch (klēr'stärch), *v.t.* to stiffen or dress with starch.
cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat.
cleavable (klē-vå-bl), *adj.* divisible.
cleavage (klē'vāj), *n.* the act of splitting; the property of some minerals and rocks of being broken in one or more directions.
cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to adhere to; be attached strongly to.
cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft, clove, *p.p.* cleft, cloven, cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to divide with violence; part naturally.
cleaver (klē'vēr), *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.
cleavers (klē'vērz), *n.* goose.
clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space.
cleft, *p.t.* & *p.p* of cleave, to split.
cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack crevice.
clematis (klem'å-tis), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family.
clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (-siz)], compassion; remission.
clement (klem'ent), *adj.* compassionate; forgiving; gentle; forbearing.
clergy (klēr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church.
clergyman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* clergymen (-men)], a minister.
clerical (kler'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.
clerical-error (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* an error in copying.
clerk (klērk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.
clever (klev'ĕr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.
clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship.
click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.
client (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage.
clientele (kli'en-tele'), *n.* the condition of being a client; clients collectively.
cliff (klif), *n.* high steep rock or bank.
climacteric (klī-mak'tĕr-ik), *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution.
climate (klī'māt), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country, &c.

climatic (klī-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to, or connected with, climate.
climatize (klī'må-tīz), *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.
climatography (klī-må-tog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of climates.
climatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* meteorology.
climatometer (klī-må-tom'e-tĕr). *n.* an instrument for recording variations of temperature in any given region.
climax (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.
climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.
clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.
clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by folding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes.
cling (kling), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clung, *p.pr.* clinging], to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing or entwining.
clinic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients.
clinical (klin'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a clinic.
clinically (-li), *adv.* in a clinical manner.
clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise.
clinker ('ĕr), *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick; slag.
clip (klip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clipped, clipt: *p.pr.* clipping], to cut with shears or scissors; cut off; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the edges: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.
clipper ('ĕr), one who, or that which, clips; an instrument for cutting the hair of horses; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas; a person or animal that runs swiftly; a firstrate person or thing.
clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.
cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes: hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.
clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.
clock (klok), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.
clockwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.
clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.
clog (klog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clogged; *p.pr.* clogging], to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.
clogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being clogged.
cloggy (klog'i), *adj.* clogging; adhesive.
cloister (klois'tĕr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery: *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cloister or convent; seclude from the world.
cloistral (klois'trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; secluded.
close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; unite together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) having no outlet; confined; without

ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.

close corporation (klōs kôr-pō-rā'-shun), *n.* a corporation in which vacancies are filled by its members.

close-hauled (-hawld), *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.

close port (pōrt), *n.* a river port.

close-reef (-rēf), *n.* the last reef in a sail.

close season (sē'zun), *n.* certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill game, protected wild birds, fish, &c.

closet (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *adj.* private; secluded: *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation.

closure (klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of shutting up; that which closes; the end; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture): *v.t.* to end (a debate) by closure.

clot (klot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], to coagulate; *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klôthz)], a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klōth), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

clothier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

clothing (klōth'ing), *n.* garments in general.

cloture. See closure.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy.

cloud-burst ('bĕrst), *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

clough (kluf), *n.* a ravine in a rock or hillside; a gorge; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

clove, *p.t.* of cleave.

clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent aromatic spice.

cloven (klō'ven), *p.adj.* divided into two parts.

clover (klō'vĕr), *n.* a species of grass.

clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

clownish ('ish), *adj.* like a clown.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cloyed, *p.pr.* cloying], to fill to repletion; surfeit.

club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clubbed, *p.pr.* clubbing], to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense.

clubbable ('å-bl), *adj.* having the qualities which fit a man to associate in a club.

club-foot ('foot), *n.* a deformed foot.

club-haul ('hawl), *v.t.* to tack (a ship) by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.

club-moss ('mos), *n.* the lycopodium.

cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.

clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.

clumber (klum'bĕr), *n.* a field spaniel.

clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.: a thick sole: *pl.* a social game: *v.t* arrange n a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.
clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.
clumsy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.
clung, *p.t.* of cling.
cluster (klus'tĕr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.
clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl.* hands; claws.
clyster (klis'tĕr), *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema.
co- (kō), a prefix, meaning *with, together*, entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee.
coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, &c.
coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lânt), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.
coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.
coagulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.
coagulative (-tiv), *adj.* causing coagulation.
coagulator (-tĕr), *n.* that which causes coagulation.
coagulum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* coagula (-lā)], a clot of blood; a curdled mass.
coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coals: *v.i.* take in coal.
coal-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.
coal-tar ('tär), *n.* a thick opaque liquid distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colors are obtained.
coalesce (kō-å-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite.
coalescence ('ens), *n.* the act of coalescing.
coalescent ('ent), *adj.* growing together.
coalition (kō-å-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.
coamings (kōm'ings), *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.
coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.
coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.
coarse-grained ('grānd), *adj* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.
coarsely (kōrs'li), *adv.* in a coarse manner.
coarseness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.
coaster ('ĕr), *n.* a home-trading vessel; one who coasts on a sled.
coastguard ('gärd), *n.* a member of the service for watching the sea, originally to check smuggling.
coasting-trade ('ing-trād), the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.
coastwise ('wīz), *adv.* by, or along, the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.
coat-card (-kärd), *n.* a court-card.
coatee (kō-tē'), *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails.

coat of arms (of ārmz), *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.
coat of mail (māl), *n.* chain-mail.
coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.
coaxial (kō-ak'si-ål), *adj.* having a common axis.
cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thickset pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing], to punish with a strap; break (ore).
cobalt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.
cobble (kob'l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work; *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily..
cobbler ('lēr), *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, wine, &c.
cobra-de-capello (kō'brå-de-kå-pel'-ō), *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake.
cobweb (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.
coca (kō'kå), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic.
cocaine (-in), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.
cocainism (-izm), *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.
cocainize (-īz), *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by cocaine.
cocculus indicus (kok'ū-lus in-di'-kus), *n.* an East Indian climbing shrub possessing acrid narcotic properties.
cochineal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect.
cochlea (kok'lē-å), *n.* [*pl.* cochleæ (-ē)], the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.
cochleate (kok'lē-āt), *adj.* screw-like.
cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.
cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect: *n.* the action of the verb to cock.
cock-eyed ('īd), *adj.* having squinting-eyes.
cockade (-ād'), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat.
cockatoo (-å-tōō'), *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family.
cockatrice ('å-tris, or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous serpent said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.
cockboat ('bōt), *n.* a small boat.
cockchafer ('chā-fēr), *n.* the Maybug.
cockcrow ('krō), *n.* early morning.
cockee (-ē'), *n.* the spot where a curling player stands to hurl.
cockerel ('ēr-el), *n.* a young cock.
cockle ('l), *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.
cockle ('l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.
cockney (kok'ni), *n.* a Londoner: traditionally one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.
cockneydom (-dum), *n.* London and its suburbs.
cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting.
cockroach ('rōch), *n.* a black beetle.
cocktail (kok'tāl), *n.* a mixed alcoholic drink, American in its origin.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut. Also coco.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; the beverage made from it.

cocoanut (-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.
cocoon (ko-kōōn'), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.
cocoonery ('ēr-i), *n.* a building where silk-worms are fed when forming cocoons.
cocotte (ko-kot'), *n.* a Parisian courtezan.
cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.
cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and espécially on the banks of Newfoundland.
coddle (kod'l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged pampered person.
code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals.
codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.
codex (kō'deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices ('di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures.
codger (koj'ēr), *n.* a miser; an old man.
codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.
codify (kō'di- or **kod'i-fī**), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* codified, *p.pr.* codifying], to reduce to a code or digest.
codling (kod'ling), *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.
coefficient (kō-e-fish'ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another: a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.
coerce (kō-ērs'), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel.
coercible ('i-bl), *adj.* able to be coerced.
coercion ('shun), *n.* the act of coercing.
coercive ('siv), *adj.* having power to coerce.
coeval (kō-ē'vål), *adj.* contemporaneous.
coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *adj.* equally extensive.
coffee (kof'ē), *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage.
coffer (kof'ēr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.
coffin ('in), *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.

cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cogged, *p.pr.* cogging], to furnish with cogs.
cogent (kō'jēnt), *adj.* forcible; not easily resisted.
cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: *v.t.* to devise or plan.
cogitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cogitating.
cogitative (-tā-tiv), *adj.* meditative.
cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* a French brandy.
cognate (kog'nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.
cognition (kog-nish'un), *n.* knowledge.
cognitive (kog'ni-tiv), *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.
cognizable (kon'iz-å-bl), *adj.* that may be known.
cognizance (kon'i-zåns), *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception.
cognizant (kon'i-zånt), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.
cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* a surname.
cohabit (kō-hab'it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.
cohere (kō-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick together.
coherence ('ens), *n.* the state or quality of cohering. Also coherency.
coherent ('ent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.
coherer (kō-hēr-ēr), *n.* a device for

detecting electro-magnetic waves, used in wireless telegraphy.

cohesion (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.

cohesive ('siv), *n.* causing to cohere.

cohort (kō'hôrt), *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.

coif (koif), *n.* a close cap.

coiffeur (koi'fẽr), *n.* a hairdresser.

coiffure (koif'ūr, French kwō-fẽr'), *n.* a head dress.

coign (koin), *n.* a corner.

coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap: *v.i.* to wind.

coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent.

coinage ('åj), *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.

coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v.i.* correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.

coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* the act of coinciding.

coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *adj.* coinciding.

coiner (koin'ẽr), *n.* one who stamps coins, especially one who makes counterfeit money.

coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husks of cocoanuts.

coition (kō-ish'un), *n.* copulation; conjunction: said of the moon.

coke (kōk), the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.

colander (kul'an-dẽr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.

cola-nut (kō'lå-nut), *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree.

colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* the meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.

cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.

cold-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature; heartless; brutal.

coldish (kold'ish), *adj.* somewhat cold.

cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage plants in general.

cole-slaw ('slaw), *n.* cabbage salad.

Coleoptera (kol-e-op-tẽr-å), *n.pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.

colewort (kōl'wẽrt), *n.* young cabbage.

colic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels: *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels.

colicky (-i), *adj.* pertaining to colic.

coliseum. See colosseum.

collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.

collaboration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* united labor.

collaborator (-lab'ō-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who assists another, especially in literary or scientific work: [more usually collaborateur (-tẽr'), the French form of the word].

collapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.

collapsible (-ap'si-bl), *adj.* collapsing.

collar (kol'ẽr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; roll up.

collarette (-et), *n.* a fichu of lace, &c.

collate (kol'āt), *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

collateral (kol-at'ẽr-ål), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line.

collaterally (-li), *adv.* in a collateral manner.

collation (kol-ā'shun), *n.* compari-

son; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron.

collator ('tĕr), *n.* one who collates manuscripts or books; the bishop who collates.

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

collect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate.

collected (kol-ekt'ed), *adj.* self-possessed.

collection ('shun), *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, &c.; a contribution to a special object; a private college examination.

collective (kol-ek'tiv), *adj.* accumulative.

collectivism (-izm), *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively.

collectivist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.

collector (kol-ek'tĕr), *n.* one who collects.

college (kol'ej), *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house founded for such a society.

collegian (kol-ē'ji-ăn), *n.* a member of a college.

collegiate (-āt), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a college; instituted like a college.

collet (kol'et), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.

collide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.

collie (kol'i), *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.

colliер (kol'yĕr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.

colliery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* collieries (-iz)], a coal mine.

collision (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.

collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.

collodion (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.

colloquial (kol-ō'kwi-ăl), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.

colloquialism (-izm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.

colloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (-kwis)], a conversation; a dialogue.

collusion (kol-ū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.

collusive ('siv), *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

collusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

cologne water (waw'tĕr), *n.* eau-de-cologne.

colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:]; the largest of the intestines.

colonel (kĕr'nel), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.

colonelcy (-si), *n.* the rank of a colonel.

colonial (ko-lō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colony.

colonialism (-izm), *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.

colonialize (-īz), *v.t.* to render colonial in character.

colonist (kol'ō-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.

colonization (kol'ō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of colonizing or state of being colonized; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors.

colonize (kol'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.

colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns.

colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (-niz)], a body of people from their

native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.

color (kul'ēr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible.

Colorado-beetle (kol-o-rā'dō-bēt'l), *n.* a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.

color-blind (kul'er-blind), *adj.* a defect in one's vision, which renders one unable to differentiate one color from another.

coloring (kul'ēr-ing), *n.* the act or art of giving a color to; the color so applied.

colorist (-ist), *n.* an artist whose works are characterized by beauty of color.

colossal (kō-los'ål), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.

colosseum (kol-o-sē'um), *n.* the Flavian amphitheater at ancient Rome. Also coliseum.

colossus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (-ī)], a statue of gigantic size.

colportage (kol'pōr-taj), *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, &c., by colporteurs.

colporteur (-tēr), *n.* one engaged in colportage.

colt (kōlt), *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; one who plays cricket for the first time for his county; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* punish with a rope's-end.

colter (kōl'ter), *n.* plowshare; also spelled *coulter*.

coltish ('ish), *adj.* like a colt; frisky.

colts-foot (-s'foot), *n.* a medicinal herb.

Columbian (kō-lum'bi-ån), *n.* a size of printing-type. (See type.)

columbine (kol'um-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* a plant with flowers of five petals.

column (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files.

columnar (kō-lum'når), *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.

coma (kō'må), *n.* insensibility; stupor.

coma (kō'må), *n.* [*pl.* comæ ('mē)], the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree.

comatose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.

comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.

combat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle.

combatant (-ånt), *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.

combative (-iv), *adj.* pugnacious.

combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.

combine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes.

combustibility (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being combustible.

combustible (kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* inflammable: *n.* an inflammable substance.

combustion (-bust'yun), *n.* the act

of burning; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c.

come (kum), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], to move toward; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition.

come-back (kon'bak), *n.* an after claim, demand, or condition.

comedian (ko-mē'di-ăn), *n.* an actor or player in comedy: *fem.* comédienne (ko-mā-di-en').

comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (-diz)], dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* grace; beauty.

comely (kum'li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.

comet (kom'et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail.

cometary ('e-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a comet.

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

comfort (kum'fĕrt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.

comfortable ('fĕr-tă-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.

comforter (kum'fĕr-tĕr), *n.* one who comforts; a long woolen scarf.

comfrey (kum'fri), *n.* a rough hairy plant.

comic (kom'ik), or **comical** (-ăl), *adj.* exciting mirth.

comicality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being comical.

comically (-li), *adv.* in a comical manner.

coming (kum'ing), *n.* an arrival: *adj.* expected; future.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* a comic actor or singer.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.

comma (kom'ă), *n.* a punctuation point [,].

command (kom-and', or -ănd), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.

commandant (-ănt'), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.

commandeer (kom-man-dēr), *v.t.* to seize for the benefit of military needs without process of law.

commander ('ĕr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.

commandment (kom-ănd'ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.

commando ('dō), *n.* a military expedition by private individuals; the quasi-military expeditions of the English farmers and Boers of South Africa against the natives.

commemorate (kom-em'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.

commemoration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of commemorating.

commemorative (-em'ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* preserving the memory of.

commemorator ('ō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who commemorates.

commence (kom-ens'), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.

commencement ('ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at colleges.

commend (kom-end'), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind.

commendation (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.

commendatory ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.

commensurability (kom-en-sū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being commensurable.

commensurable (kom-en'sū-ră-bl),

adj. having or reducible to, a common measure.

commensurate ('sū-rāt), *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.

comment (kom'ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom'- or kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author.

commentary ('en-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commentaries (-riz)], a series of explanatory notes or annotations.

commentative (-tiv), *adj.* making commentaries.

commentator (-tĕr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.

commerce (kom'ĕrs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse.

commercial (-ĕr'shål), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.

commercialism (-izm), *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.

commercially (-li), *adv.* in a commercial manner.

commingle (kō-ming'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.

commiserate (kom-iz'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress.

commiseration (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* pity.

commiserator ('ĕr-å-tĕr), *n.* one who pities.

commissariat (kom-is-ā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c.

commissary ('is-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commissaries (-riz)], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.

commission (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.

commissioner (-ish'un-ĕr), *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service.

commission-government (kom-ish'-un-guv'ern-ment), *n.* a form of municipal government by a board of experts appointed, or of commissioners elected at large to serve under specified restrictions.

commissure ('ish-ūr), *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.

commit (kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison.

commitment (-it'ment), *n.* the act of committing. Also committal.

committee (-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter.

commode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high headdress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.

commodious (-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.

commodity (-od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* commodities (-tiz)], that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.

commodore ('o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.

common council (koun'sil), *n.* the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.

common law (law), *n.* the unwritten law of England based on immemorial usage.

commonage (-āj), *n.* the right of pasturing on common land.
commonalty (-ăl-ti), *n.* the common people.
commoner (-ēr), *n.* one not a peer; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land; at Oxford, a student not on the foundation.
commonly (-li), *adv.* usually; meanly.
commonplace (-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common;
common-sense (-sens), *adj.* characterized by sound practical judgment.
commonweal (-wēl), *n.* the public good.
commonwealth (-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.
commotion (-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.
communal ('ū-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a commune.
communalism (-izm), *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts.
commune (-ūn'), *v.i.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.
communicability (-ū-ni-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being communicable.
communicable (ū'ni-kå-bl), *adj.* impartible.
communicant (-ū'ni-kant), *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, especially of the Eucharist.
communicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.
communication (-kå'shun), *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.
communicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* unreserved.
communicator (-kå-tēr), *n.* one who or anything which, communicates.
communicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* imparting knowledge.
communion (-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.
communism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.
communist ('ū-nist), *n.* a supporter of communism; a socialist; a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).
communistic (-is'tik), *adj.* relating to communism.
community (-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* communities (-tiz)], a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.
commutability (ū-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being commutable.
commutable (-ūt'å-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.
commutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of commuting; change or exchange.
commutation ticket (kom-ū-tā'-shun), *n.* a ticket issued to a frequent passenger, paid for in advance for a limited time, by which he obtains lower rates.
commutative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to exchange.
commutator (kom'ū-tā-tēr), *n.* an electrical device for making an alternating current continue or discontinue; also for increasing or diminishing the strength of the same.
commute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount.
commuter (kom-ū-tēr), *n.* the user of a commutation ticket.
compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant; *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.
companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner: the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj.* attendant.

companionship (-ship), *n.* fellowship.

company (kum'på-ni), *n.* [*pl.* companies (-niz)], an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment; *v.i.* associate with.

comparable (kom'på-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.

comparative (-par'å-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.

compare (-pār'), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.i.* to bear a comparison.

comparison (-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.

compartment (-pārt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.

compass (kum'pås), *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.

compassionate (-åt), *v.t.* to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.

compatible ('i-bl), *adi.* congruous; suitable.

compatriot (-pā'tri-ot), *n.* a fellow countryman.

compeer (kom-pēr'), *n.* an equal.

compel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling], to urge irresistibly; force.

compend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.

compendious (-pen'di-us), *adj.* succinct.

compendium ('di-um), *n.* an abridgment.

compensate (kom'pen- or kom-pen'-sāt), *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for: *v.i.* to make compensation.

compensating-gear (com-pen-sat'-ing-gēr), *n.* a gear that enables the two rear wheels of an automobile to rotate at different speeds for easy turning.

compensation (-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.

compensation-balance (-bal'åns), *n.* a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.

compensative ('sā-tiv), *adj.* making compensation. Also compensatory.

compensator ('pen-sā-tēr), *n.* one who compensates.

compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.

competence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also competency.

competent (-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.

competition (-tish'un), *n.* rivalry.

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.

competitor ('i-tēr), *n.* a rival.

compilation (-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.

compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials.

complacence (kom-plå'sens), *n.* inward satisfaction. Also complacency.

complacent ('sent), *adj.* affable.

complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.

complainant ('ånt), *n.* a plaintiff.

complaint (-plānt'), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.

complaisance (-plå-sans'), *n.* courtesy.

complaisant (-sant'), *adj.* courteous.
complected (-plek'ted), *adj.* interwoven; complexioned.
complement ('ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set. *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.
complemental ('ål), *adj.* completing. Also complementary.
complete (kom-plēt'), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish.
completely ('li), *adv.* in a complete manner.
completion (-plē'shun), *n.* accomplishment.
complex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate.
complexion (-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially the face; aspect.
complexional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the complexion.
complexioned ('shund), *adj.* having a complexion.
complexity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex. Also complexness.
complexly ('li), *adv.* in a complex manner.
compliable (kom-plī'å-bl), *adj.* compliant.
compliance ('ans), *n.* acquiescence.
compliant ('ånt), *adj.* yielding.
complicacy ('pli-kå-si), *n.* the state of being complicate.
complicate ('pli-kåt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together.
complication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.
complicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* partnership in crime.
complier (-plī'ẽr), *n.* one who complies.
compliment ('pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.
complimentary ('tå-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also complimental.
comply (kom-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* complied, *p.pr* complying], to yield assent; agree to.
compo (kom'pō), *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.
component (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound.
comport (-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree: harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.
compose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.
composed (-pōzd'), *adj.* tranquil; quiet.
composer (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* one who composes; one who calms; a musical author.
composing (-pōz'ing), *adj.* tending to calm; pertaining to, or used in, composition.
composite (-poz'it), *adj.* compound.
composition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences.
compositor (-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who sets types.
compost ('pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to manure with compost; plaster or stucco.
composure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquillity.
compote ('pōt), *n.* stewed fruit.
compound (-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients.
compounder ('ẽr), *n.* one who compounds medicines, &c.; one who compounds a debt or felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.

comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive.
comprehensibility (-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being comprehensible.
comprehensible ('si-bl), *adj.* intelligible.
comprehension (-hen'shun), *n.* the act of comprehending; extent, understanding.
comprehensive (-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.
compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense: *n.* (kom'pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure.
compressibility (-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of yielding to pressure.
compressible (-pres'i-bl), *n.* condensable.
compression (-presh'un), *n.* condensation.
compressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* that compresses.
compressor (-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.
comprisal (kom-prī'zål), *n.* the act of comprising.
comprise (-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.
compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.
comptroller (kon-trōl'ẽr). See controller.
compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.
compulsive (-pul'siv), *adj.* forcible.
compulsorily (-pul'so-ri-li), *adv.* forcibly.
compulsory (-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.
compunction (-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition.
compurgation (-pẽr-gā'shun), *n.* the practice of justifying one man's veracity by the testimony of another.
computable (kom-pūt'å-bl), *adj.* that may be computed.
computation (-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.
compute (-pūt), *v.t.* to number; reckon.
Comptist (con'tist), *n.* a follower of Auguste Compte, a French philosopher; also termed a positivist, from Compte's system of philosophy called Positivism.
comrade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.
con (kon), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conned, *p. pr.* conning], to peruse carefully; fix in mind by constant repetition; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.
conation (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire.
conative (kō'nå- or kon'å-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavor or effort.
concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* a series of things united like links.
concave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved.
concave lens (lenz), *n.* a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.
concavity (-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (-tiz)], the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.
concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon'-kāv), *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.
concavo-convex (-kon'veks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other.
conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret; disguise.
concealment ('ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.
concede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.
conceit (-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an overestimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy.
conceivability (-sēv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conceivable.
conceivable (-sēv'å-bl), *adj.* imaginable.

conceive (-sēv′), *v.t.* imagine: understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant.
concentrate (kon-sen′trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state.
concentration (-sen-trā′shun), *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.
concentrativeness (′trā-tiv-nes), *n.* the power of fixing the mind on a particular subject.
concentrator (-trā-tĕr), *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.
concentric (-sen′trik), *adj.* having a common center.
concentricity (-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* the state of being concentric.
concept (kon′sept), *n.* an abstract general motion or conception.
conceptacle (-sep′tå-kl), *n.* that which contains anything; a follicle.
conception (-sep′shun), *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.
conceptive (-sep′tiv), *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.
conceptualist (′tū-ål-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory (conceptualism) that the mind can form for itself general conceptions.
concern (kon-sĕrn′), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.
concerning (′ing), *prep.* relating to.
concernment (′ment), *n.* solicitude; affair.
concert (kon-sĕrt′), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon′sĕrt) a musical entertainment; coöperation; harmony, or mutual agreement.
concerted (′ed), *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.
concertina (-sĕr-tē′nå), *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.
concertino (-tē′nō), *n.* a small concerto.
concerto (-sĕr′tō, Italian -chār′to), *n.* [*pl.* concertos (′tōz)], a musical composition for a solo instrument, with an orchestral accompaniment.
concession (kon-sesh′un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose.
concessionaire (-un-ār′), *n.* a person holding a concession.
concessive (-ses′iv), *adj.* implying concession.
concessory (-ses′o-ri), *adj.* conceding.
conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.
concha (kong′kå), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (-kē)], the outer ear; auricle; the dome of an apse.
concho-grass (′kō-grås), *n.* a valuable forage grass of the southern United States.
conchoid (′koid), *n.* a shell-like curve.
conchology (′kol-o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.
concierge (kong-si-ārzh′), *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.
conciliate (kon-sil′i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.
conciliator (-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who conciliates.
conciliatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile. Also conciliative.
concise (kon-sīs′), *adj.* condensed, terse.
concisely (′li), *adv.* tersely; briefly.
conciseness (′nes), *n.* brevity.
conclave (kon′klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope.
conclude (kon-klūd′), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference.
conclusion (-klū′zhun), *n.* a final determination; result; end.
conclusive (-klū′siv), *adj.* decisive; final.
concoct (kon-kokt′), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.

concoction (-kok'shun), *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.
concomitance (-kom'i-tans), *n.* the state of being concomitant. Also concomitancy.
concomitant ('i-tânt), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.
concord (kong' or kon'kord), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.
concordance (kon-kôr'dâns), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur, especially in the Bible.
concordant ('dânt), *adj.* harmonious.
concordat ('dat), *n.* a compact or agreement, especially between Church and State.
concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.
concrete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.i.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles.
concretion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.
concretionary (-å-ri), *adj.* characterized by concretions.
concretive ('tiv), *adj.* producing concretes.
concubinage (kong-kū-bi-nāj), *n.* the act of living as man and wife without being legally married.
concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married.
concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-sens), *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.
concupiscent (-sent), *adj.* lustful.
concur (kon-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring], to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.
concurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.
concurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause.
concussion (-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.
condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited.
condemnation (-dem-nā'shun), *n.* the act of condemning.
condemnatory (-dem'nå-tō-ri), *adj.* implying condemnation.
condensability (kon-den-så-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being condensable.
condensable (-den'så-bl), *adj.* capable of condensation.
condensation (-den-sā'shun), *n.* compression.
condense (-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.
condenser ('ēr), *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity; a lens for concentrating light.
condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.
condescension (-de-sen'shun), *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation.
condign (-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable.
condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning.
condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.
conditionally (-ål-li), *adv.* with certain limitations.
condolatory (-dō'lå-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing condolence.
condole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*].
condolence ('ens), *n.* sympathy.
condonation (-dō-nā'shun), *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.

condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.
condor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture.
conduce (-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.
conducible (-dū'si-bl), *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.
conducive (-siv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].
conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'-dukt) personal behavior or practice; management.
conductance (kon-duk'tâns), *n.* power or capacity for conducting electricity.
conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being conducted.
conductible (-duk'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being conducted.
conduction (-duk'shun), *n.* transmission by a conductor.
conductive (-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.
conductivity (-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conductive.
conductor (duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; one who has charge of a car or train; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces.
conduit (kon' or kun'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.
cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom, and lessening the circumference toward the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.
coney (kō'ni), another form of cony.
confab (kon'fab), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* confabbed, *p.pr.* confabbing], to chat.
confabulation (-fab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a chat.
confection (-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat.
confectioner (-ēr), *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, &c.
confectionery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* confectioneries (-iz)], sweetmeats, cakes, preserves, &c.
confederacy (-fed'ēr-å-si), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (-siz)], persons, states, or nations united in a league, unlawful combination.
confederate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.
confederation (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; an alliance of states previously independent.
confederative (-fed'ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* of, or belonging to a confederation.
confer (kon-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring], to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.
conference ('fēr-ens), *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.
confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.
confession (-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.
confessional (-ål), *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confessions; the practice of auricular confession.
confessor (kon' or kon-fes'ēr), *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.
confetto (-fet'tō), *n.* [*pl.* confetti ('ti)], a sweetmeat; a plaster pellet used for pelting at carnivals.
confidant ('fi-dânt), *n.* a confidential or bosom friend: *fem.* confidante.
confide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].
confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.

confidence-game (kon'fi-dens-gām), *n.* securing money under pretenses of friendship through false promises of gain, usually with strangers.

confident (-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical.

confidential (-den'shăl), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

confidentially (-li), *adv.* in a confidential manner.

configuration (-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

confine (kon'fin), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn'), to restrict within limits; imprison.

confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

confirm (kon-fĕrm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation.

confirmation (-fĕr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

confirmatory ('a-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to confirm.

confiscate (kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited.

confiscation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.

confiscator ('fis-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who confiscates.

confiscatory (-fis'kă-tō-ri), *adj.* characterized by, or attended with, confiscation.

conflagration (-flă-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire.

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision.

conflicting ('ting), *adj.* opposing.

confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

confluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream.

conflux ('fluks), *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with.

conformability (-fôrm-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being conformable.

conformable ('ă-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

conformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

conformist ('ist), *n.* a member of The Established Church of England.

conformity ('i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow.

confraternity (-fră-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* confraternities (-tiz)], a brotherhood or society of men associated for a common purpose.

confrere (kôn-frār'), *n.* an associate.

confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.

confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex.

confusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.

confutation (-fū-tā'shun), *n.* disproof.

confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.

congeal (konjēl'), *v.t.* to freeze; to harden or make rigid by cold: *v.i.* to become frozen; to solidify by the agency of cold.

congelation (-je-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congealing.

congener (kon'jē-nĕr), *n.* a thing or person allied in some way to another; an animal or plant of the same species or genus as another.

congenial (-jē'niăl), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.
congeniality (-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.
congenital (-jen'i-tăl), *aaj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.
conger (kong'gĕr), *n.* a large sea-eel.
congeries (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a collection of particles into one mass.
congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* to accumulate.
congested ('ed), *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.
congestion (-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels.
congestive ('tiv), *adj.* implying congestion.
conglomerate (-glom'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks.
conglomeration (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.
conglutinate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.
conglutination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of gluing or joining together; coalescence.
conglutinative ('ti-nă-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.
congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].
congratulation (-grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congratulating.
congratulator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who congratulates.
congratulatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing congratulations.
congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.
congregation (-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.
congregational (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation.
Congregationalism ('shun-ăl-izm), *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.
Congregationalist (-ăl-ist), *n.* an adherent to Congregationalism: *adj.* pertaining to Congregationalism.
congress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs.
Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States.
congressional (kon-gresh'un-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress.
congressman (-măn), *n.* a member of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.
congruence ('grōō-ens), *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency. Also congruency.
congruent ('ent), *adj.* suitable; agreeing.
congruity ('i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.
congruous ('grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.
conic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a cone. Also conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.
coniferous (kō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing cones.
coniform (kō-ni-fôrm), *adj.* cone-shaped.
conine (kō'nin), *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.
conjectural (kon-jek'tūr-ăl), *adj.* doubtful.
conjecturally (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.
conjecture ('tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess: *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.
conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.
conjoint (-joint'), *adj.* united; coöperating.

conjugal ('jōō-gål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, marriage; connubial.
conjugality ('i-ti), *n.* the married state.
conjugally (-li), *adv.* connubially.
conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word.
conjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.
conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *adj.* conjoined.
conjunction (-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.
conjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the conjunctive mood.
conjunctive mood (mōōd), *n.* the mood which expresses contingency or condition.
conjunctively (-li), *adv.* in union.
conjuncture ('tūr), *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.
conjuration (kon-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; an incantation; an enchantment; solemn entreaty.
conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jer), influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.
conjurer (kun'jēr-ēr), *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; an enchanter: (kon-jūr'ēr), *n.* one who solemnly enjoins.
conjuror (kon-jū'rēr), *n.* one bound by an oath with others.
connate (kon'nāt), *adj.* united at the base.
connaught (kon'awt), a kind of cotton cloth used for embroidery.
connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.
connected ('ed), *adj.* linked together.
connection or **connexion** (-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; surroundings; acquaintance; a religious body; one's customers, &c.
connective (-nek'tiv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.
connectively (-li), *adv.* by connection.
connector ('tēr), *r.* one who or that which connects.
conning (kon'ing), *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.
conning-tower (-tou'ēr), *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armored vessel.
connivance (-ni'våns), *n.* the act of conniving: passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.
connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].
connoisseur (kon-i-sēr'), *n.* a critical judge.
connotation (-tā'shun), *n.* inference.
connotative (kon-nō'tå-tiv), *adj.* attributive.
connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.
connubial (kon-ū'bi-ål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to the marriage state; nuptial.
conoid (kōn'oid), *adj.* cone-like.
conoidal ('ål), *adj.* almost conical.
conquer (kong'kēr), *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory.
conqueror (-ēr), *n.* a victor.
conquest ('kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.
consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* related by blood or birth.
consanguinity ('i-ti), *n.* blood relationship.
conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which determines right and wrong.
conscientious (-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.

conscious ('shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible.
consciousness (-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.
conscript (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: (kon'skript) *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled.
conscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.
consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred.
consecration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.
consecrator (-tēr), *n.* one who consecrates.
consecutive (-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive.
consecutively (-li), *adj.* successively.
consensus (-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement.
consent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur.
consentaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* accordant.
consentient (-sen'shent), *adj.* agreeing.
consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.
consequent (-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.
consequential (-kwen'shål), *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.
conservable (-sērv'å-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.
conservancy ('ån-si), *n.* preservation.
conservant ('ånt), *adj.* preserving.
conservation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.
conservational (-ål), *adj.* tending to conservation.
conservative ('vå-tiv), *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.
conservatoire (-vå-twär'), *n.* a public institution for instruction, especially singing, music, &c.
conservator (kon'sēr-vā-tēr), one who preserves.
conservatory (-sēr'vå-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.
conserve (kon-sērv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: (kon'sērv), *n.* preserved or candied fruit.
consider (kon-sid'ēr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.
considerable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.
considerably (-bli), *adv.* in a considerable manner.
considerate (-åt), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.
consideration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.
considering ('ēr-ing), *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for: *n.* doubt; consideration.
consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods.
consignee (-sīn-ē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.
consignment ('ment), *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.
consignor ('ēr), *n.* the person who consigns goods to another. Also consigner.
consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*].

consistence (-sis'tens), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony.
consistent ('tent), *adj.* solid; not contradictory.
consolable (kon-sōl'å-bl), *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.
consolation (-sō-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace.
consolatory (-sol'å-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.
console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.
console (kon'sōl), *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.
consolidate (-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.
consolidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.
consols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for consolidated fund.
consomme (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.
consonance (kon'sō-nåns), *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.
consonant (-nånt), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.
consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* & *v.i.* (kon-sort') to associate.
consortium (-sor'she'-um), *n.* an agreement between parties for a specific purpose.
conspectus (-spek-tus), *n.* digest of a subject.
conspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.
conspiracy (-spir'å-si), *n.* [*pl.* conspiracies (-siz)], a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.
conspirator ('å-tēr), *n.* one who conspires.
conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose.
constable (kun'stå-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.
constabulary (-stab'ū-lĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to constables: *n.* constables collectively.
constancy (kon'stån-si), *n.* firmness; stability; fidelity.
constant ('stant), *adj.* steadfast; firm; continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.
constellation (-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors, &c.
consternation (-stĕr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.
constipate ('sti-pāt), *v.t.* to make costive.
constipation (-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness.
constituency (-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* constituencies (-siz)], the body of electors voting for a Member of Congress, &c.
constituent ('ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.
constitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact· establish.
constituted authorities (aw-thor'-i-tiz), *n.pl.* government officers collectively.
constitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state or society.
constitutional (-ål), *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental: *n.* a walk taken for the benefit of the health.
constitutionalist (-ist), *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.
constitutive ('sti-tū-tiv), *adj.* elemental; essential; productive.
constrain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

constraint (-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.
constrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp.
constriction ('shun), *n.* compression; contraction.
constrictive ('tiv), *adj.* that constricts.
constrictor (-strik'tĕr), *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent, the boa-constrictor.
constringent (-strin'jent), *adj.* contracting or binding.
construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.
construction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence.
constructive ('tiv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.
constructively (-li), *adv.* by construction.
constructiveness (-nes), *n.* the faculty to construct.
constructor ('tĕr), *n.* one who constructs.
construe (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret.
consubstantial (-sub-stan'shăl), *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.
consubstantiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* participation in the same nature or essence; said of the Holy Trinity.
consubstantiation (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration.
consul (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic, and of the French Republic (1799–1804); an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects.
consul-general (-jen'ĕr-ăl), *n.* a chief consul.
consular (-ăr), *adj.* pertaining to a consul.
consulate ('sū-lāt), *n.* the office and residence of a consul.
consult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard; *v.i.* to take counsel together.
consultation (-sul-tā'shun), *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.
consultative ('tă-tiv), *adj.* deliberative.
consultatory (kon-sult'a-tō-ri), *a.* that which results from consultation.
consume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted.
consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'ăt), perfect.
consummately (-sum'ăt-li), *adv.* perfectly.
consummation (-ā'shun), *n.* completion.
consumption (-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.
consumptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.
contact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union.
contagion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.
contagious ('jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.
contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence.
contaminate (-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.
contamination (-nā'shun), *n.* pollution.
contaminative ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* tending to contaminate.
contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.
contemplate ('plat), *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

contemplation (-plā'shun), *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention.
contemplative ('plā-tiv), *adj.* thoughtful.
contemplatively (-li), *adv.* thoughtfully.
contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tēr), *n.* one who contemplates.
contemporaneous (-po-rā'nē-us), *adj.* contemporary.
contemporary ('pō-rå-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.
contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders; &c., of a court.
contemptible ('i-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.
contemptibly (-bli), *adj.* in a contemptible manner.
contemptuous ('ū-us), *adj.* disdainful.
contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.
content (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (con'tent), generally plural, that which is comprised in anything.
contented ('ed), *p.adj.* gratified; satisfied.
contention (-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.
contentious (-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.
contentment (-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.
conterminous (-tēr'mi-nus), *adj.* contiguous.
contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test) a struggle for superiority; dispute.
contestant (-tes'tånt), *n.* one who contests, especially an election, or a will.
context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.
contexture (-teks'tūr), *n.* structure.
contiguity (-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.
contiguous (-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent.
continence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation. Also continency.
continent ('ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.
continental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a continent.
contingence (kon-tin'jens), *n.* [*pl.* contingencies ('jen-siz)], a chance or possible occurrence. Also contingency.
contingent ('jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.
continual ('ū-ål), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
continually (-li), *adv.* without intermission.
continuance ('ū-åns), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.
continuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.
continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
continuity (-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* continuities (-tiz)], uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.
continuous (-tin'ū-us), *adj.* uninterrupted.
contort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t* to twist.
contortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* a twist; flexure.
contortionist (ist), *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.
contour (kon-tōōr'), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.
contraband (kon'trå-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.
contraband of war (wawr), *n.* certain commodities used in warfare, and the traffic in them with belligerent states.

contrabandist (-ist), *n.* a smuggler.
contrabasso (-trå-bås'sō), *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class: *n.* the largest instrument of the violin class, the double-bass.
contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt) a compact; a written agreement.
contractibility (-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.
contractile (-trak'til), *adj.* having the power of shortening itself. Also contractible.
contractility (-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* the power of contracting.
contraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.
contractor (-trak'tẽr), *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.
contra-dance (kon'trå-dåns), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance. Also contre-dance.
contradict (kon-trå-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.
contradiction (-dik'shun), *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.
contradictorily (-dik'tō-ri-li), *adv.* contentiously.
contradictory (-dik'tō-ri), *adj.* contrary.
contradistinction (-dis-tingk'shun), *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
contradistinctive ('tiv), *adj.* characterized by contradistinction.
contradistinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*countertenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*).
contrariety (-trå-rī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* contrarieties (-tiz)], opposition; inconsistency.
contrarily ('trå-ri-li), *adv.* in a contrary manner.
contrariness ('trå-ri-nes), *n.* contrariety.
contrariwise ('trå-ri-wīz), *adv.* conversely.
contrary ('trå-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.
contrast (kon-tråst'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'tråst) opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.
contravallation (-val-ā'shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies.
contravene (kon-trå-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.
contravention (-ven'shun), *n.* opposition; violation.
contre-dance, same as contra-dance.
contretemps (kông-tr-täng'), *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch.
contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.
contribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.
contributive (-trib-ū'tiv), *adj.* contributing.
contributor ('ū-tẽr), *n.* one who contributes.
contributory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* promoting the same end.
contrite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.
contritely (-li), *adv.* penitently.
contriteness (-nes), *n.* penitence: sorrow.
contrition (-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.
contrivance (-trī'våns), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.
contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.

control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* controlled: *p.pr.* controlling], to restrain; govern; regulate.

controllable ('å-bl), *adj.* subject to control.

controller ('ēr), *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials. Less correctly comptroller.

controversial (-trō-vēr'shål), *adj.* polemical.

controversialist (-ist), *n.* a disputant.

controversially (-li), *adv.* in a controversial manner.

controversy ('trō-vēr-si), *n.* [*pl.* controversies (-siz)], agitation of contrary opinions, debate; disputation.

controvert (-trō-vērt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.

controvertible (-vēr'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed.

controvertibly (-bli), *adv.* in a controvertible manner.

controvertist (-vēr'tist), *n.* a disputant.

contumacious (-tū-mā'shus), *adj.* perverse; obstinate.

contumacy ('tū-mā-si), *n.* [*pl.* contumacies (-siz)], obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.

contumelious (-tū-mē'li-us), *adj.* haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.

contumely ('tū-mē-li), *n.* [*pl.* contumelies (-liz)], haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.

contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.

contusion (-tū'zhun), *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused.

conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle.

convalesce (kon-vå-les'), *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.

convalescence ('ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness. Also convalescency.

convalescent ('ent), *adj.* recovering health.

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet together: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

convenience (-vē'niens), *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.

convenient ('nient), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.

conventicle (-ven'ti-kl), *n.* an assembly for worship [usually implying schism].

convention (-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

conventional (-ål), *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.

conventionalism (-ål-izm), *n.* that which is received as established by usage, &c.

conventionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* conventionalities (-tiz)], adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shun-a-līz), *n.* to harmonize with ordinary usage or custom.

conventionally (-li), *adv.* in a conventional manner.

converge (kon-vērj'), *v.i.* tend to one point.

convergence ('ens), *n.* [*pl.* convergencies ('en-siz)], tendency to one point.

convergent ('ent), *adj.* tending to one point.

conversable (kon-vērs'å-bl), social; inclined to converse. Also conversible.

conversant (kon'vēr-sånt), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

conversation (-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk.
conversational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to conversation.
conversationist (-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation. Also conversationalist.
conversazione (-vĕr-sat-zē-ō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* conversazioni ('nē)], a meeting for conversation, especially on literary or scientific topics.
converse (kon-vĕrs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon-vĕrs) reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.
conversely (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
conversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.
convert (kon-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another: cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'-vĕrt) one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change.
converter ('ĕr), *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel in the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.
convertibility ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being convertible.
convertible (kon-vĕr'ti-bl), *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.
convex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body.
convexity ('i-ti), *n.* roundness.
convexo-concave ('ō-kon'kāv), *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.
convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying], to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to (property).
conveyance ('åns), *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.
conveyancer ('åns-ĕr), *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, &c., transferring property.
conveyancing ('åns-ing), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, &c., and investigating titles to property.
convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt) a criminal sentenced to penal servitude.
conviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.
convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.
convivial (kon-viv'i-ål), *adj.* festive; jovial.
conviviality ('i-ti), *n.* good fellowship.
convivially (-li), *adv.* festively.
convocation (kon-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.
convocational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a convocation.
convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.
convolute (kon'vō-lūt), *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted. Also convoluted.
convolution (-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.
convolve (-volv'), *v.t.* to roll together.
convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying], to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi) a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.
convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.
convulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.
convulsive (-vuls'iv), *adj.* producing convulsions.
cony or **coney** ('kō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* conies ('niz)], a rabbit.

coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing], to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner: *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.

cookery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cookeries (-iz)], the art or practice of cooking.

cooky ('i), [*pl.* cookies ('iz)], a small flat sweet cake. Also cookie.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* [*compar.* cooler, *superl.* coolest], slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.

cooler ('ēr), *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, &c.

coolie (kōō'li), *n.* an East Indian porter: *adj.* pertaining to coolies.

coolly ('li), *adv.* in a cool manner.

coolness ('nes), *n.* the state of being cool.

coom (kōōm), *n.* matter which collects at the naves of wheels, &c.; soot; coal-dust.

coon (kōōn), *n.* abbreviation of raccoon; a sly knowing person; slang name for a negro: *v.i.* to creep along the branch of a tree like a raccoon.

coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

cooper ('ēr), *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, &c.; a beverage, half stout and half porter; vessel that sells spirits, tobacco, &c., to fishermen, especially on the North Sea.

cooperage ('ēr-āj), *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.

coöperant (kō-op'ēr-ånt), *adj.* coöperating.

coöperate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

coöperation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrence.

coöperative ('ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.

coöperator ('ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who acts or labors conjointly with others.

coördinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

coördinately (-li), *adv.* in the same rank, &c.

coördination (-nā'shun), *n.* state of being coördinate.

coot (kōōt), *n.* a short-tailed waterfowl.

cop (kop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* copped, *p.pr.* copping], to seize as a prisoner; throw underhand: *n.* a policeman.

copaiba (kō-pā'bå), *n.* a resinous balsam from various South American and West Indian trees: used as a medicine. Also copaiva.

copal (kō-pål), *n.* a gum-resin: used in varnishes.

coparcener (kō-par'se-nēr), *n.* a confederate; one sharing with another in the same act; usually in a bad sense.

cope (kōp), *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend (followed by *with*).

copeck (kō'pek), *n.* a Russian coin, =1-100th rouble. Also kopeck.

Copernican (kō-pēr'ni-kån), *adj.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Copernicus, which conceived the sun to be its center.

copier (kop'i-ēr), *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

copious ('pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

copper (kop'ēr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also copperize.

copper (kop'ēr), *n.* a policeman.

copperhead (-hed), *n.* a venomous American serpent.

copperplate (-plāt), *n.* a polished copper plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.
coppice (kop'is), *n.* same as copse.
copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brushwood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.
copula ('ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* copulas, or æ (-az, -ē)], a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.
copulate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse.
copulation (-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.
copulative (-lā'tiv), *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction.
copy (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* copies ('iz)], an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.
copyist (-ist), *n.* one who copies.
copyright (-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.
coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.
coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [*pl.* coquetries (-riz)], the act of coquetting; flirtation.
coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration.
coral (kor'ål), *n.* the hard, calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.
coralline ('ål-in), *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a color like coral: *n.* an orange-red dye stuff.
corbeil (kôr'bēl), *n.* a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges to shelter troops.
corbel ('bel), *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with grotesque figures; a sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, &c.
cord (kôrd), *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood equal to 128 cub. ft. (8 ft. long 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad); a moral influence: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with a cord.
cordage ('āj), *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.
cordate (kôr'dāt), *adj.* heart-shaped.
cordelle ('del), *n.* a twisted rope or tassel; a tow-rope.
cordial (kôr'jål), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.
cordiality ('i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity: heartiness.
cordiform ('di-fôrm), *adj.* heart-shaped.
cordilla (-dill'å), *n.* coarse German hemp.
cordillera (-dil-yā'rå), *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains.
cording (kôrd'ing), *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.
cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* a modern explosive, composed of nitroglycerine, gun cotton, and mineral jelly.
cordon (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts.
cordon bleu (blōō), *n.* the highest distinction in any profession; a first-class cook.
cordonnet (-do-nā'), *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.
cordovan ('dō-van), *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin or split horsehide tanned and dressed. Also cordwain.
corduroy ('dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct (a corduroy road).
corduroy road (rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, &c.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nĕr), *n.* a worker in leather; a shoemaker.
core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.
co-respondent (kō-re-spond'ent), *n.* a joint respondent in a divorce suit.
coriaceous (kō-ri-ā'shus), *adj.* like leather.
coriander (kōr-i-an'dĕr), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative.
Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-ån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; conducted by amateurs; noting the Corinthian order of architecture: *n.* a man about town; a gentleman yachtsman, or sportsman.
corinthian bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of fine quality originally produced at Corinth.
corinthian order (ôr'dĕr), *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, and ornamented with acanthus leaves.
corium (kō'ri-um), *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle.
cork (kôrk), *n.* the outler layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.
corky ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, cork.
cormorant (kôr'mō-rånt), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.
corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; maize, or Indian corn; plants that yield grain; breadstuff.
corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence on the feet or hands.
corn (kôrn), *v.t.* to preserve meats with salt or brine.
corn-cob ('kob), *n.* the spike of an ear of Indian corn.
cornea (kôr'ne-å), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.
cornelian (-nē'liån), *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony. Also carnelian.
corner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape.
corner the market to buy up a commodity so as to monopolize it.
corner-stone (-stōn), *n.* the principal stone.
cornet ('net), a kind of trumpet.
cornflower ('flour), *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, especially the bluebottle.
cornice ('nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.
cornstarch ('stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, &c.
cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-å), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (-ē), or -as (-åz)], the horn of plenty represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c.
cornuted (-ūt'ed), *adj.* horned.
corolla (ko-rol'å), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.
corollaceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.
corollary (kor'ol- or ko-rol'å-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.
corona (ko-rō'nå), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ ('nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant.
coronal (kor'o- or ko-rō'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the corona: *n.* a crown, or garland.
coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.
coroner (kor'o-nĕr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

coronet ('o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental headdress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.

coronium (kō-rō'ni-um), *n.* a recently discovered element, lighter than hydrogen.

corporal (kor'po-rål), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a corporale; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

corporally (-li), *adv.* bodily; physically.

corporate (-rāt), *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.

corporation (-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.

corporator (-rā-tēr), *n.* a member of a corporation, especially an original member.

corporeal (-pō'rē-ål), *adj.* having a material body; physical.

corporeality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being corporeal.

corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.

corps diplomatique (dip-lo-mă-tēk'), *n.* the ministers accredited to a government.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.

corpulence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also corpulency.

corpulent (-lent), *adj.* bulky; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

corpus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* corpora ('pō-rå)], a body; collection; the chief part of an organ.

Corpus Christi (kris'ti), (Latin the body of Christ), a Roman Catholic festival (the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday) in honor of the Eucharist.

corpuscle ('pus-l), *n.* a minute particle.

corpuscle (kor'pus-l), *n.* the name given to the unit particle of electricity, more generally called the electron.

corpuscular (-pus'kū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

corral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an inclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling], to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner.

correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.

correction ('shun), *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.

correctional (-ål), *adj.* tending to correct.

corrective ('tiv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

corrector ('tēr), *n.* one who corrects.

correlate (kor-e-lāt'), *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *adj.* reciprocally related.

correlation (-lā'shun), *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.

correlative (-el'å-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.

correlatively (-li), *adv.* in a correlative relation.

correspond (kor-ē-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

correspondence ('ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

correspondent ('ent), *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.

corridor (kor'i-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.

corrigible (kor'ij-i-bl), *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.

corroborate (kor-rob'ōr-āt), *v.t.* confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.
corroboration (-rā'shun), *n.* verification.
corroborative ('ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* verifying; confirmative.
corroboratory ('ō-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to corroborate.
corrode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.
corrodible (-ō'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being corroded. Also corrosible.
corrosion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.
corrosive (kor-ō'-siv), *adj.* capable of producing corrosion; *n.* a substance producing corrosion.
corrugate ('oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.
corrugated iron (īrn), *n.* sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanized.
corrugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.
corrupt (kor-upt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; vitiate or deprave; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* depraved; putrid; spoiled; abounding in errors; open to bribery.
corruptibility (-up-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.
corruptible (-up'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.
corruption (-up'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.
corsage (kôr'säzh), *n.* a bodice; waist.
corsair ('sār), *n.* a pirate.
corse (kôrs), *n.* poetic for corpse.
corset ('set), *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.
corslet ('let), *n.* light body armor.
cortege (kôr-tāzh), *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession.
Cortes (kôr'tez), *n.pl.* the national and legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.
cortex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices ('ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering.
cortical ('ti-kål), *adj.* consisting of, or like, bark; external.
corundum (ko-run'dum), *n.* a mineral of extreme hardness.
coruscate (ko-rus' or kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.
coruscation (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.
corvette (kôr-vet), *n.* a sloop of war.
corvine ('vin), *adj.* pertaining to a crow.
corybants (kori-bants), *n.* dancing priests.
cosey, cosy (kō'zi), *adj.* & *n.* same as cozy.
cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* snugly.
cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty; *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.
cosmic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also cosmical.
cosmism ('mizm), *n.* Herbert Spencer's evolutionary philosophy.
cosmogony (-mog'ō-ni), *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.
cosmography (-mog'rå-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe.
cosmology (-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.
cosmopolitan (-mō-pol'i-tån), *n.* a citizen of the world. Also cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.
cosmorama (-mō-rā'må), *n.* an exhibition or views, &c., of various parts of the world realistically produced.
cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos*.
Cossack (kos'ak), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.
cost (kôst), *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or

suffer: *n.* charge; expense; **labor:** *pl.* law charges.

costa (kos'tå), *n.* [*pl.* costæ ('tē)], a rib.

costal ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to a rib.

costate ('tāt), *adj.* ribbed.

costermonger ('tēr-mung-gēr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.

costive ('tiv), *adj.* constipated.

costume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.

cosy, another form of cozy.

cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.

cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

cote (kōt), *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.

cotemporary, cotemporaneous, &c., same as contemporary, &c.

coterie (kō-te-rē'), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.

coterminous. Same as conterminous.

cotillion (-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons: music for such a dance; a black and white woolen skirt material. Also cotillon.

cottage (kot'āj), *n.* a small dwelling.

cotter, cottier, cottar, abbreviations for cottager: *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a wedge for tightening machinery.

cotton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* to fit or go well together; be very intimate (with).

cotton-gin (-jin), *n.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton fiber.

couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.

couchant ('ånt), *adj.* in heraldry, crouching or lying down.

cougar (kōō'gär), *n.* the puma.

cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

could (kood), *p.t.* of can.

coulomb (kōō-lom'), *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current or one ampere per second.

coulter (kōl'tēr), *n.* a ploughshare.

council (coun'sil), *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

councillor (-ēr), *n.* a member of a common council.

councilman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* councilmen (-men)], a member of a municipal council.

counsel ('sel), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* counseled, *p.pr.* counseling], to give advice to; advise.

counselor (-ēr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.

count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.

count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm.

countenance (koun'te-nåns), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.

counter ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders

and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

counter ('tĕr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way; used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

counteract (-akt'), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.

counter-blast (koun'ter-blast), *n.* an answer with bugle or bugles to a challenging blast; an oral or written defiance in argument.

countercharge (koun'ter-chärj), *n.* a charge of cavalry returning a charge of the enemy; a charge made in argument by way of reply and refutation charge.

counterfeit (koun'tĕr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery.

counterfeiting (-ing), *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or bank-notes.

counterfoil (-foil), *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, &c., retained by the drawer.

counterfort (-fōrt), *n.* a buttrèss built at right angles to a wall or terrace; a spur of a mountain.

counter-light (-līt), *n.* a light opposite any object, causing it to appear to disadvantage.

countermand (-mând), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

countermark (-märk), *n.* an additional mark placed on goods for greater security; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company to indicate the standard quality of gold or silver: *v.t.* to place a countermark upon.

counterpane (-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.

counter-parole (-på-rōl'), *n.* a word given in addition to the password.

counterpart (-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.

counterpoint (-point), *n.* the science of hármony.

counterscarp (-skärp), *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp.

counter-sea (-sē), *n.* a sea running in an opposite direction to the wind.

counterseal (-sēl), *v.t.* to seal with others: *n.* the reverse side of a pendent seal attached to a document.

countersign (-sīn'), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'tĕr-sīn) an additional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.

countersink (-singk), *v.t.* to drill (a conical depression) in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.

countervail (-vāl), *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counterbalance.

countess (koun'tes), n. the wife of an earl or count.

counting (kount'ing), *n.* reckoning.

counting-house (-hous), *n.* the room where accounts or mercantile transactions are carried on.

country (kun'tri), *n.* [*pl.* countries (-triz)], a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* rural; rustic; unpolished.

county (koun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* counties ('tiz)], a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.

coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow, a master-stroke.

coupe (kōō-pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach; the end of a first-class carriage.

couple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic

battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite.

couplet (kup'let), *n.* two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.

coupon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theater, &c.

courage (kur'āj), *n.* fortitude; valor.

courageous (-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.

courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements.

course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia: the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing.

courser ('ēr), *n.* a swift and spirited horse; a war-horse; one who courses, a running bird of the ostrich family.

coursing ('ing), *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.

court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved space surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, &c., engaged there; address; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit.

courteous (kēr'tē-us), *adj.* polite; obliging.

courtesan ('tē-zăn), *n.* a prostitute.

courtesy ('tē-si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], politeness combined with kindness; civility.

courtesy (kērt'si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* courtesied, *p.pr.* courtesying], to make a courtesy. [See curtsy.]

courtier (kōrt'yēr), *n.* one who frequents or attends court; one who solicits the favor of another; one having courtly manners.

courtliness ('li-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.

courtly ('li), *adj.* refined; elegant.

court-martial (mär'shal), *n.* [*pl.* courts-martial], a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offenses.

court-plaster ('plăs-tēr), *n.* a superior kind of sticking-plaster, originally used by ladies at court for ornamental patches on the face.

courtship ('ship), *n.* the act of wooing.

courtyard ('yärd), *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.

cousin (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to noblemen.

cousin-german (-jĕrmăn), *n.* a first cousin.

cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow molding; a fellow: *v.i.* to arch over.

covenant (kuv'e-nănt), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract.

covenanter (-ēr), *n.* one who enters into a covenant.

cover (kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to overspread, as the top of anything, with something else; hide; save from punishment; shelter; clothe: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table furniture for one person: *pl.* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game.

covering (-ing), *n.* that which covers or protects; dress.

coverlet (-let), *n.* a bed quilt.

covert (kuv'ērt), *adj.* concealed; covered; disguised; insidious; under authority or protection; said of a married woman: *n.* a place that protects or shelters; a thicket; shelter for game.

coverture ('ēr-tūr), *n.* a cover; shelter; the status of a married woman.

covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire.

covetiveness ('et-iv-nes), *n.* acquisitiveness.

covetous (-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.

covey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.

coving (kōv'ing), *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.

cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz)], the mature female of the genus bos, or ox; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.: *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear.

coward ('ård), *n.* one without courage; a dastard; poltroon.

cowardice (-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.

cow-bird ('bērd), *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.

cowboy ('boi), *n.* a boy who looks after cows; a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman who looks after the cattle while grazing.

cow-catcher ('kach-ēr), *n.* a wedge-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions on the rails.

cower (kou'ēr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear; tremble.

cowherd ('hērd), *n.* a tender of cattle.

cowhide ('hīd), *n.* the tanned and dressed skins of cows; a stout flexible whip made of raw hide: *adj.* made of cowhide leather: *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.

cowlick ('lik), *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.

cowpox ('poks), *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles; from these the vaccine matter is obtained for inoculation against smallpox.

cowrie ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* cowries (-riz)], a small glossy shell, used as money by some African tribes, and in Siam. Also cowry.

cowslip ('slip), *n.* a species of primrose.

coxcomb ('kōm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

coxswain (kok'sun), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.

coy (koi), *adj.* modest; bashful; demure.

coyish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat coy.

coyly ('li), *adv.* in a coy manner.

coyness ('nes), *n.* reserve; demureness.

coyote (koi-ōt' or ko-yō'tā), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* (koi-ōt') to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance.

cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.

cozy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm.

crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs; to back out.

crabbed ('ed), *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.

crabby ('i), *adj.* crabbed.

crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle: *adj.* of superior excellence.

cracked (krakt), *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.

cracker (krak'ẽr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.

crackle (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.

crackling (krak'ling), *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig.

cracknel ('nel), *n.* a hard fancy biscuit.

cracksman ('s-mån), *n.* [*pl.* cracksmen ('men)], a burglar.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.

cradling ('dling), *n.* the open timbers or ribs of a vaulted ceiling.

craft (kråft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.

craftily ('i-li), *adv.* cunningly.

craftiness ('i-nes), *n.* cunning.

craftsman (krafts'mån), *n.* [*pl.* craftsmen ('men)], a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.

crafty (craf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.

cram (kram), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming], to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to: *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination: *to eat* greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie.

cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp.

crampit (kram'pit), *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard, or staff.

crampoons ('pōōnz), *n.pl.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights.

cranberry ('bẽr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cranberries (-riz)], the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.

crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: *v.i.* hesitate at a dangerous jump.

cranial (krā'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the skull.

craniology (-ni-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

cranium ('ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* crania], the skull.

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a twist or turn; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize; opposed to stiff; hence, shaky.

crank-case (krank'-kās), *n.* the metal casing in an automobile that holds the piston rod.

crankiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

crank-pin (krank'-pin), *n.* a pin at the end of the crank in any piece of machinery.

crank-shaft (krank'-shaft), *n.* the shaft or rod that bears the crank in machinery.
cranky ('i), *adj.* full of crotchets or cranks; liable to be upset; in a shaky or loose condition.
crannied (kran'id), *adj.* full of chinks.
cranny ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* crannies ('niz)], a chink.
crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.
crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence: *v.i.* to make a loud, clattering noise: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric.
crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse.
crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper.
crater (krā'tĕr), *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.
craunch. See crunch.
cravat (krå-vat'), *n.* a neckcloth.
crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.
craven (krā'vn), *adj.* cowardly; base; *n.* a coward; recreant.
craving ('ving), *n.* a strong desire.
craw (kraw), *n.* a bird's crop.
crawfish (kraw'fish) or **crayfish** (krā') *n.* the common name of a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster.
crawl (krawl), *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep : *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the seacoast for fish, turtles, &c.
crayon (krā'un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.
crayonist (-ist), *n.* one who draws or sketches with crayons.
craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.
crazily (-li), *adv.* in a crazy manner.
craziness (-nes), *n.* the state of being crazy.
crazy (krā'zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager.
crazy-work (-wĕrk), *n.* patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, &c.
creak (krēk), *v. i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.
creaky ('i), *adj.* apt to creak.
cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.
cream of tartar (of tär'tår), *n.* purified tartar or argol.
creamery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* creameries (-iz)], a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream, &c., are sold.
cream-laid, *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white color, showing the lines of the mold impressed on it: opposed to *cream-wove*, which has no such lines.
crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* make a crease in.
creasote. Another form of creosote.
creatable (krē-āt'å-bl), *adj.* that may be created.
create (krē-āt'), *v. t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function: *v.i.* to originate.
creatine ('å-tin), *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue. Also kreatine.
creation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.
creative ('tiv), *adj.* constructive.
creator ('tĕr), *n.* one who creates.
Creator, *n.* the Supreme Being.
creature (krē'tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.

creche (krāsh), *n.* a public nursery.
credence (krē'dens), *n.* belief; trust.
credenda (-den'dâ), *n. pl.* articles of faith.
credential (-den'shâl), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.
credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being credible.
credible ('i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.
credibly (-bli), *adv.* in a credible manner.
credit (kred'it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold.
creditor (-ēr), *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.
credulity (-dū'li-ti), *n.* ready belief.
credulous (kred'ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.
creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief.
creek (krēk), *n.* a small bay; cove.
creel (krēl), *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.
creep (krēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crept, *p.pr.* creeping], to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.
creeper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.
creepy ('i), *adj.* shivering; chilled.
cremate (krē'māt), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.
cremation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of cremating.
cremator (-mā'tĕr), *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, &c.
crematory ('mâ-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cremation: *n.* [*pl.* crematories (-riz)], a place for burning the dead.
crenate ('nāt), *adj.* notched.
crenellated (kren'el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings (crenelles).
creole (krē'ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America, Louisiana or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.
creosol ('ō-sol), *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.
creosote ('ō-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic: *v.t.* to impregnate with creosote.
crepitate (krep'i-tāt), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.
crepitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* a low crackling noise.
crepon (krē'pon), *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.
crept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of creep.
crescent (kres'ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.
cresol (krē'sol), *n.* a phenol obtained from coal and wood-tar.
cress (kres), *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the watercress.
cresset ('et), *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's implement.
crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit; *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.
crestfallen ('fawl-n), *adj.* dejected.
cretaceous (krē-tā'shus), *adj.* composed of, or like, chalk; chalky.
cretin (krēt'ang) *n.* a person afflicted with cretinism.
cretinism (krē'tân-ism), *n.* an endemic disease, usually found only in

the high altitudes of mountainous districts, sometimes attributed to the drinking of snow-water.

cretonne (krē-ton′), *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.

crevasse (krev-ås′), *n.* a deep fissure in a glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river.

crevice (krev′is), *n.* a crack; fissure.

crew, *p.t.* of crow.

crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.

crewel (′el), *n.* fine twisted worsted, &c., used in fancy work.

crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing], to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.

cribbage (′āj), *n.* a card game.

crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

cricket (′et), *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

cricketings (-ingz), *n.pl.* a kind of fine twilled flannel.

crier (krī′ēr), *n.* one who makes a public proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.

criminal (′i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

criminality (′i-ti), *n.* guilt.

criminate (′i-nāt), *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.

crimination (-i-nā′shun), *n.* accusation.

criminology (-i-nol′ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals.

crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

crimson (krim′zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson: *v.i.* to blush.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.

crinkle (kring′kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

crinoline (krin′ō-lin), *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

cripple (krip′l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame.

crippling (′ling), *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.

crisis (krī′sis) *n.* [*pl.* crises (-sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling; *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

crispate (′āt), *adj.* curled.

crispin (′in), *n.* a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

criss-cross (′krôs), *n.* an intersection; a child's game played with O's and X's: *adj.* going backwards and forwards.

criterion (krī-tē′ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (-å)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed.

crith (krith), *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 liter of hydrogen.

critic (krit′ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

critical (-ål), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

critically (-li), *adv.* in a critical manner.

criticise ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.

criticism ('i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production.

croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven &c.; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok), *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge.

crockery ('ĕr-i), *n.* earthenware.

crocket ('et), *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, &c.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.

crocodile ('ō-dil, or -dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail.

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* a genus of iridaceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

crofter ('ĕr), *n.* a small farmer of Western Scotland, who rents and tills a small farm.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones with one huge flat stone resting horizontally upon others.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

crony ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* cronies ('niz)], a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping], to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* appear unexpectedly; to sprout.

cropper (krop'ĕr), *n.* a fall, usually from a horse.

cropping-out (-out), *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

croquet (kro-kā'), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent s ball after placing one's own in contact with it.

croquette (-ket'), *n.* ball of mince-meat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown.

crosier (krō'zhĕr), *n.* a bishop's staff.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

cross-bill ('bil), *n.* a bill brought by a defendant against a plaintiff praying for relief; a bird with a cross-shaped bill.

crossbow ('bō), *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

cross-breed ('brēd), *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

cross-examination (-eg-zam-i-nā'-shun), *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *adj.* eyes that apparently look in different directions.

cross-grained ('grānd), *adj.* with an irregular grain or fiber; contrary or awkward in temper.
crossing ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cross; a path across; intersection; opposition.
cross-jack (krō'jak), *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.
crossly ('li), *adj.* athwart; peevishly.
cross-purpose ('pēr-pus), *n.* a contrary purpose: *pl.* a game of questions and answers.
cross-question (-kwes'chun), *v.t.* to cross-examine.
cross-sea ('sē), *n.* a chopping sea, in which the water runs in different directions.
cross-stitch ('stich), *n.* a stitch formed of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.
cross-tie ('tī), *n.* a railroad sleeper.
cross-trees ('trēz), *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.
cross-wind ('wind), *n.* a side, or unfavorable, wind.
cross-wise ('wīz), *adv.* across; cross-shaped.
crotch (kroch), *n.* a hook or fork.
crotchet ('et), *n.* a musical note = 1-4th a semibreve; a bracket; a whim or fancy.
crotchety ('et-i), *adj.* whimsical; odd.
croton-bug (krō'tun-bug), *n.* a small active winged cockroach.
croton-oil (-oil), *n.* a viscid vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of a tropical plant.
crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low: cringe.
croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing.
croupier ('pi-ēr), *n.* one who presides at a gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman.
croupy ('i), *adj.* affected with croup.
crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing], to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill.
crowbar ('bär), *n.* an iron lever.
crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.
crown (kroun), *n.* a royal headdress worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin (5s); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.
crown-glass ('glas), *n.* finest window-glass.
crow's-foot (krōz'foot), *n.* the ranunculus; a caltrop; an arrangement of cords to suspend an awning: *pl.* wrinkles under the eyes.
crow's-nest ('z-nest), *n.* a look-out, or watch-tower, on the main-topmast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.
croy (kroi), *n.* marsh land; an inclosure for taking fish.
crucial (krōō'shiăl), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; severe; searching.
crucible ('si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.
crucifier ('si-fī-ēr), *n.* one who crucifies.
crucifix ('si-fiks), *n.* [*pl.* crucifixes (-ez)], a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.
crucifixion (-si-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.
cruciform ('si-fôrm), *n.* cross-shaped.
crucify ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying], to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24).

crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; unripe; raw; immature; uncultured; harsh in color.
crudely ('li), *adv.* in a crude manner.
crudeness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being crude.
crudity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* crudities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being crude.
cruel (krōō'el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; fierce; painful; unrelenting: *adv.* very.
cruelly (-li), *adv.* in a cruel manner.
cruelty ('el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cruelties (-tiz)], inhumanity; savageness.
cruet ('et), *n.* a small glass vial.
cruise. Same as cruse.
cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure.
cruiser ('ẽr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; fast warship.
crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.
crumble ('bl), *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.
crummy ('i), *adj.* having crumbs; soft.
crumpet ('pet), *n.* a soft tea-cake.
crumple ('pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.
crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.
crupper (krup'ẽr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on.
crural (krōō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.
crusade (krōō-sād'), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross by any one of the Christian powers to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade.
cruse (krōōs), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids.
cruset (krōō'set), *n.* a goldsmith's crucible.
crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.
crush-hat ('hat), *n.* a collapsible hat.
crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering.
Crustacea (krus'tā'shi-å), *n.pl.* a prime division of the Orthropoda, comprising crabs and lobsters.
crustacean ('shi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.
crustaceous (-tā'shi-us), *adj.* shelly.
crusty (krus'ti), *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly; snappish.
crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.
cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying], to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.
crying ('ing), *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.
cryolite ('ō-līt), *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminium: the source of aluminium.
crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine.

cryptic ('ik), *adj.* hidden; secret.
Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-å), *n.pl.* in the Linnean system, a class of flowerless plants, as mosses, ferns, &c.
cryptogram ('tō-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.
cryptography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.
crypton (krip'ton), *n.* an element of the atmosphere, recently discovered.
cryptonym ('tō-nim), *n.* a secret name.
crystal (kris'tål), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.
crystalline ('ta-līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.
crystallization (-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act of crystallizing.
crystallize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.
crystallography (-log'rå-fi), *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.
cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox.
cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* the act of determining the contents of a solid; the contents so measured.
cubby-hole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* a snug place.
cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, cube of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube.
cube root ('root), *n.* the first power of a cube, as 5 of 125.
cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper; Java pepper.
cubic ('bik), *adj.* having the form of properties of a cube. Also cubical.
cubically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a cubic manner.
cubist (kū'bist), *n.* one of a new erratic school of painters, which holds that art shall be nothing but an expression of the individual or the "soul" of the painter, and denies any representation of nature or form of decoration.
cubit ('bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.
cubo-cube ('bō-kūb), *n.* the square of the cube, or the sixth power of a number, as $729 = 3^6$.
cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stool), *n.* a kind of chair in which disorderly females, scolds, &c., were placed and exposed to the public.
cuckold (kuk'ōld), *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the burdock.
cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.
cucumber (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.
cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.
cuddle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.
cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cudgeled, *p.pr.* cudgeling], to beat with a cudgel.
cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hit; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.
cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.
cuirass (kwē-rås'), *n.* a breastplate.
cuirassier (-ēr'), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, &c.; style or quality of cooking.

cul-de-sac (kōō'de-säk), *n.* [*pl.* culs-de-sac], a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in and no exit but in front.

culinary (kū'li-na-ri) *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.

cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.

culminate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian.

culmination (-nā'shun), the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet through the meridian.

culpability (-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to blame.

culpable ('på-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.

culpatory ('på-tō-ri), *adj.* censuring.

culprit ('prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.

cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration.

cultch (kulch), *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters; oyster-spawn.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.

cultivation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage; culture.

cultivator ('ti-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates; a farmer; an agricultural implement.

cultural ('tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to culture.

culture ('tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.

culverin ('vĕr-in), *n.* a long cannon of the 16th century with serpent-shaped handles.

culvert ('vĕrt), *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.

cumber (kum'bĕr), *v.t.* to hinder; embarrass; oppress; perplex.

cumbersome (-sum), *adj.* burdensome; unwieldy.

cumbrous ('brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.

cumin (kum'in), *n.* a plant, with warm aromatic bitterish seeds. Also cummin.

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.

cumulative vote (vōt), *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.

cumulus (kum'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* cumuli (-lī)], a cloud in round woolly masses.

cuneate (kū'nē-āt), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

cuneiform (-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also arrowhead.

cunning (kun'ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness; the natural instinct of an animal.

cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping], to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.

cupboard (kub'ĕrd), *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, &c.

cupel (kū'pel), *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupeled, *p.pr.* cupeling], to refine (precious metals) from lead in a cupel.

cupellation (-pel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.
cupful (kup'fool), *n.* [*pl.* cupfuls ('foolz)], as much as a cup will contain.
cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* covetousness.
cupola ('pō-lå), *n.* [*pl.* cupolas (-låz)], a spherical cup-shaped roof: a revolving shot-proof turret.
cupreous ('prē-us), *adj.* coppery.
cupric ('prik), *adj.* pertaining to copper.
cupriferous (-prif'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding copper.
cuprite ('prīt), *n.* red oxide of copper.
cupule ('pūl), *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn; a small cup-shaped organ.
cur (kēr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.
curable (kūr'å-bl), *adj.* remediable.
curacy (kū'rå-si), *n.* the office or district of a curate.
curari (-rä'ri), *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a South American tree, used by the natives for poisoning their arrows: it is a powerful anæsthetic.
curarine ('rin), *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.
curarize ('rīz), *v.t.* to poison by curari.
curassow (-ras'ō), *n.* a large gallinaceous South American bird.
curate (kū'rāt), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.
curative ('rå-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure.
curator (-rā'tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.
curb (kērb), *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.
curbing (kērb'ing), *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.
curbstone ('stōn), *n.* the stone-edge of a path.
curd (kērd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle.
curdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being curdy.
curdle (kēr'dl), *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.
curdy ('di), *adj.* like, or full of, curd.
cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; set free from; preserve by salting.
cure (kū-rā'), *n.* in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.
curfew (kēr'fū), *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p. m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished.
curia (kū'ri-a), *n.* the court of the Pope at Rome.
curio ('ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* curios (-ōz)], bric-a-brac; a curiosity.
curiosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* curiosities (-tiz)], the quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.
curioso (-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* curiosi ('si)], a virtuoso.
curious ('ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.
curl (kērl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.
curler ('ēr), *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling.
curlew ('lū), *n.* migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.
curling ('ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.
curly ('li), *adj.* having curls; wavy.

curmudgeon (-mud'jun), *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.
currant ('ånt), *n.* a small variety of dried grape; the well-known shrub and its berry.
currency ('en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation used by authority.
current ('ent), *adj.* widely circulated; passing from hand to hand; now passing, as time; generally accepted or credited; prevalent; common: *n.* a flow or passing: said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency.
curricle ('i-kl), *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.
curriculum (-ik'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (-lå)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c.
currier ('i-ēr), *n.* a leather dresser.
currish ('ish), *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.
curry (kur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).
curry (kur'i), *n.* [*pl.* curries ('iz)], a highly-spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, &c., flavored with curry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to cook or flavor with curry.
curry-comb (-kōm), *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.
curse (kērs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.
cursed (kēr'sed), *p.adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.
cursorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* adapted for running or walking.
cursorily ('sō-ri-li), *adv.* hastily.
cursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.
curst, *p.p.* of curse.
curt (kērt), *adj.* abrupt; short.
curtail (kēr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.
curtailment ('ment), *n.* the act of curtailing.
curtain ('tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates: *v.t* to inclose in, or as with, curtains
curtain-lecture (kēr'tin-lek'tūr), *n.* scolding or reproachful talks supposed to be given by wives to their husbands after retiring for the night.
curtsy (kērt'si), *n.* [*pl.* curtsies ('siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees. Also curtsey: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying], to make a curtsy. [See courtesy.]
curvate (kēr'vāt), *adj.* bent, curved.
curvation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of bending.
curvature ('vā-tūr), *n.* a bending.
curve (kērv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.
curvet (kēr' or kēr-vet'), *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.i.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.
curvilineal (-vi-lin'e-ål), or **curvilinear** (-ar), *adj.* consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.
curving ('ving), *n.* a curve; bend.
cushion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.
cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.
cuspidal (kus'pi-dål), *adj.* ending in a point.
cuspidate ('pi-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.
cuspidor ('pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon.
custard ('tērd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.

custodian (-tō'di-ån), *n.* one who has the care of anything.
custody ('tō-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security.
custom ('tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
custom-house (hous), *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.
customary (-ā-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.
customer (-ẽr), *n.* a purchaser.
cut (kut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; wound deeply; divide (a pack of cards) at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned; not wrought or hand-made.
cut-glass (kut'glås), *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.
cut-off ('ôf), *n.* a short or straight road; a new shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.
cut-out ('out), *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit.
cut-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a murderer; ruffian.
cutaneous (kū-tā'ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to the skin.
cutaway (kut'å-wā), *adj.* cut back from the waist: *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.
cutch (kuch), *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.
cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.
cuticle (kūt'i-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.
cutify ('i-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cutified, *p.pr.* cutifying], to form, or become covered with, skin.
cutlass ('lås), *n.* a broad cutting sword.
cutler ('lẽr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.
cutlery (-ri), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.
cutlet ('let), *n.* a slice of meat.
cutter ('ẽr), *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons; a small fast-sailing vessel, with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.
cutting ('ing), *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision.
cuttle (kut'l), *n.* the cuttle-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.
cutwater ('waw-tẽr), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.
cutweed ('wēd), *n.* a coarse marine alga.
cutworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a destructive larval moth.
cyanate (sī'ån-āt), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.
cyaneous (-ā'nē-us), *adj.* azure blue.
cyanic (-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to cyanogen.

cyanic acid (as'id), *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.
cyanide ('å-nīd), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal.
cyanogen (-an'ō-jen), *n.* a colorless poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odor of peach blossoms.
cyanosis (-å-nō'sis), *n.* a condition of the body in which its surface becomes blue, due to the insufficient aëration of the blood.
cyanotype (-an'ō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue.
cycle (sī'kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling], to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.
cyclic (sik' or sīk'lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes. Also cyclical.
cyclist (sik'list), *n.* a bicyclist.
cycloid (sī'kloid), *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.
cyclometer (sī-klom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.
cyclonal ('klō-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. Also cyclonic.
cyclone ('klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round toward a center.
cyclonoscope (-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.
cyclopædia or **cyclopedia** (sī-klō-pe'di-å), abbreviation of encyclopædia.
Cyclopean (-klō-pē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Cyclops: hence huge and rough; terrific; vast; massive.
cyclorama (-klō-rä'må), *n.* a series of related pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the center.
cyclostyle ('klō-stīl), *n.* an apparatus for producing manifold copies by means of a small toothed wheel.
cygnet (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.
cylinder (sil'in-dēr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.
cylindric ('drik), *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder. Also cylindrical.
cylindricity (-dris'i-ti), *n.* the state or character of being cylindrical.
cylindroid ('in-droid), *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical.
cyma [See ogee.]
cymbal (sim'bål), *n.* one of a pair of circular dish-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.
cyme (sīm), *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.
cynic (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers.
cynical ('i-kål), *adj.* like a cynic.
cynicism ('i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.
cynosure (sī'nō- or sin'ō-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction.
cypress (sī'pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.
cyprian (sip'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Venus: hence wanton; lascivious.
cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

cystic (sis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.

cystocele ('tō-sēl), *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.

cystoplast (sis'to-plăst), *n.* a cell that envelopes a nucleus.

cystoscopy (-to-skop'i), *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.

cystose (tōs), *adj.* full of cysts.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē-ni-a), *n.* a tapeworm.

cystotomy (-tot'ō-mi), *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.

cytoblastema (sī-tō-blas-tē'mă), *n.* the protoplasm in which animal and vegetable cells are produced.

cytococcus (-kok'us), *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.

cytode (sī'tod), *n.* a cell.

cytogenesis (-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* cell formation.

cytula (sī-tū'la), *n.* a parent cell; an ovum that has been impregnated.

Czar (zär), or **Tzar** (tsär), *n.* the title of the Russian emperor.

Czarevitch (zär'e-vich), or **Tsarevitch** (tzär'-), *n.* the eldest son of the czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.

Czarevna (zä-rev'nå), or **Tzarevna** (tzä-), *n.* a Russian princess (imperial): applied to the wife of the Czarevitch.

Czarina (zä-rē'nå), or **Tsarina** (tsä-), *n.* an empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar.

Czech (chek), *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavonic family, including Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks.

D

D, the fourth letter in European alphabets; an abbreviation for the English penny.

dab (dab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.* dabbing], to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an expert: *pl.* refuse foots: *adj.* clever; handy.

dabber (dab'ẽr), *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

dabbing ('ing), *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

dabble (dab'l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dabchick ('chik), *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

dabster ('stẽr), *n.* an expert.

dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach.

dachshund (däks'hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

da capo (dä kä'pō), a term in music, meaning to repeat from the beginning. Abbreviated "D.C."

dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* a bandit of India; name given to guerillas in Burma by the English troops.

dactyl (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long and two short (– ⏑ ⏑).

dactylic (-til'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the dactyl.

dactyliography (-i-og'ra-fi), the art of engraving on gems.

dactylitis (dak-til-I'tis), *n.* an inflammatory ailment of the fingers or toes.

dactylology (-ol'ō-jī), *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers.

dad (dad), *n.* a child name for *father.* Also daddy.

dadangsi (dä'dăng-sē), *n.* name given certain troublesome weeds on the Island of Guam.

daddle (dad'l), *v.t.* to walk unsteadily like a child; waddle; trifle.

daddy-long-legs ('i-long-legs), *n.* a name for various kinds of crane-fly.

dado (dā'dō), *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room, &c.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly.

daffy (daf'i), *a.* like a person of unsound mind.

dagger (dag'ẽr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

dago (dā'gō), *n.* [*pl.* dagos ('gōz)], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

dagon (dā'gon), *n.* a deity of the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians, described as half man and half fish.

Daguerreotype (dă-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silvered plate.

Dail Eireann, *n.* Irish republican parliament.

dahlia (dāl'yă), *n.* [*pl.* dahlias ('yăz)], a composite plant, with large bright-colored flowers.

daily (dā'li), *n.* [*pl.* dailies ('liz)], a newspaper or periodical published

each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day; diurnal: *adv.* day by day.

daintiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being dainty.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* [*pl.* dainties ('tiz)] something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dairies ('riz)], a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

dairy-produce ('prō'dūs), *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

dairying (-ing), *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

dais (dā'is), *n.* a raised platform.

daisied (dā'zid), *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* [*pl.* daisies ('ziz)], a low composite herb with a yellow disk, and white or rose-colored rays.

dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* the act of dallying.

dally (dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying], to trifle away time; loiter; procrastinate; exchange caresses.

Daltonism (dawl'tun-izm), *n.* color-blindness.

dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming], to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain (usual with *in* or *up*).

dam (dam), *n.* a form of buoy that displays a flag by day and a lantern by night.

damage ('āj), *n.* injury or harm; harm willfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.

damask ('ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a flowered or variegated design; Damascus steel or work; deep pink: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask: *v.t.* to work flowers upon; ornament (metals) with wavy, silvery devices.

damaskeen (-ås-kēn'), *v.t.* to apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel, &c.).

damasse (då-må-sā'), *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask; decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain.

dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress written Mrs.; the mistress of an elementary school; an elderly woman.

damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially; consign to a certain fate; condemn as bad or as a failure; to invoke a malediction upon: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.

damnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

damnatory ('nå-tō-ri'), *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.

damned (damd), *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad; used sometimes adverbially as an intensive [printed d—d].

damnify (dam'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* damnified, *p.pr.* damnifying], to cause loss or damage to.

damnum ('num), *n.* loss or damage capable of assessment by a jury.

damosel ('ō-zel), *n.* formerly a damsel, or the wife of a squire.

damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of.

damper ('ėr), *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibrations of a musical instrument.

damping-off (dam'ping-ôf'), *n.* the decay of seedling plants from the attacks of a fungus.

dampness ('nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.
damsel ('zel), *n.* a maiden.
damson (dam'zn), *n.* a small purple oval-shaped plum.
dance (dâns), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.
dandelion (dan'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.
dander ('dēr), *n.* dandruff; anger.
dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.
dandruff ('druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.
dandy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dandies ('diz)], a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim.
dandyism (-izm), *n.* foppishness.
danger ('jēr), *n.* hazard; peril.
dangerous (-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.
dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.
dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp.
danseuse (däng-sēz'), *n.* a female professional dancer; a ballet-dancer.
dapper (dap'ēr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.
dapple (dap'l), *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.
darbies (där'bēz), *n.* English word for handcuffs.
Dardanelles (dar'dan-els), *n.* a fortified strait connecting Marmora and Ægean seas.
dare (dār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], to have courage; attempt; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.
dare-devil ('dev-l), *adj.* characteristic of a reckless man: *n.* a reckless fellow.
daring (dār'ing), *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.
dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.
dark ages (ā'jez), *n.pl.* the mediæval period.
darken ('en), *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.
darkening (-ing), *n.* twilight; gloaming.
darkish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat dark.
darkling ('ling), *adj.* dimly seen.
darkly ('li), *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.
darkness ('nes), *n.* absence of light, partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.
darksome ('sum), *adj.* gloomy.
darky ('i), *n.* [*pl.* darkies ('iz)], a negro.
darling (där'ling), *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.
darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the whole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.
darnel ('nel), the popular name of a grass, *Lolium tremulentum*, formerly supposed to be poisonous.
dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.
Darwinian (där-win'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Charles Darwin, the naturalist (1809-1882), or Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.
Darwinism ('izm), *n.* the theory of natural selection advocated by Darwin.
dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently

or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.

dash-board (-bōrd), *n.* a splash-board; a paddle-wheel float.

dastard (das'tård), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

dastardliness (-li-nes), *n.* mean timidity.

dastardly (-li), *adv.* cowardly.

data, *pl.* of datum (q.v.).

date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.

date-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of palm.

dative (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case.

datum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* data ('tå)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usually in *pl.*].

daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.

daubing ('ing), *n.* a coarse painting; the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

dauby ('i), *adj.* viscous, sticky; like a daub.

daughter (daw'ter), *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived as feminine.

daughter-in-law (-in-law), *n.* a son's wife.

daunt (dānt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

dauntless ('les), *adj.* fearless.

dauphin (daw'fin), *n.* the title of the eldest son of the King of France from 1349 to 1830.

davenport (dav'en-pōrt), *n.* a writing-desk or high-backed lounge.

davit (dav'it), *n.* one of a pair of f-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

Davy (dā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* davies ('viz)], a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire, invented by Sir H. Davy, as a protection against fire-damp.

Davy Jones (jōnz), *n.* a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

dawning ('ing), *n.* daybreak; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be traveled in 24 hours; a specified time or period.

daybook ('book), *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

daybreak ('brāk), *n.* the dawn.

daydream ('drēm), *n.* a visionary fancy.

days of grace (grās), *n.pl.* a period, usually three days, allowed in some states for payment of certain commercial paper after maturity.

daysman (dāz'mån), *n.* [*pl.* daysmen ('men)], an umpire; a mediator.

dayspring ('spring), *n.* the dawn (Luke i. 78).

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

dazzle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendor: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

deacon (dē'kn), *n.* the lowest order of the clergy in the Anglican Church; in non-episcopal churches, a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

dead-beat ('bēt), *adj.* making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; thoroughly exhausted: *n.* a dead-beat escapement.

dead-center (-sen'tĕr), *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

dead-coloring (-kul'ĕr-ing), *n.* the first broad outlines of a picture.

deaden (ded'n), *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigor of; retard; blunt; render non-conductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill (trees) by girdling.

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards: used for setting up rigging.

deadhead ('hed), *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, &c.; a wooden buoy: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment.

dead letter (let'ĕr), *n.* an unclaimed letter, the owner for which cannot be found; that which has lost its authority.

dead-lift ('lift), *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

dead-lights ('līts), *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over the cabin windows in stormy weather.

deadliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being deadly.

dead-load ('lōd), *n.* a constant motionless load.

deadlock ('lok), *n.* a lock worked on one side by a handle, and on the other side by a key; a situation in which progress is impossible.

deadly ('li), *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.

dead-neap ('nēp), *n.* the lowest stage of the tide.

deadness ('nes), *n.* absence of life; inactivity.

dead-reckoning (-rek'un-ing), *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses, allowing for drift, leeway, &c.

dead-set ('set), *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

dead-water (-waw'ter), *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

dead-weight ('wāt), *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

dead-wind ('wind), *n.* a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

dead-work ('wĕrk), *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

deaf (def), *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

deafen (def'n), *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

deafening (-ing), *p.adj.* making im-

pervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

deafness ('nes), *n.* the state of being deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dealt; *p.pr.* dealing], to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

dealer ('ēr), *n.* one who deals; a trader.

dealing ('ing), *n.* conduct toward others; business intercourse; traffic [frequently *pl.*].

dealt, *p.t.* of deal.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the president of a faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president.

dean and chapter (chap'tĕr), the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, or prebendaries.

deanery (dēn'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deaneries (-iz)], the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favorite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.

dearly ('li), *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

dearness ('nes), *n.* affection; high price; dearth.

dearth (dĕrth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

deary (dēr'i), *n.* a darling. Also dearie.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).

death-bell ('bel), *n.* a passing bell.

death-point ('point), *n.* the degree of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

death-rate ('rāt), *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned at per thousand, among the population of a country, city, &c., for a given period.

death's-head (s'hed), *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

death-watch ('woch), *n.* a vigil beside the dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound, superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

deathless ('les), *adj.* immortal.

deathly ('li), *adj.* mortal; fatal.

debacle (de-bak'l), *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it debris in great masses.

debar (de-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring], to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

debark (de-bärk'), *v.i.* to disembark.

debarkation (-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

debasement ('ment), *n.* act of debasing.

debatable (de-bā'tȧ-bl), *adj.* admitting of question or debate.

debate (de-bāt'), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.

debauch (de-bawch'), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.i.* to engage in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

debauchee (deb'ō-shē), *n.* a drunkard.

debauchery (de-baw'chĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.*

debaucheries (-iz)], excessive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.
debenture (de-ben'tūr, *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.
debilitant (de-bil'i-tånt), *adj.* weakening.
debilitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.
debilitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* enervation.
debility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* debilities (-tiz)], abnormal functional weakness; languor.
debit (deb'it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.
debonair (deb-ō-nār'), *adj.* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant.
debouch (de-bōōsh'), *v.i.* to march out of a confined space into open ground.
debouche (dā-bōō-shā'), an opening; a market for goods; an opening in military works for troops.
debris (dā-brē'), *n.* fragments; broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock, &c., at the base of a mountain.
debt (det) *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass.
debtor ('ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.
debut (dā-bōō'), *n.* a first appearance in society, or before the public.
debutant (-bōō-täng'), *n.* one who makes a début: *fem.* débutante.
decade (dek'ād), *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years. Also decad.
decadence (de-kā'dens), *n.* a state of decay. Also decadency.
decadent ('dent), *adj.* deteriorating.
decagon (dek'å-gon), *n.* plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.
decagonal (-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a decagon.
decagramme ('å-gram), *n.* a weight of ten grammes. Also decagram.
decahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* decahedra ('drå)], a solid bounded by ten plane faces.
decaliter ('å-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 liters = 2 1-5 imperial gallons.
decalogue ('å-log), *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law.
decameter ('å-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length of 10 meters = 32.8 feet.
decamp (de-kamp'), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.
decant (de-kant'), *v.t.* to pour off gently.
decanter ('ēr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.
decapitate (de-kap'i-tāt), *v.t.* to behead.
decapitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* beheading.
decapod (dek'å-pod), *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.
Decapoda (de-kap'ō-då), *n.pl.* the order of Crustacea which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c., and cephalopods with ten arms.
decarbonate (de-kär'bon-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon. Also decarbonize (-īze).
decare (dek-ār'), a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. meters = ¼ acre (nearly).
decarnate (dē-kär'nāt), *adj.* divested of flesh.
decastere ('å-stēr), *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic meter = 13 cubic yards (nearly).
decatize (dek'a-tīz), *v.t.* a process in finishing woolen fabrics with the use of steam.
decay (de-kā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decayed, *p.pr.* decaying], to become impaired; rot; declined or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness; corruption.
decease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.
deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.

deceitful ('fool), *adj.* full of deceit.
deceitfully (-li), *adv.* in a deceitful manner.
deceitfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.
deceivable (-sēv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.
deceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.
decelerate (dē-sel'e-rāt), *v.i.* to go more slowly: the opposite of accelerate.
December (dē-sem'bĕr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.
decemvir ('vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* decemviri ('vi-rī)], one of ten Roman magistrates, especially one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome (451-449 B. C.), and edited the laws known as the Twelve Tables.
decemviral ('vi-rål), *adj.* pertaining to the decemviri.
decemvirate (-rāt), *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.
decency (dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* decencies (-siz)], the state of being decent, or modest.
decennial ('i-ål), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.
decent ('sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.
deception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.
deceptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.
deciare (des-i-ār'), *n.* a unit of superficial measurement, the tenth part of an are, = 107.6 square feet.
decidable (de-sīd'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being decided.
decide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.
decided ('ed), *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.
deciduous (-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically.
decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gramme = 1.54 grains troy (nearly). Also decigram.
deciliter ('i-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a liter = 3.52 fluid ounces.
decillion (de-sil'yun), *n.* in France and the United States a unit followed by 33 ciphers; in England a unit followed by 60 ciphers.
decilux (des'i-luks), *n.* 1-10th of a lux.
decimal ('i-mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.
decimal place (plās), *n.* the place of a figure after the decimal point.
decimal point (point), *n.* a dot separating a decimal fraction from a whole number, also indicating when standing alone its fractional character.
decimal system (sis'tem), *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.
decimally (-li), *adv.* by tens.
decimate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.
decimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.
decimeter ('i-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches.
decipher (de-sī'fĕr), *v.t.* to read (secret writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.
decision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.
decisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.
decistere (des-i-stār'), *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stère = 3.532 cubic feet.
deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the plank flooring of a ship.

decker ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, decks; a ship having decks.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut; said of books.

declaim (de-klām'), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

declamation (dek-lå-mā'shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

declamatory (de-klam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, declamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.

declaration (dek-lå-rā'shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.

declarative (de-klar'å-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.

declaratory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* affirmative.

declare (de-klār'), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration; avow [with *for* or *against*].

declension (-klen'shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

declinable (-klīn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being declined.

declinal ('ål), *adj.* sloping downward.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *adj.* curved downward.

declination (dek-li-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of bending, or moving, downward; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the equator; non-acceptance.

declinator ('li-nā-tėr), *n.* an instrument for determinating the declination and inclination of a plane.

decline (de-klīn'), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downward; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downward; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay, deterioration; consumption.

declinograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* an automatic registering instrument for recording astronomical declinations.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

declivitous (de-kliv'i-tus), *adj.* moderately steep.

declivity (-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* declivities (-tiz)], a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line: opposed to acclivity.

decoct (de-kokt'), *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

decoction (-kok'shun), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.

decollate (-kol'āt), *v.t.* to behead.

decollation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of beheading.

decollete (dā-kol-e-tā'), *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress. Décolletée, *fem.* wearing a low-necked dress.

decomposable (de-com-pōz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

decompose (de-com-pōz'), *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed; putrefy.

decomposite (-pōz'ĭt), *adj.* compounded a second time.

decomposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

decompound (-pound'), *v.t.* to compound things already compounded: *adj.* compounded more than once.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.

decoration (-rā'shun), *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honor.

Decoration Day, (dā), *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861-65) are decorated. Also Memorial Day (April 26).

decorative ('ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to decoration.

decorator (-tẽr), *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, &c.

decorous (de-kō' or dek'ẽr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.

decorticate (de-kôr'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk, or peel from.

decorum (de-ko'-rum), n. propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.

decostate (-kos'tāt), *adj.* without ribs.

decoy (de-koi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying], to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i* to be allured by means of decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.

decoy-duck (-duk), *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck used to allure wild fowl: hence a person who entraps others.

decrease (de-krēs'), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail; *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle; *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of t e moon.

decree (de-krē'), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign; *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.

decrement (dek're-ment), *n.* diminution.

decrepit (de-krep'it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out.

decrepitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a cracking sound.

decrepitude ('i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.

decrescent (-kres'ent), *adj.* growing less.

decretal (-krē'tål), *n.* a Papal decree; a book of edicts.

decretive ('tiv), *adj.* having the authority of a decree.

decretory (dek'rē-tō-ri), *adj.* judicial; settled.

decrial (de-krī'ål), *n.* clamorous censure.

decrier ('ẽr), *n.* one who censures.

decry (de-krī') *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying], to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.

decumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.

decuple (dek'ū-pl), *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated 10 times: *v.t.* increase tenfold.

decurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running or extending, downward: said of a plant.

decursive ('siv), *adj.* running down.

decussate (-kus'āt), *v.i.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected.

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work.

dedication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.

dedicator ('i-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who dedicates.

dedicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to composing, or constituting, a dedication.

deduce (de-dūs'), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].

deduct (de-dukt'), *v.t.* to take away.

deduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction.

deductive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to deduction.

deductively (-li), *adv.* by deduction.

deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an

illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed.

deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.

deemanate (dē-em'a-nāt), *v.t.* to treat a radioactive substance in such a way that it gives off emanation less rapidly or not at all.

deemanation (dē-em-a-nā'shun). *n.* the process of deemanating a radioactive substance.

deemster (dēm'stēr), *n.* a judge or umpire: the title of either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also dempster.

deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.

deepen ('en), *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.

deep-laid ('lād), *adj.* well-concerted.

deepness ('nes), *n.* depth; profundity.

deep-sea ('sē), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.

deerhound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.

deer-lick ('lik), a spot of salt ground, resorted to by deer to lick the earth.

deer-stalking ('stawk-ing), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

deface (de-fās), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.

defacement ('ment), *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.

defalcation (-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.

defalcator (def'ål-kā-tēr), *n.* an embezzler.

defamation (def-å-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.

defamatory (de-fam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.

defame (de-fām), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.

default (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.

defaulter ('ēr), *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge.

defeasance (de-fēz'ans), *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.

defeat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.

defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to clarify; *v.i.* to become clear; discharge excrementous matter from the bowels.

defecation (-kā'shun), *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.

defecator (def'ē-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, &c.

defect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.

defection (-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.

defective ('tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.

defend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.

defendant ('ånt), *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.

defense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.
defensibility (-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *adj.* the quality of being defensible.
defensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being defended.
defensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.
defer (de-fĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring], to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.
deference (def'ĕr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard.
deferent ('ĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.
deferential (-ĕr-en'shål), *adj.* characterized by, or expressing, deference.
deferentially (-li), *adv.* respectfully.
deferment (de-fĕr'ment), *n.* delay.
defiance (-fī'ans), *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.
defiant ('ånt), *adj.* characterized by defiance.
deficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* deficiencies (-siz)], the state of being deficient: incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.
deficient ('ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.
deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.
defier (de-fī'ĕr), *n.* one who defies.
defilade (def-i-lād), *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.
defile (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass; a marching in file.
defilement ('ment), *n.* moral or physical pollution.
definable (-fīn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being defined.
define (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.
definite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.
definitely (-li), *adv.* certainly; distinctly.
definition (-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.
definitive (de-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.
deflagrate (def'lå-grāt), *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.
deflagrator ('lå-grā-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.
deflect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.
deflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bending.
deflective ('tiv), *adj.* causing deflection.
deflector ('tĕr), *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.
deflexure (-flek'shūr), *n.* a bending down.
deflower (-de-flour'), *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.
defluent (def'lū-ent), *adj.* running downward: *n.* a river rising in a lake.
deforest (de-for'est), *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.
deform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.
deformity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deformities (-tiz)], physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.
defraud (-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of

some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.

defray (de-frā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying], to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.

defrayal ('ăl), *n.* the act of defraying.

deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.

defunct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).

defy (-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying], to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.

degeneracy (de-jen'ĕr-ă-si), *n.* the state of being degenerate.

degenerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded; *n.* a degenerate person or organism.

degenerately (-li), *adv.* in a degenerate manner.

degeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.

deglutition (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* swallowing.

degote (de-gōt'), *n.* oil distilled from the white birch: used for Russian leather.

degradation (deg-rā-dā'shun), *n.* the act of degrading.

degrade (de-grād'), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.

degree (de-grē'), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount of interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles; one of the divisions on mathematical and other instruments.

dehisce (de-his'), *v.i.* to gape open.

dehiscence ('ens), *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.

dehiscent ('ent), *adj.* opening.

dehorn (-hôrn'), *v.t.* to deprive of horns.

dehypnotize (-hip'nō-tīz), *v.t.* to awaken from hypnotism.

deification (dē-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defying; apotheosis.

deify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying], to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.

deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.

deism (dē'izm), *n.* the creed of a deist.

deist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.

deistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to deism, or deists.

deity ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* deities (-tiz)], a god, goddess, or person worshipped as a divine being.

Deity, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.

deject (de-jekt'), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.

dejection (-jek'shun), *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.

dejeuner (dā-zhū-nā'), *n.* the first formal meal of the day.

delaine (de-lān'), *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.

delay (de-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying], to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.

dele (dē'le), *v.t.* to take out (a letter, &c.) in proofreading: *n.* a mark (ƨ) that a letter, &c., is to be deleted.

delectability (de-lek-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being delectable.

delectably (-li), *adv.* delightfully.
delectation (-tā'shun), *n.* delight; pleasure.
delegate (del'e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.
delegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.
delete (de-lēt'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.
deleterious (-tēr'i-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.
deletion (-lē'shun), *n.* the act of deleting.
delf (delf), *n.* glazed earthenware.
deliberate (de-lib'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.
deliberately (-li), *adv.* with careful consideration.
deliberateness (-nes), *n.* circumspection.
deliberation (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.
deliberative (-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or acting with, deliberation.
delicacy (del'i-kā-si), *n.* [*pl.* delicacies (-siz)], the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.
delicatessen (-kā-tes'en), *n.pl.* table delicacies.
delicious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.
delight (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased (with *in*): *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.
delightful ('fool), *adj.* affording delight.
delimit (-lim'it), *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.
delineate (-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.
delineation (-e-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, &c.
delineator ('e-ā-tēr), *n.* one who delineates.
delineatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* delineating.
delinquency (-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [*pl.* delinquencies (-siz)], neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.
delinquent ('kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.
deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.
deliquescence ('ens), *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.
deliquescent ('ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.
delirious (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.
delirium ('i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.
delirium tremens (trē'mens), *n.* a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.
deliver (de-liv'ēr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.
deliverance ('ēr-åns), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.
delivery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deliveries (-riz)], the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.
dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.
Delphic (del'fik), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the

games celebrated there in honor of Apollo. Also Delphian.

delta (del'tå), *n.* [*pl.* deltas ('tåz)], an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface.

deltaic (-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a delta.

deltoid ('toid), *adj.* shaped like a delta (Δ); pertaining to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

delude (de-lūd), *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah (Genesis vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

delul (de-lōōl'), *n.* a female dromedary.

delusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

delusive (-lū'siv), *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive. Also delusory.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; penetrate.

demagnetize (de-mag'net-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

demagogic (dem-å-gog'ik), *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue. Also demagogical.

demagogism ('å-gog-izm), *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

demagogue ('å-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority.

demand (de-månd'), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a peremptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

demandant ('ånt), *n.* a plaintiff.

demantoid (-man'toid), *n.* an emerald green garnet: used as a gem.

demarcation (-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

demarch (dē'märk), *n.* the ruler of a deme or district in Greece.

demean (de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (with *self*).

demeanor ('ēr), *n.* behavior; deportment.

dement (-ment'), *v.t.* to make insane.

dementia (-men'shi-å), *n.* insanity.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

demi (dem'i), a prefix signifying *half*, used in composition, as *demi*-quaver, a note equal in duration to *half* a quaver.

demi. Same as demy.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* an inferior deity; one whose nature is partly divine; the offspring of a god and a human being; a deified hero.

demijohn (-jon), *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

demisable (-mīz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being demised.

demise (-mīz'), *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture; death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

demobilize (-mō'bi-līz), *v.t.* to disband or dismiss (troops that have been mobilized); change from a war to a peace footing.

democracy (-mok'rå-si), *n.* [*pl.* democracies (-siz)], government by the people collectively by elected representatives; political or social equality.

Democracy, *n.* the Democratic party or its principles.

democrat (dem'ō-krat), *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy.

Democrat, *n.* a member of the Democratic party.

democratic (-krat'ik), or **democratical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to democracy.

democratically (-li), *adv.* in a democratic manner.

demogenic (dem-ō-jen'ik), *a.* relating to a people organized on a civic basis instead of on a basis of kinship.

demography (de-mog'ra-fi), *n.* the science that deals with the vital and social conditions of a people.

demoiselle (dem-wä-zel') *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman; the Numidian crane; a handsome small dragon-fly.

demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act or process of demolishing; destruction.

demological (dem-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the study of vital statistics and social conditions of a people.

demology (dē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the statistical study of populations and social conditions; demography.

demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.

demonetize (-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.

demoniac (-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or influenced by, demons; characteristic of a demon or evil spirit. Also demoniacal: *n.* a lunatic.

demonism ('mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons; the nature of a demon.

demonolatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* devil worship.

demonology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.

demonstrable (de-mon'strå-bl), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrate (de-mon' or dem'on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.

demonstration (dem-on-strā'shun), *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, especially anatomy.

demonstrative ('strā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

demonstrator ('on-strā-tēr), *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.

demoralize ('ål-īz), *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

demountable (de-mount'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being taken off or removed; recently in use as applicable to automobile rims and tires.

demulcent (-mul'sent), *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.

demur (de-mur'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring], to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.

demure (-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

demurely (-li), *adv.* in a demure manner.

demureness ('nes), *n.* quality of being demure.

demurrage (-mur'āj), *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.

demurrer ('ēr), *n.* an issue on a point of law.

demy (dē-mī), *n.* [*pl.* demies (-mīz')], a particular size of writing and printing paper, 15 x 20 inches, and 17½ x 22 inches respectively.

den (den), *n.* the hollow cave of a wild beast; lair; subterraneous retreat; a squalid place of residence;

a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.

denationalize (de-nash'un-ål-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

denaturalize (-nat'ū-rål-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

denatured (dē-nā'tūrd), *adj.* a substance altered in character for special uses, as "denatured alcohol" (1907).

dendrite (den'drīt), *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.

dendroid ('droid), *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.

dendrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the natural history of trees; a treatise on trees.

dendrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.

dengue (deng'gā), *n.* the West Indian name for the *dandy fever*, an acute febrile epidemic disease with pain in the bones, and skin eruption.

denial (de-nī'ål), *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; noncompliance.

denizen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

denominate (de-nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to designate; characterized by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind.

denomination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

denominational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a sect.

denominationalism (-ål-izm), *n.* a denominational or class spirit, or policy; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

denominationally (-li), *adv.* by sects.

denominative ('i-nå-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

denominator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

denotable (de-nōt'å-bl) *adj.* that may be denoted.

denotative (-nō'tå-tiv), *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

denote (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

denouement (dā-nōō-mäng'), *n.* the act of unraveling or solving a plot; outcome.

denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize; lay claim to (a new, or an abandoned, mine).

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

dental (den'tål), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

dentary ('tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to teeth.

dentate ('tāt), *adj.* toothed. Also dentated.

denticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* furnished with small teeth. Also denticulated.

dentiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

dentifrice ('ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

dentil ('til), *n.* one of the small square blocks or projections in cornices. Also dentel.

dentilabial (-ti-lā'bi-ål), *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips.

dentilingual (-ling'gwål), *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue. Dentolingual.
dentine (den'tin), *n.* the hard, dense, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.
dentiphone ('ti-fōn), *n.* an audiphone.
dentist ('tist), *n.* a dental surgeon.
dentistry ('tis-tri), *n.* dental surgery.
dentition (-tish'un), *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.
dentoid ('toid), *adj.* tooth-shaped.
denucleate (dē-nū'klē-āt), *v.t.* to deprive a cell of its nucleus; more commonly written enucleate.
denudation (de-nū-or den-ū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.
denude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.
denunciation (-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.
denunciator (-nun'si-ā-tĕr), *n.* a denouncer.
denunciatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a denunciation. Denunciative.
deny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.
deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* any personal chattel which has caused death, and for that reason has been given to God (forfeited to the Crown) for pious uses.
deodorant (-ō'dĕr-ånt), *n.* a deodorizer.
deodorize ('dĕr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.
depart (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.
department ('ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.
departmental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a department; governed by departments.
department-store (dē-pärt'ment-stōr), *n.* a modern store having many departments for different lines of business.
departure (pär'chūr), *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.
depend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.
dependence ('ens), *n.* the state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. Also dependency (-si), [*pl.* dependencies (-siz)], a colony.
dependent ('ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.
depict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.
depilatory (de-pil'å-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.
depletion (-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhuasting; blood-letting.
deplorable (-plōr'å-bl), *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.
deplore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.
deploy (-ploi'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying], to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also deployment.
depolarize (-pō'lår-īz,, *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.
deponent (-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and ar active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.
depopulate (-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.
deport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).
deportment ('ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.
depose (-pōz), *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office: *v.i.* testify on oath.

deposit (-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.

depositary ('i-tā-ri), *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.

deposition (dep-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

depositor (de-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who deposits.

depository ('i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (-riz)], the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.

depot (dē'pō, or dep'ō), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.

depravation (dep-rå-vā'shun), *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.

deprave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.

depraved (-prāvd'), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

depravity (-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

deprecable (dep're-kå-bl), *adj.* that which is, or should be, deprecated.

deprecate ('re-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.

deprecation (-kā'shun), the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil.

deprecatory (dep're-kå-tō-ri), *adj.* apologetic.

depreciate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.

depreciation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.

depredate (dep're-dāt), *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.

depredation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of depredating.

depredator (dep're-dā-tẽr), *n.* a plunderer.

depredatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* plundering.

depress (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.

depressed (-prest'), *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position.

depression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; dejection.

depressor (-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss.

deprive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.

depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness.

depth bomb; depth charge, a steel container filled with a powerful explosive, to be lowered from a destroyer or other vessel. At a regulated depth its mechanism causes it to explode with terrific force, shattering everything above it.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.

depute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

deputize (dep'pū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy.

deputy ('ū-ti), *n.* [pl. deputies (-tiz)], one appointed to act for another; a delegate.

derail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.

derange (-rānj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

derangement ('ment), *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.

Derby (dẽr'bi), *n.* [pl. derbies ('biz)], a race, founded, 1780, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom, England.

derby (dẽr'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.

derelict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods found at sea.
dereliction (-lik'shun), *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; the gaining of land by the permanent retirement of the sea.
deride (-rīd'), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.
deridingly ('ing-li), *adv.* with derision.
derisible (-riz'i-bl), *adj.* open to derision.
derision (-rizh'un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.
derisive (-rīs'iv), *adj.* expressing derision.
derivable (-rīv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived; deducible.
derivation (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; evolution; deduction.
derivative (de-riv'å-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.
derive (-rīv'), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.
derma (dĕr'må), *n.* the true skin.
dermal ('mål), *adj.* pertaining to the, or consisting of, skin. Also dermic.
dermatoid ('må-toid), *adj.* like skin.
dermatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.
dermatozoa (dĕr'ma-tō-zō'å), *n. pl.* parasites, mostly microscopic, that live in or on the skin.
dermic, another form of dermal.
dernier ressort (dĕr'ni-ĕr re-zôr'), *n.* the last resort or expedient.
derogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annul partially: *v.i.* detract (with *from*).
derogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.
derogatory (de-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to derogate from honor, character, or value (with *to, from*).
derrick ('ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.
derringer ('in-jĕr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large caliber.
dervish ('vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; a Soudanese adherent of the Mahdi.
descant (des'kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: (des-kant') *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.
descend (de-send'), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.
descendant ('ånt), *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.
descendent ('ent), *adj.* descending; sinking.
descendible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may be descended; transmissible.
descension ('shun), *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.
descent (-sent'), *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor: birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.
describable (de-skrīb'å-bl), *adj.* capable of description.
describe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.
description (-skrip shun), *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.
descriptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to,

or serving to, describe; containing description.

desecrate (des'e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.

desecration (-krā'shun), *n.* profanation.

desert (de-zĕrt'), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty.

desert (dez'ĕrt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.

desert (de-zĕrt'), *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.

deserve (-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving (usual with *well* or *ill*).

deservedly ('ed-li), *adv.* justly.

deshabille, same as dishabille.

desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.

desiccation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of drying.

desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *adj.* tending to dry.

desiccator (-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.

desiderate (de-sid'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.

desiderative (-iv), *adj.* having desire.

desideratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata ('tå)], anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognized.

design (-zīn'), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.

designate (des'ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.

designation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; nomination; appointment.

designedly (de-zīn'ed-li), *adv.* intentionally.

designing (-zīn'ing), *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.

desirability (-zīr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.

desirable ('å-bl), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.

desire (-zīr'), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave: *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for.

desirous ('us), *adj.* full of desire.

desist ('sist), *v.i.* to cease from.

desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.

desolately (-li), *adv.* in a desolate manner.

desolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.

despair (-pār'), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless; *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.

despatch (des-pach'), or **dispatch** (dis-), *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

desperado (-pĕr-ā'dō), *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian.

desperate ('pĕr-āt), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences; reckless; hopeless.

desperately (-li), *adv.* recklessly; hopelessly.

despicable ('pi-kå-bl), *adj.* contemptible.

despise (-spīz'), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.

despite (-spīt'), *n.* extreme contempt;

malicious anger; scorn; hatred: *prep.* notwithstanding.

despitefully (-fool-li), *adv.* maliciously.

despoil (-spoil'), *v.t.* to rob; deprive.

despond (-spond'), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.

despondency ('en-si), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.

despot (des'pot), *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.

despotic (-pot'ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also despotical.

despotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a despotic manner.

despotism ('pot-izm), *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.

dessert (dez-ērt'), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner.

destination (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.

destine (des'tin), *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.

destiny ('ti-ni), *n.* [*pl.* destinies (-niz)], premeditated lot; fate; inevitable necessity.

destitute ('ti-tūt), *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.

destitution (-tū'shun), *n.* poverty; want.

destroy (de-stroi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying], to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.

destructibility (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being destructible.

destructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be destroyed.

destruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.

destructive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.

destructively (-li), *adj.* in a destructive manner.

destructiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* profuse sweating.

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* disuse.

desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.

desultorily (-ri-li), *adv.* in a desultory manner.

desultoriness (-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.

detach (de-tach'), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.

detaching-roller (dē-tach'ing-rō'lēr) *n.* a roller on a cotton-combing machine for detaching a tuft of cotton after it is combed.

detachment ('ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service.

detail (de-tāl'), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c.

detain (de-tān'), *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.

detainer ('ēr), *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.

detainment ('ment), *n.* detention.

detect (de-tekt'), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.

detectable (-tek'tå-bl), *adj.* that may be detected. Also detectible.

detection ('shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.

detective ('tiv), *adj.* employed in de-

tecting; pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers.

detector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, detects; an apparatus or device for indicating the presence of anything.

detent (de-tent'), *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, &c.

detention (-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.

detentive ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detaining.

deter (de-tĕr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring], to discourage or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.

deterge (-tĕrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound.

deteriorate (-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.

deterioration (-rā'shun), *n.* degeneracy.

determinable (-tĕr'mi-nå-bl), *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.

determinant ('mi-nånt), *adj.* causing determination: *n.* that which determines, decides, or establishes something.

determinant (dē-tĕr'mi-nant), *n.* the hereditary factor in the germplasm that transmits qualities from one generation to another.

determinate ('mi-nāt), *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.

determination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.

determinative ('min-å-tiv), *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.

determine (de-tĕr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.

determined ('mind), *p.adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.

determinedly (-li), *adv.* resolutely.

determinism (de-tĕr'min-izm), *n.* the doctrine in philosophy that all acts are pre-determined by some efficient cause.

deterrent (-tĕr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.

detest (-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.

detestation (de-tes- or det-es-tā'-shun), *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.

dethrone (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* a writ for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.

detonation (-ō-nā'shun), *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.

detonator ('ō-nā-tĕr), *n.* a substance that detonates; a percussion-cap.

detour (de-tōōr'), *n.* a circuitous way.

detract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away (with *from*): *v.i.* take away the reputation.

detraction (-trak'shun), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.

detractor ('tĕr), *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.

detrain (de-trān'), *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.

detrimental ('ål), *adj.* injurious.

detrimentally ('ål-li), *adv.* injuriously.

detrital (de-trī'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

detritus ('tus), *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks

broken off or worn away; debris; waste.

de trop (de-trō'), too much; out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose presence is not desired.

deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis.

deuce-ace ('ās), *n.* the one and two thrown at dice.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.

Deutzia (dūt'zi-å), *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.

dev (dāv), *n.* one of the high powers or gods in nature. Also deva.

devachan (dā'vå-kån), *n.* in occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death.

devachanee (-ē'), *n.* one who is in the enjoyment of the devachan.

devaporation (de-vap-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the change of vapor into water.

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

devastation (-tā-shun), *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.

devastator ('as-tā-tēr), *n.* one who devastates.

develop (de-vel'op), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another; become gradually apparent.

development (-ment), *n.* the act of developing.

developmental (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to development.

devest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.

deviation (ā'shun), *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.

deviator (-tēr), *n.* one who deviates.

device (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

devil (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season highly with cayenne pepper cold cooked meat and then to fry it; prepare work for another; tear up in a machine.

devil-fish (-fish), *n.* a large species of octopus.

devilish (-ish), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.

devilishly (-li), *adv.* diabolically; excessively.

devilkin (-kin), *n.* a little devil.

devilment (-ment), *n.* roguishness.

devilry (-ri), malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.

devious (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

devisable (-vīs'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

devise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.

deviser (de-vīz'ēr), *n.* one who devises or invents.

devisor ('ēr), *n.* one who bequeaths by will.

devoid (-void'), *adj.* destitute of.

devoir (dev-wär'), *n.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect (usual *pl.*).

devolve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

devote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or

consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to: apply (one's self, &c.) to some object.—

devotee (dev-ō-tē′), *n.* a votary; enthusiast.

devotion (de-vō′shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer (usually *pl.*).

devotional (-ăl), *adj.* devout.

devour (de-vour′) *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

devout (-vout′), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.

dew-claw (′çlaw), *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.

dewiness (dū′ī-nes), *n.* state of being dewy.

dewlap (′lap), *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow.

dewy (dū-i), *adj.* moist with dew.

dexter (deks′ter), *adj.* right: opposed to left.

dexterity (′i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

dexterous (-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also dextrous.

dextrine (′trin), *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, &c.: used as gum.

dextrose (′trōs), *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits: as the grape, cherry, &c., and in diabetic urine.

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Janissaries.

dhow (dou), *n.* a one-masted ship used in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, with sharp prow and raised deck at stern.

diabase (dī′å-bās), *n.* a dark colored igneous rock; composed of augite, feldspar, and iron; greenstone.

diabetes (-å-bē′tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

diabetic (-bet′ik), *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.

diablerie (di-ab′le-rē), *n.* impish mischief; deviltry.

diabolic (dī-å-bol′ik), or **diabolical** (-ăl), *adj.* devilish; outrageously wicked; impious.

diabolically (-li), *adv.* in a diabolical manner.

diacaustic (-å-kaws′tik), *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.

diaconal (-ak′ō-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.

diaconate (-ak′ō-nāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.

diacoustics (dī-å-kous′ or -kōōs′-tiks), *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

diacritical (-krit′i-kăl), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient to magnetize an iron core to one-half its saturation. Also diacritic.

diacritical mark (märk), *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as ä, ō.

diadem (′å-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.

diæresis, same as dieresis.

diaglyphic (-glif′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an intaglio: sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (-ag-nōs′), *v.t.* to ascertain as a disease, by its general symptoms.

diagnosis (-nō′sis), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses (′sēz)], scientific discrimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

diagnostic (-nos′tik), *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

diagometer (-gom'e-tĕr), *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

diagonal (-ag'ō-nål), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

diagonally (-li), *adv.* in a diagonal manner.

diagram ('å-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

diagrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

diagrammatically (-ål-li), *adv.* by a diagram.

diagraph ('å-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

dial (dī'ål), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass.

dialect ('å-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language.

dialectic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a dialect, or to logic. Also dialectical.

dialectics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

dialectician (-tish'ån), *n.* a logician.

dialectology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

dialing ('ål-ing), *n.* the art of constructing dials.

dialogue ('å-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

dialysis (-al'i-sis), *n.* the breaking up, or division, of one syllable into two; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u*; the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum.

diamagnetism (-mag'net-izm), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diameter (dī-am'e-tĕr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

diametrical (-å-met'ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a diameter; directly adverse or opposite.

diametrically (-li), *adv.* in a diametrical manner.

diamond (dī'å-mund), *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power: a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used (see type): *adj.* resembling a diamond.

diamond-drill (-dril), *n.* a rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds for boring very hard rock.

diapason (-å-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

diaper ('å-pĕr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper.

diaphane (-af'å-nē), *n.* the art of imitating stained glass by transparencies on plain glass.

diaphanous (-af'å-nus), *adj.* transparent.

diaphantograph (-fan'tō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing objects from their reflection on a sheet of glass.

diaphonic, same as **diacoustic.**

diaphoretic (-fō-ret'ik), *adj.* producing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific medicine.

diaphragm ('å-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides.

diaphylactic (-fi-lak'tik), *n.* a preventive against disease.

diarist ('å-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary.

diarrhœa (dī-å-rē'å), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

diary ('å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (-riz)], a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

diascope ('as-kōp), *n.* machine for showing motion pictures in daylight.

diastase ('å-stās), *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids.

diastole (-as'tō-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

diastyle ('å-stīl), *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between each measures 3 or 4 diameters of the shaft.

diatonic (-å-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

diatribe ('å-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dibber (dib'ēr), *n.* an instrument with a sharp steel point: used by gardeners, miners, &c.

dibble (dib'l), *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* plant with a dibble: *v.i.* dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots: used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; cut into cubes.

dicer (dī'sēr), *n.* one who gambles.

dichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property by which a crystallized body exhibits different colors according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

dichromism (-mizm), *n.* color blindness characterized by inability to see more than one of the three primary colors.

dicing (dī'sing), *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

dicker ('ēr), *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale.

dicky (dik'i), *n.* [*pl.* dickies ('iz)], a small separate shirt front; a seat at the back of a coach; a child's bib or pinafore; a donkey.

dicotyledon (dī'kō-ty-le-don), *n.* a plant which has two cotyledons with two stems.

dicrotic (dī-krot'ik), *adj.* having a double or secondary pulse-beat.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe: *n.* an injunction; command; a controlling principle.

dictation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated; authoritative utterance.

dictator ('tēr), *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an ancient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

dictatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious.

dictatorially (-li), *adv.* in a dictatorial manner.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words style.

dictograph (dic'tō-grāf), *n.* an adaptation of the interior telephone, much used by detectives.

dictionary (-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (-riz)], a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language, arranged alphabetically, with their meanings, derivations, &c.; a lexicon; vocabulary: wordbook.

dictum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* dicta ('tå)], a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism.

did, *p.t.* of do.

didactic (di-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory. Also didactical.

didactically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a didactic manner.

didactics ('tiks), *n.pl.* the art of teaching.

didactyl (-dak'til), *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with only two toes on each foot.

diddle (did'l), *v.t.* to overreach or cheat: *v.i.* to totter like a child; trifle.

didecahedral (dī-dek-å-hē'drål), *adj.* having the form of a ten-sided prism with a five-sided base.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* a caper.

didodecahedral (-dō-dek-å-hē'drål), *adj.* having the form of a prism with 12 sides and a 6-sided base.

didymous (did'i-mus), *adj.* growing in pairs; paired or double.

die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; faint; sink, languish with pleasure.

die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīz)], a small cube (*pl.* *dice*, see dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, &c.; a kind of knife used by envelope makers, and in shoe factories: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to mold, stamp, cut with a die.

dielectric (dī-e-lek'trik), *adj.* non-conducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, &c., that transmits electric force by induction.

dieresis (-ēr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (¨) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as aërated; a division in a line or verse; cell-division. Also diæresis.

Diesel engine (dē'sel-en'gin), *n.* an internal combustion engine that uses crude oil injected under high pressure.

diesis (dī'ē-sis), *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.

diet (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet: *n.pl.* dietaries (-riz)], a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.

dietetic (dī-e-tet-ik), *adj.* regulating food or diet. Also dieterical: *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.

dieting (dī-et-ing), *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.

differ (dif'ēr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

difference ('ēr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.

different ('ēr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.

differentia (-en'shi-å), *n.* [*pl.* differentiæ (-ē)], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.

differential ('shål), *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities.

differential calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.

differential duties (dū'tiz), *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.

differentially (li), *adv.* in a differential manner.

differentiate (-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

differentiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of differentiating; specialization.
difficult ('i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.
difficulty (-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (-tiz)], something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.
diffidence ('i-dens), *n.* lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.
diffident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.
diffraction (dif-rak' or di-frak'shun), *n.* the act of turning aside a ray of light when passing the edge of an opaque body.
diffractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to diffraction.
diffuse (dif-ūz'), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs) widely spread; verbose; redundant.
diffusibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being diffused.
diffusible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.
diffusion (dif-ū'zhun), *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the passing by osmosis through animal membranes.
diffusive (-ūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.
dig (dig), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dug, or digged; *p.pr.* digging], to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in (with *into*): *n.* a poke or thrust; a plodding student.
digamma (dī-gam'a), *n.* one of the letters of the early alphabet of the Greeks, with a sound between the English V and W.
digest (dī'jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest'), to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over and arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat.
digester ('ĕr), *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.
digestibility (-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being digestible.
digestible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested.
digestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.
digestive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.
digger (dig'ĕr), *n.* one who digs.
Digger, *n.* a name of a class of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots.
digging ('ing), *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on; residence.
digit (dij'it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the Arabic numerals.
digital ('i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a digit.
digitalin ('i-tăl-in), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.
Digitalis (-i-tā'lis), *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.
digitate ('i-tāt), *adj.* finger-shaped.
digitigrade ('i-ti-grād), *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs; &c.
dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.
dignify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying], to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.
dignitary (-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries

(-riz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic who holds rank above a priest or canon.

dignity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (-tiz)], elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

digraph (dī'gråf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read*. Also digram.

digress (di- or dī-gres'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

digression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of digressing; the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressive (-gres'iv), *adj.* characterized by digression.

digressively (-li), *adv.* in a digressive manner.

dihedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.

dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a mass of igneous intrusive rock. Also dyke: *v.t.* to surround, protect, or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

dilapidation ('i-dā'shun), *n.* a state of partial ruin, especially through neglect or misuse.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being dilatable.

dilatable (-lāt'å-bl), *adj.* expansive.

dilatation (-tā'shun), *n.* expansion.

dilate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

dilator ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, &c.; a muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts.

dilatory (dil'å-tō-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'å), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dilettante (-e-tan'tē), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-ti)], one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to connoisseur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism.

dilettantism ('tizm), *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, &c. (used in a disparaging sense).

diligence ('i-jens), *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-lā-zhäns').

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -dallied, *p.pr.* -dallying], to loiter; trifle.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water: weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

dilution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

diluvial (-lū'vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

dim (dim), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming], to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

dime novel (nov'el), *n.* a term applied to cheap sensational literature.

dimension (di-men'shun), *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

dimensional (-ål), pertaining to dimension.
diminish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.
diminuendo (dim-in-ū-en'dō), *adv.* a musical term meaning to gradually decrease in loudness.
diminution (dim-i-nū'shun), *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.
diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.
dimissory (dim'is-ō-ri), *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.
dimity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (-tiz)], a cotton cloth of thick texture with a ridged surface.
dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallizing, or existing in, two forms.
dimorphous ('fus), *adj.* existing in two forms. Also dimorphic.
dimple (dim'pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight depressions: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.
dimply ('pli), *adj.* full of, or marked with, dimples. Also dimpled.
din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning], to stun with noise; press with clamor or persistent repetition: *v.i.* make a clamor.
dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for ; feed.
ding (ding), *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition.
ding-dong ('dông), *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell.
dinghy (ding'ji), *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an East Indian ferry-boat; a small boat without outriggers. Dinghey, dingy.
dingily (-li), *adv.* in a dingy manner.
dingle (ding'gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house.
dingle-dangle (-dang'gl), *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.
dingo (ding'go), *n.* the Australian wild dog.
dingy (din'ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.
dinner ('ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party.
dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power (with *of*): *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.
diocesan (dī-os'e-sån, or dī'ō-sē-sån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.
diocese ('ō-sēs), *n.* [*pl.* dioceses (-sē-sēz)], a bishop's see; a bishopric.
dioptase (-op'tās), *n.* a vitreous emerald green ore of copper.
dioptric ('trik), *adj.* assisting vision by means of the refraction of light in viewing distant objects. Also dioptrical.
diorama (-rä'må), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.
diorite (-rīt), *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic feldspar and hornblende.
diosmose (-os'mōs), *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane. Also diosmosis.
dioxide (-oks'īd), *n.* an oxide consisting of 2 atoms of oxygen and 1 atom of a metal.
dip (dip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dipped, dipt, *p.pr.* dipping], to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; incline downwards; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.
diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-å), *n.* a contagious throat-disease charac-

terized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also diphtheritis.

diphthong ('thông), *n.* the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diploma (di-plō'mȧ), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor, authority, &c.

diplomacy ('mȧ-si), or -plom'ȧ-si), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (-siz)], the art of conducting negotiations between two states or nations, or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* a diplomatist.

diplomatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy; characterized by special tact in the management of affairs.

diplomatically (-ȧl-li), *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.

diplomatic corps (kôr), *n.* all the diplomatic officers accredited to one sovereign government by others.

diplomatist ('mȧ-tist), *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.

dipper (dip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl.

dipsomania (-sō-mā'ni-ȧ), *n.* a morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks.

dipsomaniac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pert. to dipsomania.

dipteral ('te-rȧl), *adj.* furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples; dipterous.

dipterous ('te-rus), *adj.* two-winged.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

direct (dī-rekt'), *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent; not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

direction (-rek'shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package, &c.

directly ('li), *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

directness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being direct; freedom from ambiguity.

director ('tẽr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, &c.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.

directorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.

directory ('tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* directories (-riz)], a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship: *adj.* guiding; commanding.

direct primary (dī-rekt' prī'mȧ-ri), *n.* method of making nominations for political elective offices; the people vote for persons they favor for candidates, and winners in the primary become the nominees in a regular election.

direful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

direfully (-li), *adv.* in a dire manner.

dirge (dẽrj), *n.* a funeral hymn.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-ble), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: as, a *dirigible* balloon.

dirk (dẽrk), *n.* a dagger.

dirt (dẽrt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth.

dirtily ('ti-li), *adv.* filthily; meanly.

dirtiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.

dirty ('i), *adj.* impure; soiled; morally unclean; disgusting, muddy; sleety; rainy; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dirtied, *p.pr.* dirtying], to soil; sully; tarnish.

dis-, *prefix*, signifies separation, privation or negation.

disability (dis-ȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disabilities (-tiz)], lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.

disable (-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

disabuse (-būz′), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.
disaffect (-å-fekt′), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.
disaffection (-fek′shun), *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.
disagreeable (-a′bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.
disagreeableness (-bl-nes), *n.* unpleasantness.
disagreeably (-bli), *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.
disappear (-å-pēr′), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.
disappearance (′ans), *n.* removal from sight.
disappoint (-point′), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.
disappointment (′ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.
disarm (-ärm′), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; render harmless; subdue.
disarmament (-ärm′å-ment), *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.
disarray (-rā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disarrayed, *p.pr.* disarraying], throw into disorder; rout: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.
disaster (-ås′tēr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.
disastrous (′trus), *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.
disavow (dis-a-vow′), *v.t.* to deny; to repudiate.
disband (-band′), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.
disbar (-bär′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring], to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.
disburden (-bēr′dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.
disburse (-bērs′), *v.t.* to expend.
disbursement (′ment), *n.* money expended.
disc, another form of disk.
discard (-kärd′), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.
discern (diz-ērn′), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.
discernible (′i-bl), *adj.* perceptible.
discernment (′ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.
discharge (-chärj), *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.
disciple (di-sī′pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.
disciplinable (dis′i-plĭn-å-bl), *adj.* capable of instruction, or liable to disciplinary punishment.
disciplinarian (-pli-nā′ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.
disciplinary (′i-plin-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to discipline.
discipline (′i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement; an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.
disclaim (-klām′), *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.
disclaimer (′ēr), *n.* disavowal; denial.
disclose (-klōz′), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.

disclosure ('ūr), the act of revealing anything secret; discovery; uncovering.
discoid ('koid), *adj.* disk-shaped.
discolor (-kul'ēr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to; stain.
discomfit (-kum'fit), *v.t.* to defeat; rout; frustrate; thwart.
discomfiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.
discommode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to inconvenience.
discompose (-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.
discomposure ('ūr), *n.* agitation; unrest.
disconcert (-kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.
disconsolate ('sō-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.
disconsolately (-li), *adv.* hopelessly; sadly.
discord ('kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.
discordant ('ånt), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.
discount (dis'kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount') to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.
discourage (-kur'åj), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.
discouragement ('ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.
discourse (-kōrs'), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.
discover (dis-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown).
discovery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (-iz)], a bringing to light or making known, especially for the first time; disclosure.
discreet (-krēt'), *adj.* prudent; circumspect.
discrepancy (-krep'ån-si), *n.* inconsistency; difference. Also discrepance.
discrepant ('ånt), *adj.* disagreeing; different.
discrete (-krēt'), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.
discretion (-kresh'un), *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.
discriminate (-krim'i-nåt), *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.
discrimination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* power of penetration; faculty of nice discernment.
discriminative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* characteristic.
discriminator ('-nā-tēr), *n.* one who discriminates.
discursive (-kēr'siv), *adj.* desultory.
discursively (-li), *adv.* in a discursive manner.
discursiveness (-nes), *n.* digression.
discuss (dis-kus'), *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test (viands).
discussion (-kush'un), *n.* argument; debate; ventilation of a question.
disdain (-dān'), *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.
disdainful ('fool), *adj.* contemptuous.
disdainfully (-li), *adv.* in a disdainful manner.
disease (di-zēz'), *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.
disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.t.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth: said of a river: *v.i.* to find a vent, pass across, or out, at the mouth of a river.
disembowel (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disemboweled, *p.pr.* disemboweling], to deprive of bowels; wound in

the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.

disfiguration (-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* deformity.

disfigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.

disfranchise (-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges, especially to withdraw the power of voting in elections.

disgorge (-gôrj'), *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.

disgrace (-grās'), *n.* the state of being out of favor; ignominy; shame; dishonor: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonor upon; dismiss with dishonor.

disgraceful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by, or occasioning, disgrace.

disgracefully (-li), *adv.* in a disgraceful manner.

disguise (-gīz'), *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretense.

disgust (-gust'), *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance.

dish (dish), *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table (often with *up*); frustrate.

dishabille (dis-å-bil'), *n.* undress or negligent attire. Also deshabille.

dishearten (-här'tn), *v.t.* to discourage.

dishevel (-shev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disheveled, *p.pr.* disheveling], to disorder (the hair) or cause it to hang negligently: *v.i.* to be spread in disorder.

dishonor (-on'ẽr), *v.t.* to deprive of honor; bring shame upon the character of; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note when due and presented): *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame; violation of dignity.

dishonorable (-å-bl), *adj.* discreditable; shameful; ignominious.

dishonorably (-li), *adv.* in a dishonorable manner.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.t.* to destroy or remove disease-producing germs.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* wanting in sincerity or frankness.

disintegrate (-in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical or atmospheric agency: *v.i.* separate.

disintegration (-grā'shun), *n.* the act of disintegrating; wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences; separation.

disjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving, or tending to, disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.

disk (disk), *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it; the whole surface of a leaf. Also disc.

disk-plow (disk'plou), *n.* a plow the action of which depends upon revolving disks instead of ordinary plowshares.

dislike (dis-līk), *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; disrelish; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion; be displeased with.

dislocate ('lō-kāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.

dislocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dislocating; a joint put out of its socket; a displacement of stratified rocks.

dislodge (-loj'), *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding-place or chosen station.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *adj.* untrue to one's obligations or duties.

dismal (diz'mål), *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.

dismally (-li), *adv.* in a dismal manner.

dismantle (dis-mant'l), *v.t.* to strip

or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defense; raze; demolish.

dismay (-mā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying], to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear; a condition of terror.

dismember (-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to cut or tear limb from limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.

dismiss (-mis') *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment; efface from memory.

dismissal ('ăl), *n.* the act of dismissing; removal from office, &c.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.i.* to get down; to alight: *v.t.* to take down.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* refusal to obey authority.

disorder (-ôr'dēr), *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.

disordered ('dērd), *p.adj.* disorderly; irregular; loose; unruly; disreputable.

disorderly (-li), *adj.* confused; unmethodical; turbulent; unruly.

disorganize (dis-ôr'gan-īz), *v.t.* to disarrange; to throw into confusion.

disown (dis-ōn'), *v.t.* to deny relationship; to cast off.

disparage (-par'āj), *v.t.* treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate; belittle.

disparagement (-ment), *n.* the act of disparaging; depreciation; reproach; disgrace (often with *to*).

disparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disparities (tiz)], inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.

dispart (-pärt'), *n.* the difference between the thickness of the muzzle of a piece of ordnance and its breech.

dispassionate (-pash'un-āt), *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.

dispassionately (-li), *adv.* in a dispassionatetmanner.

dispatch, same as despatch.

dispel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling], to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.

dispensable (-pen'sa-bl), *adj.* that for which a dispensation may be granted.

dispensary ('sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (-riz)], a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.

dispensation (-sā'shun), *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; the particular way by which, at different periods, God has made known His dealings with mankind; the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; a license granted from the Pope, or by a bishop.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.

dispermous (dī-spēr'mus), *adj.* two-seeded.

disperse (dis-pērs'), *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread; cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.

dispersion (-pēr'shun), *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different colored rays in passing through a prism.

dispersive ('siv), *adj.* tending to disperse.

dispirit (-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

displace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.

displacement ('ment), *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.

display (-plā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying], to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.
displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.
disport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or divert (with *self*); to display gaily; *v.i.* to play.
disposable (-pōz'ă-bl), *adj.* free to be employed; subject to disposal.
disposal ('ăl), *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.
dispose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place, arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.
disposition (-izh-un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; method; arrangement; tendency; natural temperament.
disputable ('pū-tă-bl), *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.
disputation (-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.
disputatious ('shus), *adj.* contentious.
dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.
disquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.
disrate (-rāt), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.
disruption (-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.
disruptive ('tiv), *adj.* causing disruption.
diss (dis), *n.* a reedy Algerian grass.
dissatisfaction (-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* state of being discontented; displeasure.
dissatisfy ('is-fī), *v.t.* to render discontented; to displease.
dissect (-sekt') *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomise; divide and examine minutely.
dissection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting for critical examination.
disseize (-sēz'), *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.
disseizin ('in), *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate.
dissemble (-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to.
dissembling (sem'bling), *n.* dissimulation.
disseminate (-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.
disseminator ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, disseminates.
dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union.
dissent (-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion (with *from*); refuse adherence to an Established Church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an Established Church.
dissenter ('ĕr), *n.* a nonconformist.
dissentient ('shent), *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.
dissenting (-sent'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, dissent; separating from an Established Church; pertaining to dissenters.
dissertation (-ĕr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise.
disservice (dis-ser'vis), *n.* injurious help.
dissever (-sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to cut in two, disjoin; divide; separate.
dissidence ('i-dens), *n.* disagreement.
dissident ('i-dent), *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming: *n.* one who disagrees, or dissents.
dissilient (-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.
dissimulate (-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.
dissimulation (-lā'shun), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; fallacious appearance.
dissipate ('i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

dissipated (-ed), *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterized by dissipation.
dissipation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, especially drink or vicious pleasures.
dissociate (-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.
dissolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.
dissoluble ('ol-ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a fluid.
dissolute ('ō-lūt), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.
dissolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, &c.
dissolutionism (-izm), *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.
dissolvable (diz-ol'vå-bl), *adj.* that may be dissolved. Also dissolvible.
dissolve (-olv'), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.
dissonance ('ō-nåns), *n.* discord.
dissonant (-nånt), *adj.* discordant.
dissuade (-wād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument or persuasion.
dissuasion (-swā'zhun), *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.
dissuasive ('siv), *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.
dissyllable (-sil'å-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.
distaff (dis'tåf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs ('tåfs)], the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.
distance ('tåns), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.
distant ('tånt), *adj.* remote; reserved.
distaste (-tāst), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.
distasteful ('fool), unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.
distastefully (-li), *adj.* in a distasteful manner.
distemper (-tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to disorder or disease; derange the functions of; compound (colors) for use in distemper painting: *n.* a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colors mixed with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration, &c.
distend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.
distention (-ten'shun), *n.* a swelling out.
distich ('tik), *n.* a couplet.
distil (-til'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling], to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation: rectify.
distillate ('āt) *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.
distillation (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.
distinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.
distinction (-tingk'shun), *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.
distinctive ('tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.
distingue (dis-stän-gā'), *adj.* distinguished.
distinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate

by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction (with *between*).

distinguished ('gwisht), *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.

distort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

distortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.

distract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.

distractile ('īl), *adj.* widely separated.

distraction (-trak'shun), *n.* perplexity; embarrassment; perturbation or mental distress; insanity.

distractive ('tiv), *adj.* causing distraction.

distrain (-trān), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.

distraint (-trānt'), *n.* the act of distraining for debt.

distrait (dis-trā'), *adj.* absent-minded.

distraught (dis-trawt'), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.

distress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.

distribute (-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.

distribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.

distributive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to distribution: *n.* a distributive word.

district ('trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.

distrust (-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith, or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.

distrustful ('fool), *adj.* suspicious.

distrustfully (-li), *adv.* suspiciously.

disturb (-tĕrb), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.

disturbance ('åns), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.

distyle ('til), *n.* a two-columned portico.

disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replaceable by a basic element.

disulphide ('fīd), *n.* a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur are contained.

ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch: *v.i.* surround with a ditch; run into a ditch.

ditto ('tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise.

ditty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ditties ('iz)], a little song.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *adj.* promoting the secretion and flow of urine.

diurnal (ēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours; active during the day-time: *n.* a day-book; journal.

diurnally (-li), *adv.* daily.

diva (dē'vå), *n.* a prima donna.

divan (di-van'), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; café; couch.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge headforemost into water.

dive (dīv), *n.* a low resort frequented by persons of dissolute character.

diverge (dī-vĕrj'), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.

divergence (-vĕr'jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.

divergent ('jent), *adj.* tending to diverge.

divers (dī'vĕrz), *adj.* various; sundry.

diverse ('vērs, or dī-verz'), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.

diversification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* variation.

diversify (di-vēr'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* diversified, *p.pr.* diversifying], to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.

diversion ('shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

divert (di- or di-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.

divertimento (di-vērt-i-men'tō), *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition.

divertissement ('tiz-mäng), *n.* amusement, recreation; an entr'-acte, as a ballet, &c.

divest (di-vest'), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.

divestiture ('i-tūr), *n.* surrender of property.

divide (di-vīd), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.

divided skirt ('ed skērt), *n.* a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.

dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided.

divi-divi (div'i-div'i), *n.* astringent husks of a South American tropical plant, used for dyeing and tanning.

divination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.

divine (di-vīn'), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree, godlike; sacred holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell by, or as by, divination; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

diving (dīv'ing), *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.

diving-bell (-bel), *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air, used for various purposes below the surface of the water.

divining-rod (-rod), *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to be drawn down to the ground where water or minerals are situated.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.

divisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being divisible.

divisible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided; capable of division without a remainder.

division (-vizh'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

divisional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to division.

divisor (di-vī-zor), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided.

divorce (-vōrs'), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage contract by legal authority; disunion: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between by legal authority; release from close union.

divorcement ('ment), *n.* the act or process of divorcing (Deut. xxiv. 1).

divort (di-vôrt'), *n.* a watershed.
divulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.
dizen (dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck out; dress.
dizziness ('i-nes), *n.* giddiness.
dizzy (diz'i), *adj.* giddy.
do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did, *p.p.* done, *p.pr.* doing], to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.
docile (dō'sīl or dos'il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.
docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being docile.
dock (dok), *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked; *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.
dockage ('āj), *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.
docket ('et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.
dockyard ('yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.
doctor ('tĕr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance to: *v.i.* to practice medicine; undergo medical treatment.
doctorate (-āt), *n.* the degree of doctor.
doctrinaire (-tri-nār'), *n.* one who theorizes on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.
doctrinal ('trin-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.
doctrinally (-li), *adv.* in a doctrinal manner.
doctrine ('trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect, or party.
document ('ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.
documentary (-men'tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.
dodder (dod'ĕr), *n.* a parasitical plant.
dodecagon (dō-dek'å-gon), *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.
dodecahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having twelve faces.
dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to escape by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.
dodo (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* dodos ('dōz)], a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short wings and legs.
doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.
doeskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.
doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.
dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging], to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.
dogcart ('kärt), *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.
dog-days ('dāz), *n. pl.* a period in July and August when the dog star or Sirius rises and sets with the sun: usually the hottest part of the summer.

Doge (dōj), *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog'fish), *n.* a species of small littoral shark very destructive to fish.

dogged ('ed), *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

dogger ('ẽr), *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam; used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the North Sea.

doggerel (-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of sense or rhythm: *adj.* weak and absurd in construction: said of verse or poetry.

dogma ('må), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas ('måz)], or dogmata ('må-tå)], an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

dogmatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative; dogmatical: *n. pl.* doctrinal theology.

dogmatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a dogmatic manner.

dogmatism (-tizm), *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.

dogmatize ('må-tīz), *v.i.* to make dogmatic assertions; utter positive assertions without adducing proof: *v.t.* to treat dogmatically.

dog-star (dog'-stär), *n.* brightest of the stars; rises and sets with the sun in summer; called by astronomers Canicula ('little dog"); best known as Sirius.

dog-trot ('trot), *n.* a gentle trot.

dog-watch ('woch), *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.

dogwood ('wood), *n.* the wild cornel.

doily (doi'li), *n.* [*pl.* doilies ('liz)], a small mat or napkin; used on dessert plates, &c.

doings (dōō'ingz), *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct; stir.

doldrums ('drumz), *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

doleful ('fool), *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.

dolefully (-li), *adv.* sorrowfully; dismally.

dolerite (dol'ẽr-īt), *n.* a dark-colored bassic igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *adj.* melancholy.

doll (dol), *n.* a girl's toy-baby.

dollar (-'är), *n.* monetary unit of the United States and some other countries on a gold standard, equal to 100 cents.

dollar-diplomacy (dol'år-di-plō'må-si), *n.* diplomacy that aims more at commerce than amity.

dollar-exchange (-eks-chānj'), *n.* international exchange in European war based on the United States dollar because not fluctuating in value.

dolly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* dollies ('iz)], a little doll; apparatus for washing clothes; a contrivance for washing ore in mining; in India a brass tray on which fruit, flowers, &c., are presented as a complimentary offering.

Dolly Varden (-vär'dn), *n.* a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright-colored petticoat.

dolman ('mån), *n* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; a hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

dolmen ('men), *n.* a sepulchral monument, consisting of a large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones.

dolomite ('o-mīt), *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

dolorific (-rif'ik), *adj.* causing grief.

dolorous (dol'ō-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.

dolour (dō'lẽr), *n.* sorrow; pain.

dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* the name of a cetaceous mammal of the genus Delphinus and allied genera.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy stupid fellow.

dom (dom), *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and

Brasil; in Portugal a title formerly of the king and royal family.

domain (dō-mān'), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.

dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, especially cotton-cloths.

domestic economy (e-kon'ō-mi), *n.* the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.

domestically (-ål-li), *adv.* privately.

domesticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.

domesticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* domesticities (-tiz)], the state of being domestic; domestic character.

domicile (dom'i-sil), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

domiciliary ('i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the residence of a person or family.

dominant ('i-nånt), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.

dominant characters (dom'i-nant-kar'ak-tērs), *n.* in Mendelian heredity, the characters that dominate in the first generation. See Mendelism.

dominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.

domination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of dominating; absolute authority; power.

domineer (-i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

dominical (dō-min'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a dominical letter.

dominical letter (let'ēr), *n.* one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book to denote Sunday throughout the year, and to determine the date of Easter Day.

dominie (dom'i-nē), *n.* a schoolmaster; a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church.

dominion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government.

domino dom'i-nō), *n.* [*pl.* dominos (-nōz)], a large loose silk cape or cloak with large sleeves and a hood used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood (dominoes).

dom-pedro (-pē'drō), *n.* the name of the game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.

don (don), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning], to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title [*Fem.* doña]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.

donate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.

donation (-nā'shun), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

donative (don'å-tiv), *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.

donator (dō-nā'tēr), *n.* a giver.

done (dun), *p. adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated: *interj. agreed.*

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* a person to whom a gift or donation is made.

dongola (don'gō-lå), *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.

doni (dō'ni), *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.

donjon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

donkey (dong'ki), *n.* [*pl.* donkeys

('kiz)], an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

donna (don'nå), *n.* a lady (Italian).

donnish (don'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a don.

donnism ('izm), *n.* academic self-importance.

donor (dō'nĕr), *n.* a giver.

doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment; *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.

doomsday (dōōmz'dā), *n* the day of final and universal judgment.

Doomsday Book (dūmz'dā-buk) or **Domesday Book** (dōmz'dā) a huge book kept by the early Norman monarchs of England, listing the estates for taxation or confiscation.

door (dōr), *n.* the gate or entrance of a house; portal; means of access.

dor (dôr), *n.* a large black dung beetle with a characteristic droning sound in flight.

Dorian (dō'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece: *n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Doric (dor'ik), *adj.* Dorian: *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.

Doric order (ôr'dĕr), the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture.

Doricism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Doric idiom, phrase or peculiarity.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* one of a breed of domestic fowls.

dormancy ('mån-si), *n.* quiescence.

dormant ('månt), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.

dormer ('mĕr), *n.* a bedroom; a window pierced vertically in the side of a roof.

dormitory ('mi-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (-riz)], a large apartment capable of holding several beds.

dormouse ('mous), *n.* [*pl.* dormice ('mīs)], a small European squirrel-like rodent.

dorsal ('sål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the back.

dory (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dories ('riz)], a popular name for a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table; the wall-eyed pike-perch; John Dory; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.

dosage ('sāj), *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste.

dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous; quantity: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.

dost, 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of do.

dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], to mark with dots or specks.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* imbecility of mind: foolish or excessive affection.

dotard ('tärd), *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is foolishly affectionate: *adj.* imbecile.

dote (dōt), *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age; bestow excessive love.

doth, 3 *p. sing. indic.* of do.

dotterel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a small plover.

double (dub'l), *adj.* twofold; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

double-bass (-bās), *n.* the largest violin.

double-dagger (-dag'ĕr), *n.* a reference mark (‡).

double entendre (dōōbl äng-täng'-dr), *n.* a word or phrase with a

double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate.

doubleness (dub'l-nes), *n.* the state of being double; duplicity.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment.

doubloon ('lōōn), *n.* a Spanish gold coin.

doubly ('li), *adv.* twice the quantity or degree; in a double or twofold manner.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust; question: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity; apprehension; fear; disbelief.

doubtful ('fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

doubtfully ('li), *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

doubting ('ing), *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.

doubtless ('les), *adv.* assuredly; certainly.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked.

doughboy, an infantryman.

doughty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.

doughtiness (-nes), *n.* valor; bravery.

doughy (dō'i), *adj.* soft like dough.

Douma (dōō'ma), *n.* the lower branch of the Russian National parliament.

douse (dous), *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; drench; extinguish; strike; slacken or lower suddenly, as sails: *v.i.* to fall suddenly into water; search for water or ores by a divining rod.

dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.

dovecote ('kōt), *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves. Dovecot.

dovetail ('tāl), *v.t.* to join by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.

dowager (dou'å-jĕr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure.

dowdily ('di-li), *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

dowdiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being dowdy.

dowdy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies ('diz)], a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.

dower ('ĕr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.

dowlas ('lås), *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibers of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.

downcast ('kåst), *adj.* directed downwards; sad: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

downfall ('fawl), *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

downgrade ('grād), *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard of belief.

downright ('rīt), *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

downward ('wård), *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher

to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also downwards.

downy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful.

dowry (dou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dowries ('riz)], the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.

doxology (doks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (-jiz)], an ascription or short hymn of praise to God.

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* twelve units.

dozy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; drowsy.

drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-gray woolen cloth; a tint of such a color: *adj.* of a drab color.

drabble (l'), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

drac (drak), *n.* an evil spirit; liliaceous palm-like plants, to which the dragon-tree belongs.

drachma (drak'må), *n.* [*pl.* drachmæ ('mē), drachmas ('måz)], a Greek silver coin. Also drachm.

draff (dråf), *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

draft (dråft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service.

drag (drag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging], to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug; *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.

draggle (drag'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

dragoman (drag'ō-mån), *n.* [*pl.* dragomans (-månz)], in the East, an interpreter, guide, or agent for travelers, especially an interpreter attached to an embassy, &c.

dragon ('un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive.

dragon-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

dragon's-blood (-z-blud), *n.* the red juice and gum of several South American and East Indian trees.

dragoon (drå-gōōn'), *n.* originally a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force.

drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

drainage ('āj), *n.* the act or means of draining; that which is drained off.

drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.

dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

drama (drä'må), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment; dramatic literature or art.

dramatic (drå-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama. Dramatical.

dramatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a dramatic manner.
dramatis personæ (dram'å-tis pēr-sō'nē), the characters in a play or drama.
dramatize (dram'å-tīz), *v.t.* to compose in the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.
dramaturgy ('å-tēr-ji), *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.
drank, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drink.
drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.
draper (drā'pēr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth, &c.
draperied (-id), *adj.* furnished or covered with drapery.
drapery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (-iz)], textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.
drastic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous.
draught (drâft), *n.* Same as draft.
draughts (drâfts), *n.* the game of checkers.
draw (draw), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing], to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.
drawback ('bak), *n.* loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, especially to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.
drawbridge ('brij), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up.
drawee (-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.
drawer ('ēr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an under-garment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.
drawing ('ing), *n.* delineation; attraction or motion; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.
drawing-room (-rōōm), *n.* a room for the reception of company; a formal reception by the sovereign, or a distinguished official; the company assembled in a drawing-room.
drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.
drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.
dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.
dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.
dreadful ('fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.
dreadfully (-li), *adv.* in a dreadful manner.
dreadnaught ('nawt), *n.* a fearless person; an advanced type of battleship; a thick woolen felted cloth.
dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming], to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.
dreamy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.
drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.
drearily ('i-li), *adv.* gloomily.
dreary ('i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.
dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something: *v.t.*

to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.

dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.

Dreibund (drī'bunt), *n.* a triple alliance, especially that (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defense.

drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.

Dresden (dres'den), *n.* a fine porcelain.

dress (dres), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dressed or drest, *p.pr.* dressing], to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; elegant or fashionable attire; external finish or ornament; plumage; adjustment.

dresser ('ẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.; a combination of mirror and bureau.

dressing ('ing), *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

dressing-gown (-goun), *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in dishabille.

dressy (dres'i), *adj.* fond of dress, especially showy or elaborate attire; stylish.

drest, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dress.

drew, *p.t.* of draw.

dribble (drib'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football to give a slight kick or shove to: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.

driblet (drib'let), *n.* a small piece, part, or sum.

dried, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dry.

drier (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.

driftage ('āj), *n.* that which is drifted; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.

drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise.

drilling ('ing), *n.* the act of using a drill; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking], to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping], to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving], to impel or

urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; convey in a vehicle: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow (with *let*): *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket.

drivel (driv'el), *v.i.* to slaver; be weak or foolish; talk or act like a fool or dotard.

driven, *p.p.* of drive.

drizzle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* a fine misty rain.

drizzly ('li), *adj.* shedding fine rain.

droit (droit or drwä), *n.* equity; right of ownership, especially in land; custom; duty.

drole (drōl'), *n.* a funny fellow; buffoon.

droll (drōl'), *adj.* ridiculous; queer.

drollery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* drolleries (-riz)], the quality of being droll; buffoonery.

drolling ('ing), *n.* burlesque.

drolly ('li), *adv.* comically.

dromedary (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dromedaries (-riz)], one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.

drony (drō'ni), *adj.* like a drone.

drool (drōōl), *v.i.* to drip saliva from the mouth like a baby; to talk nonsense; to drivel.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.

drop (drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping], to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally (with *in*): *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; the painted curtain of a theater (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by drops; laudanum.

drop-shutter (-shut'ĕr), *n.* a device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.

dropsical ('si-kăl), *adj.* affected with dropsy.

dropsy ('si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout; blue swelling.

dropt, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drop.

dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.

drove, *p.t.* of drive: *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a crowd; sprats caught early in the season.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.

drowsiness ('i-nes), *n.* sleepiness.

drowsy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

drub (drub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing], to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.

drudge (druj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.* one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.

drudgery ('ĕr-i), *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labor.

drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drug-

ged, *p.pr.* drugging], to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug: *v.i.* to take drugs habitually.

drugget ('et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric.

druggist ('ist), *n.* a dealer in drugs.

Druid (drōō'id), *n.* a priest of the ancient Kelts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany.

drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box for figs; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drummed, *p.pr.* drumming], to beat a drum; beat up recruits; tout for customers; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a drum; din; expel ignominiously (with *out*).

drumhead ('hed), *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan.

drummer ('ėr), *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveler.

drumstick ('stik), *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg from the knee to the heel.

Drummond-light ('und-līt), *n.* another name for the limelight.

drunk (drungk), *p.p.* of drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunkard ('ård), *n.* one habitually drunk.

drunken ('en), *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

drunkenness (-nes), *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint; without sweetness or fruity flavor: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch: *v.i.* to lose or be deprived of moisture.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.

dry battery (drī bat'tė-ri), *n.* a battery for generating electricity by means of dry chemicals.

dry dock (drī'dok), *n.* a repair dock for ships.

dryly ('li), *adv.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically. Also drily.

dry-nurse ('nėrs), *v.t.* to rear without the breast.

drysalt ('sawlt), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

dual (dū'ål), *adj.* expressing, or composed of, the number 2; *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* an explosive for projectiles, made of nitro-cellulose and gun-cotton.

dualism (-izm), *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

dualist ('å-list), *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

dualistic (-å-list'ik), *adj.* twofold; characterized by, or pertaining to, dualism.

duality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dual alliance (du'ål al-ī'åns), *n.* the compact between Austria-Hungary and Germany after Italy withdrew from the original triple alliance at the outbreak of the European war of 1914.

dub (dub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dubbed, *p.pr.* dubbing], to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon; rub, dress, or smooth: *v.i.* make a brisk noise: *n.* a tap or blow.

dubious (du'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

ducal ('kål), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* a gold or silver coin formerly in use in Europe: value $2.28 in U. S. money.

duchess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.
duchy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* duchies ('iz)], the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.
duck (duk), *n.* any bird of the family Anatidæ, especially the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment; a strong linen untwilled fabric.
ducking ('ing), *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.
ducking-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a stool in which female scolds were ducked in the water.
duckling ('ling), *n.* a young duck.
duckweed ('wēd), *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.
duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.
ductile ('til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.
ductility ('i-ti), *n.* flexibility.
ductless glands (dukt-les-glands), *n.* glands that discharge their secretion into the blood stream, now known to have great importance in the bodily economy.
dud, *n.* an article of apparel, especially when worn or poor quality. (Slang) counterfeit coin: worthless check: shell that failed to explode.
dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c.
dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* a short clay pipe.
dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.
dudism (dūd'izm), *n.* the affectation or social peculiarities of dudes. Also dudeism.
duds (dudz), *n.pl.* clothes.
due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.
duel ('el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel.
dueling (-ing), *n.* the fighting a duel.
duena (dōō-ā'nyå), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; a governess. Also duenna.
duet (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also duetto.
duetino (dōō-ā-tē'nō), *n.* a short duet.
duff (duf), *n.* pudding of flour, &c.; boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground.
duffer ('ēr), *n.* a peddler or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewelry, &c.; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogy; a spurious coin.
duffing ('ing), *adj.* worthless; counterfeit.
dug, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dig: *n.* a teat.
dugong (dū'gông), *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.
dugout (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank.
duke (dūk), *n.* the highest order of English nobility and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood; a continental prince or noble.
dukedom ('dum), *n.* a duchy.
dulcet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.
dulciana (si-ä'nå), *n.* a soft-toned stop.
dulcimer ('si-mēr) *n.* an instrument with wire strings which are struck with a rod.
dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish: *v.i.* to become calm; become dull or blunt.
dullard ('ård), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead.

dulness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

duly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech.

dumb-bell ('bel), *n.* one of a pair of heavy weights used for muscular exercise.

dumb-show ('shō), *n.* gesture without speech.

dumb-waiter (wā'tēr), *n.* a movable framework for lifting groceries.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dōr), *n.* the bumble-bee; the brown cock-chafer.

Dumdum bullet (dum'dum bul'let), *n.* a bullet with an incomplete steel jacket which expands on striking, owing to its soft core; so named from the town of Dumdum in India, where British military supplies are made. A majority of the International Peace Conference of 1899 decided against the use of this form of bullet in warfare.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* [*pl.* dummies ('iz)], one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

dunnite (dun'nīt), *n.* a picric acid explosive for projectiles.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty, especially abruptly; unload from a cart: *v.i.* to unload by tilting.

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* a covering of dough, sometimes containing meat, or fruit; dough cooked in gravy.

dumpy ('i), *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning], to urge importunately, especially for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

dunderhead ('dĕr-hed), *n.* a dolt; a numskull.

dune (dūn), a heap of drifted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

dunfish ('fish), *n.* codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dungeon ('jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

Dunkers ('kĕrz), *n. pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists, properly termed Brethren.

dunnage ('āj), *n.* loose wood, fagots, &c., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo from injury.

dunnish ('ish), *adj.* inclined to dun color.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mâl), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12: *n.* a twelfth power of anything: *pl.* a system of computing by twelves the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular area.

duodecimo ('i-mō), *n.* a sheet folded into 12 leaves (12mo): said of a book.

duodenum (-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* duodena ('nā)], the first portion of the small intestine.

dupable (dūp'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being duped.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person; *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound: applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of: *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or

receive the Eucharist twice in one day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.

duplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of duplicating; a fold; multiplication by 2.

duplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy.

durability (dū-rå-bil'i-ti), *n.* endurance.

durable ('rå-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.

durably (-li), *adv.* in a durable manner.

dura mater ('rå mā'tĕr), *n.* the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord.

duramen (-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

durance ('råns), *n.* imprisonment.

duration (-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

duress (dū-res' or dū'res), *n.* restraint of personal liberty by fear or physical force, compelling a person to do some act; imprisonment.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for testing the hardness of steel rails.

durst, *p.t.* of dare.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness.

duskily ('i-li), *adv.* with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; state of dissolution; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion: *v.t.* to brush away dust from; cover with a powdered substance.

dusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* dustier, *superl.* dustiest], covered with dust.

Dutch (duch), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland, or their language.

duteous ('ti-us), *adj.* fulfilling duty; obedient.

dutiable (dū'ti-å-bl), *adj.* subject to duty.

dutiful (-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.

dutifully (-li), *adv.* in a dutiful manner.

duty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* duties ('tiz)], obligatory service; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

duumvir (-um'vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* duumviri ('vi-rī), duumvirs ('vĕrz)], two ancient Roman officers of high rank acting together in one capacity or public function.

duumvirate ('vĕr-āt), *n.* the joint office of the duumviri.

dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size: *v.i.* become stunted; grow smaller.

dwell (dwel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling], to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.

dwelling ('ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.

Dyak (dī'ak), *adj.* pertaining to the natives of the Malay race inhabiting Borneo.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing], to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.

dying ('ing), *p. adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.

dynactinometer (-nak-ti-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light and comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography.

dynam ('nam), *n.* a unit of work equal to one foot pound.

dynamic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. Also dynamical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also kinetics.

dynamitard ('nå-mī-tärd), *n.* one who advocates the use of dynamite as a revolutionary agent. Also dynamiter.

dynamite ('nå-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

dynamo ('nå-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

dynamograph (-nam'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering muscular power by compressing a spring held in the hand.

dynamometer (-nå-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force or power in moving a load, &c.

dynastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty.

dynasty ('nas-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (-tiz)], a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns.

dyne (dīn), *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimeter.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

dysgenic (dis'gen-ik), *n.* militating against the improvement of the race through breeding; the opposite of eugenic.

dyspepsia (-pep'si-å), *n.* indigestion.

dyspeptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or afflicted with, dyspepsia.

E

E, the fifth letter of the English alphabet, said to be the most frequent in occurrence of all the letters.

each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.

eager (ē'gĕr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.

eagle ('gl), *n.* a bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the United States = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.

eagle-wood (-wood), *n.* a highly fragrant resinous wood. Also agallochum.

eaglet ('glet), *n.* a young eagle.

ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

eared (ērd), *adj.* having ears.

earing (ēr'ing), *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a plowing of land; the formation of ears, as in wheat.

earl (ērl), *n.* nobleman next in rank below a marquis.

earldom ('dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

early (ēr'li), *adj.* [*comp.* earlier, *superl.* earliest], before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

earmark (ēr'märk), *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.

ear-minded (ēr'mīn'ded), *adj.* tending to learn and remember and think in terms of auditory images; opposed to eye-minded.

ear-mindedness (ēr'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* the mental constitution characterized by a tendency to use auditory images in the mental processes.

ear-muff (ēr'muf), *n.* a covering to protect the ears.

earn (ērn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, &c.; merit.

earnest ('est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.

earnings ('ingz), *n.pl.* wages; reward.

earring (ēr'ring), *n.* an ear ornament.

ear-splitting (ēr'split'ing), *a.* deafening and overpoweringly noisy.

earth (ērth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

earthen ('en), *adj.* made of earth.

earthenware (-wār), *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.

earthly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible conceivable.

earthnut ('nut), *n.* the ground nut.

earthquake ('kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

earthwork (-wĕrk), *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.

earthworm ('wĕrm), *n.* a common

name for worms that live in the ground.

earthy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.

earwax (ēr'waks), *n.* cerumen.

earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* earwigged, *p.pr.* earwigging], to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.

ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

easel (ē'zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.

east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

East (ēst), *n.* the Orient; eastern part of the United States.

Easter (ēs'tēr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.

easterly (-li), *adv.* situated, or moving toward, the east: *adj.* in the direction of the east.

eastern (ēst'ērn), *adj.* situated toward, or lying in, the east.

Eastern (-ērn), *adj.* Oriental.

Eastern Church (chērch), *n.* the Orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.

Eastern Empire (em'pīr), *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).

Easterner (-ēr), *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of the United States.

Eastern question (kwes'chun), *n.* the term applied to the complicated internal problems arising out of the possession by the Turks of the southeast of Europe, and their relations to Russia and adjoining states.

easting ('ing), *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.

eastward ('wård), *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the east. Also eastwards.

easy (-ēz'i), *adj.* [*comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest], free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; well-to-do; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle.

easy-street (ēz'i-strēt), *n.* Americanism for comfortable circumstances.

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate, *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating], to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

eau (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz), (French)], water, especially as applied to perfumes, cordials, spirituous waters, &c., as eau de cologne.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

eavesdrop ('drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eavesdropped, *p.pr.* eavesdropping], to listen to the private conversation of others.

ebauchoir (ā-bō-shwär'), *n.* a large broad hewing chisel used by statuaries.

ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

Eblis (eb'lis), *n.* the Mohammedan Devil; in Mohammedan mythology, the chief evil spirit.

ebonite ('un-īt), *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.

ebonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.

ebony ('un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-colored wood [*pl.* ebonies (-iz)], negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

eboulement (ā-bōōl'mäng), *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche.
ebullition (eb-ū-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.
eburine (eb'ū-rin), *n.* an artificial ivory.
ecarte (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* a game of cards played by two persons with 32 cards, from which those from two to six have been cast out.
ecaudate (ē-kaw'dāt), *adj.* tailless.
ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.
eccentric ('sen-trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from the center; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center: opposed to concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.
eccentricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eccentricities (-tiz)], deviation from a center; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.
ecchymosis (-i-mō'sis), *n.* a livid spot on the skin, caused by extravasated blood.
ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman.
ecclesiastical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.
ecclesiastically (-li), *adv.* in an ecclesiastical manner.
ecclesiasticism (-as'ti-sizm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organization, and privileges of the Church.
ecclesiology (-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organized society, and of its development.
eschalot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* a kind of onion resembling gàrlic.
echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in V form.
echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an apparatus composed of glass plates devised by Prof. A. A. Michelson and used to separate the rays of light in spectroscopic work.
echinate (ek'i-nāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to project at such an angle as to have a feathery or plumed appearance, as in case of the spicules of certain sponges.
echinoderm (e-kī'no-dĕrm), *n.* an individual of the Echinodermata, a class of animals in Cuvier's system, which includes the star-fishes, sea-urchins, &c.
echinus ('nus), *n.* [*pl.* echini ('nī)], a sea-urchin; a rounded egg-shaped molding.
echo (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes ('ōz)], the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* echoed; *p.pr.* echoing], to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, &c., of others).
echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the duration of sounds.
eclair (ā-klār'), *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavored cream, &c., covered on the top with sugar or chocolate.
eclaircissement (-sēs'mäng), *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood.
eclat (ā-klä'), *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor.
eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers.
eclecticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy.
eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body: hence diminution: obscuration; temporary

failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

ecliptic (-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

economic (ek-ō, or ē-kō-nom'ik), *adj.* frugal; saving; pertaining to domestic economy. Also economical: *n.pl.* political economy.

economically (-ål-li), *adv.* with economy.

economist (-kon'ō-mist), *n.* one prudent in expenditure; a student of political economy.

economize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

economy ('ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* economies (-miz)], the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites, or ceremonies.

ecorche (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* an anatomical model, represented as deprived of the skin; to exhibit for study the muscular system.

ecrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* a piece of armor formed of overlapping splints resembling the tail of the crawfish.

ecru (ā-krōō'), *adj.* unbleached: said of the color of textile fabrics.

ecstasy (ek'stå-si), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (-siz)], the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance.

ecstatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing. Also ecstatical.

ecstatically (-ål-li), *adv.* rapturously.

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* the pronunciation of a vowel as long, or its lengthening if short.

ectoblast (tō-blast), *n.* an outer cell wall.

ectocyst ('sist), *n.* the outer covering of a polyzoön.

ectoderm (-dērm), *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an animal or plant.

ectogenesis (ek-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* producing structures from without instead of from within.

ectolateral (ek-tō-lat'e-ral), *a.* placed or situated on the outer side.

ectonuclear (ek-tō-nū'klē-ār), *adj.* found outside the nucleus of a microbic cell.

ectopagus (ek-top'a-gus), *n.* a double monster united laterally.

ectophyte (ek'tō-fīt), *n.* a vegetable parasite living on the outside of its host.

ectophytic (ek-tō-fit'ik), *a.* having the nature of an external parasite.

ectopic gestation (ek-top'ik ges-ta-shon), *n.* bearing the embryo outside the uterus in the abdominal cavity.

ectoplasm (-plazm), *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell.

ectosac (ek'tō-sak), *n.* the membrane in which an ovum or egg is contained.

ectozoa (-zō'å), *n.pl.* external parasites.

ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* a reproduction or imitation of an original design.

ectypography (-ti-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of etching in relief.

ecu (ā-kōō'), *n.* a mediæval shield; the name of various gold and silver coins formerly current in France.

ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), *adj.* general; universal, pertaining to the Christian Church throughout the world: said of certain councils of the Church. Also ecumenical.

eczema ('zē-må), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the skin.

eddy (ed'i), *n.* [*pl.* eddies ('iz)], a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

edelweiss (ā'dl-vīs), *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* paradise; any particularly delightful region or residence.

edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish

with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind.

edged ('d), *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.

edge-tool (tool), *n.* any sharp tool.

edging ('ing), *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.

edible ('i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten (usually in *pl*).

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.

edification (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction.

edify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying], to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.

edit ('it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.

edition (ē-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.

editor (ed'i-tẽr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.

editorial (-tōr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article.

editress ('i-tres), *n.* a female editor.

educate ('ū-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct, train.

education (-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.

educationist ('shun-ist), *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.

educator (-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.

educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.

eduction (ē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of exhausting, as steam.

eductive ('tiv), *adj.* drawing out.

eel (ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.

eelbuck ('buk), *n.* a funnel-shaped wicker basket for catching eels.

eelfare ('fār), *n.* the passage of young eels up a stream; a brood of eels.

eel-pout ('pout), *n.* the burbot.

e'en (ēn), contraction of even and evening.

e'er (ār), contraction of ever.

eerie (ē'ri), *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious. Also eery.

efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.

effaceable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being effaced.

effacement ('ment), *n.* obliteration.

effect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.

effective ('iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.

effectual ('ū-ål), *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.

effectually (-li), *adv.* in an effectual manner.

effeminacy (-fem'i-nå-si), *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.

effeminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate; unman: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly.

efferent ('fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.
effervesce (-ves'), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss.
effervescence ('ens), *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.
effervescent ('ent), *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.
effervescible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of effervescing.
effete (-fēt'), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.
efficacious (-i-kā'shus), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.
efficacy (-kå-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.
efficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.
efficient ('ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.
effigy ('i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (-jiz)], an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.
effloresce (flō-res'), *v.i.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.
efflorescence ('ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of efflorescing substances.
efflorescent ('ent), *adj.* blossoming.
effluence ('flū-ens), *n.* an issuing out.
effluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.
effluvial ('vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to effluvia.
effluviography (e-flo-vi-og'ra-fi), *n.* the action of the silent electric discharge upon a photographic plate.
effluvium ('vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (-å)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.
efflux ('fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.
effoliation (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the depriving of leaves: said of a plant.
effort ('fōrt), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.
effractor (e-frak'tor), *n.* one who illegally enters a house, as a burglar.
effrontery (-frunt'ĕr-i), *n.* impudence.
effulgence (-ful'jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.
effusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment; the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.
effusive ('siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.
eft (eft), a newt.
egad (e-gad'), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.
egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of anything; *v.t.* to urge on or incite: pelt with eggs.
egging ('ing), *n.* incitement.
egis, same as ægis.
eglantine ('lan-tīn), *n.* the dog-rose.
ego (ē'gō), *n.* self; personality.
egoism (-izm), *n.* the habit of regarding self as the center of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's existence.
egoist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of egoism.
ego-maniac (eg-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one whose self-love is so excessive as to become a disease.
egotism (ē'gō-, or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity.
egotist (-tist), *n.* one characterized by egotism.
egotistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism. Also egotistical.

egregious (e-grē'jus), *adj.* extraordinary.
egress ('gres), *n.* departure.
egret ('gret), *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume; the feathery down of seeds.
Egyptology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.
eider (ī'dĕr), *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value.
eidograph ('dō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, &c.
eidoscope (-skōp), *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures.
eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1; a symbol (8, VIII., viii.), denoting this number.
eighteen (ā'tēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1; a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.), denoting this number.
eighteenmo (-mō), *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves. Octodecimo.
eighteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 17th: an ordinal numeral.
eighth (āt'th), *adj.* next after seventh; an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.
eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *adj.* next to 79th.
eightscore ('skôr), *adj.* containing eight times 20: *n.* 160.
eighty ('ti), *adj.* 8 times 10.
eikon (ī'kŏn), *n.* [*pl.* eikones ('kŏ-nēz)], a holy image; a sacred picture used in the Greek Church.
eikonometer (ī-kŏ-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* a device for measuring microscopic objects or determining the magnifying power of a microscope.
eis-wool (īs'wool), *n.* a fine kind of worsted.
either (ē' or ī'*th*ĕr), *adj.* one or the other of two; both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.
ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.
ejaculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of uttering suddenly; an exclamation.
ejaculatory ('ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.
eject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.
ejecta ('å), *n.pl.* refuse.
ejection (-jek'shun), *n.* expulsion.
ejective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to ejection.
ejectment ('ment), *n.* the act of ejecting; an action for the recovery of lands, &c.
ejector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, ejects.
ejoo-fiber (ēj'ōō-fī'bĕr), *n.* a strong black fiber, used in commerce.
Eka-boron (ek'a-bō'ron), *n.* name given by the Russian chemist Mendelejeff to a predicted element which when discovered was called scandium.
eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen (with *out*): *adv.* also; likewise [poet.].
elaborate (e-lab'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.
elaborately (-li), *adv.* in an elaborate manner.
elaborator (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.
elain, same as olein.
elan (ā-läng'), *n.* dash.
eland (ē'land), *n.* the Cape elk.
elapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.
elastic (-las'tik), *adj.* springing back; having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made in part of india-rubber.
elasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elastic; power to recover from depression.
elastic-tissue (-tish'ū), *n.* elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.
elate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite; puff up.

elation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being elated; joyful elevation of mind.
elbow (el'bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side: *v.i.* to jut into an angle; push rudely.
elder ('dĕr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim; one of a body of laymen, in certain churches, authorized to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.
elderly ('li), *adj.* somewhat old.
eldest ('est), *adj.* oldest; firstborn.
El Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* an imaginary country in South America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones: hence an inexhaustible treasure.
elect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.
election (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.
electioneer (-shun-ēr'), *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.
electioneering ('ing), *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.
elective (-lek'tiv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: opposed to hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.
elector ('tĕr), *n.* one legally qualified to vote; a member of a United States electoral college; one of the German princes who formerly possessed the power of electing the Emperor.
electoral (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector.
Electoral college (kol'ej), *n.* body of representatives elected by the voters of the several states to choose a president of the United States.
electorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote· the dignity or territory of an elector of the old German empire.
electric ('trik) *adj* pertaining to, containing, generated by, or produced by electricity; magnetic. Also electrical
electrically (-ål-li), *adv.* by electricity.
electrician (-trish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.
electricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.
electric light (ē-lek'trik-līt), *n.* light produced by electrical energy.
electricute (-kūt), *v.t.* same as electrocute.
electrifiable ('tri-fī-å-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.
electrification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.
electrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying], to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also electrize.
electro, a *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power, or operating agent, used in many words, the meaning of which is self-evident, as *electro*-engrave, *electro*-gild, &c.
electro-biology (-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* mesmerism.

electro-cautery (-kaw'tĕr-i), *n.* cauterizing by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

electrocute ('trō-kūt), *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current.

electrocution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

electrode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* either of the terminals of an electric source; anode or cathode.

electro-dynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

electro-dynamometer (-nå-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

electrogram (ē-lek'trō-gram), *n.* in meteorology, a diagram showing the electric conditions of the atmosphere.

electrograph (-gråf), *n.* an apparatus used in preparing copper cylinders for printing fabrics and wall-papers.

electrograph (ē-lek'trō-gråf), *n.* the photograph of an electric spark; also an instrument for recording changes in atmospheric electricity.

electrography (-trog'rå-fi), *n.* a process of copying fine engravings on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electro-industrial (ē-lek'trō-in-dus'-tri-al), *adj.* pertaining to industries in which electricity is a factor.

electrokinetics (-ki-net'iks), *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, or electricity in motion, as distinguished from *electrostatics*.

electrolier (-trō-lēr'), *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

electroluminescence (ē-lek'trō-lū-mines'ens) *n.* luminescence excited by electricity, usually in a vacuum-tube.

electrolysis (-trol'i-sis), *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its component parts.

electrolyze ('trō-līz), *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

electro-magnet (-mag'net), *n.* a coil of soft iron rendered magnetic by the passage of an electric current through it.

electromagnetics (-mag-net'iks), *n.* the science of electro-magnetism.

electromassage (-mas-āj'), *n.* massage with the application of an electric current.

electrometallurgy (-met'ål-ĕr-ji), *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, &c., by a slow electric current.

electrometer (-trom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of electrical force.

electromobile (ē-lek-trō-mō'bil), *n.* an automobile driven by electric storage-batteries.

electromotor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* any arrangement, or apparatus, which produces or excites an electric current; a dynamo.

electron (e-lek'tron), *n.* an electrical unit.

electronegative (-neg'å-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

electropathy (-trop'å-thi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

electrophone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents; a form of telephonic transmitter.

electrophorus (-trof'ō-rus), *n.* an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction.

electrophotometer (-fō-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for comparing the brightness of various lights with that produced by an electric spark.

electrophotomicrography (-fō-tō-mi-krog'rå-fi), *n.* photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope.

electrophysiology (-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

electroplate ('trō-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by

means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

electropositive (-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis

electroscope (-skōp), *n.* an electrometer.

electrotherapeutics. See electropathy.

electrotechnics (-tek'niks), *n.* the science of the processes or methods in which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

electrotinting (-tint'ing), *n.* a method of producing a design, &c., in relief on a metal plate, the lines of which when exposed in an electrobath are protected by an agent.

electrotype ('trō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mold, plate, &c., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.

electrum ('trum), *n.* amber; German silver plate

electuary (-lek'-tū-ā-ri), *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

elegance ('e-gåns), *n.* [*pl.* elegances (-gan-siz)], the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry.

elegant (-gånt), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.

elegiac (el-ē-jī'ak, or e-lē'ji-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* a writ of execution under which a creditor can hold a debtor's goods until his claim is satisfied.

elegy (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (-jiz)], a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

element (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment: ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

elemental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental. Also elementary.

elephant ('e-fånt), *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.

elephantiasis (-tī'å-sis), *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy.

elephantine ('tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.

elephantoid ('toid), *adj.* like an elephant.

elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.

elevation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.

elevator (-tēr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.

elevatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to elevate.

eleven (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.

eleventh (-lev'nth), *adj.* next in order after 10th: an ordinal numeral; constituting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.

elf (elf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (elvz)], a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

elf-child ('chīld), *n.* a child believed

to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.

elfin ('fin), *n.* an inhabitant of fairy-land; a sportive child: *adj.* pertaining to elves.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

elfish ('ish), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.

elfkin ('kin), *n.* a little elf.

elf-lock ('lok), *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out.

elide (-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel.

eligibility (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being eligible.

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.

eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.

eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.

elision (e-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.

elite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c.

elixir (-lik'sēr) *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial.

elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer.

elkwood ('wood), *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.

ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches.

ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet.

ellipsis ('is), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.

ellipsoid ('oid), *n.* an elliptical spheroid.

elliptic (-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted. Also elliptical.

elliptically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an elliptical manner.

ellipticity (-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.

elm (elm), *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.

elocution (el-ō-kū'shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.

elocutionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to elocution.

elocutionist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.

elod (el'od), *n.* the odic force of electricity.

eloge (ā-lōzh'), *n.* a funeral oration, especially one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy.

Elohim (el'ō-him), *n.* one of the Old Testament names of God.

elongate (e-lông'gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.

elongation (-gā'shun), *n.* extension.

elope (e-lōp'), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour.

elopement ('ment), *n.* running away.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.

eloquent (-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.

else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.

elsewhere ('hwār), *adv.* in another place.

elucidate (e-lūs'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.

elucidator ('i-dā-tēr), *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.

elude (e-lūd'), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.

elusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* evasion; artifice.

elusive ('siv), *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.

elusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* evasive; deceptive.

elvan ('van), *adj.* pertaining to elves.

elver ('vēr), *n.* a young conger.

elves, *pl.* of elf.

elysian (-liz'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to elysium; yielding the highest enjoyment.

Elysium ('i-um), *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.

em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.

emaciate (e-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin.

emanate (em'å-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

emancipate (e-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

emancipator (-pā-tēr), *n.* a liberator.

emarginate (-mär'gin-āt), *adj.* indented at the edges; having the apex notched.

emasculate (-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation: *adj.* castrated; deprived of vigor.

embalm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams or aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by antiseptics.

embank (-bangk'), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

embankment ('ment), *n.* a bank of earth, stones, &c., for protection or defense.

embargo (-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes ('gōz)], an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port.

embark (-bärk'), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

embarrass (-bar'ås), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

embarrassment (-ment), *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

embassy ('bå-si), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (-iz)], the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; a legation.

embattled (-bat'ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

embed (-bed'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

embellish (-bel'ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

ember ('bēr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

embezzle (-bez'l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as property entrusted to one's care.

embitter (-bit'ēr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also imbitter.

emblazon (-blā'zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

emblazonry (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emblazonries (-riz)], heraldic decoration.

emblem ('blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

emblemata (-blē'må-tå), *n.pl.* detachable figures with which the ancients ornamented gold, silver, or other metallic vessels.

emblematic (-blem-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an emblem; symbolical. Also emblematical.

emblematically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an emblematical manner.

emblements ('ble-ments), *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivator.

embodier (-bod'i-ēr), *n.* one who embodies.

embodiment ('i-ment), *n.* the act of embodying, or uniting in a whole.

embody (-bod'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying], to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body: *v.i.* to coalesce.

embolden (em-bold'en), *v.t.* to encourage.

embolism ('bō-lizm), *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels.

embolus ('bō-lus), *n.* [*pl.* emboli (-lī)], something inserted and acting in another thing, as a piston rod.

embonpoint (äng-bong-pwäng'), *n.* plumpness of figure, especially of the bust.

embosom (em-booz'um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

emboss (-bos'), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

embossing ('ing), *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces.

embouchure (äng-bōō-shūr'), *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument.

embowel (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emboweled, *p.pr.* emboweling], to remove the intestines from; disembowel.

embower (-bou'ĕr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.

embrace (-brās'), *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

embracery (-brā'sĕr-i), *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.

embrasure ('zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

embrocate ('brō-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.

embrocation (-kā'shun), *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.

embroider (-broid'ĕr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

embroidery (-i), *n.* *pl.* embroideries (-iz)], ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, &c., executed with the needle; embellishment.

embroil (-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

embryo ('bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (-ōz)], the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

embryogeny (-oj'e-ni), *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.

embryologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.

embryology ('ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.

embryonic (-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.

embryoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo.

embryoscope ('bri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.

embryotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.

emendation (e-men-dā'shun), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.

emendator (-tĕr), *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.

emerald (em'e-rāld), *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green color; a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of a color like the emerald.

emeraldine (-din), *n.* a dye of a dark green color.

emerge (e-mērj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

emergency (-mēr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (-siz)], a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.

emeritus (-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a university or college professor.

emersion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of

emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

emery (em'ẽr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum; used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

emetic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

emetically (-ål-li), *adv.* so as to cause vomiting.

emeute (ā-mūt'), *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot

emigrant (em'i-grånt), *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another: *adj.* moving from one country to another; pertaining to or used by, emigrants.

emigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* that which is lofty; elevation; height; exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

eminent (-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

emir (ē-mēr'), *n.* a prince: a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain. Also ameer, amir.

emissary (em'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emissaries (-riz)], a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

emission (e-mish'un), *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

emissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* sending out.

emit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes.

emmensite (em'men-zīt), *n.* an explosive compound for projectiles.

emmet ('et), *n.* an ant.

emollient (e-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

emolliotype ('i-ō-tīp), *n.* a picture taken on opal glass by the collodio-chloride process.

emolument ('ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain

emotion (-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

emotional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

emotionality (-ål'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being emotional.

emotive (-mō'tiv), *adj.* producing emotion.

empale. Same as impale.

emperor (em'pẽr-ẽr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

emphasis ('få-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

emphasize ('få-sīz), *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

emphatic (-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also emphatical.

emphatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an emphatic manner.

empire ('pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control.

empiric (-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Also empirical.

empirically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an empirical manner.

empiricism ('i-sizm), *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

employ (-ploi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing], to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

employee (-ē'), *n.* one who works for another [French employé (-ā)].

employment ('ment), *n.* business; occupation.

emporium (-pō'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

empower (-pou'ẽr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

empress ('pres), *n.* a woman invested with sovereign sway over an empire; the consort or widow of an emperor.

empressement (äṇ-pres-mang'), *n.* an animated and vivacious deportment; a cordial manifestation of interest.

empresario (-pres-ä'ri-ō), *n.* a contractor who introduces foreign settlers to Mexico by arrangement with the government.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

empty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* emptier, *superl.* emptiest], containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge or sense; fasting, vacant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying], to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.pl.* (empties) an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

emptying (-ing), *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pronounced *emptins*).

empyrean (em-pir'e-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also empyreal.

emu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

emulator (-lā-tẽr), *n.* a rival; competitor.

emulgent (e-mul'jent), *adj.* draining out: applied to the arteries and veins: *n.* an emulgent vessel; a medicine that promotes a flow of bile.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *adj.* desirous to excel; rivaling; competitive.

emulsion (e-mul'shun), *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.

enable (en'ā-bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.

enact (-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.

enacting clause (klawz), *n.* the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing "Be it enacted."

enactment ('ment), *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.

enactor ('tẽr), *n.* one who enacts.

enamel (-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* enameled, *p.pr.* enameling], to lay on, cover, or decorate with enamel.

enamor (-am'ẽr), *v.t.* to captivate.

encamp (-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.

encampment ('ment), *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travelers.

encase (en-kās'), *n.* to inclose in a covering.

encaustic (-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax.

encaustic-tile (-tīl), *n.* a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another color.

enceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant.

enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.

enchant (-chånt), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.

enchantment ('ment), *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, &c.; the state of being enchanted; rapture.

encircle (-sĕr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.
enclitic (en-klit'ik), *adj.* relating in Greek and Latin grammar to particles that have their accent submerged in another word.
encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.
encomium ('mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* encomiums (-umz)], formal praise; eulogy.
encompass (-kum'pås), *v.t.* to surround.
encore (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again: *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of (any particular part of a performance).
encounter (en-koun'tĕr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.
encourage (-kur'āj), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.
encouragement (-ment), *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.
encrinite ('kri-nīt), *n.* a stone-lily.
encroach (-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).
encroachment ('ment), *n.* intrusion.
encumber (-kum'bĕr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.
encumbrance ('brans), *n.* that which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.
encyclical (-sik'lik-ål), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest.
encyclopædia or **encyclopedia** (-sī-klō-pē'di-å), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.
encyclopædic (-pē'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia. Also encyclopedic.
encyclopædist (-pē'dist), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose studies embrace all knowledge. Also encyclopedist.
encyst (-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to inclose, or become inclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.
end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy : *v.i.* to come to an end; die.
endanger (en-dān'jĕr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.
endear (-dēr'), *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.
endearment ('ment), *n.* affection.
endeavor (-dev'ĕr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt; physical or intellectual exertion toward the attainment of some object.
endemic (-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.
ending (end'ing), *n.* result; end.
endive (en'div), *n.* an herb whose leaves are blanched and used for salads.
endless (end'les), *adj.* without end; endless chain: *n.* a belt or rope whose ends are joined; a plan of writing letters whereby the number increases indefinitely.
endo and **endon**, a *prefix* used in many scientific words, meaning *within*, denoting internal growth, as *endo*derm, *endo*plasm.
endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.
endogen ('dō-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.
endogenous (doj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to the endogens; originating or growing within.

endoscope ('do-skōp), *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

endosmosis (-dos-mō'sis), *n.* the transmission of a fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

endosperm ('dō-spērm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.

endow (-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

endowment ('ment), *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

endue (-dū'), to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also indue.

endurability (-dūr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being endurable.

endurable ('å-bl), *adj.* bearable.

endurance (-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

endure (-dūr), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

enduring ('ing), *adj.* permanent.

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise. Also endwise.

enema (en'e-må), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

enemy ('e-mi), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (-miz)], one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

energetic (-ēr-jet'ik), *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.

energico (-ēr'jē-kō), *adj.* with energy, force, and strong accentuation [mus.].

energize ('ēr-jīz), *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.

energy ('ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* energies (-jiz)], internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

enervate (en'ēr-vāt or e-nēr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; to render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.

en famille (äng få-mēl), with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion, without formality.

enfeeble (en-fe'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

enfeoff (-fēf'), *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell or convey lands in fee to.

enfilade (-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

enforce (-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.

enfranchise (-fran'chiz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

engaged (-gājd'), *p.p. adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.

engagement (-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

engaging ('ing), *adj.* winning; pleasing.

engender (-jen'dēr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.t.* to come into existence.

engine (-jin), *n.* anything used to

effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.

engineer (-ji-nēr′), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

engineering (′ing), *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery; the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures or machines.

English (ing′glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them; a size of printing-type (see type): *v.t.* to give a twisting or spinning motion to, as a ball at billiards so as to deflect it from its course.

engrailment (-grāl′ment), *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.

engrain, another form of ingrain.

engrave (en-grāv′), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

engraving (′ing), *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, &c., incised or relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.

engross (-grōs′), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.

engrossment (′ment), *n.* the act of acquiring large or undue quantities of things; the act of engrossing documents; that which has been engrossed; attention to one thing to the exclusion of everything else.

engulf, same as ingulf.

enhance (-hans′), *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.

enharmonic (-hăr-mon′ik), *adj.* proceeding by smaller intervals than a semitone. Also enharmonical.

enharmonically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an enharmonic manner.

enharmonic scale (skāl), *n.* a musical scale having more than 12 tones to the octave.

enhydrite (-hī′drīt), *n.* any mineral containing water.

enigma (e-nig′mă), *n.* a riddle.

enigmatic (-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to an enigma; obscure or puzzling. Also enigmatical.

enigmatically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an enigmatical manner.

enjoin (-join′), *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.

enjoy (-joi′), *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.

enjoyment (′ment), *n.* the act of enjoying; pleasure or gratification.

enkindle (-kin′dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.

enlarge (-lärj′), *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.

enlighten (-līt′n), *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.

enlist (-list′), *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to engage one's self for military service.

enlistment (′ment), *n.* the act of enlisting; the state of being enlisted.

enliven (-līv′n), *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.

en masse (äng măs′), collectively; altogether.
enmity (-mi′ti), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (-tiz)] animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.
ennoble (-nō′bl), *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.
ennui (äng-wē′), languor of mind; listlessness.
enormity (e-nôr′mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enormities (-tiz)], something outrageous or extremely immoderate; an atrocity.
enormous (′mus), *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.
en passant (äng päs-säng′), by the way.
enough (e-nuf′), *adj.* sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!
enquire, same as inquire.
enrage (en-rāj′), *v.t.* to throw into a rage.
enrail (-rāl′), *v.t.* to place a car upon rails: opposed to derail.
en rapport (äng rap-pōr′), in sympathy with (with *with*).
enrapt (-rapt′), *adj.* enraptured.
enrapture (-rap′tūr), *v.t.* to transport with delight; please intensely; charm.
en regle (äng rā′gl), in due order.
enrich (en-rich′), *v.t.* to make rich; fertilize; store; adorn.
enrobe (-rōb′), *v.t.* to clothe; invest.
enroll (-rōl′), *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record. Also enrol.
en route (äng rōōt′), on the way.
ens (enz), *n.* [*pl.* entia (en′shi-ă)], an entity; existence; being.
ensanguine (en-sang′gwin), *v.t.* to smear or cover with blood.
ensconce (-skons′), *v.t.* to hide; fix securely or comfortably; settle.
ensemble (äng-säng′bl), the whole.
enshrine (en-shrīn′), *v.t.* to place in a shrine; keep sacred.
ensheathe (-shēth′), *v.t.* to sheathe.
enshroud (-shroud′), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.
ensiform (′si-form), *adj.* sword-shaped.
ensign (′sīn), *n.* a flag; badge; the lowest rank in the navy.
ensilage (′si-lāj), *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo: *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.
enslave (-slāv′), *v.t.* to bring into, or reduce to, slavery; enthrall.
ensnare (-snār′), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a snare; take by craft; allure.
ensue (-sū′), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; succeed.
en suite (äng swēt′), in a series.
ensure, same as insure.
entablature (-tab′lă-tūr), *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
entail (en-tāl′), *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs: *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail; involve; necessitate.
entangle (tang′gl), *v.t.* to involve; tangle; ensnare; perplex; bewilder.
entente (än-tänt′), *n.* (Fr.), an understanding, politically, between nations.
enter (′tĕr), *v.t.* to go or come into; begin; penetrate; set down in writing; join or become a member of; initiate into a business, &c.; place on the records of a court: *v.i.* to effect an entrance; come in.
enteric (-tĕr′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the intestines.
enteritis (-ī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the small intestines.
enterozoa (-tĕr-ō-zō′ă), *n.pl.* intestinal parasites.
enterprise (′tĕr-prīz), *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk; boldness; energy and invention.
enterprising (-ing), *n.* adventurous, energetic, and progressive.
entertain (-tān′), *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably; afford diversion to; keep in the mind; take into consideration: *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.
entertaining (′ing), *p. adj.* amusing; diverting.

entertainment ('ment), *n.* the act of entertaining; hospitality at table; a feast or banquet; a diverting performance; amusement.
enthrall (-thrawl'), *v.t.* to enslave; bring or hold under some overmastering influence.
enthrone (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to place on a throne; invest with sovereign power and authority.
enthuse (-thūz'), *v.t.* to render enthusiastic: *v.i.* manifest enthusiasm.
enthusiasm (-thū'zi-azm), *n.* elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; fervent zeal; fanaticism.
enthusiast ('zi-ast), *n.* one who is filled with enthusiasm: one who thinks himself to be inspired; a visionary; fanatic.
enthusiastic (-as'tik), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, enthusiasm; ardent; zealous.
enthusiastically (-ål-li), *adv.* with enthusiasm.
entice (-tīs'), *v.t.* to attract or allure; tempt.
entire (-tīr'), *adj.* complete in all parts; whole; undivided or unbroken; unalloyed consisting of one piece: *adv.* entirely; wholly: *n.* the whole; entire beer.
entirely ('li), *adv.* fully; completely.
entireness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being entire; completeness.
entirety ('ti), *n.* completeness; the whole.
entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* to give a title, name, or designation to; style; give a right to.
entity ('ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* entities (-tiz)], anything that exists, or is supposed to exist; being.
ento-, ent, a *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*
entomb (en-tōōm'), *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.
entombment ('ment), *n.* the act of placing in a tomb.
entomoid ('tō-moid), *adj.* resembling an insect
entomology (-tō-mol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of zoōlgy which treats of insects and their habits.
entomologist (-jist), *n.* a student of entomology.
entomophagus (-mof'å-gus), *adj.* insect-eating.
entonic (-ton'ik), *adj.* having great tension; strained.
entourage (äng-tōō-räzh'), *n.* associates, surroundings.
entr'acte (äng'tr-åkt), *n.* the interval between the acts of a play or opera; a musical interlude.
entozoon (-tō-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* entozoa ('å)], a parasite living in the intestines of another animal.
entrails ('trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines.
entrain (-trān'), *v.t.* to dispatch (troops) by train.
entrance ('trans), *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port.
entrap (-trap'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.
entreat (-trēt), *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; importune; beseech.
entreaty (-trēt'i), *n.* [*pl.* entreaties ('iz)], an earnest petition or request; prayer.
entree (äng-trā'), *n.* entrance; admission; a subordinate or side dish.
entremets (äng-tr-mā'), *n. pl.* side dishes; a made dish.
entrench, same as intrench.
entre nous (āng'tr nōō), confidentially.
entre pas (pä), *n.* an amble.
entre-pot (äng'tr-pō), *n.* a commercial center for the distribution of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is kept in bond.
entrust, same as intrust.
entry (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* entries ('triz)], an entrance; passage; entree; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements, or feloniously entering another's premises.
entwine (-twīn'), *v.t.* to twine around; twist together.

enumerate (e-nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.
enumeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.
enunciable (-nun'shi-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being enunciated.
enunciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.
enunciation (-ā'shun), *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.
enunciative ('shi-å-tiv), *adj.* declaratory.
enunciator ('shi-ā-tĕr), one who enunciates or declares.
envelop (-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.
envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; wrapper; an investing integument; exterior fortified works.
envelopment (-vel'up-ment), *n.* the act of enveloping; a covering; wrapper.
envenom (-ven'um), *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.
enviable ('vi-å-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.
enviably (-bli), *adv.* in an enviable manner.
envious ('vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.
environ (-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.
environment (-ment), *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.
envoy ('voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission.
envy ('vi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying], to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice, ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.
enwrap (-rap'), *v.t.* to wrap up.
enzootic (-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a disease which affects animals of a particular district.
epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year.
epaulment (ē-pawl'ment), *n.* a side-work to protect troops in flank.
epaulet (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers.
epenthesis (-en'thē-sis), *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
epergne (e-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, &c.
ephemera (ef-em'e-rå), *n.* [*pl.* ephemeræ (-rē)], that which exists but for a day; a May-fly.
ephemeral ('ĕr-ål), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.
ephemeris ('ĕr-is), *n.* [*pl.* ephemerides (-mer'i-dēz)], an astronomical almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets.
ephod (ef'od), *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.
ephor (ef'ĕr), *n.* [*pl.* ephori (-ī), ephors ('ĕrz)], one of the five Spartan magistrates.
epic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event.
epicarp ('i-kärp), *n.* the outer layer or skin of a fruit.
epicene ('i-sēn), *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.
epicranium (-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.
epicure ('i-kūr), *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.
epicurean (-kū-rē'ån), *adj.* luxurious; devoted to the pleasures of the table: *n.* a voluptuary; gormand; epicure.
epicycle ('i-sī-kl), *n.* a small circle

whose center is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.

epicycloid ('kloid), *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.

epidemic (-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic.

epidermal (-dĕr'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the epidermis. Also epidermic.

epidermis ('mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

epigamic (ep-i-gam'ik), *adj.* relating to the efforts among animals to attract mates in the pairing season.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* a portion of the abdomen; the walls of the stomach and the stomach.

epigenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

epiglottis (-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

epigram ('i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

epigrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed. Also epigrammatical.

epigrammatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an epigrammatical manner; pointedly and concisely.

epigraph ('i-gråf), *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, &c.; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

epilepsy ('i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

epileptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy: *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

epilogue ('i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

epinephrin (ep'i-nef'rin), *n.* the active principle of the secretion of the adrenal gland: also called adrenalin. It has extraordinary power to stop hemorrhages.

epiornis (-ôr'nis), *n.* a gigantic fossil bird.

Epiphany (e-pif'å-ni), *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, and the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

episcopacy (e-pis'ko-på-si), *n.* church government by bishops; prelacy.

episcopal ('ko-pål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

episcopalian (-på'liån), *adj.* pertaining to episcopacy.

Episcopalian *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church: *n.* a member or supporter of such Church.

episcopally (-li), *adv.* by episcopal authority.

episcopate ('ko-pāt), *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.

episodic (-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an episode; adventitious. Also episodical.

episodically (-ål-li), *adv.* incidentally.

episperm (-spĕrm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.

epistolary ('tō-lå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to letters.

epitaph (ep'i-tåf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.

epithet ('i-thet), *n.* an adjective denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.

epitome (e-pit'ō-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.

epitomize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.

epizoan (ep-i-zō'ån), *n.* [*pl.* **epizoa** ('å)], a parasitic animal which lives on the exterior of another animal.

epizoötic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* parasit-

ic on animals; prevailing among animals.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō'o-ti), *n.* an epidemic influenza prevailing among animals, especially horses.

epoch (ē'pok), *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

eponym ('ō-nim), *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, &c.; surname.

epsom salts ('sum sawltz), *n.pl.* sulphate of magnesia.

equability (ē-kwå-bil'i-ti), *adj.* evenness.

equable ('kwå-bl), *adj.* uniform; consistently equal; proportionate.

equably (-bli), *adv.* in an equable manner.

equal ('kwål), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equaled, *p.pr.* equaling], to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

equality (-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (-tiz)], the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness; equability.

equalize ('kwå-līz), *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.

equally (-li), *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts or shares.

equanimity (-kwå-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

equate (-kwāt'), *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.

equation (-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.

equator (-kwā'tĕr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.

equatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation: used for keeping any star constantly in the field independently of the earth's rotation.

equatorially (-li), *adv.* in a line with the equator.

equerry (ek'wer-i), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (-iz)], an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.

equestrian (e-kwes'tri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.

equestrienne (-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* a skillful horsewoman.

equi, a *prefix* meaning *equal, equally, same,* found in many words, the sense of which is usually self-evident, as *equi*angular, *equi*distant, *equi*form, &c.

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ĕr-ål), *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.

equilibrator (ē-kwi-lī'brā-tĕr), *n.* that which conduces to equilibrium. Tail of a flying machine.

equilibrium (-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.

equine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a horse or horses.

equinoctial (-kwi-nok'shål), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes: *n.* the equinoctial line.

equinoctially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctial line.

equinox ('kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

equip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping], to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.

equipage (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms

and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, &c.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

equipment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service; arms, horses, &c., required for military service; rolling-stock or plant of a railway.

equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* equilibrium; equality of weight.

equiponderant (-pon'dēr-ånt), *adj.* of the same weight.

equitable (ek'wi-tå-bl), *adj.* impartial; just.

equitably (-bli), *adv.* justly; impartially.

equity ('wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equities (-tiz)], justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

equivalence (e-kwiv'å-lens), *n.* equality of value or power; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency. Equivalency.

equivalent ('å-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect; commensurate: *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, &c.

equivocal ('ō-kål), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.

equivocally (-li), *adv.* in an equivocal manner.

equivocate ('o-kāt), *v.i.* to use words of double meaning; prevaricate.

era (ē'rå), *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

eradicate (e-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.

erase (-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.

eraser (-rā'sēr), *n.* a knife or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, &c.

erasure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of erasing.

erbium (ēr'bi-um), *n.* a rare metal; one of the elements.

ere (ār), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* a place of utter darkness; Hades.

erect (e-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen: *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.

erectile (-rek'til), *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.

erection ('shun), *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices; a structure or building.

erective ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.

erector ('tēr), *n.* one who erects; a muscle that erects any part.

eremite, another form of hermit.

erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* unnatural excitation of some organ or tissue of the body.

erg (ērg), *n.* a unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system. Also ergon.

ergmeter ('mē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.

ergo (ēr'gō), *adv.* therefore; consequently.

ergometer (-gom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring work performed or force produced.

ergot ('got), *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, &c.

erg-ten ('ten), *n.* a unit of work = 10,000,000,000 ergs.

erinite ('in-īt), *n.* a rich emerald-green arseniate of copper.

ermine (ēr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

ermined ('mind), *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

ern (ērn), *n.* an eagle. Also erne.

erode (e-rōd'), *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.

erose (-rōs'), *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.
erosion (-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.
erosive (-rōs'iv), *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.
erostrate (-ros'trāt), *adj.* beakless.
erotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.
eroticism (e-rot'i-sizm), *n.* an abnormal emphasis of sex and sexual relations.
err (ĕr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.
errand (er'ånd), *n.* a message; commission.
errant ('rånt), *adj.* roving; wandering.
errantry (-ri), *n.* knight-errantry.
erratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.
erratically (-ål-li), *adv.* irregularly.
erratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* errata ('tå)], an error in printing or writing.
erroneous (-rō'nē-us), *adj.* characterized by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.
error ('ĕr), *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.
Erse (ĕrs), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language.
erst (ĕrst), *adv.* formerly.
eructation (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.
erudite (ĕr'ū-dīt), learned.
erudition (-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.
erupted (e-rupt'ed), *adj.* violently ejected.
eruptive (-rup'tiv), *adj.* bursting forth.
eryngo (ē-ring'gō), *n.* sea-holly.
erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever.
escadrille (es-kā-dril), *n.* French, a small squadron; applied to a group of aeroplanes.
escalade (es-kå-lād'), *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling-ladders.
escalator (es-ka-la-tĕr), *n.* a stairway which moves, carrying the person ascending, constructed on the endless chain principle.
escallop. Same as scallop.
escapade (-pād'), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.
escape (-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.
escapement ('ment), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement.
escarp (-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.
escarpment ('ment), *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.
escheat (-chēt), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture of heirs.
eschew (-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.
escorial (es-kō'ri-ål), *n.* a worked-out mine.
escort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt') to accompany; convoy.
escritoire (-kri-twär'), *n.* a writing desk, table, or bureau.
esculent ('kū-lent), *adj.* eatable.
Escurial (es-kōō'ri-al), *n.* a notable palace near Madrid, Spain. Built in the form of a gridiron, on which St. Lawrence suffered martyrdom.
escutcheon (-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.
Eskimo ('ki-mō), *adj.* pertaining to one of a tribe of diminutive people inhabiting Greenland and adjacent parts. Also Esquimau.

esophagus (e-sof'å-gus), *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. Also œsophagus.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to doctrines taught privately; secret; confidential.

esoterist ('ō-ter-ist), *n.* an occultist.

espaliers (-pal'yērz), *n.pl.* fruit trees trained on a trellis.

esparto (-pär'tō), *n.* a species of Spanish grass used for making paper.

especial (-pesh'ål), *adj.* particular; chief.

especially (-li), *adv.* particularly; chiefly.

Esperanto (es-pēr-an'tō), *n.* an eclectic, artificial language, based on root-words from several languages, chiefly those derived from the Latin tongue. Designed for international usage.

espionage ('pi-ō-nāj), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies or secret agents.

esplanade (-plå-nād'), *n.* a level walk or drive, especially by the seaside; a lawn; glacis.

espousal (-pouz'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the act of espousing: *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing: *pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.

espouse (-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.

esprit de corps (-prē' de kōr'), a spirit of common devotion, honor, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, &c.

espy (-pī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying], to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.

Esquimau, same as Eskimo.

esquire (-kwīr'), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter.

essay ('sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt.

essence ('ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.

essential (-sen'shål), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.

essentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being essential.

essentially (-li), *adv.* in the highest degree.

establish (-tab'lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.

establishment (-ment), *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.

estate (-tāt'), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.

esteem (-tēm'), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.

esthetics, same as æsthetics.

estimable ('ti-må-bl), *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honor; calculable.

estimate ('ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.

estimation (-mā'shun), *n.* calculation; appraisement; honor, respect, or esteem; conjecture.

estop (-top'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping], to place under estoppel; bar.

estoppel ('el), *n.* a legal impediment.
estovers (-tō'vĕrz), *n.pl.* alimony; wood taken for his own use by a tenant.
estrade (-trād'), *n.* a level place; a slightly raised platform.
estrange (-trānj'), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).
estrapade (-trå-pād'), *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, rearing, &c.
estrich ('trich), *n.* a trade name for fine ostrich down.
estuarial (-tū-ā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary. Also estuarine.
estuary ('tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (-riz)], the mouth of a tidal river.
et cætera (et set'ĕr-å), and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also et cetera.
etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.
eternal (e-tĕr'nål), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.
Eternal, *n.* an appellation of God (with *the*).
eternally (-li), *adv.* perpetually.
eternity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (-tiz)], infinite duration; unending existence.
etesian (e-tē'zhi-ån), *adj.* noting the north or northeast wind which in early spring prevails over Europe.
ether (ē'thĕr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.
ethereal (-thē're-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.
ethereally (-li), *adv.* in an ethereal manner.
etherol (ē'thĕr-ol), *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily hydrocarbon.
ethical (eth'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ethics; moral. Also ethic.
ethics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.
Ethiopian (-thi-ō'pi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.
ethmoid (eth'moid), *n.* a light, spongy, sieve-like bone, which forms the roof of the nose.
ethnic ('nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples. Also ethnical.
ethnography (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of races and nations of mankind.
ethology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of ethics.
ethos (ē'thos), *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system.
ethyl (eth'il), *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.
ethylene (-ēn), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.
etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.
etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding.
etymological (et-i-mō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to etymology.
etymologically (-li), *adv.* in an etymological manner.
etymologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is proficient in etymology. Also etymologer.
etymologize (-mol'o-jīz), *v.i.* to investigate the origin and primary meaning of words.
etymology ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (-jiz)], that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.
etymon ('i-mon), *n.* the root of a word or its primitive signification.

eucalyptol (ū-kå-lip'tol), *n.* a liquid contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus ('tus), *n.* [*pl.* Eucalypti ('tī)], a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

eucalyptus, *n.* a tree of the genus above defined.

Eucharist (ū'kå-rist), *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eucharistic (-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the eucharist; expressing thanksgiving. Also eucharistical.

euchlorine (-klō'rin), *n.* a greenish explosive gas, having bleaching properties.

euchre ('kẽr), *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded: *v.t.* to prevent (an opponent at euchre) from taking three of the five tricks: hence to outwit.

eudiometer (-di-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a graduated instrument for measuring the volume of a gas.

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* the science relating to the betterment of the human race by improving conditions as to conception, gestation and birth.

eulogist (-jist), *n.* one who eulogizes.

eulogistic ('ik), *adj.* laudatory.

eulogize ('lō-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; commend.

eulogy (-ji), *n.* [*pl.* eulogies (-jiz)], the praise of anyone spoken or written; panegyric.

eunuch ('nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem.

euphemism ('fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of that which is offensive or indelicate.

euphemistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, euphemism.

euphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also euphonical, euphonious.

euphonium (-fō'ni-um), *n.* a bass brass instrument; a musical instrument consisting of glass tubes united by metal bars.

euphony ('fō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (-niz)], an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

euphuism ('fū-izm), *n.* the pedantic or affected use of words or language.

Eurasian (ū-rā'zhan), *adj.* pertaining to a person whose parentage is partly European and partly Asiatic.

eureka (ū-rē'ka), *n.* originally a Greek word meaning "I have found it."

eurhythmics (ū-rith'miks), *n.* physical expression of music; rhythmic training of the body in response to musical values.

European (-rō-pē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Europe.

eustachian (-stā'ki-ån), *adj.* noting a tube which leads from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.

eutectic (-tek'tik), *adj.* melting at a low temperature.

euthanasia (-than-ā'zhi-å), *n.* a painless, easy death. Also euthanasy.

euthenics (ū-then'iks), *n.* the study of environmental conditions that tend to improve the race; complementary to eugenics.

evacuate (e-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.

evade (-vād'), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.

evadible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being evaded. Also evadable.

evanescent (ev-å-nes'ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.

evangel (e-van'jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.

evangelical ('ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Protestant faith; spiritually minded. Also evangelic: *n.* one who holds evangelical doctrines.

evangelically (-li), *adv.* in an evangelical manner.
evangelism ('jel-izm), *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles. Also evangelicalism.
evangelist (-ist), *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospel; an itinerant preacher.
evangelize ('jel-īz), *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel; convert to Christianity.
evaporate (-vap'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.
evaporation (-rā'shun), *n.* the slow conversion of a fluid into vapor.
evasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.
evasive (-vā'siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.
evasively (-li), *adv.* with evasion.
Eve (ēv), *n.* the first woman of Creation.
eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening [poet.].
evection (-vek'shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.
even (ē'vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by 2 without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening [poet.]: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.
evening ('vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.
evenly (-li), *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.
evenness (-nes), *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.
event (-vent'), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action; any single item in a program of sports or games.
eventful ('fool), *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.
eventide ('vn-tīd), *n.* evening.
eventual (-ven'tū-ål), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.
eventuality ('-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eventualities (-tiz)], a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognizance of events or facts.
eventually (-li), *adv.* ultimately.
eventuate ('tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; terminate result.
ever (ev'ēr) *adv* at any time; always without end; in any degree.
everglade (-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass.
evergreen (-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.
everlasting (-låst'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.
Everlasting, *n.* God, the Eternal.
evermore (-mōr), *adv.* eternally; always.
evert (e-vērt'), *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.
every (ev'ri or ev'ēr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.
evict (e-vikt'), *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.
eviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.
evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.
evident (-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.
evidential (-den'shål), *adj.* proving clearly.
evidentially (-li), *adv.* as evidence.
evil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.
evil-eye (-ī), *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone.
evilly (-li), *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.

evince (e-vins′), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.
evincible (-vin′si-bl), *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.
eviscerate (-vis′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to disembowel.
evoke (-vōk′), *v.t.* to call forth.
evolution (ev-o-lū′shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battlefield; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organized types consisting of a single cell.
evolutional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or resulting from, evolution. Also evolutionary.
evolutionist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution; tactician.
evolutive (-tiv), *adj.* evolutionary.
evolve (e-volv′), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.
ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.
ewer (′ĕr), *n.* a large water jug, used in the toilet.
ex, *prefix,* meaning *out of, beyond, from;* before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.
exact (egz-akt′), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.
exacting (′ing), *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.
exaction (-ak′shun), *n.* the act of exacting; extortion.
exactly (′li), *adv.* accurately; precisely.
exactness (′nes), *n.* accuracy; precision.
exactor (′ĕr), *n.* one who exacts.
exaggerate (egz-aj′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.
exalt (-awlt′), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.
examine (-am′in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.
examinee (-i-nē′), *n.* one who is examined.
example (-am′pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.
exasperate (egz-as′pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.
ex cathedra (eks kå-thē′drå), *adv.* with an air of official authority; dogmatically.
excavate (eks′ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.
excavation (-vā′shun), *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.
excavator (-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.
exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.
exceeding (′ing), *p.adj.* very great.
exceedingly (-li), *adv.* extremely.
excel (-sel′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling], to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass; outdo in comparison; to be superior to.
excellence (-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.
Excellency (-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* excellencies (-siz)], a title of honor of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, &c.
excellent (-ent) *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.

excelsior ('si-ẽr), *adj.* yet higher: *n.* long wood shavings used chiefly for packing or stuffing.

except (-sept'), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.

exception ('shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclusion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.

exceptionable (-å-bl), *adj.* objectionable.

exceptional (-ål), *adj.* unusual.

exceptionally (-li), *adv.* unusually.

excerpt (-serpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.

excess (-ses'), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.

excessive ('iv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).

exchange-broker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.

exchangeable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be exchanged; ratable.

exchanger ('ẽr), *n.* a money-changer.

exchequer (-chek'ẽr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

excisable (ek-sīz'å-bl), *adj.* dutiable.

excise (-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption.

excision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

excitability (-sīt-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* excitabilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.

excitant (-sī'tånt), *n.*, a stimulant.

excitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

excite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.

excited ('ed), *p. adj.* aroused; provoked.

exciting ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to excite; stirring; lively.

excitement ('ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

excito-motor (ek-sī-tō-mō'tẽr), *adj.* pertaining to that which induces nutrition by reflex action.

exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.

exclamation (-klå-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.

exclamatorily (-li), *adv.* in an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (-klam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

exclave ('klāv), *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another power.

exclude (-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

exclusion (-klū'zhun), *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.

exclusionist (-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.

exclusive ('siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

excogitate (-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

excommunicable (-kom-mū'ni-kå-bl), *adj.* deserving, or punishable by, excommunication.

excommunicate ('ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church.

excoriate (-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

excortication (-kôr-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping off bark.

excrement ('kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

excremental (-men'tål), *adj.* of the nature of excrement.

excrementitious (tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement.

excrescence (-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.

excrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

excreta (-krē'tå), *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.

excretion ('shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.

excretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to excretion: *n.* [*pl.* excretories (-riz)], a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.

excruciate (-krū'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.

excruciating (-ā-ting), *adj.* agonizing.

excruciation (-ā'shun), *n.* agony; torture.

exculpate (-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.

exculpatory ('pa-tō-ri), *adj.* vindicatory.

excurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running out beyond the edge: said of trees or leaves.

excursion (-kĕr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.

excursive ('siv), *adj.* rambling.

excursus ('sus), *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work, giving additional information on certain points; a digression.

excusable (-kūz'å-bl), *adv.* pardonable.

excusably (-bli), *adv.* pardonably.

excuse (-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (-kūs'), a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.

exeat ('e-at), *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese.

execrate ('e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.

execration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of execrating: imprecation; detestation.

execute ('e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music.

execution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.

executive (egs-ek'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.

executor ('ū-tĕr), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out. *Fem.* executrix.

executory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties: to be performed at a future period.

exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible.

exegetic (-jet'ik), *adj.* expository; interpretative. Also exegetical: *n. pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.

exemplar (egz-em'plår), *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; example.
exemplary (-em'plā-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.
exemplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* illustration by example.
exemplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying], to illustrate by example; transcribe.
exempt (-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free; an exon.
exequatur (eks-e-kwā'tẽr), *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed.
exercise ('ẽr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice: a lesson or example for practice.
exercitor (egz-ẽr'si-tẽr), *n.* the person to whom the profits of a ship belong.
exergue (-ẽrg'), *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, &c.
exert (-ẽrt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.
exeunt (eks'e-unt), they go out: a word used in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage.
exfoliation (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.
exhalation (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.
exhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate; *v.i.* to rise in vapor.
exhaust (egz-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength.
exhaustible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being exhausted.
exhaustive ('iv), *adj.* exhausting; complete.
exhibit (egz-ib'it and eks-hib'it), *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.
exhibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.
exhilarate (egz-il'å-rāt and eks-hil'-å-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.
exhort (egz-ôrt and eks-hôrt'), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.
exhortative ('å-tiv), *adj.* containing exhortation.
exhortatory ('ā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to exhort.
exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.
exigency (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* exigencies (-siz)], pressing necessity or demand; urgency.
exigent ('i-jent), *adj.* urgent; pressing.
exile (ex'īl), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends.
exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.
existence ('ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.
existent ('tent), *n.* having being.
exit (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.
exo, a *prefix*, meaning on the *outside*, occurring in many scientific words.
exode (eks'ōd), *n.* an interlude, &c., at the conclusion of a play.
ex officio (of-fish'i-ō), by virtue of office.
exogen ('ō-jen), *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark: opposed to endogen.

exogenous (-oj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to exogens or their method of growth.
exonerate (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.
exonerative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to exonerate.
exophthalmia (eks-of-thal'miå), *n.* abnormal prominence of the eyeball.
exorbitance (egz'ôr-bi-tåns), *n.* going beyond due limits; excess. Also exorbitancy.
exorbitant (-tånt), *adj.* excessive.
exorcise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.
exorcism (-sizm), *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.
exorcist (-sist), *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.
exordium (egz-or'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.
exosmose (eks'os-mōs), *n.* the passage outwards through a membrane of gases and liquids.
exoteric (-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the uninitiated public: opposed to esoteric.
exotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign.
expand (-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.
expanse (-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.
expansible (-pan'si-bl), *adj.* capable of, or permitting, expansion.
expansion (-pan'shun), *n.* the state of being expanded.
expansive ('siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended; large. Also expansile.
ex parte (pär'tē), *adj.* one-sided.
expatiate (-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language; be copious in discussion.
expatriate (-pat'ri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.
expect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.
expectance ('åns), *n.* the act or state of expecting. Also expectancy.
expectant ('ånt), *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.
expectation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.
expectorant ('to-rånt), *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.
expectorate ('tō-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.
expectoration (-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.
expediency (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* expediencies (-siz)], suitability to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety. Also expedience.
expedient ('di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.
expedite ('pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.
expedition (-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.
expeditionary (-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition.
expeditious ('us), *adj.* quick; speedy.
expel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling], to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude.
expend (-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.
expenditure ('i-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, &c.; disbursement.
expense (-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.
expensive ('iv), *adj.* causing expense.
experience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.
experientialism (-en'shål-izm), *n.* the theory that all knowledge is based upon experience.

experiment (-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something or to verify something; proof; trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also experimentalize.

experimental (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.

experimentally (-li), *adv.* by experiment.

expert (-pērt'), *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous.

expiate ('pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.

expiatory (-å-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.

expiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* termination.

expire (-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.

expiry ('pi-ri), *n.* the end.

explain (-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.

explanation (-pla-nā'shun), *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.

explanatory (-plan'å-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.

expletive ('plē-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.

explicable ('pli-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.

explicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to explain. Also explicatory.

explicit (-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.

explode (-plōd'), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.

exploit (-ploit), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.

exploitation (-ploi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, &c.; an examination to utilize natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilization.

exploration (-plō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, especially geographical research.

explore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, &c.

explosion (-plō'zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.

explosive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.

exponent (-pō'nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.

exponential (-nen'shål), *adj.* pertaining to an exponent.

export (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: (eks'port), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.

expose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.

expose (-pō-zā'), *n.* an exposure.

exposition (-zish'un), *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.

expositor (-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.

expository ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying exposition. Also expositive.

ex post facto (pōst fak'tō), (Latin, after the deed is done), a law enacted with retroactive effect.

expostulate (-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with*, *on* or *upon*).

expostulatory ('tū-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* per-

taining to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.

exposure (-pō′zhūr), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.

expound (-pound′), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.

express (-pres′), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express: *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c.

expressible (′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.

expression (-presh′un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.

expressive (′iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.

expressively (-li), *adv.* in an expressive manner.

expressly (-pres′li), *adv.* plainly; specially.

expressman (′mån), *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express wagon.

expropriation (-prō-pri-ā′shun), *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, &c.

expulsion (-pul′shun), *n.* forcible ejection.

expulsive (-siv), *adj.* serving to expel.

expunge (-punj′), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate.

expurgate (′pēr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books.

expurgator (-gā-tēr), *n.* one who expurgates.

expurgatory (′gā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to expurgate.

exquisite (′kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate choice; excellent; highly finished; very sensibly felt; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy.

extant (′tant), *adj.* still existing.

extemporaneous (-tem-pō-rā′ne-us), *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; off-hand. Also extemporary.

extempore (′po-re), *adj.* without study or premeditation.

extemporize (′pō-rīz), *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.

extend (-tend′), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate; *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.

extensible (-ten′si-bl), *adj.* capable of extension. Also extensile.

extension (′shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.

extensive (′siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

extensively (-li), *adv.* widely; largely.

extensometer (-som′e-tēr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring the expansion of a body.

extensor (-ten′sēr), *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.

extent (-tent′), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

extenuate (-ten′ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

extenuator (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who extenuates.

extenuatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* palliative.

exterior (-tē′ri-ēr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

exterminate (-tēr′mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.

exterminator (-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.

exterminatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to extermination; serving to exterminate.

extern (-tẽrn'), *n.* a non-resident scholar: *adj.* external; visible.

external (-tẽr'nål), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

externally (-li), *adv.* outwardly.

exterritoriality (-ter-ri-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country.

extinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.

extincteur ('tūr or -täng-tūr'), *n.* a portable fire-extinguisher.

extinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.

extinguisher (-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light.

extirpate ('tẽr-pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

extirpative (-tiv), *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate. Also extirpatory.

extirpator (-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.

extol (tōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling], to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

extorsive (-tôr'siv), *adj.* tending to extort.

extort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.

extortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.

extortionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.

extortionately (-li), *adv.* in an extortionate manner.

extortioner ('shun-ẽr), *n.* one who practices extortion. Also extortionist.

extra, a *prefix* meaning *over and above, beyond, besides,* found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, *extra*-mural, &c.

extra ('trå), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

extract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt) a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

extractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being extracted. Also extractable.

extraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.

extractor ('tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, extracts.

extradite ('tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.

extraditable (-dī'tå-bl), *adj.* liable or subject to, extradition.

extradition (-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.

extrados ('dos), *n.* the exterior curve of an arch.

extramural (eks-tra-mū'ral), *adj.* outside of the walls.

extrane (eks-trān'), *adj.* foreign; not in accord with the hypnotized subject: *n.* one who is extreme.

extraneity (eks-trå-nē'i-ti), *n.* externality.

extraneous ('nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign.

extraordinary (-trôr'di-nā-ri, or -trå-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.

extravagance (-trav'å-gans), *n.* excess

in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.

extravagant ('å-gånt), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.

extravaganza (-gan'zå), *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling.

extravasate ('å-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.

extreme (-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.

extremely ('li), *adv.* exceedingly.

extremist ('ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.

extremity (-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (-tiz)], the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *l.* the limbs.

extricate ('tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexities; disembarrass.

extricable ('tri-kå-bl), *adj.* capable of being extricated.

extrinsic (-trin'sik), *adj.* external; not inherent or essential; foreign.

extrinsically (-ål-li), *adv.* outwardly.

extroversion (-trō-vēr'shun), *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.

extrude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.

exuberance (-ū'bēr-åns), *n.* superabundance.

exuberant (-ånt), *adj.* copious.

exude (-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.

exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.

exultant ('ånt), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.

exuviae (eks-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* the cast-off skins, shells, &c., of animals; fossil remains of animals.

eye (I), *n.* the organ of sight; the eyeball; sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye: *v.t.* (*p.t.* & *p.p.* eyed; *p.pr.* eyeing], to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.

eyeball ('bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.

eyebright ('brīt), *n.* the plant euphrasy, of the figwort family.

eyebrow ('brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.

eyelash ('lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.

eyelet ('let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.

eyelid ('lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.

eye-minded (ī-mīn'ded), *n.* having the tendency to acquire knowledge through the eye and to conduct mental processes in association with visual images.

eye-opener (-ōp'en-ēr), *n.* anything that opens the eyes; something incredible, as news; an early dram of spirits.

eye-piece ('pēs), *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.

eyesight ('sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; range of vision; view.

eyesore ('sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.

eye-spot ('spot), *n.* a rudimentary visual organ; an eye-like marking.

eye-tooth ('tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* eye-teeth 'tēth)], one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.

eyot (ī'ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also ait.

eyra ('rå), *n.* the wild cat of Texas.

eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.

eyrie (ē' or ā'ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird. Also eyry.

F

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet.

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation = F.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

fabricate ('ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.

fabricator (-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who fabricates.

fabulist ('ū-list), *n.* a writer of fables; a liar.

fabulize ('ū-līz), *v.i.* to compose, write, or relate fables.

fabulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.

facade (fă-sād'), *n.* front elevation.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, &c.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note, &c. (face-value): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing], to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

faced (fāst), *p.adj.* having a face; dressed, as stone or tea; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

face-hardening (fās'här'dn-ing), *n.* hardening the face of a metal by special treatment, as in the case of Harveyized steel.

facer (fās'ĕr), *n.* a blow in the face; a quick retort; an unexpected check.

facet (fas'et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

facetiæ (fă-sē'shi-ē), *n.pl.* witty sayings; books characterized by coarse wit.

facetious ('shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

facial ('shăl), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

facial angle (ang'gl), *n.* the angle formed by the two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

facially (-li), *adv.* as regards the face.

facies ('shi-ēz), *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organisms or rocks.

facile (fas'il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

facile princeps (prin'seps), easily first.

facilitate (fă-sil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of.

facility ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (-tiz)], freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

facing (fā'sing), *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; a method of coloring tea,

&c.: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, &c.; the collars, cuffs, &c., of different color to the coat on a military uniform.

fac-simile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

faction (fak'shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

factious ('shus), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, faction; turbulent.

factitious (-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.

factitive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* causative.

factor ('tēr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* in heredity, the hypothetical element in the germplasm that transmits a character.

factorage (-āj), *n.* a factor's commission.

factory ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* factories (-riz)], a manufactory; a trading settlement.

factotum (-tō'tum), *n.* a man of all work.

faculæ ('ū-lē), *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.

facultative ('ul-tā-tiv), *adj.* enabling; permissive.

faculty ('ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (-tiz)], any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the masters and professors of a department in a university.

fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

faddist ('ist), *n.* one given to fads.

faddy ('i), *adj.* given to fads.

fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

fading ('ing), *n.* decay; loss of color.

fæcal (fē'kål), *adj.* pertaining to excrement or sediment.

fæces ('sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

fæcula, same as fecula.

fag (fag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging], to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; a schoolboy who performs menial duties for another in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.

fag-end ('end), *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, &c.

fagot ('ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.

fagoting (-ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water.

faience (få-yängs'), *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake: *n.* failure; omission.

failing ('ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.

faille (fāl, or få'ye), *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses or bonnet trimmings, &c.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.

fainting ('ing), *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.

fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct; the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

fairly ('li), *adv.* honorably; openly.

fairness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fair; beauty; equity; clearness; candor.

fairy (fār'i), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (-iz)], an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.

fairy-land (-land), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.

fairy ring (ring), *n.* a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by an underground fungus.

fait accompli (fāt å-kăng-plē'), something already done.

faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.

faithful ('fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).

faithfully (-li), *adv.* in a faithful manner.

fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections of, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.

fakement ('ment), *n.* fraud; deception.

faker ('ĕr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; pickpocket.

fakir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.

falcate (fal'kāt), *adj.* sickle-shaped. Also falciform.

falchion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.

falcon ('kn or faw'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.

falconer (faw'kn-ĕr), *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.

falconry (faw'kn-ri), *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.

faldstool (fawld'stōōl), *n.* a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.

fall (fawl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling], to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls, overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a veil; autumn.

fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *adj.* deceptive.

fallacy ('å-si), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (-siz)], a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

fallen (fawl'n), *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined; outcast; overthrown; dead.

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.

fallible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, mislead, err, or fail.

falling (fawl'ing), *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.

fallopian (fal-ō'pi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.

fallow ('ō), *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.

fallow-deer (-dēr), *n.* a species of deer of yellowish-brown color, with branched and recurved horns.

false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

falsehood ('hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.

false-keel (-kēl), *n.* the timber below the main keel.

falsetto (fawl-set'ō), *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice.

falsify ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying], to make, or prove to be false; counterfeit; forge; *v.i.* to lie.

falsity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* falsities (-tiz)], the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Falstaffian (fawl-staf-i-an), *aaj.* resembling Falstaff: hence boasting; coarsely jovial, etc.

falter ('ter), *v.t.* to utter in a weak, trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

famed ('d), *adj.* renowned; celebrated.

familiar (få-mil'yĕr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate, with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

familiarity (-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* familiarities (-tiz)], intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

familiarize ('yĕr-ız), *v.t.* to make familiar; habituate.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* families (-liz)], a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

famine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

famish ('ish), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to starve.

famous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

famously (-li), *adv.* in a famous manner; admirably.

famulus ('ū-lus), *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant.

fan (fan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning], to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement; an enthusiastic lover of the game of baseball.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary. Also fanatical.

fanatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a fanatic manner.

fanaticism ('i-sizm), *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

fancied (fan'sid), *adj.* imaginary.

fancier ('si-ẽr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur

fanciful ('si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

fancifully (-li), *adv.* in a fanciful manner.

fancy ('si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying], to imagine; take liking to; be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).

fandango (-dang'gō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade.

fanfaronade (-o-nād'), *n.* blustering talk or swagger: *v.i.* to make a noisy parade.

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth.

fanion (fan'yun), *n.* a small banner.

fantail ('tāl), *n.* a variety of pigeon.

fantan ('tan), *n.* a Chinese gambling game.

fantasia (-tā or tā'zhi-å), *n.* a musical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.

fantastic (-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary. Also fantastical.

fantastically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a fantastic manner.

fantasy. See phantasy.

far (fär), *adj.* [*comp.* farther, further, *superl.* farthest, furthest], remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

farad (far'ad), *n.* a unit of electric capacity.

farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

farcical (fär'si-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous.

farcically (-li), *adv.* in a farcical manner.

farcy ('si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.

fardage ('dāj), *n.* loose wood, &c., stowed among the cargo to prevent it from moving, or to protect it from bilge water.

fare (fār), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, &c.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

farewell ('wel), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

far-fetched ('fecht), *adj.* unnatural; forced.

farina (få-rē' or få-rī'nå), *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.

farinaceous (nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* a portion of land, cultivated by one person, with the buildings, &c., appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to carry on the operation of farming.

farmer ('ẽr), *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, &c., for a certain commission or rate.

farming ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

faro (fā' or fä'rō), *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called

from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.

farness (fär'nes), *n.* distance; remoteness.

farrago (far-rā'gō), *n.* a medley; hotch-potch.

farrier ('i-ēr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

farriery (-i), *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.

farrow ('ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

farther (fär'*th*ĕr), *adj.*, *comp.* of *far;* more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

farthing ('*th*ing), *n.* 1-4th of an English penny.

farthingale (-gāl), *n.* a kind of hoop-skirt formed of circles of whalebone, worn by women of the 16th and 17th centuries. Also farthingdale.

fasces (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.

fascia (fash'i-å), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (-ē)], a filet or belt; a broad volute; a jutting brick course beyond the windows; a ligature; the board over the top of the window of a shop, on which the owner's name, &c., are inscribed.

fasciculate (fas-ik'ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or growing in, bundles. Also fasciculated.

fascicle ('i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.

fascinate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of as if by enchantment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

fascination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of fascinating; the state of being fascinated; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will; bewitchment; charm.

fascine (-ēn'), *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthwork, &c.

Fascisti, *n.* Italian reform party.

fashion ('un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society.

fashionable (-å-bl), *adj.* according to the prevailing mode; made in accordance with the fashion of the day; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages; well-bred.

fashion-plate (fash'un-plāt), *n.* a drawing representing the current fashions in dress.

fast (fåst), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

fast (fåst), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a timepiece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.

fast-day (-dā), *n.* a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting.

fasten (fås'n), *v.t.* to fix securely; make fast; bolt or bar: *v.i.* to seize or take hold: generally with *on.*

fast-fur (fåst'-fur), *adj.* having reference to the young of the harp-seal at a time when its fur is soft and woolly.

fastening (-ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bolt or clasp.

fastidious (-tid'i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice.

fasting (fåst'ing), *n.* abstinence from food, especially as a religious observance.

fastland ('land), *n.* upland.

fastness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.

fat (fat), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; unusually extended: said of

type; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.

fatal (fā'tål), *adj.* causing death or destruction; mortal; fateful.

fatalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.

fatalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of fatalism.

fatalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to fatalism.

fatality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (-tiz)], predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.

fatally ('tål-i), *adv.* in a fatal manner.

fata morgana (fā'tå môr-gā'nå), *n.* a name for the mirage sometimes seen near the straits of Messina.

fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable necessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

fated (fā'ted), *p.adj.* decreed by fate; destined.

fateful (fāt'fool), *adj.* possessing fatal power; determining destiny; fatal.

father (fä'*th*ĕr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the Roman Catholic Church, the superior of a convent, and of an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter: to ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on*.

Father, *n.* the Creator, God.

fatherhood (-hood), *n.* paternity.

fatherland (-land), *n.* one's native country.

fatherly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to a father; kind, affectionate, as a father: *adv.* like a father.

fathom (fa*th*'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.

fatigue (få-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

fatigue-duty (dū'ti), *n.* labor a soldier is employed in distinct from the practice of arms.

fatling ('ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

fatness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.

fatten ('n), *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.

fatty ('i), *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.

fatuity (få-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

fatuous ('ū-us), *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

faubourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* a suburb.

fauces (faw'sēz), *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.

faucet ('set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

faugh (faw), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.

fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

faultfinder ('find-ẽr), *n.* one given to finding fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.

faulty ('i), *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.

faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling the satyrs in appearance.

fauna (faw'nå), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ ('nē) faunas ('nåz)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period.

fauteuil (fō-tāl′ or -tūl′), *n.* an upholstered arm chair; membership in the French Academy; the seat of a president, &c.

faux pas (fō pä′), *n.* an error or slip, especially in respect of good manners or morality.

Favonian (få-vō′ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Favonius, the west wind: hence auspicious.

favor (fā′vẽr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare.

favorable (-å-bl), *adj.* propitious; advantageous; friendly; partial.

favored (′vẽrd), *adj.* featured.

favorite (-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

favoritism (-izm), *n.* the disposition or tendency to favor one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.

fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.

fawning (′ing), *n.* gross, or servile, flattery.

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead [Scotch].

faze (fāz), *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect on.

fealty (fē′ål-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty.

fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

fearful (′fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.

fearfully (-li), *adv.* in fear; so as to cause fear.

fearless (′les), *adj.* intrepid.

fearlessness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity.

fearsome (fēr′sum), *adj.* fearful; terrible.

feasibility (-bil′i-ti), *n.* practicability.

feasible (fē′zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.

feasibly (′zi-bli), *adv.* practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.

feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.

feather (fe*th*′ẽr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.

feather-brained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

feather-edged (-ejd), *adj.* thin at the edges.

feather-weight (-wāt), *n.* in a handicap, the least weight than can be put on a racehorse.

feathery (-i), *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.

feature (fē′tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part outline; characteristic; appearance.

featured (′tūrd), *adj.* having a particular cast of face.

feaze (fēz), *v.t.* to disturb; disconcert; frighten.

febrifuge (feb′ri-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.

febrile (feb′ or fē′bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.

fecal, same as fæcal.
feces, same as fæces.
feckless (fek′-less), *adj.* trifling; shiftless.
fecula (fek′ū-lå), *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.
feculence (′lens), *n.* the quality of being feculent; dregs. Also feculency.
feculent (′lent), *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid; muddy.
fecund (fek′ or fē-kund′), *adj.* fruitful; prolific.
fecundate (fek′un-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.
fecundity (′di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.
fed, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of feed.
federal (fed′ēr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between the states, especially of the United States or Switzerland; confederated: *n.* a supporter of federalism.
Federal, *adj.* supporting the cause of the Union in the American civil war (1861-′65): *n.* one who favored the Union cause in that war.
federalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of the central government of the United States.
federalize (-īz), *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government. Also federate.
federate (-āt), *adj.* united by compact.
federation (-ā′shun), *n.* a league; federal government.
federative (-tiv), *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.
fee (fē), *n.* a compensation or payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.
feeble (fē′bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.
feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist (with *on* or *upon*); *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.
feed-board (fēd′bōrd), *n.* a table to hold the pile of paper fed into a printing or folding machine.
feeder-bar (fē′dër-bär) *n.* a bar to control the supply of cotton to a cotton machine.
feed-gage (fēd′gāj), *n.* a guide to insure accuracy in printing or folding sheets of paper.
feed-gate (fēd′gāt), *n.* the gate regulating supply of material to a machine, or flow of water to a water-wheel.
feeder (′ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of, or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway; an electric wire supplying a current to a main conductor.
feeding (′ing), the act of eating; pasture.
feed-pipe (-pīp), *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.
feed-pump (-pump), *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.
feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling; *v.i.* seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.
feeler (′ēr), *n.* one who, or that which feels; that part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, &c.; something put forth as a

means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

feeling ('ing), *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness.

fee-simple (-sim'pl), *n.* an estate in land or tenement, held by a person in his own right, without restrictions.

feet, *pl.* of foot.

fee-tail (fē'tāl), *n.* an estate entailed to a person and his heirs.

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feigned (fānd), *adj.* pretended; counterfeited.

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks, composed principally of silicate of aluminia. Also felspar.

felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

felicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* characterized by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

felicitously (-li), *adv.* happily; suitably.

felicity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (-tiz)], a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression.

feline ('līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam): *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fellah ('ä), *n.* [*pl.* fellahs ('äz), fellaheen (-hēn')], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laboring man.

felloe, same as felly.

fellow ('ō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship; the trustee of a college; *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition.)

fellowship (-ship), *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow: one of the rules of arithmetic.

felly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fellies ('iz)], one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim. Also felloe.

felo-de-se (fē'lō-de-sē), *n.* a suicide.

felon (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

felonious (fe-lō'ni-us), *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

felony (fel'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (-niz)], a crime punishable by death or imprisomnent in a state prison.

felsite (sīt), *n.* a variety of feldspar.

felspar ('spär), *n.* same as feldspar.

felt, *p.t.* of feel.

felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.

felting ('ing), *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.

felucca (fe-luk'ä), *n.* a small sailing-vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.

female (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.

feme coverte (fem or fam kuv'ĕrt), *n.* a married woman. Also femme coverte.

feme sole (sōl), *n.* an unmarried woman. Also femme sole.

feminine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.

femininity (-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.

feminism (fem'in-izm), *n.* a condition ascribed to men apparently lacking in the chief masculine traits.

femme de chambre (fam'de shāng'-br), *n.* a lady's-maid; chambermaid.

femoral (fem'o-rål), *adj.* pertaining to the thigh.

femur (fē'mĕr), *n.* the thigh-bone.

fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.

fence (fens), *v.i.* to practice fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.

fencible (fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of defense, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.

fencing ('ing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.

fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.

fender ('ĕr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians.

fender-rail (fen'dĕr-rāl), *n.* a rail to protect street cars against injury from the wheels of other vehicles.

fender-skid (fen'dĕr-skid), *n.* a skid used by lumber men to hold the logs on a trail, when skidded or slid on a hillside.

fenks (fenks), *n.* whale-blubber refuse: used as a manure.

fennec ('ek), *n.* small African fox.

fennel (fen'el), *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.

fenny ('i), *adj.* full of fens; marshy.

fent (fent), *n.* a slit in a garment for convenience in putting it on; placket; remnant.

feræ naturæ (-nå-tū'rē), in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated.

feral (fē'rål), *adj.* wild; undomesticated.

ferial ('ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to week days, especially those which are not festivals or fasts; pertaining to holidays.

fer-de-lance (fer-dē-läns'), *n.* a poisonous crotaloid snake inhabiting certain of the West Indies and the South American countries. Its name is derived from the shape of its head like a lance.

ferment (fĕr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fĕr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.

fermentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the chemical decomposition which takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms, or to unorganized ferments; excitement.

fermentative (-men'ta-tiv), *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation.

fern (fĕrn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

fernery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* ferneries (-iz)], a place where ferns are cultivated.

ferny ('i), *adj.* fern-like, or abounding in ferns.
ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.
ferocity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (-tiz)], savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.
ferrate (fer'āt), *n.* a salt of ferric acid.
ferret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of binding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely or discover by cunning methods (with *out*).
ferreter ('ēr), *n.* one who ferrets
ferretto (-ret'tō), *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid: used in coloring glass.
ferriage ('i-āj), *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.
ferric ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or extracted from, iron.
ferric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.
ferric oxide (oks'īd), *n.* red oxide of iron; hæmatite.
ferro (fer'rō), a *prefix* denoting the presence of iron in a substance.
ferro-bronze (fer'rō-bronz), *n.* an alloy composed of iron, copper and zinc.
ferro-chrome (fer'rō-krōm), *n.* an alloy of iron and chromium used in steel manufacture.
ferro-cyanic (-sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.
ferro-manganese (-mang'gā-nēz), *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.
ferrotype (-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitized iron plate.
ferrous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.
ferrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* monoxide of iron.
ferruginous (-rū'ji-nus), *adj.* containing, or impregnated with, iron; rust-colored.
ferrule ('ril), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it.
ferry ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ferries ('iz)], a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying], to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.
fertile (fēr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention.
fertilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation.
fertilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.
fertilizer (-ēr), *n.* any material used as a manure for the land.
fertilizing-pouch (fēr'ti-lī-zing-pouch), *n.* the sperm-receptical of the queen bee.
fertility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.
ferule ('ūl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule.
fervency (fēr'ven-si), *n.* earnestness; ardor.
fervent ('vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.
fervently ('li), *adv.* with fervor.
fervid ('vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager; vehement.
fervor ('vēr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.
festal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.
festally (-li), *adv.* festively.
fester ('tēr), *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of festering or rankling.
festival ('ti-văl), *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an enter-

tainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold.

festive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

festively (-li), *adv.* in a festive manner

festivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (-tiz)], social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (-tōōn'), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fetal, same as fœtal.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetch-light).

fete (fāt), *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities.

fete champetre (shāng-pā'tr), *n.* a rural or open-air festival.

fete day (dā), *n.* a birthday celebration, especially the day of the saint whose name one bears [French].

feticide, same as fœticide.

fetid (fē'tid, or fet'id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fetish (fē'tish, or fet'ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also fetich.

fetishism (-izm), *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetishes; unreasoning or superstitious devotion. Also fetichism.

fetish-man (-măn), *n.* a medicine-man.

fetlock ('lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fetlocked ('lokt), *adj.* having fetlocks; secured or fastened by the fetlocks.

fetter ('ĕr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

fettle (fet'l), *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order, cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair: fuss.

fetus, same as fœtus.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

feud (fūd), *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service. Also feod.

feudal ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feud or quarrel; pertaining to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

feudalize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

feudalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in feudal law. Also feudist; an upholder of feudalism.

feudality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

feudally (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of feudalism.

feudal system (sis'tem), *n.* the politico-social system formerly prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service. Feudalism.

feudatory (-dă-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* feudatories (-riz)], one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pertaining to, or held by, feudal tenure. Also feudary.

feu de joie (fōō de zhwă'), *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of guns, or burning of bonfires.

feudist, same as feudalist.

feuilleton (fōō-i-tăng'), *n.* that section of a French newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, &c.; a newspaper serial.

fever (fē′vēr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever.

fever-few (-fū), *n.* a plant of the aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

feverish (-ish), *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

few (fū), *adj.* [*comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest], not many; small in number; limited.

fewness (′nes), *n.* smallness of number.

fez (fez) *n.* a brimless, close-fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

fiacre (fē-ä′kr), *n.* a hackney-coach [French].

fiance (fē-äng-sā′), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* fiancée.

fiasco (fē-äs′kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, &c.; a flask or bottle.

fiat (fī′at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy.

fib (fib), *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.* [*p.i.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell fibs; to deliver a quick succession of blows.

fibber (′ēr), *n.* one who tells fibs.

fiber (fī′bēr), *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fibriform (′bri-form′), *adj.* fiber-like.

fibril (′bril), *n.* a small fiber.

fibriliferous (if′ēr-us), *adj.* bearing fibres or the fibrillae in bundles.

fibrillæ (′ē), *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of a root, as of the lichens.

fibrillose (-os), *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

fibrin (fī′brin), *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, &c. Also fibrine.

fibrinous (-us), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibrin.

fibroid (′broid), *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fiber.

fibroin (′bro-in), *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.

Fibromyxoma (fī′brō-mik-sō′mă), *n.* a common form of tumor combining fibrous and mucous tissues.

fibrous (′brus), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibres.

fibster (fib′stĕr), *n.* a liar in a small way.

fibula (′ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; and ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

fichu (fē-shōō′) *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik′l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

fictile (fik′til), *adj.* pertaining to pottery; readily molded; plastic.

fiction (′shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c.

fictional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.

fictionist (-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.

fictitious (-tish′us), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.

fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope; *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Also fidd.

fidalgo (fi-dal'gō), *n.* a Portuguese nobleman; hidalgo.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* a violin; a frame used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

fiddle-de-dee (-dē-dē), *interj.* nonsense! : *n.* a piece of nonsense.

fiddle-faddle (-fad'l), *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.

fiddler (fid'lẽr), *n.* a violinist; a name of the common sandpiper; sixpence, one who is fussy about trifles.

fiddlestick (-stik), *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! (usually in *pl.*)

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities (-tiz)], integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* fiddle-faddle.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlessness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry; *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.

fidgetiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state of being fidgety.

fidgety ('et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.

fiducial (fi-dū'shål), *adj.* of the nature of a trust; practical confidence.

fiduciary ('shi-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (-riz)], a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.

fie (fī), *interj.* for shame! Also fy, fye.

fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior.

field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; outdoor work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, &c.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favorite.

field-allowance (-å-lou'ans), *n.* extra pay given to officers on active service.

field-artillery (-är-til'lẽr-i), *n.* artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.

field-book (-book), *n.* a surveyor's note-book.

field-day (-dā), *n.* a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.

field-glass (-glås), *n.* a small portable telescope.

field-marshal (-mär'shål), *n.* the highest rank in the British army.

field-officer (-of'i-sẽr), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

field-sports (-spōrtz), *n.pl.* outdoor diversions, especially shooting, hunting, &c.

field-work (-wẽrk), *n.* outdoor operations or observations.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked; a monomaniac.

fiendish ('ish), *adj.* like a fiend.

fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.

fiercely ('li), *adv.* in a fierce manner.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī få'shi-as), (Latin, cause it to be done), a writ of execution authorizing a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.

fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* in a fiery manner.

fieriness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.

fiery ('ri), *adj.* [*comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest], pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.

fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.

fifteen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

fifteenth ('tēnth) *adj.* next in order after 14th: *n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth) *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of 5 equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

fifthly ('li), *adv.* in the fifth place.

fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

fifty ('ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10.

fifty-fifty (—), *n.* an even division.

fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt; anything insignificant or worthless.

figgy ('i), *adj.* fig-like.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting], contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in battle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

fighting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

fig-marigold (-mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

figment ('ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

figuline ('ū-lin), *n.* potter's clay.

figurant ('u-rånt), *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group. *Fem.* figurante.

figurative ('ū-rå-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

figuratively (-li), *adv.* in a figurative manner.

figure ('ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; show by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher.

figured ('ūrd), *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolized; pictured; indicated by figures [mus.].

figure-head (-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

figure-painting (fig'ūr-pān'ting), *n.* painting concerned largely with the presentation of the human figure.

figure-skating (fig'ūr-skā'ting), *n.* skating in which geometrical figures are cut on the ice by the skates.

figuring (fig'ūr-ing), *n.* computation.

figwort (fig'wērt), *n.* a plant used as a specific for piles.

filament ('å-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

filamentary (-men'ta-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

filar (fī'lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, &c.

filariasis (fi-lā-ri-ā'sis), *n.* presence in the blood of the germ of elephantiasis, a disease characterized by enlargement of the extremities.

filator (fi-lā'tor), *n.* the spinning mechanism of a silk-worm.

filbert (fil'bērt), *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fīl), *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, &c.) on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

file-stripper (fīl'strip'er), *n.* a workman who prepares blank files, to be subsequently toothed.

filial (fil'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

filially (-li), *adv.* in a filial manner.

filiation (-ā'shun), *n.* affiliation.

filibuster (-i-bus'tẽr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country, *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *adj.* thread-like.

filigree ('i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire: something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting.

filigreed ('i-grēd), *adj.* ornamented with, or as with, filigree.

filing (fī'ling), *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction: satiety.

filler ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fillet ('et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

filling (fil'ing), *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space, cavity, or pore: *pl.* prepared wort.

fillip ('ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

fillister ('is-tẽr), *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

filly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies ('iz)], a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

filminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being filmy.

filmy ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

filo-floss (fī'lō-flos), *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

filo-plume ((-plūm), *n.* a long slender feather with a delicate shaft.

filose ('lōs), *adj.* thread-like.

floselle ('lō-zel), *n.* a kind of floss-silk.

filter (fil'tẽr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filthily (-li), *adv.* in a filthy manner.
filthiness (-nes), *n.* uncleanness; impurity.
filthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest], foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.
filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.
fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish.
finable (fīn'å-bl), *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.
final (fī'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.
final cause (kawz), *n.* the end for which a thing is done.
finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination; end.
finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.
finally (fī-nål-li), *adv.* lastly completely.
finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.
financial (-nan'shål), *adj.* pertaining to finance.
financially (-li), *adv.* with respect to finance.
financier (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.
finback (fin'bak), *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent. Also finner, razorback.
finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.
find (fīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding], to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.
finder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate some particular star, &c., to be examined by the larger instrument.
fin de siecle (fang de siā'kl) [French], at the end of the century.
finding (fīnd'ing), *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman himself supplies.
fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.
fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *adv.* very much; finely.
fine-cut ('kut), *adj.* delicately cut or chiseled; cut fine, as tobacco.
finedraw ('draw), *v.t.* to sew up neatly, as a rent, so that it is imperceptible; draw out to extreme tenuity, as wire.
finedrawn ('drawn), *adj.* spun very fine; over-subtle; far-fetched.
finely ('li), *adv.* in a fine manner.
fineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.
finery (fī'nēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (-iz)], personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.
finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card.
finger (fing'gĕr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a fin-

ger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

finger-bowl (fing'-gĕr-bōl), *n.* a bowl used at the end of a meal for moistening the fingers.

fingerer ('gĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

fingering (-ing), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting stockings, &c.

fingerling ('ling), *n.* a young trout.

finger-print (print), *n.* an impression of the markings on the fingers, used by the police to identify criminals.

fingerstall (-stawl), *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

finial (fin'i-ål), *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, &c.

finical ('i-kål), *adj.* fastidious; over particular.

finicality ('i-ti), *n.* the characteristic of being finical.

finically (-li), *adv.* in a finical manner.

finikin ('i-kin), *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, &c.; a variety of pigeon. Also finicking.

fining (fīn'ing), *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* the end.

finish (fin'ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work.

finished ('isht), *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

finite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite (with *the*).

finitely (-li), *adv.* in a limited degree.

finiteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being finite.

fin-keel (fin'kēl), *n.* a type of keel resembling the fin of a fish, and used to ballast boats carrying a relatively large expanse of sails.

finlet (fin'let), *n.* a small fin.

finned (find), *adj.* having fins.

finny ('ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

finos (fē'nōs), *n.* wool of the merino sheep of the second best quality.

Finsen-ray (fin'sen-rā), *n.* a light cure for eruptive diseases; consists of a powerful electric light focussed through colored glass telescopes on a diseased surface.

Finsen lamp (fin-sen'-lamp), *n.* a light for developing rays of ultra-violet light, used particularly in the treatment of lupus and other superficial diseases.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks.

fir (fĕr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera; a fir-tree.

fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

firearms ('ärmz), *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, &c.

fire-ball ('bawl), *n.* a grenade; meteor.

fire-balloon ('bal-lōōn), *n.* a balloon inflated by hot air; a balloon sent up with fireworks, which become ignited when at a certain height.

fire-box ('boks), *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.
firebrand ('brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.
fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād), *n.* the members of a fire department.
firebug ('bug), *n.* an incendiary.
fire-clay ('klā), *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.
firecracker ('krak-ẽr), *n.* a small explosive firework.
fire-damp ('damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen.
fire-dog ('dog), *n.* an andiron.
fire-drill (fīr'dril), *n.* the drill of school pupils or inmates of any institution preparing them for quick exit in case of fire.
fire-engine ('en-jin), *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.
fire-escape ('es-kāp), *n.* a kind of ladder for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building on fire.
firefly ('flī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.
fire-irons ('ī-ẽrns), *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.
fire-kiln ('kil), *n.* an oven.
fireman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* firemen ('men)], one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.
fire-ship ('ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to, and floated among the vessels of an enemy.
fireside ('sīd), *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.
fire-water ('waw-tẽr), *n.* ardent spirits [American Indian].
firework ('wẽrk), *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, &c., inclosed in a cardboard or paper case, which, when ignited, scintillates and explodes: *pl.* a pyrotechnic display.
fire-worship ('wẽr-ship), *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.
firing ('ing), *n.* the act of discharging firearms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, &c.; fuel; cauterization.
firkin (fẽr'kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.
firm (fẽrm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.
firmament (fẽr'må-ment), *n.* the sky.
firman ('mån, or 'măn), *n.* a special decree, edict, or license of an oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan.
first (fẽrst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank, time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [mus.].
first-aid (first-ād), *a.* surgical or medical treatment given by a layman while waiting for a physician, or by an ambulance surgeon at the place of injury or by a soldier on the battlefield. Efficient first-aid treatment has materially lessened the mortality in modern warfare.
first-chop ('chop), *adj.* of the first quality.
first-class ('klås), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.
First-day ('dā), *n.* the name given to Sunday by the Society of Friends.
first-fruits (-frūits), *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking.
first-hand ('hand), *n.* the mate of a fishing-smack: *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.
firstling ('ling), *n.* the first-born; first produced.
firstly ('li), *adv.* in the first place.
first-mate ('māt), *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.

first-rate ('rāt), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently.

firth, same as frith.

fiscal (fis'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* a state treasurer [Spanish].

fish (fish), *n.* [*pl.* fish, fishes ('ez)], a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.

fish-beam ('bēm), *n.* a beam of timber bulging downward.

fish-block ('blok), *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

fish-davit ('dav-it), *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.

fisher ('er), *n.* one who fishes; the pekan.

fisherman (-măn), *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

fishery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (-iz)], the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fishgarth ('gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

fishgig ('gig), *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish. Also fizgig.

fish-glue ('glōō), *n.* isinglass.

fish-hawk ('hawk), *n.* the osprey.

fishiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fishy.

fishing ('ing), *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the operation of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

fish-joint ('joint), *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.

fish-maw ('maw), *n.* the sound of a fish.

fishmonger ('mung-gĕr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fish-sound ('sound), *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-torpedo ('tôr-pē-dō), *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.

fish-weir ('wēr), *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.

fish-wife ('wīf), *n.* a woman who retails fish. Also fishwoman.

fishy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; questionable; incredible.

fissi, *prefix,* meaning *cleft,* occurring in various scientific words, as *fissiparous,* propagating or multiplying by fission.

fissile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

fission (fish'un), *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.

fissiparous. See fissi.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal belonging to the Fissipedia, a division of carnivorous mammals, including the dogs, cats, &c.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack.

fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

fistic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

fisticuffs ('ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fistula ('tū-lă), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer.

fistulose (-lōs), *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe. Also fistulous.

fit (fit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], to make fit or suitable;

adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest], convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitch (fitsh), *n.* the pole-cat.

fitful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fitfully (-li), *adv.* in a fitful manner.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* suitably; properly.

fitness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

fitter ('ẽr), *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress; a coal-broker.

fitting ('ing), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, &c., of a house or shop.

fitty ('i), *adj.* subject to fits.

five (fīv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis.

fivefold ('fold), *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or staple; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary.

fixation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

fixative ('å-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, &c.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixed body (bod'i), *n.* a substance not readily volatilized, as a fixed oil.

fixedly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* steadily; firmly.

fixedness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

fixed star (stär), *n.* a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

fixing (fiks'ing), *n.* the act of making firm, or rendering permanent; the act of adjusting or amending; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments, outfit, apparatus, &c.

fixity ('i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed, an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.i.* to burn with a fizz and soon go out.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* a lofty barren table land [Norwegian].

fjord. Same as fiord.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* in a flabby manner.

flabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

flabby ('i), *adj.* easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

flabellate (-bel'āt), *adj.* fan-shaped.

flabellum (flå-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* flabella ('å)], a large fan carried by the Pope's attendants; in the Greek Church, a fan used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the eucharist.

flaccid (flak'sid), *adj.* flabby, weak.

flaccidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being flaccid.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging], to become weary; lose vigor; hang down;

v.t. signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

flagellant (flaj'el-ånt), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

flagellata (-ā'tå), *n.pl.* a class of infusorians with whip-like appendages.

flagellate ('el-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flageolet (flaj'o-let), *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

flagging flag'ing), *n.* pavement of flagstones.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flag-officer (-of'i-sẽr), *n.* an admiral.

flagon (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant (flā'grånt), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

flagrante delicto (-gran'tē dē-lik'-tō) [Latin], in the very act.

flagstone ('stōn), *n.* a large flat paving stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single color in stripes on a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flake-white ('whīt), *n.* pure white lead.

flaky ('i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense.

flambage (flam-bäzh'), *n.* a process of sterilization with the aid of a flame or red hot plate.

flambeau ('bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux ('bōz)], a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

flamboyant (-boi'ånt), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste; denoting the French Pointed Gothic, characterized by flame-like tracery.

flame (flām), *n.* fire, ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity.

flaming (flām'ing), *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent.

flamingo (flå-ming'gō), *n.* a long-legged,web-footed, red-colored bird.

flamingo-plant (-plant), *n.* a handsome hot-house plant belonging to the arum family.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* a little flame, especially the small flame symbolizing Chinese and Japanese deities.

flamy (flām'i), *adj.* resembling flame; flame-colored.

flang (flang), *n.* a miner's double-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flange-steel (flanj'-stēl), *n.* steel that is soft enough to be bent at right angles without cracking or being overstrained.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment, or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch (with *on*): *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flanker ('ẽr), *n.* one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; a man who walks on the flank of grouse-drivers to keep the birds in the line required.

flannel (flan'el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely-worn cloth with a light nap.

flannel-cake (flan'el-cāke), *n.* a griddle cake of wheat flour, raised with baking-powder or yeast.

flanneled ('eld), *adj.* covered in flannel.

flannelet (-et), *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flapped], to strike with, or as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flap-jack (flap'jak), *n.* a pancake that is turned in the air permitting the reverse side to be cooked on the griddle.

flapper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a flipper.

flare (flãr), *n.* a large, unsteady, glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass: *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy.

flash-boiler (flash-boil'ẽr), *n.* type of steam generator for automobiles.

flash-light (-līt), *n.* a momentary brilliant light for taking photographs.

flashily ('i-li), *adv.* in a flashy manner.

flashiness ('i-nes), *n.* gaudiness.

flashing ('ing), *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, &c., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

flashing-point (-point), *n.* the temperature, below the burning-point, at which the vapor of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

flashy ('i), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

flask (flåsk), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flatfish ('fish), *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on one side, and the under side colorless, as the sole.

flatten ('n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flatter (ẽr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

flattering (-ing), *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

flattery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (-iz)], insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flatting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house painting by which the paint appears lusterless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

flatulence ('ū-lens), *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit. Also flatulency.

flatulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flatwise ('wīz), *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

flaunt (flänt and flawnt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; brag.

flav, *prefix,* occurring in various scientific compound words, meaning *yellow.* Also flavi, flavo.

flavor ('vĕr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

flavoring (-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flaxen ('en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair. Also flaxy.

flaxseed ('sēd), *n.* linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flayed, *p.pr.* flaying], to strip off, skin, torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

fleabane ('bān), *n.* a plant of the aster family.

flea-bite ('bīt), *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

fleaking ('king), *n.* a light covering of reeds under the thatch of a house.

fleam (flēm), *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

flection. Same as flexion.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

fledgling ('ling), *n.* a young bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* fled, *p.pr.* fleeing], to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

fleece-wool ('wool), *n.* wool cut from a living animal.

fleecy ('i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

fleering ('ing), *p.adj.* mocking; scoffing: *n.* the act of mocking or scoffing.

fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim.

fleeting ('ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.

flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also flench, flinch.

flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut; inure or harden by practice; initiate; make familiar with.

fleshiness ('i-nes), *n.* corpulence.

fleshings ('ingz), *n.pl.* flesh-colored tights.

fleshliness ('li-nes), *n.* carnality.

fleshly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

fleshy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* fleshier, *superl.* fleshiest], full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.

Fletcherism (fletch'-er-izm), *n.* a method of diet based on thorough mastication of food.

fleur-de-lis (flōōr-de-lē'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis], the royal bearing or emblem of France; the name for various species of iris.

flew, *p.t.* of fly.

flexibility (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being flexible. Also flexibleness.

flexible ('i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also flexile.

flexion (flek'shun), *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; in grammar, inflection.

flexor (fleks'ẽr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to extensor.

flexure ('ūr), *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.

flick (flik), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

flicker ('ẽr), *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings: *n.* an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of North America.

flickering (-ing), *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.

flier (flī'ẽr), *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalizes motion; an essay or feeler: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

flies, *pl.* of fly.

flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

flightily ('i-li), *adv.* capriciously.

flightiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being flighty.

flighty ('i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* in a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.

flimsy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies ('ziz)], a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

flinch (flinch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

flinder (flin'dẽr), *n.* a splinter; fragment.

fling (fling), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flung, *p.pr.* flinging], to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance.

flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

flinty ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.

flip (flip), *n.* a liquor of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow.

flip-flap (-flap), *n.* the noise caused by something flapping: *adv.* with a flapping sound.

flippancy (flip'ân-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.

flippant ('ânt), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

flipper (ẽr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

flirt (flẽrt), *v.t.* move to and fro with a short rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love from mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flirtation (flẽr-tā'shun), *n.* the act of flirting.

flirtatious ('shus), *adj.* inclined to flirt.

flirting ('ting), *n.* coquetry: *adj.* coquettish.

flit (flit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flitted: *p.pr.* flitting], to remove (a thing) from one house to another [Scotch]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

flitter-mouse (flit'ĕr-mous), *n.* a bat.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a removal.

flix (fliks), *n.* soft fur.

float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

floater ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party.

floating, *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.

float-valve (flōt'-valv), *n.* a floating valve operated by the rise or fall of the liquid on which it rests.

floccillation (flok-sil-ā'shun), *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.

floccose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

flocculence ('ū-lens), *n.* the state of being flocculent.

flocculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* woolly.

flocculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* flocculi (-lī)], a small flake; a small tuft of down or wool-like hair.

floccus ('us), *n.* [*pl.* flocci ('sī)], the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird.

flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.

floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

floe-rat ('rat), *n.* the ringed seal.

flog (flog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flogged, *p.pr.* flogging], to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.

flogging ('ing), *n.* a whipping.

flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the deluge; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

flood-gate ('gāt), *n.* a gate in a water-way, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.

flood-tide ('tīd), *n.* the rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* the part of a house, room, &c., on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.

floorage ('āj), *n.* the area of a floor.

floorer ('ĕr), *n.* a knock-down blow; an unanswerable question or argument.

flooring ('ing), *n.* materials for floors; floors collectively; pavement.

flop (flop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flopped, *p.pr.* flopping], to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.

flora (flō'rå), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants.

floral ('rål), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.
floral envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* the corolla and calyx of a flower.
floran ('ran), *n.* fine-grained tin ore.
floreated ('re-ā-ted), *adj.* ornamented with floral decorations. Also floriated.
florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.
floret ('ret), *n.* a little flower.
floretum ('rē-tum), *n.* a botanical garden specially devoted to flowers.
floricultural (-ri-kul'tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to floriculture.
floriculture ('ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.
floriculturist ('tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in floriculture.
florid (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.
floridly (-li), *adv.* in a florid manner.
florin ('in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from 40 to 50 cents.
florist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.
flory-boat (flō'ri-bōt), *n.* a small boat for conveying passengers between a steamboat and the shore at low tide.
flosh (flosh), *n.* a receptacle into which ore is put for stamping.
floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace; a small stream.
floss-silk ('silk), *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.
flossy ('i), *adj.* like floss; downy.
flotation (flō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or state of floating; the science of floating bodies.
flotilla (-til'å), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.
flotsam (flot'såm), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea. Also flotson.
flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.
flouncing ('ing), *n.* material for flounces.
flounder (flound'dẽr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat-sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.
flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat; a fine soft powder: *v.t.* to sprinkle flour upon.
flourish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish: *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to: *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.
flourishing (-ing), *p.adj.* prosperous; thriving; vigorous; ostentatious.
floury (flour'i), *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.
flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.
flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water, circulate; glide; rise, as the flow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.
flower (flou'ẽr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; a figure or ornamental expression: *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers.
floweret (-et), *n.* a little flower.
flowering-fern ('ẽr-ing-fẽrn), *n.* the Osmunda regalis.
flowery ('ẽr-i), *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

flowing (flō'ing), *p.adj.* moving, or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.
flown, *p.p.* of fly.
fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.
flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.
fluency (flū'en-si), *n.* the quality of being fluent.
fluent ('ent), *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.
fluey ('i), *adj.* like flue; fluffy.
fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers: *n.* a flash.
fluffiness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fluffy.
fluffy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.
fluid (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous; *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.
fluidity (-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.
fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.
fluky ('i), *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance.
flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.
flummery (flum'er-i), *n.* jelly made of flour; blanc-mange; insipidity; humbug.
flung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fling.
flunk (flungk), *n.* a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail completely; retire through fear.
flunky ('i), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies ('iz)], a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish, incautious speculator. Also flunkey.
flunkyism ('i-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a flunky. Also flunkeyism.
fluoresce (flōō-o-res'), *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.
fluorescence ('ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.
fluorescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to fluorescence; possessing the capacity of fluorescing.
fluoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.
fluoride ('o-rīd), *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.
fluorine ('o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine.
fluoroscope (flōō'ĕr-o-skōp), *n.* a device for use in making X-ray examinations on a screen covered with fluorescent material.
fluor-spar ('ĕr-spär), *n.* a transparent or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium. Also fluorite.
flurry (flur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flurried, *p.pr.* flurrying], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.
flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.
flush deck (dek), *n.* a deck level from stem to stern.
flushing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.
fluster (flus'tĕr), *v.t.* to confuse or

agitate: hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

flute (flūt). *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flutina (-tē'nå), a kind of accordion.

fluting (flū'ting), *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

flutist ('tist), *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'ẽr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

flutter-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute.

fluty (flū'ti), *adj.* flute-like in tone.

fluvial (flū'vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also fluvatile.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

fluxion (fluk'shun), *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying], to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; face: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly, *Musca domestica;* an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *adj.* wide awake.

flyblow ('blō), *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.p.* flyblown, *p.pr.* flyblowing], to lay eggs in meat, &c., and taint it.

flying ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to fly: p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

flying-bridge (-brij), *n.* a temporary bridge.

flying-buttress (-but'res), *n.* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

flying-fish (-fish), *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

flying-jib (-jib), *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

flying-squirrel (flī'ing-skwẽr'el), *n.* a squirrel having elastic folds of skin attached to the legs and body, permitting it to make long, flying leaps.

fly-wheel (flīhwēl), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine which regulates its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel; *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume; *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; be enraged; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch: *v.t.* to cheat.

focal (fō'kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus.

focal distance (dis'tåns), *n.* the distance between the optical center of a lens or mirror and the point where the rays converge.

focimetry (fō-sim'e-tri), *n.* measuring the focal distance of mirrors, or lenses.

focometry (fō-kom'e-tri), *n.* measuring the focal length of optical instruments; same as focimetry.

focus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* focuses, (-ez), foci ('si)] the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

focused, *p.pr.* focusing], to bring to a focus or center. Also focalize (-īz).

fodder (fod'ēr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep; a weight for lead = 21 cwt. (Also fother): *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

foehn (fōn), *n.* a warm, dry Alpine wind, prevalent in Switzerland.

foeman (fō'mån), *n.* [*pl.* foemen ('men)], an adversary in war.

fœtal (fē'tål), *adj.* pertaining to the fœtus.

fœticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the destruction of a fœtus in the womb; criminal abortion.

fœtus ('tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; winter pasture: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging], to become foggy.

fog-bank ('bangk), *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* in a foggy manner; dimly.

fogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being foggy.

foggy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

fogy (fō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* fogies ('giz)], a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits. Also fogey, fogie.

fohat (fō'at), *n.* a term used in occultism to denote the connecting link between mind and matter.

foible (foi'bl), *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

foist (foist) *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly (with *in*, *into*, *upon*).

fokker (fōk'ēr), *n.* 1916 type of German war-planes.

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait.

folder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding.

folderol (fol'de-rol), *n.* mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

folding ('ing), *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another.

folding-doors (-dōrz), *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite side-posts and meeting in the middle.

foliaceous (fō'li-ā'shus), *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

foliage ('li-āj), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration.

foliated ('li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ; decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

foliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination: said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in Congressional proceedings; a case for music, &c.; *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* a leaflet.

foliose ('li-ōs), *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

folk (fōlk or fōk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

folk-lore ('lōr), *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, &c.

folk-song ('sông), *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

follia (fol-lē'å), *n.* a kind of musical composition consisting of varieties on a given air.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

follicular (-ik'ū-lår), *adj.* like a follicle.

follow (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiards or crôquet.

follower (-ēr), *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependent; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

following ('ō-ing), *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

folly (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* follies ('iz)], want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fomentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.* [*pl.* fomites ('mitēz)], a porous substance, as wool, &c., capable of retaining germs, and thus communicating contagion.

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.t.* to exhibit fondness.

fondling ('dling), *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

fondu (fông-dōō'), *adj.* in calico printing and paper hangings, the gradual blending of one color into another.

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

fontal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a font.

fontanel (fon'tå-nel), *n.* one of the six open spaces in the skull of an infant; a seton.

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; material.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

foolery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fooleries (-iz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

foolhardiness ('här-di-nes), *n.* a courage without sense.

foolhardy ('här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.

fooling ('ing), *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

foolish ('ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak-minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.

foolishly (-li), *adj.* in a foolish manner.

foolishness (-nes), *n.* folly.

foolscap (fōōlz'kap), *n.* a size of paper about 17 in. by 14 in.: originally water-marked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure equal to 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables consti-

tuting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

football ('bawl), *n.* a large india-rubber ball encased in leather, used in the game of football.

footing ('ing), *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; dance; an entertainment given by a new employe, &c., to his fellow-workmen; state or condition.

footman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* footmen ('men)], a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits on table, &c.

footpad ('pad), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-pound ('pound), *n.* the unit of energy equal to work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

foots (footz), *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.

foppery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fopperies (-iz)], dandyism.

foppish ('ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: prefix, meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly,* with a privative, or negative force.

forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

foraging (-ing), *n.* the act of searching for forage.

foramen (fo-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (ram'i-nå)], a short passage or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.

foraminated (-ram'i-nā'ted), *adj.* furnished with small holes or foramina. Also foraminate.

foray (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

forbade *p.t.* of forbid.

forbear (-bār'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbore, *p.p.* forborne, *p.pr.* forbearing], to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor. Also forbear. [Scotch.]

forbearance ('åns), *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.

forbid (-bid'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding]. to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

forbidding ('ing), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable.

force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a water fall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavor.

forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* strained; affected.

forcemeat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.

forcibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in a forcible manner; vigorously; violently.

ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade through, or pass over without swimming.

fore, a *prefix* meaning *before, in front,* much used on composition: its meaning is usually self-evident.

fore and aft (åft), the entire length of a ship.

forearm (fôr'ärm), *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attach or resistance before the time of need.

forebear. See under forbear.

forebode (-bōd'), *v.t.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).

forebow ('bō), *n.* the pommel of a saddle.

forecast ('kåst), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fōr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.

forecastle (fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.

foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.

forefather ('fäth-ēr), *n.* a male ancestor.

Forefather's Day ('fä-*th*ērz dā), *n.* Dec. 21, the date when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620: observed as an anniversary in New England, &c.

foregather (-ga*th*'ēr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).

forego (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing], to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.

forehead (for'ed), *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.

foreign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.

forel ('el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

forelock ('lok), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.

foreman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* foremen ('men)], the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.

foremost ('mōst), *adj.* chief; first.

forensic (fō-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.

forensic medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* medical jurisprudence.

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

forerun (-run'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning], to run before; precede; announce.

forerunner ('ēr), *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.

foresail ('sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.

foreshore ('shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.

foreshorten (-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.

foreskin ('skin), *n.* the prepuce.

forespeech ('spēch), *n.* a preface.

forest (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* pertaining to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.

forestall (-stawl'), *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.

forestay ('stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.

forester (for'est-ēr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.

forestry ('est-ri), *n.* the art of cultivating forests or managing timber.

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.

foretopmast (-måst), *n.* the mast immediately above the foremast.

forever (fôr-ev'ēr), *adv.* endless; for eternity.

forewind ('wind), *n.* a favorable wind.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty: *v.t.* to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost.

forfeiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; penalty.
forfend (-fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.
forgave, *p.t.* of forgive.
forge (fōrj and fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats irons by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.
forgeable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being forged.
forger ('ẽr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.
forgery (-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.
forget (fôr-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgot: *p.p.* forgotten, *p.pr.* forgetting], to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.
forgetable ('å-bl), *adj.* liable to be forgotten.
forgetful ('fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.
forgetfully (-li), *adv.* in a forgetful manner.
forgetfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.
forget-me-not ('mē-not), *n.* a perennial plant with small bright sky-blue flowers.
forgivable (-giv'å-bl), *adj.* that may be forgiven.
forgive (-giv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving], to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, &c.: *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness.
forgiveness ('nes), *n.* pardon; remission.
forgotten, *p.p.* of forget.
fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork; steal: *v.i.* to branch off.
forked (fôrkt), *adj.* shaped like a fork; opening into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning.
forlorn (-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft hopeless.
forlorn-hope (-hōp), *n.* a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril; a hopeless enterprise.
form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; the bed or seat of a hare; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme): *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.
formal ('ål), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.
formaldehyde (fôrm-al'de-hīd), *n.* a gas obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.
formalin (fôrm'ål-in), *n.* a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work. Also formol.
formalism (-izm), *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, especially in religious duties.
formalist (-ist), *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.
formality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (-tiz)], strict adherence to external

or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.

formally (-li), *adv.* in a formal manner.

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* a salt of formic acid.

formation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; production; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

formative ('må-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal: *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.

former ('mēr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* a maker; author.

formerly (-li), *adv.* anciently; some time ago.

formic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, ants; derived from formic acid.

formic acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine: originally obtained from the bodies of red ants.

formicant ('mi-kant), *adj.* weak: said of the pulse.

formication (-mi-kā'shun), *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.

formidable ('mid-å-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.

formidably (-li), *adv.* in a formidable manner.

formula ('ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (-låz), formulæ (-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

formulary (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* formularies (-riz)], a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, &c.; a formula.

formulate ('ū-lat), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.

formyl ('il), *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.

fornicate (fôrn'i-kāt), *v.i.* to commit fornication: *adj.* arched; vaulted.

fornication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.

fornix (fôr'niks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices ('ni-sēz)], in anatomy, an arch-shaped part; the upper shell of an oyster.

forsake (-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forsook, *p.p.* forsaken, *p.pr.* forsaking], to leave; desert; abandon; depart from.

forsooth (-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth.

forswear (-swār'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* forswore, *p.p.* forsworn, *p.pr.* forswearing], to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.

fort (fōrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

fortalice ('å-lis), *n.* a small fort, or fortified outwork.

forte (fōrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent.

forth (fōrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

forthcoming (-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear *n.* a coming forth.

forthwith (-with), *adv.* immediately.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

fortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.

fortifier ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who fortifies.

fortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying], to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect works of defense.

fortitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.

fortnight (fort'nīt), *n.* 14 days.
fortnightly (-li), *adv.* once every 14 days.
fortress ('res), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.
fortuitous (-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.
fortuity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fortuities (-tiz)], an accidental occurrence; chance.
fortunate ('tū-nāt), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.
fortunately (-li), *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.
fortune ('tūn), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.
fortune-hunter (-hun'tĕr), *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.
forty ('ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.
forum (fōr'um), *n.* [*pl.* fora ('å), forums ('umz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law.
forward (fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *interj.* on (!) *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.
forwardness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.
forwarder (-ĕr), *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods; the workman who forwards the rough work in bookbinding to the finisher.
forwards, *adv.* Another form of forward.
fossil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth; antiquated.
fossiliferous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* containing fossils.
fossilize (-īz), *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.
foster ('tĕr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.
foster-brother (-bru*th*'ĕr), *n.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.
foster-child (-chīld), *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.
fother. Same as fodder.
fought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fight.
foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.
foulard (fōō-lärd'), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.
fournart ('märt), *n.* the pole-cat.
found, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of find.
found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.
foundation (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.
founder (foun'dĕr), *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal: *v.t.* to sink by filling with water; disable or make lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.
foundling (found'ling), *n.* a child found whose parent is unknown.

foundry ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* foundries ('riz)], the place where metal casting is carried on.

fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.

fountain (foun'tăn), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

fountain-head (-hed), *n.* the spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

fountain-pen *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

four (fōr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

fourchette (fōōr-shet'), *n.* a forked surgical instrument; the wish-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

fourfold (fōr'fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

fourgon (fōōr-gông'), *n.* a military ammunition wagon, or baggage carriage.

Fourierism (fōō'ri-ēr-izm), *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, the French socialist.

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; a necktie, worn tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging vertically: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

fourneau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

four-o'clock ('ō-klok), *n.* a flower, the Marvel of Peru.

fourscore ('skōr), *adj.* 80.

fourteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

fourteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after 10th: *n.* one of 14 equal parts.

fourth, (fōrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of 4 equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* the fourth day of July. Independence Day.

fourthly ('li), *adv.* in the fourth place.

fovilla (fō-vil'ă), *n.* the gummy fertilizing protoplasmic liquid of pollen grain.

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowler ('ēr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fowling ('ing), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fowling-piece (-pēs), *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

fox (foks), *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence sly, a cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

fox-bats ('batz), *n.* a genus of bats with a fox-like head.

fox-brush ('brush), *n.* the tail of a fox.

foxed (fokst), *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, &c., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot.

foxglove ('gluv), *n.* a plant of the genus Digitalis, especially the purple foxglove, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

fox-grape ('grāp), *n.* a variety of grape.

foxhound ('hound), *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

foxiness ('i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

fox-squirrel ('skwēr-el), *n.* the North American tree squirrel.

foxtail ('tāl), *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

foxy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or re-

sembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown; soured; discolored.

foyer (fwä-yā′), *n.* the lobby of a theater.

fracas (frā′kȧs), *n.* a noisy quarrel.

fraction (frak′shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ¼.

fractional (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

fractious (′shus), *adj.* unruly; cross.

fracture (′tūr), *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, &c.

fragile (fraj′il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

fragilely (-li), *adv.* in a fragile manner

fragileness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragility (frȧ-jil′i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragment (frag′ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

fragmental (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate. Also fragmentary.

fragmentation (-tā′shun), *n.* fission.

fragrance (frā′grȧns), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also fragrancy.

fragrant (′grȧnt), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n* a basket made of rushes.

fraise (frāz), *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes.

framable (frām′ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being framed.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table of planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

frame-bridge (′brij), *n.* a timber bridge.

framer (′ẽr), *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

framework (′wẽrk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value equal to 19.3 cents.

franchise (fran′chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Franco, a form used in composition to denote France, or French, as the *Franco*-German war.

Franco (frang′kō), *n.* name applied by the French to one who belongs to the Franc-tireurs or volunteer riflemen.

francolin (frang′ko-lin), *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

frangibility (franj-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.

frangible (′i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.

frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage: a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.

Frank (frangk), *n.* name by which the Christian Europeans were known to the Mohammedans during the period of the Crusades.

frankincense (′in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

frankly (′li), *adv.* candidly, openly.

frankness (′nes), *n.* candor; openness.

frantic (fran′tik), *adj.* violently mad

or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

frantically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a frantic manner.

frap (frap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frapped, *p.pr.* frapping], to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.

frappe (-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice.

fraternal (frā-tĕr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.

fraternally (-li), *adv.* in a fraternal manner.

fraternize (frat'ĕr-nīz), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

fraternity (frā-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fraternities (-tiz)], brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, especially of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.

fratricide (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

fraudulence ('ū-lens), *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.

fraudulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.

fraxin (fraks'in), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree. Also fraxinin.

fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

fraying ('ing), *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.

frazzle (fra'zl), *n.* worn-out woven stuff, rope etc.: *v.i.* to become frayed.

freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.

freckly ('li), *adj.* marked with freckles.

free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer, *superl.* freest], without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; free from guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.

free-board ('bōrd), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the water-line.

freebooter ('bōōt-ĕr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.

free city (sit'i), *n.* a city having an independent franchise and government.

freedman (frēd'mån), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen ('men)], a slave who has been legally emancipated.

freedom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.

free-hand ('hand), *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.

free-handed (-ed), *adj.* generous; liberal.

freehold ('hōld), *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

free-lance ('låns), *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.

freeman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* freemen ('men)], one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.

Freemason ('mā-sn), *n.* a member of a secret society in the Middle Ages, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen, now a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid.

Freemasonry (-ri), *n.* the system, rites, &c., of the Freemasons.

free port (pōrt), *n.* a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.

Free-soil ('soil), *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, United States, 1848, to restrict slavery.

freestone ('stōn), *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.

freethinker ('thingk-ēr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.

free trade (trād), *n.* trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.

free-will ('wil), *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.

freezable (frēz'å-bl), *adj.* that may be frozen.

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing], to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.

freezing-point ('ing-point), *n.* 32° above 0° in the Fahrenheit scale (0° Centigrade), at which water freezes.

freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.

freightage ('āj), *n.* charge for freight; cargo.

freight-car ('kär), *n.* a railway car for transporting freight.

freighter ('ēr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.

French (french), *adj.* pertaining to France, its inhabitants, or language.

frenchify ('i-fī), *v.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenchified, *p.pr.* frenchifying], to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.

french leave (-lēv), *n.* departure without ceremony or notice.

frenzied (fren'zid), *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.

frenzy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies ('ziz)], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury. *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying], to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

frequent ('kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent') to resort to, or visit often.

frequentative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.

frequently (-li), *adv.* often; repeatedly.

fresco (fres'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescos, frescoes ('kōz)], a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.

fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.

freshen ('en), *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.

freshet ('et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

freshman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen ('men)], a college student in his first year.

fresh-water ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.

fret (fret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough

on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.

fretful ('fool), *adj.* peevish: irritated.

fret-saw ('saw), *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting frets.

frette (-tā'), *adj.* decorated with fretwork. Also fretted.

fretwork ('wērk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

friability (frī-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being friable. Also friableness.

friable ('å-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friar ('ēr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church.

friary (-ri), *n.* a monastery.

fricassee (frik-å-sē'), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

fricative ('å-tiv), *n.* a name for certain letters, as *th*, *sh*, *zh*, produced by the friction of the breath issuing through the narrow aperture of the organs of articulation.

friction ('shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

frictional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to or produced by, friction.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of love.

fried, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fry.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation.

Friend, *n.* a member of the Society of Friends.

friendliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being friendly.

friendly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

friendship ('ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; good-will.

Friesian (frē'zian), *adj.* pertaining to Friesland, its inhabitants, or its language. Also Frisian.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frigate (frig'āt), *n.* formerly a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

frigate-bird (-bērd), *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

frigeratory (frij'ēr-å-tō-ri), *n.* a cooling or refrigerating chamber.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

frighten ('n), *v.t.* to terrify.

frightful ('fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

frightfully (-li), *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

frigid (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintery; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

frijole (frē-hōl'), *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c.: *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

frilling ('ing), *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

Frimaire (frē-mār'), *n.* one of the months of the calendar of the French people during the Revolution, from November 21st to December 20th.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

fringy ('ji), *adj.* fringe-like.

frippery (frip'ēr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes; *adj.* trumpery: contemptible.

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* a light frame for holding down the sheet while the impression is being printed.

friskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frisky.

frisky ('ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.

frit (frit), *n.* the mixture of sand and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr.* fritting], to decompose and melt partially.

frit-fly ('flī), *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

frith (frith), *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary [Scotch]. Also firth; a kind of weir for capturing fish.

fritter (frit'ēr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (-tiz)], levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.

frivolous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang. Also frisette.

frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.

frock ('frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.

frock-coat ('kōt), *n.* a close-fitting, strait-bodied coat with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

frog (frog), *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.

frogged (frogd), *adj.* ornamented or fastened with frogs.

frogging ('ing), *n.* ornamentation with frogs; fishing with frogs as live bait.

frolic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.

frolicsome (-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.

from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

frons (frons), *n.* [*pl.* frontes (fron'-tēz)], the forehead.

front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

frontage ('āj), *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

frontal (fron'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

frontier (fron'tēr), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* the entrance to a building ornamented.

frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, hoar-frost; injure by frost; sharpen (horses' shoes) in frosty weather.

frosted ('ed), *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.

frostily ('i-li), *adv.* with frost, or excessive cold.

frostiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frosty.

frosting ('ing), *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work.

frosty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest], producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary, cold or distant in manner.

froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence.

frothily ('i-li), *adv.* in a frothy manner.

frothiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.

frothy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frothier, *superl.* frothiest], full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.

frousy. Same as frowsy.

frow (frou), *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern; (frō), potato-flour; a tool used for cleaving shingles, staves, &c.

froward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.

frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.i.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.

frowzy (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.

froze, *p.t.* of freeze.

frozen (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying], to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.

fructidor (fruk-ti-dōr'), *n.* one of the months of the calendar of the French people during the Revolution, from August 18th to September 16th.

fructose ('tōs), *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.

frugal (frū'găl), *adj.* thrifty; economical.

frugality ('i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.

frugally (-li), *adv.* with economy.

frugivorous (frū-jiv'ō-rus), *adj.* fruit-eating.

fruit (frūt), *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; prod-

uct; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit.

fruitage ('āj), *n.* fruit collectively; product.

fruiterer ('ēr-ēr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.

fruitful ('fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.

fruitfully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

fruitfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fruitful.

fruiting ('ing), *p.adj.* bearing fruit.

fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization; enjoyment derived from use or possession.

fruity (frūt'i), *adj.* full-flavored; rich.

frumenty (frū'men-ti), *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.

frustrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra ('trå)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top.

fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying], to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.

fuchsia (fū'shi-å), *n.* a garden plant with handsome pendulous elongated flowers.

fuddle (fud'l), *v.t.* to stupefy with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become intoxicated.

fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story; *interj.* nonsense!: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner: *v.i.* to contrive by imperfect or improvised means: *n* a candy.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early.

fugal ('gål), *adj.* pertaining to a fugue.

fugh (fōō), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

fugitive (fū-ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment.

fugitively (-li), *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

fugleman (fū'gl-mån), *n.* [*pl.* fuglemen (-men)], a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill.

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals.

fuguist ('ist), *n.* a composer or performer of fugues.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra ('krå), fulcrums ('krumz)], that part of a lever on which it rests.

fulfill (fool'fil), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

fulfillment ('ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.

fuliginous (ful-ig'i-nus), *adj.* resembling soot; dark shade of brown, or black.

full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated: said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite. [*Full* is used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.].

full age, *n.* age of twenty-one years.
full-back ('bak), *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.
full-butt ('but), *adv.* meeting directly and violently.
full-dress ('dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.
full-drive ('drīv), *adv.* with full speed or vigor.
fuller ('ẽr), *n.* one who fulls cloth.
fuller's-earth ('ẽrz-ẽrth), *n.* a soft clay used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease.
fully (fool'i), *adv.* completely; abundantly.
fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a Papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.
fulminating powder (-ing pou'dẽr), *n.* an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.
fulminic acid (-min'ik as'id), *n.* an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.
fulsome (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.
fulvous (ful'vus), *adj.* tawny; saffron-colored.
fulwa (ful'wå), *n.* the butter-tree of India; the butter obtained from it.
fumarole (fū'må-rōl), *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.
fumble ('bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.
fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale.
fumigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.
fumitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.
fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning], to indulge in fun.
funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or dancer.
function (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable: public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.
functional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performing, a function; official.
functionary (-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* functionaries (-riz)], one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.
fund (fund), *n.* established stock or capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a ceratin rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *pl.* money: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund.
fundament ('å-ment), *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation.
fundamental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed [mus.].
fundamental bass (bās), *n.* that part in musical harmony which contains the fundamental notes of chords.
fundamentally (-li), *adv.* in a fundamental manner.
funded (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.
funded debt (det), *n.* that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

funding ('ing), *n.* he act or process of converting money lent to the government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* the base or depth of anything.

funeral (fū'nēr-ål), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or used at, a funeral.

funereal (-nē're-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.

fungous (fung'gus), *adj.* pertaining to the nature of fungi; spongy; excrescent; growing up suddenly.

fungus ('gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'ji), funguses (-ez)], a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence.

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or fiber.

funicular (-nik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculus; rope-shaped.

funiculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* funiculi (-li)], a small cord, ligature, or fiber; a little stalk or cord-like appendage uniting a seed with the placenta.

funk (fungk), *n.* an overpowering or offensive odor; cowardice; a kick; ill-temper [Scotch]; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear; to kick backwards [Scotch].

funnel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed, conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

funneled ('eld), *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.

funnily ('i-li), *adv.* in a funny manner.

funning ('ing), *n.* merry jesting.

funny ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest], comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

funny-bone (-bōn), *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes.

fur (fēr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* [*p.t.* furred, *p.pr.* furring], to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

furbelow ('be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

furbish ('bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

furcate ('kāt), *adj.* forked.

furious (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad, tempestuous.

furl (fērl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

furlong (fēr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

furlough ('lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.

furnace ('nās), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.; severe trial.

furnish ('nish), *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

furnishing (-ing), *n.* the act of providing with furniture.

furniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

furore (fū'rōr or fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm.

furrier (fur'i-ēr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* a trench made in

the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.

furry (fur'i), *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.

further (fur'*th*ĕr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

furtherance (-åns), *n.* advancement.

furthermore (-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.

furthermost (-mōst), *adj.* most remote.

furthest (*th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

furtive (fēr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy.

fury (fū'ri), *n.* [*pl.* furies ('riz)], violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology; a termagant woman.

furze (fērz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.

furzy ('i), *adj.* covered with furze.

fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, &c., around which the chain is wound.

fusel-oil ('zel-oil), *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.

fusible (fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being fused.

fusil (fū'zil), *n.* the old flint-lock musket.

fusileer ('zi-lēr), *n.* the name of several British line regiments. Also fusilier.

fusillade (-zi-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.

fusinist ('zin-ist), *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons.

fusion ('zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting.

fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.

fussy ('i), *adj.* making a fuss.

fustanelle (-tå-nel'), *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.

fustian ('chăn), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.

fustiness ('ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fusty.

fusty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest], ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.

futile ('til), *adj.* vain; useless.

futilely (-li), *adv.* in a futile manner.

futility (-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.

futtocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

futtock-shrouds ('ok-shrouds), *n. pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.

future ('tūr), *adj.* that will be hereafter: *n.* time to come yet; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold or bought for future delivery.

futurist (fū-tūr'ist), *n.* one of a new school of painters which seeks to present the individuality of the artist without considering naturalism.

futurity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (-tiz)], time to come; future events.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.

fuzzy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz.

fy. Same as fie.

fyce or **fice** (fīs), *n.* a diminutive cur dog.

fyke (fīk), *n.* a kind of fish-trap.

G

G, seventh letter of the English alphabet.

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scotch]: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing], to chatter.

gabardine (-ēr-dēn′), *n.* a coarse smock frock.

gabble (gab′l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid incoherent talk.

gabion (gā′bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, &c.

gabionnade (gā-bi-o-nād′), *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

gable (gā′bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* a small ornamental gable: used for the summit of niches, &c.

gad (gad), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

gadfly (′flī), *n.* [*pl.* gadflies (′flīz)], a fly that stings cattle.

gadolinite (′ō-li-nīt), *n.* a silicate of yttrium.

gaduin (gad′ū-in), *n.* a substance derived from cod-liver oil.

gadwall (′wawl), *n.* a large fresh-water duck, esteemed as game.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gaelic (′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Keltic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic, Galic.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low-class theater, &c., admission to which is a penny: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

gaffer (gaf′ĕr), *n.* a man of old age.

gaff-topsail (′top-sl), *n.* a light sail set above a gaff.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging], to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words, &c., into: said of an actor, &c.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate.

gageable (gāj′å-bl), *adj.* that may be gaged.

gager (gāj′ĕr), *n.* one who gages. See gauger.

gage-rod (gāj′rod), *n.* a tapering steel rod to measure the internal bore of a tube.

gage-weir (gāj′wēr), *n.* a dam having moveable wickets to regulate the height of the water.

gagger (′ĕr), *n.* one who gags; a T shaped piece of iron used by founders.

gahnite (gän′īt), *n.* a greenish and dark-brown mineral; zinc-spinel.

gaiety (gā′e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gaieties (-tiz)], the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure; finery.

gaily (gā′li), *adv.* merrily; finely.

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit, a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or

advantage; earn; win; arrive at; *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; advance.

gainsay ('sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying], to contradict; speak against; oppose.

gairish, same as garish.

gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.

gaiter ('ēr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top.

gala ('lå), *n.* a festive show; pomp.

galactic (gå-lak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk; pertaining to the Milky Way.

galacto, a *prefix* meaning *milk*, forming compound words, as *galacto*phagus, feeding on milk.

galanga (-lang'gå), *n.* the name for various species of Alpinia, from the rootstocks of which an aromatic medicine, used in China, is obtained.

galantine (gal'ån-tin), *n.* a dish composed of chickens, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly.

galatea (-å-tē'å), *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and white stripes.

Galaxy ('aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way.

galaxy, *n.* an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum ('bå-num), *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine.

gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind, less violent than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.

galeate (gā'le-āt), *adj.* wearing, covered with, or shaped like, a helmet.

galena (ga-lē'nå), *n.* sulphide of lead.

galiot (gal'i-ot), *n.* a heavily-built two-masted trading vessel.

galipot ('i-pot), *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.

gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-blader; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation: *v.t.* to break the skin of by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, &c.

gallant (gal'ånt), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

gallant (gal-ant'), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

gallantly (gal'ånt-li), *adv.* bravely; (gal-ant'li) politely.

gallantry ('ånt-ri), *n.* [*pl.* gallantries (-riz)], bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.

gallate ('āt), *n.* a salt of gallic acid.

gallatin ('å-tin), *n.* coal tar oil used in the Bethell process for preserving timber.

galleass ('e-as), *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.

galleon ('e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.

galleried ('ēr-id), *adj.* furnished with galleries.

gallery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (-iz)], a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defense, or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

galley ('li), *n.* [*pl.* galleys ('liz)], a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by British men-of-war, river police, and

customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

Gallic (′ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

gallic acid (as′id), *n.* an organic crystalline compound found in gall-nuts, tea, &c.

Gallican (′i-kan), *adj.* pertaining to Gaul, or France, or the Roman Catholic Church in France.

Gallicism (′i-sizm), *n.* a French idiom.

Gallicize (′i-sīz), *v.t.* to conform to the French idiom.

galling (gawl′ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.

gallinipper (gal′i-nip-ẽr), *n.* a large mosquito.

gallipot (′i-pot), *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.

gallium (′i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

gallivant (′i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.

gallivat (′i-vat), *n.* a large, two-masted, quick-sailing boat, used by Malay pirates.

gallnut (gawl′nut), *n.* a round excrescence produced on the oak by the puncturing of the leaf-buds by an insect, the gall-beetle. The gall contains tannin, and is used in the manufacture of ink, dyeing, &c.

gallon (gal′un), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.

galloon (-ōōn′), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.

gallop. (′up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.

gallopade (-lō-pād′), *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.

galloper (-ẽr), *n.* one who gallops.

galloping (-ing), *p.adj.* going at a gallop; progressing very quickly.

gallows (′ōz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top; used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.

gallstone (gawl′stōn), *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.

galore (gå-lōr′), *adv.* in great plenty.

galosh (gå-losh′), *n.* an overshoe of india-rubber. Also goloshe.

galvanic (gal-van′ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.

galvanism (-izm), *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal.

galvanize (-īz), *v.t.* to affect with galvanism; to imbue with fictitious animation; to electrotype.

galvanography (-vå-nog′rå-fi), *n.* a method of reproducing by the electrotype process copies of stone and metal objects, so as to resemble a copper-plate engraving.

galvanometer (-vå-nom′e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.

galvanometry (-nom′e-tri), *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.

galvanoscope (′os-kōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.

gambang (jäm′bäng), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument made of strips of resonant wood or metal to be struck with a light hammer.

gambier (gam′bēr), *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and for tanning and dyeing.

gambit (′bit), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favorable position for the action of the more important pieces.

gamble (′bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).

gambler ('blēr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who gambles as a business.

gamboge (-bōōj'), *n.* a yellow gum-resin obtained from Cambodia, used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.

gamboised ('boizd), *adj.* quilted or padded.

gambol ('bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gamboled, *p.pr.* gamboling], to skip about sportively; frolic.

gambolier (gam-bō-lēr'), *n.* a gay, sportive person.

gambrel ('brel), *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

gambrel-roof (-rōōf), *n.* a curved roof.

gambroon (-brōōn'), *n.* a twilled linen fabric used for linings.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

game-cock ('kok), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-fowl ('foul), *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, kept for fighting

gameful ('fool), *adj.* sportive.

gamely ('li), *adv.* pluckily.

gamesome ('sum), *adj.* merry; sportive.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* a protoplasmic body that in conjunction with another forms a zygote.

gamey (gām'i), *adj.* flavored like the meat of game.

gamin ('in), *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

gaming (gām'ing), *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

Gamma rays (gam'-mä rās), *n.* the most penetrating rays given off by radio-active substances, having the properties of the X-ray.

gammon ('un), *v.t.* to impose upon (a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories); hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit to (a ship): *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

gamy (gām'i), *adj.* having the flavor of game.

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* a number of persons associated together for a particular purpose; a selected number of a ship's company for special duty; a lode of course; the matrix in which an ore is embedded. Also gangue.

gangboard ('bōrd), *n.* a plank with pieces of wood fastened on it for going on board a vessel.

ganger ('-er), *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, especially of navvies or platelayers.

ganglion ('gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-å), ganglions (-onz)], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon.

ganglionic (-gli-on-ik), *adj.* pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrene ('grēne), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify.

gangster (gang'stēr), *n.* one of a gang of desperate characters.

gangue (gang), *n.* superfluous mineral matter in vein or smelting furnace.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the waist of a vessel or clear way by

the side of the bulwarks; the main level in a mine.

gannet ('et), *n.* the solon goose.

gantlet, same as gauntlet.

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping], to make a gap in.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* the act of gaping; yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds; the width of the mouth of a fish when opened: *pl.* a disease in poultry

gar (gär), *n.* a garfish.

garage (gä-räj'), *n.* a shed, shelter or stable for automobiles.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe.

garbage ('äj), *n.* offal; refuse.

garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose.

garboard ('bōrd), *n.* the first plank fastened to the keel on the outside.

garcon (-sông'), *n.* a boy; waiter [French].

garden ('dn), *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

gare (gār), *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.

Gargantuan (gär-gän'tu-an), *adj.* with huge appetites; from the chief character in a work by Rabelais.

garget ('get), *n.* a disease in cattle.

gargle ('gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

gargoyle ('goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone water-spout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal.

Garibaldi (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red.

garish (gar'ish), *adj.* gaudy, dazzling.

garland (gär'länd), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c.; a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

garlic ('lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and unpleasant smell.

garment ('ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

garner ('nēr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

garnet ('net), *n.* a precious stone.

garnish ('nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

garnishee (-ē'), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.

garnishment (-ment), *n.* an embellishment; a warning or summons; especially a notice to a party not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear in court.

garniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.

garpike ('pīk), *n.* the garfish.

garret (gar'et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

garrison ('i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

garrot ('ot), *n.* a kind of torniquet; a sea-duck.

garrote (-rōt'), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to exe-

cute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.

garroter ('ĕr), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of garroting.

garrulity (-rōō'li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

garrulous (-lus), *adj.* characterized by garrulity; verbose.

garter (gär'tĕr), *n.* an elastic band, &c., by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III.): *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

garter-fish (-fish), *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.

garter-snake (-snāk), an innocuous yellow striped snake, common in America.

garth (gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

gas (gas), *n.* [*pl.* gases ('ez)], matter in its most rarefied state: opposed to fluid, and solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing], to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.

gasconade (-kun-ād') *n.* boastful or blustering talk: *v.i.* to bluster; boast.

gaselier ('e-lēr), *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.

gaseous ('e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

gasify (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gasified, *p.pr.* gasifying], to convert into gas.

gasket ('ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, &c.; a thin round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gaslog (gas'log), *n.* an imitation of a wood or log fire in a fireplace, made of hollow, perforated metal and lighted by illuminating gas.

gasogene ('ō-jēn), *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

gasolier, another form of gaselier.

gasoline ('ō-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, &c.

gasometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gasometry ('e-tri), *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

gasoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

gasp (gåsp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasping ('ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* pretentious talk.

gassy ('i), *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

gastero, a *prefix*, meaning *the stomach:* found in various compound scientific words, as *gastero*pod, one of the gasteropoda. Also gastro.

gasteropoda (gas-tĕr-op'o-då), *n.pl.* a division of univalve mollusks, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs. Also gastropoda.

gasteropodous (-dus), *adj.* pertaining to the gasteropoda.

gastralgia (-tral'ji-å), *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomachache.

gastric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach.

gastric juice (jūs), *n.* a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach: the chief agent in digestion.

gastritis (-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach.
gastro-cephalitis (sef-å-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and brain.
gastro-enteritis (-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.
gastro-enteralgia (gas'trō-en-te-ral'ji-ä), *n.* pain referred to both stomach and intestines.
gastrology (gas-trol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of cooking foods; also the study of diseases of the stomach.
gastronomic (-trō-nom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to gastronomy. Also gastronomical.
gastronomically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a gastronomic manner.
gastronomist (-tron'o-mist), *n.* an epicure.
gastronomy (-tron'o-mi), *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.
gastropoda, same as gasteropoda.
gatch (gach), *n.* plaster.
gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power.
gather (ga*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.
gathering (-ing), *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumor.
Gatling gun (gat'ling-gun), *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in succession by turning a handle.
gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament. Also gaudery.
gaudily ('i-li), *adv.* in a gaudy manner.
gaudiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being gaudy.
gaudy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest], showy; vulgarly gay or fine.
gauge (gāj), same as gage.
gauger ('ĕr), *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.
gauging ('ing), *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.
Gaul (gawl), *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Gaul or France.
gaunt (gänt), *adj.* pinched and lean.
gauntlet (gänt'let), *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practiced, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.; a series of unpleasant events; a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist-extension. Also ganlet, gantlope.
gauntleted (-ed), *adj.* wearing a gauntlet.
gaur (gawr), *n.* a large fierce, dark-colored ox found in Indian jungles. Bengal bison.
Gautama (gou-ta-mä'), *n.* one of the names of Buddha; the name of the tribe from which descended.
gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.
gauzy ('i), *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.
gave, *p.t.* of give.
gavel (gav'el), *n.* a small mallet; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to bind into sheaves.
gavial (gā'vi-ål), *n.* the crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout.
gavotte (gå-vot'), *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time.
gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton; cuckoo.
gawkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gawky.
gawky ('i), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall, awkward, stupid person.

gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious.
gayal ('ål), *n.* a short-horned, semi-domesticated East Indian ox.
gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a steady, fixed look.
gazelle (gå-zel'), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes.
gazette (-zet'), *n.* English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.
gazeteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.
gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.
gearing ('ing), *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion; ropes and tackle.
gear-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel.
gecko (gek'ō), *n.* the wall-lizard.
gee (jē), *v.i.* to turn to the off side; to move; stir.
geese, *pl.* of goose.
gelatinate (jel'å-ti-nāt), *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or a jelly-like substance: *v.i.* to be converted into gelatine. Also gelatinize.
gelatine ('å-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, &c., from which it is extracted by boiling, &c.; animal jelly. Also gelatin.
gelatine process (prō'ses), *n.* a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatine film impregnated with a bichromate.
gelation (-ā'shun), *n.* solidification.
geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate: said of horses; deprive of any essential part.
gelding ('ing), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.
gelid (jel'id), *adj.* intensely cold; icy.
gelidity ('i-ti), *n.* intense cold; iciness.
gelogenic (jel-ō-jen'ik), *adj.* tending to produce laughter.
gelose (jel'ōs), *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed and Chinese moss.
gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leaf-bud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with, or as with, gems.
gemel-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window with two bays.
geminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.
gemination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* duplication.
Gemini ('i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.
gemmule ('ūl), *n.* a small bud; an ovule; a kind of cell produced by certain molds.
gemmy ('i), *adj.* full of, set with, or resembling, a gem; spruce.
gemmology (jem-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of gems.
gemote (ge-mōt'), *n.* an assembly; the court of the hundred, or local court.
gemsbok (gems'bok), *n.* the South African antelope.
genappe (je-nap'), *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, &c.
gendarme (zhäng-därm'), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium an armed policeman.
gendarmerie ('e-rē), *n.* gendarmes collectively.
gender (jen'dēr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word: *v.t.* to produce.
genealogical (jē-nē or jen-e-å-lcj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting descent.
genealogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.
genealogize ('ō-jīz), *v.i.* to trace family lineage.
genealogy ('ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (-jiz)], family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.
geneclexis (jen-e-klek'sis), *n.* natural

selection in the organic world as distinguished from artificial selection through man's influence, the latter being sometimes termed teleclexis.

genera, *pl.* of genus.

general (jen'ēr-al), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the chief of a religious order; the roll of a drum to summon troops (usually *generale*).

generalissimo (-is'i-mō), *n.* a commander-in-chief.

generality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (-tiz)], the state of being general: opposed to specific; bulk; majority.

generalization ('i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or result of generalizing; an induction.

generalize ('ēr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.

generally (-ål-i), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.

generalship (-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general; skilful tactics or leadership.

generate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.

generation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny.

generative ('ēr-å-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.

generator ('ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, generates; a machine in which steam or gas is produced; the principal sound or sounds by which other musical sounds are produced.

generic (je-ner'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to specific; comprehensive Also generical.

generically (-ål-li), *adv.* with respect to a genus or generic characteristics.

generosity (jen-ēr-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (-tiz)], the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.

generous (-ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.

genesis ('e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning.

genet (-et'), *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet. Also genette.

genet ('et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also jennet.

genial (jēn'i-ål), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.

geniality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

genially (-li), *adv.* in a genial manner.

geniculate (je-nik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having knee-like joints.

genie. Same as jinn.

genii, *pl.* of genius.

genital (jen'i-tål), *adj.* pertaining to generation.

genitival ('i-tiv-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the genitive case.

genitive ('i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation.

genius (jēn'ius), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties (*pl.* geniuses): a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men (*pl.* genii).

genoblast (jen'ō-blåst), *n.* the nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

Genoese (-ō-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Genoa, or to its inhabitants. Also Genovese.

genre (zhäng'r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.

gens (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jen'tēz)], among the ancient Romans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.

genteel (jen-tēl'), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.

gentian ('shiån), *n.* a bitter herb with tonic roots.

Gentile ('tīl), *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew.

gentility (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (-tiz)], high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement.

gentle ('tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.

gentle-folks (-fōks), *n.pl.* persons of good birth or breeding.

gentleman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (-men)], one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.

gentlewoman (-wōōm'ån), *n.* [*pl.* gentlewomen (-wim'en)], a woman of good birth and breeding; lady.

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* in a gentle manner.

gentry ('tri), *n.* the upper class of society.

genuflection (-ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship. Also genuflexion.

genuine ('ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.

genus (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen'-ēr-å)], that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.

geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*botanical, pertaining to geographical botany.

geocentri (jē-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of the earth; having the earth as the center; viewed from the earth as a center.

geode ('ōd), *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.

geodesy (-od'e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.

geodetic (jē-ō-det'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy. Also geodetical.

geodetic survey (gē-ō-det'ik-sēr'vā), *n.* a determination of the figure, &c., of portions of the earth by geodetic processes.

geodetically (-ål-li), *adv.* by geodesy.

geodetic line (līn), *n.* the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.

geodynamic (jē-ō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* relating to the forces that operate within the substance of the earth, including the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanos.

geoglyphic (jē-ō-glif'ik), *a.* relating to the marks on the rocks from which the story of geological history is read.

geographer (-og'rå-fēr), *n.* one who is versed in, or a writer on, geography.

geographical (-ō-gråf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to geography.

geographically (-li), *adv.* with reference to geography.

geography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (-fiz)], the science that describes the surface of the earth,

and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c.

geological (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to geology.

geologically (-li), *adv.* according to geology.

geologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.

geology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe.

geometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a geometrician.

geometric (-ō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, geometry. Also geometrical.

geometrician (-om-e-trish'ån), *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.

geometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* [*pl.* geometries (-triz)], that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurement of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations; a text-book on geometry.

georgic (jôr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry or rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture.

geotropism (jẽ-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to turn in the direction of the earth.

geranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.

germ (jẽrm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle.

German (jẽr'mån), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or language; of the same stock or parentage; germane.

germander (-man'dẽr), *n.* a wild plant of the mint family with a blue flower, used sometimes as a substitute for hops.

germane (jẽr-mān'), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.

Germanic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanism (-izm), *n.* a German idiom, custom, or characteristic; love of German institutions.

germanium (-mā'ni-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements.

Germanize (-īz), *v.t.* to make German, in language, customs, &c.

German-millet (-mil-et), *n.* an edible grain obtained from a grass.

German-silver (-sil-vẽr), *n.* a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

German-text (-tekts), *n.* a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.

germicide (jer'mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs.

germinal ('mi-nål), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

germinant ('mi-nånt), *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.

germinate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.

germination (-nā'shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.

germ-plasm (jerm'-plazm), *n.* the essential substance through which the traits of the parents, either male or female, are transmitted to the offspring.

germule (jẽrm'ūl), *n.* a small or incipient germ.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dẽr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble.

gerund (jer'und), *n.* a kind of verbal noun.

gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.

gestatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to gestation.

gesticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

gesticulator (-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who gesticulates.

gesture ('tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.

get (get), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got, *p.p.* got, got-

ten, *p.pr.* getting], to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c.; depart quickly.

getter ('ĕr), *n.* one who gets or acquires.

getting ('ing), *n.* acquisition; profit.

get-up ('up), *n.* style, as of dress, &c.

gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

geyser (gī'sĕr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also geysir.

ghastliness (gåst'li-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

ghastly ('li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple; approach; a wharf. Ghat.

gherkin (gĕr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghettos ('ōz)], ghetti ('i)], the Jews' quarter.

ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

ghostly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.

giant (jī'ånt), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge.

giaour (jour), *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, especially Christians.

gibber (gib'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak incoherently.

gibberish (-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk; *adj.* incoherent.

gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gibbon (gib'un), *n.* a long armed anthropoid ape of Southern Asia.

gibbosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gibbosities (-tiz)], a round or swelling prominence.

gibbous ('us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. Also gibbose.

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt; *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.

giblet (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

gid (gid), *n.* a disease in sheep.

giddiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being giddy.

giddy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest], having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

gifted ('ed), *adj.* talented.

gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fish-gig.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal.

gigantize (jī-gan'tiz), *v.t.* to cause to appear of relatively gigantic size.

gigantoblast (jī-gan'tō-blast), *n.* a type of large red blood-corpuscle.

giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

gild (gild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gilded, gilt, *p.pr.* gilding] to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate; *n.* another form of guild.

gilding ('ing), *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold, leaf, powder, &c., applied to a surface; a superficial covering designed to give a fair external appearance.

gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows; *pl.* the thin, spore-bearing lamellae, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

gill (jil), *n.* ¼ of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.

gilling (gil'ing), *n.* a salmon of the second year.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou-ẽr), *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like gold: *n.* gilding.

gimbal (jim'bål), *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at right angles: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, &c.

gimcrack ('krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.

gimp (gimp), *n.* a kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord; used for furniture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavored with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning], to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

ginger ('jẽr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East & West Indian plant.

gingerade (-ād'), *n.* an aerated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-beer (-bẽr), *n.* an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

gingerbread (-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses sugar, &c.

gingerly (-li), *adv* cautiously; daintily.

gingham (ging'åm), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *adj.* relating to the gums.

gingko (ging'kō), *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maidenhair tree.

ginn, same as jinn.

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China.

Gipsy (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* Gipsies ('siz)], one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gipsied, *p.pr.* gipsying], to picnic or camp out in the woods. Also Gypsy.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* the camelopard.

girandole (jir'ån-dōl), *n.* a branching chandelier; a kind of rotating firework.

girasol ('å-sol), *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal. Also girasole.

girba (gir'bå), *n.* a stiff leather water vessel, used in Africa.

gird (gẽrd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding], to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

girder ('ẽr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

girdle (gẽr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it.

girl (gẽrl), *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.

girt (gẽrt), *p.t.* of gird: *p.adj.* moored

so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

girth (gĕrth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

gittern (git'ĕrn), *n.* a cithern.

give (giv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving], to bestow; confer without price or reward: grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to give gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.

gizzard (giz'ård), *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.

glabrous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth.

glace (-sā'), *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin shiny silk.

glacial ('shi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

glaciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to cover over with, or transform into, ice.

glacier (glā'shi-ēr or glas'i-ēr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs.

glacis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification and designed for its defense; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot.

glacure (-sūr'), *n.* a thin glaze on the finer sorts of pottery.

glad, *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.

gladden ('n), *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.

gladiate (glad'i-āt), *adj.* sword-shaped.

gladiator ('ī-ā-tēr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant.

gladiatorial (-ā-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* the sword-lily.

gladsome (glad'sum), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

Gladstone ('stōn or 'stun), *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage carrying two passengers; a long narrow traveling bag with a wide mouth.

glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.

glairy ('i), *adj.* consisting of glair.

glaive. Same as glave.

glamour (glam'ĕr), *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate. Glamer.

glance (glåns), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on; small secreting organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances.

glanders (ĕrz), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.

glandular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.

glandule ('ūl), *n.* a small gland.

glare (glār), *n.* a bright dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth, slippery surface, as ice.

glaring ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.

glass (glås), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glasswort ('wĕrt), *n.* a plant from which a soda is obtained; used in glass-making.

glauberite (glaw'bĕr-It), *n.* a mineral formed of sulphate of lime, and sulphate of soda.

glauber's-salt ('bĕrz-sawlt), *n.* sulphate of soda, used medicinally as a strong purgative.

glaucous (glaw'kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a bluish-white color.

glave (glāv), *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halbert, formerly used by foot soldiers. Also glaive.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

glazier ('zhĕr), *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

glazing ('ing), *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting glass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass; semi-transparent colors passed thinly over other colors to tone down their effect.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

glede (glĕd), *n.* the kite.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

gleeful ('fool), *adj.* merry, joyous.

gleet (glēt), *n.* a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant: *n.* the tongue; smooth talk.

gliddery (glid'ĕr-i), *adj.* slippery.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [music]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur [music].

glider (glīd'ĕr), *n.* an aeroplane without motor power on which the operator descends or glides from a height to the ground.

gliff (glif) *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear.

glim (glim), *n.* a light or candle.

glimmer ('ĕr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance: appear for the moment.

glin (glin), *n.* a haze on the horizon at sea, indicative of a storm.

glint (glint), *n.* a gleam of light; sly glance: *v.i.* to gleam or flash out.

glioma (glī-ō'må), *n.* a tumor of rapid growth on the brain, spinal cord, or auditory nerve.

glissade (glis-ād'), *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide, especially down a glacier.

glissando (-sän'dō), *n.* in pianoforte playing, a run by sliding the fingers over the keys; in violin-playing, a quick slur.

glisten (glis'n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glitter (glit'ẽr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.

glizade (gli-zād'), *n.* a sliding movement of the foil in fencing.

gloam (glōm), *v.i.* to begin to grow dark, like twilight; exhibit sullenness or gloom.

gloaming ('ing), *n.* twilight: *adj.* pertaining to twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare or gaze earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.

global (glō'bål), *adj.* pertaining to a globe; world-wide.

globate ('bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.

globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth (with *the*); a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*).

globe-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.

globeflower ('flou-ẽr), *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family with globular-shaped flowers.

globe-trotter ('trot-ẽr), *n.* an extensive traveler.

globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball,* or *ball-shaped.* Globo.

globin ('bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.

globular (glob'ū-lår), *adj.* globe-like; spherical. Also globose.

globule ('ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homoeopathic pill; a blood- or lymph- corpuscle.

globulin ('ū-lin), *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and cellular tissue of plants.

glome (glōm), *n.* a roundish head of flowers.

glomerate (glom'ẽr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass

glonoin (glon'ō-in), *n.* a pure nitroglycerine.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.

gloomily ('i-li), *adv.* in a gloomy manner.

gloominess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gloomy.

gloomy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest], overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.

gloria (glō'ri-å), *n.* an inscription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri*; a musical setting of these.

glorification (-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honor and dignity; a jollification.

glorify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying], to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.

gloriole ('ri-ōl), *n.* a circle of light.

gloriosa (-ri-ō'så), *n.* genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.

glorious ('ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.

glory ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* glories ('riz)], splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gloried, *p.pr.* glorying], to rejoice or exult (with *in*).

gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.

glossa ('å), *n.* [*pl.* glossae ('ē)], the tongue, especially of insects.

glossarial (-ā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.
glossary ('å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (-riz)], a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.
glossily ('i-li), *adv.* in a glossy manner.
glossiness ('i-nes), *n.* superficial luster.
glossitis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tongue.
glosso, a *prefix* in scientific words meaning *tongue,* or *tongue-like,* as *glosso*cele, protrusion of the tongue due to inflammation.
glossograph (glos'ō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the vibrations of the tongue in speaking.
glossography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* an anatomical description of the tongue.
glossology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.
glossonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.
glossy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest], having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.
glottal (glot'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, the glottis.
glottic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the tongue.
glottis ('is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.
glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.
glover ('ėr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.
gloving ('ing), *n.* glove-making.
glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.: *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor.
glower (glou'ėr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.
glowworm (glō'wėrm), *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.
gloxinia (gloks-in'-i-å.) *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers.
gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.
glucic acid (glōō'sik as'id), *n.* a colorless honey-like compound obtained by the action of acids from cane-sugar.
glucinum (-sī'num), *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.
glucose ('kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch.
glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.
gluey ('i), *adj.* like glue; sticky.
glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.
glume (glōōm), *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.
glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], to fill to repletion; oversupply.
gluten (glōō'ten), *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.
glutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* viscid: gluey.
glutton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal, the wolverine.
gluttonize (-iz), *v.i.* to act as a glutton.
gluttonous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, gluttony.
gluttony (-i), *n.* *pl.* gluttonies (-iz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.
glyceric (glis'er-ik), *adj.* obtained from glycerine.
glyceride (-īd), *n.* an ether of glycerine.

glycerine (glis'ĕr-in), *n.* a sweet colorless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, &c.: used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also glycerin.

glycerol, another name for glycerine.

glycogen (glī'kō-jen), *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

glycol (glī'kōl, or 'kol), *n.* a viscid liquid, intermediate between glycerine and alcohol.

glyph (glif), *n.* a perpendicular fluting.

glyphic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic.

glyphography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a method of producing engravings in relief for printing, similar to electrotypy, after etching the picture on a copperplate covered thinly with wax.

glyptic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

glyptograph ('tō-gräf), *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnarled ('d), *adj.* full of knots: distorted.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret; *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; act as if by continual biting.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth or to be the guardian spirit of miners; a pithy or sententious saying.

gnomic ('mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also gnomical.

gnomide ('mid), *n.* a female gnome, supposed to keep guard over diamonds.

gnomiometrical (-mi-ō-met'ri-kål), *adj.* employed in the measurement of angles.

gnomon ('mon), *n.* the style which by its shadow on a dial shows the time of day; the figures made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter.

gnomonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science of dialing.

gnosiology (nō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition.

gnosis ('sis), *n.* higher knowledge or insight.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or the adherents of Gnosticism.

gnostic, *adj.* knowing; shrewd.

Gnosticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* a system of religion and Greek and Oriental philosophy (1st-6th century A.D.) intermediate between Christianity and paganism.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa.

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went, *p.p.* gone, *p.pr.* going], to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended; carry young in the womb: *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a glass of spirits.

goa ('å), *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goaf (gōf), *n.* [*pl.* goaves (gōvz)], a place left in the old workings of a coal mine; the coal-waste left there

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football: hence, the end aimed at.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

goatee (gō-tē′), *n.* a goat-like beard.

gobble (gob′l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gobelin (gō′be-lin, gō′blin, gō-be-lăng′), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

go-between (′bē-twēn), *n.* an intermediary.

goblet (gob′let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

goblin (′lin), *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy.

goby (gō′bi), *n.* [*pl.* gobies (′biz)], a fish of peculiar shape.

go-by (′bī), *n.* avoidance; evasion.

go-cart (′kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe.

god, *n.* a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honored to excess; an occupant of the upper gallery of a theater.

godchild (′chīld), *n.* one for whom one is sponsor at baptism.

goddess (′des), *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

godfather (′fä-*th*ĕr), *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

Godhead (′hed), *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

godhood (′hood), *n.* divinity.

godliness (′li-nes), *n.* piety; devotion.

godly (′li), *adj.* devout; pious.

God-man (′man), *n.* the union of deity and manhood in Jesus Christ.

godmother (′mu*th*-ĕr), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

godroon (gō-drōōn′), *n.* fluting or beading of olive shape.

God's-acre (godz′ā-kĕr), *n.* a churchyard.

godsend (god′send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

godspeed (′spēd), *n.* success.

godwit (′wit), *n.* a curlew-like bird.

goer (gō′ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, goes.

goffer (gof′ĕr), *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.

goffering (-ing), *n.* fluting for frills, &c.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.

goggle (gog′l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.

going (gō′ing), *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads.

goiter (goi′tĕr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck; prevalent in mountainous districts.

goitrous (′rus), *adj.* affected with goiter.

Golconda (gol-kon′dȧ), *n.* a mine of wealth.

gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye.

gold-beater (′bē-tĕr), *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.

gold-bug (′bug), *n.* one who advocates gold as the only money standard.

gold-carp (′kärp), *n.* the goldfish.

golden (gōld′n), *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.

golden age, *n.* the fabled primeval

age of perfect human happiness and innocency.

golden number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

golden-pheasant (-fez-ânt), *n.* a handsome Chinese pheasant.

golden rod (-rod), *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Golden Rule (rōōl), *n.* the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii. 12).

goldfields ('fēldz), *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, Alaska, California, South Africa, &c.

goldfinch ('finch), *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.

goldfish ('fish), *n.* an orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family.

goldsmith ('smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

goldylocks (-loks), *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.

golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

Golgotha (gol'gō-thå), *n.* (Hebrew the place of a skull) the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.

golgotha, *n.* a burial place.

gommer (gom'ĕr), *n.* milled amelcorn (an inferior wheat): much used in parts of Germany as an ingredient in soups.

gomphiasis (-fī'ā-sis), *n.* looseness of the teeth.

gomuti (gō-mōō'ti), *n.* a tough hair-like fiber obtained from the sago-palm: used for cordage; ejoo.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* a germ-gland.

gonagra (gō-nag'rå), *n.* gout in the knee.

gondola (gon'dō-lå), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, produce, &c.

gondolier (-dō-lēr'), *n.* the rower of a gondola.

gondolino (-lē'nō), *n.* a racing gondola.

gone (gon), *p.adj.* ruined; lost; characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, &c.

goneness ('nes), *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.

goner ('ĕr), *n.* one who is lost or ruined.

gonfalon ('få-lon), *n.* standard or ensign, usually with streamers.

gong (gông), *n.* a tambourine-shaped musical instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

gono, a *prefix* in many scientific words, meaning *generation, reproduction,* as *gono*blast, a reproductive cell or bud.

gonophore (gon'ō-fōr), *n.* the generative bud or receptacle of a hydrozoan; in plants, an elongated receptacle elevating the pistil and stamens above the floral envelope.

gonorrhœa (-rēå), *n.* a venereal disease.

good (good), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind; well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full; not irritable: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise: *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

good-bye (good-bī'), *n.* salutation at parting; farewell greeting; contraction of "God be with you": *adj.* relating to parting.

Good Friday (frī'dā), *n.* a fast held in commemoration of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the Friday before Easter Day.

goodliness ('li-nes), *n.* grace; physical beauty.

goodly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* goodlier, *superl.* goodliest], good-looking; noble; considerable; pleasant.
goodman ('man), *n.* the master of a house.
goodness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being good; benevolence.
goods and chattels (chat'lz), *n.* personal property.
goodwife ('wīf), *n.* [*pl.* goodwives ('wīvz)], the mistress of a house.
goodwill (-wil'), *n.* benevolence; kindly feeling; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, &c.; the money paid for such value; friendly disposition.
goody ('i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* (*pl.* goodies) a poor old rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.
googul (gōō'gul), *n.* a gum obtained from a tree of the myrrh family.
goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser; a tailor's smoothing iron; a silly person.
gooseberry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (-iz)], the fruit of a shrub of the genus Ribes; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.
goose-flesh (gōōs'flesh), *n.* a pimpled condition of the skin resembling a plucked goose, caused by terror or cold.
gooseneck (gōōs'nek), *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard.
goosestep ('step), *n.* the peculiar parade-step of the German soldier.
goosewing ('wing), *n.* a studding-sail; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.
gopher (gō'fĕr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; a wood mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. vi. 14).
goral ('rål), *n.* the Nepaul antelope.
Gordian (gôr'di-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Phrygian King Gordius, or to the intricate knot tied by him in his harness, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword.
gordian, *n.* anything intricate or difficult.
gore (gōr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn; furnish with gores: said of a garment, &c.
gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily.
gorged (gôrj'd), *adj.* having a gorge; in heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.
gorgeous ('jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence.
gorget ('jet), *n.* a protective piece of armor for the throat or neck; a crescent-shaped breast-plate.
Gorgon ('gun), *n.* one of three sisters in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone.
gorgoneia (-gō-nī'å), *n.pl.* masks carried in the form of Gorgons' heads: used as keystones in arches.
gorilla (gō-ril'å), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.
gormand (gôr'mând), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies.
gormandize (-iz), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.
gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whin.
gorsy ('i), *adj.* covered with gorse.
gory (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.
goshawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.
gosling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.
Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by

Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service the general doctrines of the New Testament; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pertaining to the gospel.

gospeler (-ẽr), *n.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

gossamer ('ă-mẽr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gossip ('ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler: formerly a sponsor, neighbor, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

gossoon (gos-soon'), *n.* a young lad.

got, *p.t.* of get.

Goth (goth), *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th centuries A.D.); an uncivilized person, especially one who is destitute of artistic taste.

Gothic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Goths or their language; denoting the style of architecture characterized by high and pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger.

gouger ('ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler.

goulash (gōō'lash), *n.* a Hungarian meat stew, richly seasoned.

gourami (gōō'rä-mi), *n.* an Oriental fish, cultivated for food. Also goramy.

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel.

gourmand (gōōr-mang'), *n.* one who has a gluttonous appetite.

gourmet (gōōr'mā'), *n.* an epicure.

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe.

gouty (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

govern (guv'ẽrn), *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law.

governance (-ăns), *n.* government; control.

governante (-ănt), *n.* a governess; duenna.

governess (-es), *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

governing (-ing), *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

government (-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

governmental (-men'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or proceeding from, the government.

governor ('ern-ẽr), *n.* one who is invested with supreme authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men: the emblem of peace; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

gowned (gound), *adj.* attired in a gown.

gownsman (z'măn), *n.* one who wears a gown professionally; a civilian.

gowt (gout), *n.* a sluice in an embankment for letting out water.

grab (grab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grabbed,

p.pr. grabbing], to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure: a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grabble ('l), *v.i.* to feel about; grope.

grabouge (grå-bōōzh'), *n.* a card game.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God toward man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; a respectful title of address applied to an archbishop or duke; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege; in music, an ornamental note or passage; an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor; dignify; favor.

graceful ('fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.

gracefully (-li), *adv.* in a graceful manner.

grace-note ('nōt), *n.* an ornamental note.

gracious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* a starling-like bird.

gradate (grā'dāt), *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

gradatim (grå-dā'tim), *adv.* by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

gradatory (grad'å-tō-ri), *adj.* proceeding by gradations; suited for walking: *n.pl.* (gradatories) a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c. the rise or descent of a railroad, &c. *v.t.* to level and prepare (ground for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank.

gradely ('li), *adv.* decently; properly.

gradient (grā'di-ent), *adj.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion: *n.* the incline of a railway or road; in meteorology, the rate of atmospheric pressure or temperature.

gradine (-dēn), *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel; a tier of seats (grå-dāng').

gradual (grad'ū-ål), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences: so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also graduale, grail.

gradually (-li), *adv.* in a gradual manner.

graduate ('ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

graduation (-ā'shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

graduator ('ū-å-tēr), *n.* ani nstrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro-magnet for making and breaking gradually a telegraphic circuit.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody (Gradus ad Parnassum).

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* graffiti ('tē)], rude writing, or sketching, on the wall of an ancient building, as at Rome.

graft (gråft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree:

hence something incorporated with a foreign stock; an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe; *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from anothing thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe money.

grafter (graf'tẽr), *n.* an office holder, employé or any person under pay who uses the office to acquire perquisites dishonestly.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice, especially the Holy Grail (Sangreal), the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who collected in it some of the blood which flowed from our Lord on His crucifixion; a gradual. Also graal.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

grainer ('ẽr), *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool.

graining ('ing), *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

gram, see gramme.

grama-grass (grä'må-grås), *n.* a low pasture grass of the West and Southwest United States.

gramercy (grå-mẽr'si), *interj.* great thanks!

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on grasses.

grammalogue ('å-log), *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign.

grammar ('ẽr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language; an elementary treatise.

grammarian (-mā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

grammatical (-at'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

grammatically (-li), *adv.* in a grammatical manner.

grammaticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a point in grammar.

grammaticize ('i-siz), *v.t.* to render grammatical.

gramme (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy. Also gram.

grammopetalous (-ō-pet'å-lus), *adj.* having the petals very narrow.

gramophone ('ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

grampus ('pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person.

granadilla (gran-å-dil'å), *n.* the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower.

granary ('å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (-riz)], a store-house for grain; a country where grain is the chief product.

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano.

grandam (gran'dam), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

granddaughter ('daw-tẽr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank.

grandeur ('jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of ap-

pearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor.

grandfather (grand'fä-*th*ēr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

grandiose ('di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

grandparent ('pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grandsire ('sīr), *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.

grandson ('sun), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

grand vizier (viz'ēr), *n.* the chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, &c.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the United States.

granite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

granitic (-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, granite.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *adj.* resembling granite.

granivorous (grå-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.

granny, abbreviation of grandmother.

grant (grånt), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession.

grantee (-ē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, &c.

granter ('ēr), *n.* one who grants.

grantor ('ēr), *n.* one who transfers property by deed, &c.

granular (gran'ū-lår), *adj* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

granulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.

granule ('ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle.

granulose ('ū-lōs), *n.* the more soluble part of starch grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.

grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine; a vine of the genus Vitis; grape-shot.

grapery ('ēr-i), *n.* a vinery.

grape-shot ('shot), *n.* a cluster of small shot arranged in tiers of three shots each between plates, so as to disperse when fired.

graphic (rgaf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; life-like. Also graphical.

graphically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a graphic manner.

graphite ('īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.

graphitic (grå-fit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, graphite.

grapho, a *prefix* meaning *writing* or *delineation*, as *grapho*phone, an instrument resembling the phonograph, but having a rubber cylinder instead of one of wax. Also graph.

graphology (graf-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.

graphometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.

graphophone. See under grapho.

graphotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.

grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

grasp (gråsp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle

or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.

grasping ('iñg), *p. adj.* avaricious.

grass (grås), *n.* field or hill pasture; herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.

grasshopper ('hop-ēr), *n.* a large nimble insect of the locust kind.

grassiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grassy.

grass-widow ('wid-ō), *n.* a wife whose husband is away, or divorced.

grassy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.

grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound of by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.

grateful ('fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.

gratefully (-li), *adv.* in a grateful manner.

graticulation (grå-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of dividing a plan, &c., into small squares for reduction or enlargement.

gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward or recompense.

gratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor.

grating (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* gratuitously.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.

grattoir (grat-twär'), *n.* a chipped stone or flint implement.

gratuitous (grå-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.

gratuity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities (-tiz)], a donation or present; free gift.

gravamen (grå-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.

grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment; place of great slaughter or mortality; the place of the dead (Hades): *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave.

gravel (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi in the bladder and kidneys.

gravelly (-li), *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.

gravely (grāv'li), *adv.* in a grave manner.

graver ('ēr), *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* a stone placed at a grave.

graveyard (grāv'yārd), *n.* a burial ground; a cemetery.

gravid (grav'id), *adj.* pregnant.

gravied (grā'vid), *adj.* covered, or served with, gravy.

gravimeter (grå-vim'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquid or solid bodies.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *adj.* determined by weight.

graving (grāv'ing), *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.

gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted

upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.

gravitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other.

gravity ('i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies toward the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [mus.].

gravy (grā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* gravies ('viz)], the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

gray, another form of grey.

graybook, *n.* official name of a collection of diplomatic messages issued by Belgium just before the European War of 1914.

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family.

graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

grazier (grā'zhēr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

grease (grēz), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe.

greaser ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican, or Mexican creole.

greasily ('i-li), *adv.* in a greasy manner.

greasiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being greasy.

greasy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest], resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *adv.* very much: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people.

Greater Britain ('ēr-brit'n), *n.* the colonies of Great Britain.

Great Father (fä'*th*ēr), *n.* name given by the American Indians to the chief executive of the United States.

great primer (grāt prim'ēr), *n.* a size of type (see type).

great seal (sēl), *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, &c.

Great Spirit (spir'it), *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the Red Indians.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* a four-toed tailless diving bird.

Grecian (grē'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Grecian bend (bend), *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1868 of bending the body forward in walking.

Grecism ('sizm), *n.* a Greek idiom.

Grecize (grē'sīz), *v.t.* to make Grecian; translate into Greek: *v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language, manner, &c.

Greco, a *prefix* meaning *Greek.*

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greedily ('i-li), *adv.* in a greedy manner.

greediness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being greedy.

greedy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest], voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; the language of ancient and modern Greece; something unintelligible.

Greek Church (chērch), *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church.

Greek-cross ('kros), *n.* a cross with four equal arms.

Greek-fire ('fīr), *n.* an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks

in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek orders (ôr'dērz), *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color omposed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw; pale; sickly; not four months old: said of a goose: *n.* a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

greenback ('bak), *n.* a paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

greencorn ('korn), *n.* immature maize used in cooking.

greenfinch ('finch), *n.* the green grosbeak.

greenfly ('flī), *n.* a green plant-louse.

green goods (grēn' goodz), *n.* term used by counterfeiters for counterfeit paper money.

greenhorn ('hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice.

greenhouse ('hous), *n.* a conservatory.

greenroom ('room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

green sickness ('sik-nes), *n.* chlorosis.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greeting ('ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gregale (grā-gā'lā), *n.* a cold dry northeast wind prevailing at Malta; the euroclydon.

gregarian (gre-gā'ri-ån), *adj.* living in herds; common.

gregarina (greg-å-rī'nå), *n.* a very minute parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

gregarious (gre-gā'ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds.

grege (grej), *n.* raw silk.

Gregorian calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

Gregorian chant (chânt) *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

gremial (grē'mi-ål), an ecclesiastical vestment worn by a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

grenade (gren-ād'), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand.

grenadier (gren-å-dēr'), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades, now a soldier of the Grenadier Guards.

grenadine (-å-dēn'), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

gres (grā), *n.* a fine stoneware made in Germany.

gressorial, *n.* suitable for walking.

grew, *p.t.* of grow.

grey (grā), *adj.* of a white color with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* a grey horse.

greybeard ('bērd), *n.* an old man.

greyhound ('hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

griddle (grid'l), *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

griddle-cake (-kāk), *n.* a thin butter cake.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to jar harshly.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

gridiron ('īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain.

grievance (grēv'åns), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

grievous ('us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

griffin ('in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon. Also griffon and gryphon.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-ell; heather.

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat.

grillade (-ād'), *n.* the act of grilling; grilled meat.

grillage ('āj), *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil for erections.

grille (grē-lā), *n.* lace with a background of parallel bars.

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish.

grim (grim), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

grimalkin (-mawl'kin), *n.* an old cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

grimily ('i-li), *adv.* in a grimy manner.

griminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grimy.

grimy ('i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a broad smile *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning], to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* *p.p.* & ground, *p.pr.* grinding], to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study a rd: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together: *n.* the act of grinding; tedious work.

grinder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

grindstone ('stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

gringo, *n.* Sp. Amer. term for foreigner, from Griego (Greek).

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* with a grin.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench; grippe: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch; *v.i.* to take firm hold.

griping ('ing), *adj.* avaricious.

grippe (grip, or grēp), *n.* influenza. Also grip.

gripper (grip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

grisaille (gri-zāl' or gri-zā'yā), *n.* a method of painting in grey tints, so as to represent a solid body in bas-relief.

grisette (gre-zet') *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly; a moth.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* a hog's spine.

grisly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking.

grisly. Same as grizzly.

grison (gri'sun), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of South America resembling a weasel.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage.

gristly ('li), *adj.* cartilaginous.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c., a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the

coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gritty.

gritty ('i), *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous.

grizzly ('li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce bear of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

groat (grōt), *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d.; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

grocer (grō'sẽr), *n.* one who sells groceries.

grocery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (-iz)], tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

groggery ('ẽr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

grogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being groggy.

grogging ('ing), *n.* the extraction of spirits from empty casks by hot water.

groggy ('i), *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

grommet (grom'et), *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; an eyelet of metal; a cannon-wad made of rope, and rammed between the powder and the ball.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; curry and brush.

groomsman (grōōmz'mån), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gros (grō), *n.* a heavy silk fabric.

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* the name of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finches.

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* a stout double-corded silk.

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

grossuline (gros'ū-lin), *n.* a principle obtained from certain acid fruits, as gooseberries. Also grossaline.

grot (grot), *n.* a grotto [poet.].

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth.

grotto-work (-wẽrk), *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

grouch (grouch), *n.* a sulky mood.

grouchy (grouch'i), *adj.* sullen; ill-tempered.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in va-

rious arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; cover with paint or plaster; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of grind.

ground-hog ('hog), *n.* the woodchuck; the aardvark.

groundsel ('sel), *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ground-swell ('swel), *n.* a broad, deep heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grouty (grout'i), cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grovel (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

groveler (-ēr), *n.* one who grovels.

groveling (-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew, *p.p.* grown, *p.pr.* growing], to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

growler ('ēr), *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a North American perch; a four-wheeled cab; pitcher or pail of beer.

grown, *p.p.* of grow.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing], to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food; a sloven or dirty person.

grubber ('ēr), one who, or that which, grubs.

grub-stake (grub'-stak), *n.* outfit given to a miner for exploration.

grude (grūd), *n.* a person with an extreme grouch.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

gruel (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

gruesome (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* the larva of a South American weevil, cooked for food as a delicacy.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grumbling ('bling), *n.* the act of murmuring discontentedly.

grumous (grōō'mus), *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

grumpily (grump'i-li), *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

grumpiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grumpy.

grumpy ('i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

gruyere (grōō-yār'), *n.* a Swiss or French cheese made from skim-milk.

gryposis (grī-pō'sis), *n.* an ingrowing of the nails. Also gryphosis.
grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* a South African antelope.
guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* a tropical American plant, used as a specific for snake-bites.
Guaiacum (gwi'å-kum), *n.* a genus of tropical American and West Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained.
guan (gwän), *n.* a gallinaceous bird of South America.
guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* the wild llama of the Andes.
guaniferous (gwä-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding guano.
guanine ('nin), *n.* a principle found in guano, pancreatic juice, &c.
guano ('nō), *n.* the dung of sea-birds found in thick layers in South America and Africa, yielding a valuable manure.
guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also guaranty.
guarantor ('an-tôr), *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.
guaranty, the legal form of guarantee.
guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; an official in charge of a train; a man or body of men employed for defense or control.
guarded ('ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.
guardian ('i-ån,, *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.
guard-ship ('ship), *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbor for its protection.
guardsman (z'mån), *n.* [*pl.* guardsmen ('men)], an officer or soldier of the guards.
guava (gwä'vå), a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.
gubernatorial (gū-bĕr-nå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office.
gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.
guerdon (gĕr'dun), *n.* a reward.
guerilla (gĕr-il'å), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare; *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerillas; pertaining to irregular warfare.
Guernsey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey.
guernsey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.
guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.
guess-work ('wĕrk), *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.
guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.
guevi (gwā'vē), *n.* a South African antelope.
guffaw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.
guffer ('ĕr), *n.* the eel-pout.
guhr (gōōr), *n.* a loose earthy deposit found in the clefts and cavities of rocks.
guib (gwib), *n.* a West African antelope.
guidable (gīd'å-bl), *adj.* that may be guided.
guidance ('åns), *n.* direction; leading.
guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier

or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.

guide-book ('book), *n.* a handbook for the direction of travelers.

guidon (gī'dun), *n.* the forked flag of a troop of light cavalry; the flag of a guild or confraternity.

guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association. Also gild.

guilder ('ĕr), *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 40.2 cents.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity.

guileful ('fool), *adj.* full of guile.

guillemot (gil'e-mot), *n.* a species of auk.

guilloche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.

guillotine ('ō-tēn), *n.* an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: *v.t.* (-ō-tēn') to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

guiltily ('i-li), *adv.* in a guilty manner.

guiltiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being guilty.

guilty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest], justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.

guimpe (gamp), *n.* chemisette used with low-necked gown.

guinea (gin'e), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5.

guinea-fowl (-foul), *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, originally from Guinea.

guinea-pig (-pig), *n.* a small domesticated South American rodent, allied to the cavy.

guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp.

guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.

gula (gū'la), *n.* [*pl.* gulæ ('lē)], *n.* the gullet; throat.

gular ('lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the gula.

gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.

gules (gūlz), *n.* a term in heraldry, meaning a blazon in perpendicular lines without color; a tincture red.

gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.

gulf stream (strēm), *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico.

gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.

gullet ('et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.

gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity for being gulled.

gullible (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.

gully ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gullies ('iz)], a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.

gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallow.

gum (gum), *n.* the soft, fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or unite with gum.

gum arabic (ar'ă-bik), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of acacia.

gumbo ('bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.

gumminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.

gummy ('i), *adj.* like gum.

gumption (gump'shun), *n.* quickness

of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colors.

gumptious ('shus), *adj.* shrewd; smart.

gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.

gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several heavy guns.

guncotton ('kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.

gun-fire ('fīr), *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.

gunjah ('jä), *n.* the hemp plant of India. Also ganja.

gun-metal ('met-ål), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.

gunnel, same as gunwale.

gunner ('ẽr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.

gunnery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the science of artillery.

gunning ('ing), *n.* the shooting of game with a gun.

gunman (gun'man), *n.* a desperate character, armed, and ready to shoot another for hire or revenge.

gunny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gunnies ('iz)], a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp.

gunpowder ('pou-dẽr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, niter and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea.

gun-shy (gun'-shī), *adj.* afflicted with terror at sight or report of a gun.

Gunter's chain (gun'tẽrz chān), *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each.

Gunter's scale (skāl), *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.

gunwale (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.

gurgitation (gẽr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

gurgle (gẽr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling, bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.

gurglet ('glet), *n.* a porous earthen vessel for cooling water.

Gurkha (gur'ka), *n.* a native East Indian British soldier.

gurnet ('net), *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin. Also gurnard.

gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* a plain coarse Indian muslin.

gurry ('i), *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from the livers of fish.

gush (gush), *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.

gusher ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; a sudden and violent outburst of passion.

gustatory ('tå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gustful ('fool), *adj.* full of gusto.

gusto ('tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gusty ('i), *adj.* characterized by gusts.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gutta-percha (-pẽr'chå), *n.* a reddish-brown horn-like substance; the inspissated juice of the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) of the Malay Archipelago.

gutter ('ĕr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

guttering (-ing), *n.* a making into hollows; the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

guttural ('ĕr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a letter produced in the throat.

gutturally (-li), *adv.* in a guttural manner.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, &c., to swing and keep steady a heavy body: an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

guzzy ('i), *n.* an East Indian cotton cloth.

gwiniad (gwin'i-ad), *n.* a Welsh trout; the powan. Also guiniad.

gymn, a *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of,* occurring in many compound words. Also gymno.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

gymnasium (-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (-ā)], a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

gymnast ('nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gymnastic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, gymnastics.

gymnastics ('iks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by athletic exercises.

gymno, *prefix* see gymn.

gymnogens (jim'nō-jens), *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

gynarchy (jin'år-ki), *n.* government by a woman; female rule.

gyne, a *prefix* meaning *woman, female.* Also gyneco.

gynecocracy (jin-e-kok'rå-si), *n.* female rule or supremacy. Also gyneocracy.

gynecology (jin-e-kol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women.

gyneolatry ('ol'å-tri), *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

gyno, *prefix* meaning *ovary* or *pistil,* occurring in various botanical terms, as *gyno*phore, the long stalk upon which some ovaria are situated, as in the passion flower.

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

gyral (jī'rål), *adj.* rotatory; whirling.

gyrate ('rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gyratory ('rå-tō-ri), *adj.* revolving in a circle.

gyre (jīr), *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

gyro, a *prefix* in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gyro-compass (jī'rō-kom'pas), *n.* a compass operated by a gyroscope and uninfluenced by the earth's magnetism.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation.

gyroscope-railway (jī'ro-skōp-rāl'-wā), *n.* a railway with a single rail, on which the cars are kept upright by two gyroscopes whirling in opposite directions.

gyrostat (-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

H

H, eighth letter in the English alphabet; symbol in chemistry for Hydrogen.

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c.: *v.i.* to express wonder, &c.; hesitate.

haaf (häf), *n.* a deep-sea fishing-bank off the Shetlands.

habeas corpus (hā'be-as kôr'pus, Latin have the body), a writ to produce a prisoner at a stated time and place to declare the cause of his detention.

haberdasher (hab'ẽr-dash-ẽr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

haberdashery (-i), *n.* the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

habergeon ('ẽr-jun), *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

habiliment (hå-bil'i-ment), *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* dress.

habilitate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to become qualified.

habit (hab'it), *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

habitable ('it-å-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

habitant ('it-ånt), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana.

habitat ('i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

habitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality; a Primrose League lodge.

habited ('i-ted), *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

habitual (hå-bit'ū-ål), *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

habitually (-li), *adv.* by habit.

habituate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

habitue (hå-bit'ū-ā), *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, &c.

hacienda (ä-thē-en'då, or has-i-en'-då), *n.* in Spanish America, a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, &c.

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hackamore, *n.* a halter.

hackberry ('ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hackbut ('but), *n.* an arquebus.

hackee ('ē) *n.* the chipmunk.

hackia ('i-å), *n.* a lofty South American tree of the madder family.

hacking ('ing), *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing: said of a cough; *n.* the stacking of bricks for drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb,

as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fiber; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

hackman (hak'man), *n.* the driver of a hack or coach for hire.

hackmatack ('må-tak), *n.* the red American larch, or tamarack.

hackney ('ni), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hackneyed, *p.pr.* hackneying], to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite; *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag.

hackney-coach (-kōch), *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire.

hackneyed ('nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

had, *p.t.* of have.

haddock ('ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family

Hadean (hā-dē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hades.

Hades ('dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead.

hading (hād'ing), *n.* the deviation from the vertical of a vein or stratum; underlay.

hadji (had'ji), *n.* a Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca, and therefore looked upon as a holy man. (Also Howadji).

Hæckelism (hek'el-izm), *n.* theories of Ernst Hæckel, the German scientist; more particularly his theory that the embryo passes through successive stages that recapitulate the evolutionary history of its race.

hæma, a *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hæm, hæmat, hæmo, hemo.

hæmachrome (hem'å-krōm), *n.* the coloring matter of the blood.

hæmadromometer (-drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the velocity of the flow of blood.

hæmal (hē'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the blood.

hæmalopia (hem-å-lō'pi-å), *n.* disease of the eye in which objects appear red.

hæmatemesis (-å-tem'e-sis), *n.* vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood: *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

hæmatoid (hem'å-toid), *adj.* blood-like.

hæmoglobin (-ō-glō'bin), *n.* same as hemoglobin.

hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* same as hemoptysis.

hæmorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* same as hemorrhage.

hæmorrhoids ('ō-roids), *n.pl.* same as hemorrhoids.

haft (håft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

haggard ('ård), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

haggle ('l), *v.i.* to higgle.

Hahnemanism (hä'ne-man-izm), *n.* the system in medicine called homœopathy, founded by Samuel Hahnemann.

haik (hāk), *n.* an outer woolen garment with colored stripes worn by the Arabs.

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

haily ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, hail.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hairsplitting ('split-ing), *adj.* making oversubtle or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

hairspring ('spring), *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

hair-trigger (hār'trig-ēr), *n.* a secondary trigger of a gun.
hairy ('i), *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.
hake (hāk), *n.* an edible seafish allied to the cod.
halation (hå-lā'shun), *n.* a halo on a photographic plate.
halberd (hal'bērd), *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. Also halbert.
halcyon ('si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher: from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather.
hale (hāl), *adj.* sound bodily; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.
half (hāf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hävz)], one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating.
half-and-half, *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.
halfback (häf'bak), *n.* one of the two positions in football, back of the main or rush line, between the quarter-back and full-back.
half-blood ('blud), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.
half-breed ('brēd), *n.* a person of mixed blood: as, in Indian *half-breed.*
half-caste ('kåst), *n.* a person of an East Indian parent on one side and of a European on the other.
half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* a plate photo-engraved with the aid of a screen of netting, or the picture printed from such a plate. The half-tone process is very extensively used in illustrating modern periodicals and books.
halibut (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flat fish.
halicore ('i-kōr), *n.* the dugong.
hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the first large room of a house; a manor-house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation or guild; a minor college.
hallelujah (hal-e-lōō'yå), *n.* (Hebrew, Praise ye Jehovah) an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also alleluiah.
hallelujah lass (lås), *n.* a female member of the Salvation Army.
halliard, same as halyard.
hall-mark (hawl'märk), *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other English assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed: hence a mark or proof of genuineness.
halloo (hå-lō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention to or cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also holloa.
hallow (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.
Halloween (-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows, Oct. 31.
hallucination (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error.
halo (hā'lō), *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light or nimbus.
halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements.
haloid ('oid), *adj.* resembling salt.
halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.
halter ('ēr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for

leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

halve (hăv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

halved (half'ed), *a.* in golf, having equal scores; said of a hole which each side has made in the same number of strokes, or of a match that is tied.

halves, *pl.* of half.

halyard (hal'yärd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also halliard.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal, especially a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as Totten*ham*.

Hamamelis (-ă-mē'lis), *n.* an order of shrubs, to which the witch-hazel belongs, and from which a medicinal extract is obtained.

Hamburg ('bĕrg), *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened.

hamerkop (ham'ĕr-kop), *n.* an African bird with hammer-shaped feathers on its head.

hamiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* hook-shaped.

hamlet ('let), *n.* a small village.

hammer ('ĕr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

hammer-beam (-bēm), *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

hammer-cloth (-klôth), *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

hammock ('ok), *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas.

hamper ('pĕr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

hamshackle ('shak'l), *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

hamster ('stĕr), *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

hamstring ('string), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing], to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist, a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use; a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; right or left side; possession; style of writing; an employé who labors with his hands; a sailor; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; agency of; index of any kind; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c.; a shoulder of pork: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

handicraft ('i-kråft), *n.* the work or skill of an artificer; manual skill, or labor: *adj.* pertaining to manual labor.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* a contrivance to fetter the wrists together; a manacle.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* certain conditions imposed on contestants in races or other contests in order to bring about equality as nearly as possible.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* in a handy manner.

handiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

handiwork (-wĕrk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

handkerchief (hang'kĕr-chif), *n.* a pocket handkerchief; a silk or cotton square for the neck.

handle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand; an instrument or occasion: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

handmaid ('mād), *n.* a female servant or attendant. Also handmaiden.

handscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a lifting-jack.

handsel ('sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time.

handsome ('sum), pleasing to look upon; well-formed; elegantly dressed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

handy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest], dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

hang (hang), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging], to suspend; to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; cause to droop; display; show aloft; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls, &c.; catch fast: *v.i.* to be suspended; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

hangar (häng'gähr), *n.* a shed or shelter for housing aëroplanes, balloons and all other air-craft.

hangdog ('dog), *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance.

hanger ('ēr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a kind of cutlass.

hanging ('ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hangman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* hangmen ('men)], a public executioner.

hangnail ('nāl), *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

hanif (hä-nēf'), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan; a monotheistic Arab, before the time of Mohammed.

hank (hangk), *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together, one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker ('ēr), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

hanky-panky ('ki-pang'ki), *n.* jugglery; *adj.* tricky; cheating.

hanse (hans), *n.* a confederacy of merchants or commercial towns.

Hanseatic (-e-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns or their confederacy.

Hanseatic League (han-se-at'ik lēg), *n.* the confederation of certain commercial towns in Germany, banded together for mutual advantage and protection. Their most flourishing period was from the 12th to the 14th century. In 1889 the cities became a part of the German Empire.

Hanse town (toun), *n.* a town confederated with another for mutual trade and protection.

hansom ('sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

hap (hap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing], to happen; befall casually; *v.t.* cover or wrap [Scotch]: *n.* chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper [Scotch].

haphazard ('haz-ård), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hapless (hap'les), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

haploma ('lō-mȧ), *n.* an outer cloth for an altar.

haploscope (hap'lō-skōp), *n.* a stereoscope giving a different field of vision for each eye.

haply ('li), *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

happen ('n), *v.i.* to chance; occur.

happily ('i-li), *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

happiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of

being happy; good fortune: felicitousness.

happy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

haptic ('tik), *adj.* relating to the sense of touch.

haptophore (hap'tō-fōr), *n.* in Ehrlich's famous side-chain theory, the part of a poisonous molecule that unites with the cell-receptor, or the uniting portion of the cell-receptor itself.

harakiri (hä'rä-kē-ri), *n.* formerly in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Called also happy despatch: *hari-kari* (wrongly).

harangue (hå-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

harass (har'ås), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

harassing (-ing), *p.adj.* fatiguing; annoying.

harassment (-ment), *n.* the act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

harbinger (här'bin-jĕr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

harbor ('bĕr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

harborage (-āj), *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; fatiguing; cruel; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; coarse; unprosperous; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; near; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white color to bread.

hard-by (härd-bī'), *adv.* near by.

harden ('n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hardihood ('i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hardily ('i-li), *adv.* with hardihood.

hard-labor ('lā-bĕr), *n.* work imposed as an additional punishment to a term of imprisonment.

hardly ('li), *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; without delicacy; coarsely; unfavorably.

hardness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hard-pan ('pan), *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation.

hardship ('ship), *n.* oppression; severe labor or want; injustice.

hard-tack ('tak), *n.* large, hard cracker or biscuit baked for army and navy use.

hardware ('wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

harebell ('bel), *n.* a species of campanula, the bluebell of Scotland.

harebrained ('brānd), *adj.* volatile· wild.

harefoot ('foot), *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

harehound ('hound), *n.* a harrier.

harelip ('lip), *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

harem (hā′ or hä′rem), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also hareem, haram.

hare's-foot (hārz′foot), *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover; the foot of a hare used in making up by actors.

hare's-tail (′tāl), *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bulrushes.

haricot (har′i-ko), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen. Also harken.

harlequin (här′le-kwin), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-colored: *v.i.* to make fun by sportive tricks.

harlequinade (-ād′), *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

harlot (′lot), *n.* a prostitute.

harlotry (-ri), *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

harmel (′mel), *n.* an herb of the rue family used in the East as a vermifuge and disinfectant.

harmful (härm′fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harmfully (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

harmonic (här-mon′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds.

harmonica (-mon′i-kå), *n.* a musical instrument the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also harmonicon.

harmonically (′ik-ål-li), *adv.* in a harmonic manner.

harmonic triad (trī′ad), *n.* the common chord, consisting of its third and perfect fifth.

harmonious (-mō′ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

harmoniphon (-mon′i-fōn), *n.* a musical wind instrument with reeds and a keyboard.

harmonize (′mō-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

harmonist (′mō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, especially of the Gospels.

harmonium (-mō′ni-um), *n.* a reed-organ.

harmony (′mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (-niz)], the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

harness (′nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harping (′ing), *n.* the act of playing upon a harp: *pl.* the breadth of a ship at the bow.

harpoon (-pōōn′), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harpsichord (′si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harpy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* harpies ('iz)], in classical mythology, one of three winged monsters, the daughters of Neptune and Terra, with a woman's face, and the body and sharp claws of a vulture, exceedingly rapacious and filthy: hence, an extortioner; a large crested American eagle.

harridan (har'i-dån), *n.* an ugly, ill-tempered old woman.

harrier ('i-ẽr), *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk.

harrow ('ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

harry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying], to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hartbeest ('bēst), *n.* a large African antelope.

hartshorn (z'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

hart's-tongue ('tung), *n.* a British fern.

harum-scarum (hãr'um-skãr'um), *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless; untidy.

haruspex (hå-rus'peks), *n.* [*pl.* haruspices ('pi-sēz)], an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer who foretold events by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims. Also aruspex.

harvest (hãr'vest), *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the harvest: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

harvest-home (-hōm), *n.* a harvest festival.

harvest-moon (-mōōn), *n.* the full moon which falls near the time of the autumnal equinox, about Sept. 23.

harvest-mouse (-mous), *n.* a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

Harveyize (hãr'vi-Iz), *v.t.* to subject the face of a plate of steel (usually to be used as an armor plate) to a hardening process devised by H. A. Harvey.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat cut and cooked with vegetables; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix.

hashish ('ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang.

haslet (has'let), *n.* the liver, heart, and lungs of a sheep.

hasp (håsp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

hassock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

hast, 2nd *per., sing., pres. t.* of have.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed; urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

hastily ('sti-li), *adv.* in a hasty manner.

hasty ('sti), *adj.* [*comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest], precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

hasty-pudding (-pud-ing), *n.* a pudding of flour or meal and water or milk stirred together and boiled.

hat (hat), *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; a cardinal's rank and dignity.

hatband ('band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatch-boat ('bōt), *n.* a half-decked fishing-vessel with a well for holding fish.

hatchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, especially those of fish.
hatchet ('et), *n.* a small axe.
hatching ('ing), *n.* a kind of drawing or engraving by narrow parallel or crossed lines.
hatchling (hach'ling), *n.* a young fish in a hatchery during the period when it is still especially protected and fed.
hatchment ('ment), *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed in front of his house, on a tomb, in a church, &c.
hatchway ('wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.
hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.
hateful ('fool), *adj.* causing hate.
hatefully (-li), *adv.* in a hateful manner.
hathamite (hath'a-mit), *n.* an explosive of great force.
hatred ('red), *n.* bitter aversion: continued hostility of feeling; detestation.
hatted (hat'ed), *adj.* wearing a hat.
hatter ('ĕr), *n.* a make of hats.
haubergeon (haw'bĕr-jun), *n.* a short hauberk.
hauberk ('bĕrk), *n.* a coat of armor formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.
haughtily (haw'ti-li), *adv.* in a haughty manner.
haughty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest], proud and disdainful;supercilious;contemptuous.
haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing; *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift; said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity over which anything is drawn.
haulage ('aj), *n.* the act or process of hauling; charges for hauling.
hauler (hawl'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hauls.
haulm (hawm), *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, &c.; stubble.
haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.
haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.
hautboy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe.
hauteur (hō-tōōr'), *n.* haughty bearing or spirit.
Havana (hå-van'å), *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.
have (hav), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having], to possess; take, hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.
haven (hāvn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.
haversack (hav'ĕr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.
haversian canals (hå-vĕr'si-ån kå'-nalz), *n.pl.* small longitudinal canals in the bones conveying the vessels of nutrition.
havildar ('il-där), *n.* a native sergeant of an Indian infantry regiment.
having ('ing), *n.* the act or state of possession.
havoc ('ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.
haw (haw), *n.* the fruit of various species of hawthorn; an excrescence under the third eyelid of a horse; a hedge or inclosure; a hesitation in speech.
Hawaiian (hå-wī'yån), *adj.* pertaining to Hawaii, its inhabitants, or language.
hawfinch (haw'finch), *n.* the common grosbeak.
hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or

carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing.

hawkbill ('bil), *n.* a marine turtle that furnishes tortoiseshell: so named from its curved upper jaw.

hawker ('ẽr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.

hawk-eyed ('īd), *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.

Hawkeye State (hawk'ī), *n.* a popular name for the State of Iowa.

hawkmoth ('môth), *n.* a large moth whose flight somewhat resembles that of a hawk.

hawkweed ('wēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

hawok (hä'wok), *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California.

hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.

hawse-hole ('hōl), *n.* one of the two holes under a ship's bow through which the cable passes when the vessel is moored.

hawser ('ẽr), *n.* a thick rope or cable.

hawthorn (haw'thôrn), *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family.

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried for fodder.

haycock ('kok), a conical pile of hay.

hay-fever ('fē-vẽr), *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

haymow ('mow), *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.

Haytian (hā'ti-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hayti or its inhabitants. Also Haitian.

hazard (haz'ård), *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game; a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril.

hazard ('ård), in golf an obstacle, as a bunker, a pool of water, or a ditch, which renders the game more difficult.

hazardous (-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.

haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, especially of a severe kind.

hazel ('l), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.

haziness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hazy.

hazy ('i), *adj.* misty; obscure.

he (hē), *pr.* [*pl.* they (thā)], the masculine pronoun of the 3rd person: *n.* a male.

hea (hē'å), *n.* a tree of the Pacific Islands bearing a fruit from which a red stain is obtained.

head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; principal topic; a division; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth: *adj.* principal or chief; acting against the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to move forward; come to, or form, a head.

headed ('ed), *adj.* having a head; noting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, &c.).

header ('ẽr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.

headfast ('fåst), *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure to a wharf, &c.

heading ('ing), *n.* a title; material from which casks' heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for sewing on to a garment; the adit of a mine.

headland ('land), *n.* a promontory.

headline ('līn), *n.* a line of type dis-

played conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

headlong ('lông), *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adj.* rash; precipitate; violent; thoughtless.

headsman (z'mân), *n.* an executioner.

headstrong ('strông), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

headwind ('wind), *n.* a contrary wind.

heady (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

healing ('ing), *p.adj.* curative.

health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

healthful ('fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

healthfully (-li), *adv.* in a healthful manner.

healthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being healthy.

healthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest], noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing, to health.

heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* heard, *p.pr.* hearing], to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

hearing ('ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

hearken. Same as harken.

hearsay ('sā), *n.* rumor or report: *adj.* second hand.

hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

heartache ('āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.

heart-broken ('brō-ken), *adj.* overwhelmingly grieved.

heartburn ('bĕrn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach.

hearted ('ed), *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).

hearten ('n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made: hence the family circle.

heartily ('i-li), *adv.* cordially; energetically.

heartiness ('i-nes), *n.* cordiality; vigor.

heartsease (-z'ēz), *n.* the pansy.

heartseed (-'sēd), *n.* a climbing plant with seeds marked with a heart-shaped scar.

heart-whole (härt'-hōl), *adj.* with the affections still unengaged by one of the opposite sex; fancy-free.

hearty (härt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest], cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite.

heat (hēt), *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor;

vehemence; redness or flush of the face; a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

heater ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats, as various mechanical contrivances.

heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub with rose-colored flowers growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.

heathen (hē'*th*n), *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.

heathendom (-dom), *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.

heathenish (-ish), *adj.* pertaining to heathens; rude; ignorant, or uncultured.

heathenism (-izm), *n.* ignorance of the true God; paganism; idolatry.

heathenize (-iz), *v.t.* to render heathen.

heather (he*th*'ēr). Same as heath.

heathy (hēth'i), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, heath.

heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle, effort to vomit.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss.

Heaven, *n.* the Supreme Being.

heavenliness (-li-nes), *n.* supreme excellence.

heavenly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent.

heaver (hēv'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, especially one who loads or unloads goods, coal, &c.

heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.

heavy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest], ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; depressed; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey; *adv.* heavily [poet.].

heavy-spar (spär), *n.* sulphate of barium.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'a-dal), *adj.* including a term of seven days; happening once in every period of that duration.

hebetude (heb'e-tūd), *n.* sluggishness; dullness.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature.

Hebraicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert into the Hebrew idiom: *v.i.* to speak Hebrew, or adopt Hebrew customs. Also Hebraize (-ize).

Hebraism ('izm), *n.* a Hebrew idiom, or a characteristic of the Hebrew.

Hebraist (-ist), *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hebrew ('brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew.

Hebrewess (-es), *n.* a Jewess.

Hecate (hek'å-tē), *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian deity possessing power over heaven, earth, and the under-world.

hecate, *n.* a witch; a hag.

hecato, a *prefix* meaning a *hundred.* Also hecaton, hect, hecto.

hecatomb ('a-tōōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.

heck (hek), *n.* a rack for fodder; latticework; a latticework grating for catching or hanging fish upon; a bend in a stream.

heckle (hek'l), *v.t.* to ask embarrassing questions of a speaker at a public meeting; to badger; to torment.

hectare ('tār), *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, of 2.47 acres.

hectic ('tik), *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.

hectogramme ('to-gram), *n.* in the metric system, a French weight = 100 grammes, or 3.53 ounces.

hectograph ('tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.

hectoliter ('tō-lē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French liquid measure = 100 liters or 26.42 gallons.

hectometer ('tō-mē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French measure of length = 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch.

hector ('tĕr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster: from Hector, the Trojan hero.

hectostere ('tō-stēr), *n.* in the metric system a French cubic measure= 100 cubic meters.

heddles (hed'dlz), *n.pl.* in a loom, the harness for guiding the warp threads.

hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; comtemptible; of the lowest class.

hedgehog ('hog), *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* one pretending to be and acting as a priest, but who has never received clerical orders and is without authority.

hedonic (hē-don'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hedonism

hedonism ('dō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life.

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

heedful ('fool), *adj.* cautious; attentive.

heedfully (-li), *adv.* cautiously; attentively.

heehaw ('haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.

heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* lean on one side, as a ship.

heel-ball ('bawl), *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, &c., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, &c.

heeler ('ĕr), *n.* a political hanger-on.

heeling ('ing), *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.

heel-tap ('tap), *n.* a small thickness of leather for a shoe-heel.

heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk.

hegemony (hē-gem'o-ni), *n.* leadership; superiority; applied to a state predominating over another.

Hegira (he-jī-rå), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (662 A.D.). Also Hejira.

hegleek (heg'lēk), *n.* an African tree yielding an edible fruit, from which an intoxicating drink is made by the natives.

heifer (hef'ĕr), *n.* a young cow.

heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* an expression of languor or uneasiness.

height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.

heighten ('en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.

heinous (hā'nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.

heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.

heir-apparent (-ap-pā'rent), *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.

heiress ('es), *n.* a female heir.

heirloom ('lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.

heir-presumptive (-prē-zump'tiv), *n.* one who will succeed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.

hejira. Same as hegira.

held (held), *p.t.* of hold.

heliac (hē'li-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also heliacal.

heliacally (-lī'å-kål-li), *adv.* in a heliacal manner.

Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* a genus of plants to which the sunflower belongs.

helic, a *prefix* meaning *spiral.* Also helico.

helical (hel'i-kål), *adj.* spiral-shaped.

helicoid ('i-koid), *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.

helicopter (hel-i-kop'tẽr), *n.* a flying machine designed so as to be lifted vertically into the air.

helio, *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, of like, the sun or sunlight,* as *heliograph,* an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or for signaling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.

heliocentric (hē-li-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.

heliochrome ('li-ō-krōm), *n.* a photograph in natural colors.

heliochromotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a photograph reproducing the color of the subject.

heliochromy (-ok'rō-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.

heliograph. See under helio.

heliogravure (-grāv'ūr), *n.* photo-engraving or -etching.

heliolatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.

heliometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.

heliophag ('li-ō-fag), *n.* that part of an animal that absorbs sunlight.

helioscene ('li-ō-sēn), *n.* a kind of sun-blind.

helioscope ('li-ō-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

heliosis (-ō'sis), *n.* the production of spots on leaves by the continued action of the sun's rays; sunstroke.

heliostat ('li-ō-stat), *n.* an instrument by which signaling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.

heliotrope ('li-ō-trōp), *n.* a plant whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-colored variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the color of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.

heliotropic (-li-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* characterized by heliotropism. Also heliotropical.

heliotropism (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* the movements of flowers or leaves toward the sun.

heliotype ('li-ō-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.

helium ('li-um), *n.* an element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and supposed to be peculiar to that body. It has recently been discovered on the earth, and a gas arising from radium has been observed to change into this element.

helix ('liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hel'i-sēz)], a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.

hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.

Hellas (hel'äs), *n.* the name given by the ancient Greeks to Greece.

hellebore ('e-bōr), *n.* the Christmas rose.

Hellene ('ēn), *n.* a Greek.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* a Greek idiom; Grecian culture and the love of the beautiful in art, &c.

Hellenist ('en-ist), *n.* a Jew who spoke Greek; one learned in Greek.

Hellenize ('en-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to Greek standards or usages; make Hellenic.

hello (hel'ō) and **hullo** (hul'ō), common exclamations of greetings, now the usual form of a telephone call.

helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet [poet.]: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.

helmet ('et), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoology that treats of worms.

helminthous (hel-min'thus), *adj.* infested with or pertaining to worms, particularly those of the intestines.

helo, a *prefix* meaning *nail,* occurring in various scientific words, as *helo*dont, having nail-like teeth; *helo*derm, a Mexican poisonous lizard with mail-like scales.

helot (hel'ot, or hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf.

helotism (hē'lot-izm), *n.* keeping of slaves by animals or insects, as plant lice are kept by some species of ants.

helotry (hel'ot-ri), *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots. Also helotage.

heloxyle (hē-lok'sil), *n.* a building material for walls, ceiling, &c., composed of compressed peat-fiber.

help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.

helpful ('fool), *adj.* affording help.

helter-skelter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.

helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland: *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.

helypsometer (hel-ip-som'e-tēr), *n.* a photographic apparatus to aid in determining latitude at sea.

hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p. pr.* hemming], to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.

hema, a *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hem, hemato, hæma, hæm, hæmato.

hemacite (hem'a-sīt), *n.* an artificial substitute for horn of which the basis is blood.

hemadromometer (hem'a-drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the rate of flow of the blood stream.

hematin (hem'å-tin), *n.* the red coloring matter in the blood. Also hæmatin.

hemi, a *prefix* meaning *half,* as *hemi*sphere, half a sphere or globe.

hemibenthic (hem-i-ben'thik), *adj.* applied to certain marine animals that swim in the water at one stage and at another live at the bottom.

hemicrania (hem'i-krå-ni-å), *n.* a pain on one side of the head.

hemicrescentic (hem'i-kre-sen-tik), *adj.* shaped like half a crescent, as the bills of certain birds.

hemihedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having only half the normal number of planes or faces: said of crystals.

hemilytic (hem-i-lit'ik), *adj.* relating to the retardation of evolutionary progress by inbreeding and close selection.

hemolysin (he-mol'i-sin), *n.* a ferment-like substance that causes the dissolution of the red corpuscles of the blood.

hemolysis (he-mol'i-sis), *n.* the process of dissolving blood corpuscles, usually by specific hemolysins.

hemiopia (-i-ō'pi-å), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hemiplegia (-plē'ji-å), *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

hemisphere. See under hemi.

hemistich (-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line or the half of a line.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family: hemlock spruce, an evergreen tree of the pine family: the lumber made from the hemlock tree.

hemmer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

hemming ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to hem;* hems collectively.

hemo. See hæma.

hemoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* an albuminoid substance in the blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

hemophile (hem'ō-fil), *n.* a person who is subject to an abnormal tendency to bleeding, sometimes spoken of as a bleeder.

hemoptysis (-op'ti-sis), *n.* spitting of blood.

hemorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

hemorrhoids ('ō-roidz), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, *hashish* (q.v.), is obtained from hemp.

hempen ('en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, hemp.

hemstitch ('stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

henbane ('bān), *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild herb of the nightshade family deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

henchman (hench'mån), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen ('men)], formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations.

hendeca, a *prefix* meaning *eleven,* as *hendeca*hedron, a solid figure having eleven plane faces.

hendecagon (hen-dek'å-gon), *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable (-sil'å-bl), *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

henna ('å), *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, &c., a reddish-orange color.

henpecked ('pekt), *adj.* governed by one's wife.

hepar (hē'pår), *n.* sulphide of calcium.

hepat, a *prefix* meaning *the liver.* Also hepato, as *hepato*cele, hernia of the liver.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver.

hepatite (hep'å-tīt), *n.* fœtid sulphate of barium.

hepatocele. See under hepat.

hepatogastric (hē-pat-ō-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver and the stomach.

hept, a *prefix* meaning *seven.* Also hepta, as *hepta*chord, a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptaglot ('tå-glot), *adj.* written in seven languages.

heptagon ('tå-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

heptagonal (-tag'ō-nål), *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

heptahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

heptahexahedral (-heks-å-hē'drål), *adj.* having seven ranges of faces one above the other, each range containing six faces.

heptarchy ('tärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (-iz)], a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.

her (hēr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*.

herakla (he-rak'lå), *n.* an antelope of equatorial Africa.

herald (her'åld), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.

heraldic (he-ral'dik), *adj.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

heraldically (-ål-li), *adv.* according to the rules of heraldry.

heraldry (her'åld-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

herb (ērb, or hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

herbaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

herbage ('āj), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herbal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.

herbarium (-bā'ri-um). *n* [*pl* herbaria (-å)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

herbiferous (-bif'e-rus), *adj.* producing herbs.

herbivora (-biv'ō-rå), *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.

herbivorous ('ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on herbs.

Herculean (-kū'le-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of Grecian mythology, possessed of superhuman strength: hence of exceeding strength and power; huge; vast; very difficult.

herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

hereby (-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

hereditable (he-red'ît-å-bl), *adj.* that may be inherited. Also heritable.

hereditably (-bli), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

hereditament (her-e-dit'å-ment), *n.* property inherited.

hereditarily (he-red'i-tå-ri-li), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

hereditary ('i-ta-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

heredity ('i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.

hereinafter (-åf'tēr), *adv.* in this (deed, book, &c.) after or subsequently.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (-siz)], an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths commonly received as orthodox, especially if leading to division.

heretic ('e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

heretical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

heretically (-li), *adv.* in a heretical manner.

heretofore (hēr-tōō-fōr′), *adv.* previously; hitherto.
heritable, same as hereditable.
heritage (her′i-tāj), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.
hermaphrodite (hēr-maf′rō-dīt), *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male and female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.
hermaphroditic (-dit′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.
hermeneutics (hēr-men-ū′tiks), *n.* the science of explaining and interpreting.
hermetic (hēr-met′ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight. Also hermetical.
hermetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an air-tight manner, by means of fusion.
hermit (′mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.
hermitage (-āj), *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.
hermit-crab (′krab), *n.* one of a genus of crabs that live in the empty shells of univalve mollusks.
hermitical (′i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit; solitary.
hern (hern), *n.* the heron. Also hernshaw.
hernani (hēr-nā′ni), *n.* a woolen or silk dress fabric.
hernia (′ni-å), *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.
hernial (′ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, hernia.
herniotomy (-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia.
hernshaw. See hern.
hero (hē′rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes (′rōz)], a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.
heroic (hē-rō′ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.
heroic age (āj), *n.* the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.
heroically (-li), *adv.* like a hero.
heroic verse (vērs), *n.* epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables.
heroine (her′ō-in), *n.* a female hero; the female character in a play, novel, &c.
heroism (her′ō-izm), *n.* the qualities of a hero.
heron (′un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs.
heronry (-ri), *n.* a place where herons breed.
hero-worship (-wēr-ship), *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men.
herpeto, a *prefix* meaning *lizard.*
herpes (hēr′pēz), *n.* a skin disease, characterized by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.
herpetology (hēr-pe-tol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of reptiles and amphibians.
Herr (her) *n.* mister, or sir [German].
herring (′ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.
herring-bone (-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.
Herschel (hēr′shel), *n.* the planet Uranus.
herse (hērs), *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.
hesitancy (hez′i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.
hesitate (′i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.

Hesper (hes'pĕr), *n.* the evening star, especially Venus. Also Hesperus.

Hesperides ('i-dēz), *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four daughters of Nox (Night) and granddaughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus (Jupiter); the garden containing the golden apples protected by an enchanted dragon.

Hesperus. Same as Hesper.

Hessian (hesh'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician: *pl.* top-boots with tassels in front.

Hessian-fly (-flī), *n.* a small fly the larvæ of which are very destructive to corn crops.

hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.

hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* open concubinage; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes.

hetero a *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also heter, as *heterocercal*, having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe: said of certain fish.

heterodox ('ĕr-ō-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to orthodox.

heterodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (-iz)], an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.

heterogeneity (-je-ne'i-ti), *n.* difference in kind; dissimilarity.

heterogeneous (-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.

heterogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type.

heterologous (-ol'ō-gus), *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.

heteromorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* deviation from the natural form or structure.

heteronomous (-on'ō-mus), *adj.* differing from the normal type.

heteroscopy (het-e-ros'kō-pi), *n.* difference of vision in the two eyes, a very common defect.

heulandite (hū'lând-īt), *n.* a vitreous transparent brittle mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime.

hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.

hexa a *prefix* meaning *six.* Also hex, as *hexa*chord, a six-stringed musical instrument.

hexad (heks'ad), *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.

hexagon ('å-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.

hexagonal (-ål), *adj.* six-sided.

hexahedron (-å-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra ('drå)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.

hexameter (-am'e-tĕr), *n.* in Greek and Latin verse, a line consisting of six feet, the last being usually a spondee.

hexapod ('å-pod), *n.* an animal with six legs, as insects.

hexiology (-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of habits and environment.

hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables.

hibernaculum (-bĕr-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* -lå], the winter quarters of a hibernating animal; the bud-scales of a winter bud.

hibernal (-bĕr'nål), *adj.* wintry.

hibernate ('bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter.

Hibernia (hī-bĕr'ni-a), *n.* the name given by the Romans to Ireland, now mostly used in poetry and romantic writing.

Hibernian ('ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.

Hibernianism ('ni-ån-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom. Also Hibernicism.

Hiberno-Celtic ('nō-sel'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or their language: *n.* native Irish. Also Hiberno-Keltic.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.

hiccatee (hik-å-tē'), *n.* an American fresh water tortoise.

hiccough ('up), *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also hiccup.

hic jacet (jā'set), (Latin: here lies) an inscription on tombstones.

hickory ('ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* hickories -riz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the genus Carya.

hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also hidden.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank. *Fem.* hidalga.

hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding], to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.

hidebound ('bound), *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.

hideous (hid'e-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.

hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.* hieing], to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

hierarch ('ēr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

hierarchic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also hierarchical.

hierarchism (-izm), *n.* church government by a hierarchy.

hierarchy (-i), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (-iz)], the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

hieratic (-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also hieratical.

hiero, a *prefix* meaning *sacred*, as *hiero*phant, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

hieroglyphic (hī-ēr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

hieroglyphically (-ål-li), *adv.* by hieroglyphics.

hierology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hieroglyphics.

higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

higgledy-piggledy (-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; of large amount or quantity; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

high-church ('chērch), *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Church, its sacraments and priesthood.

high-colored ('kul-ērd), *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

highest ('est), *adj.* most high.

highfalutin (-få-lū'tin), *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech.

high-farming ('färm-ing), *adj.* using fertilizing manures extensively.

high-flown ('flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-handed ('hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.
high-jinks ('jingks), *n.* sportive jollification.
highland ('land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.
high life (līf), *n.* fashionable society; its manner of living.
highlows ('lōz), *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle.
highly ('li), *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.
high mass (mas), *n.* a mass, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and a subdeacon assist the celebrant.
highness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).
high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.
highroad ('rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.
high-roller (hī-rōl'ēr), *n.* one who lives extravagantly and luxuriously.
highstrung ('strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.
hight (hīt), *p.adj.* called.
high-toned ('tōnd), *adj.* high pitched; high principled; fashionable.
highwater ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide.
highway ('wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.
highwayman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (-men)], one who robs on the public road.
high wine (wīn), *n.* a distillage of wine; brandy containing a large percentage of alcohol.
hike (hīk), *n.* to tramp or march over a given course.
hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.
hilarity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (-tiz)], noisy merriment.
hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about (plants in mounds), as potatoes.
hilliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hilly.
hillock ('ok), *n.* a small hill.
hilly ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged.
hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.
him (him), *pron.* the objective case of he.
hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.
hinder (hīnd'ēr), *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything.
hinder (hin'dĕr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.
hindermost (hīnd'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* same as hindmost.
hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.
Hindoo. Same as Hindu.
hindrance (hin'drâns), *n.* obstruction.
Hindu ('dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.
Hinduism (-izm), *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.
Hindustani (-stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.
hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c., turn or swing; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.
hinny (hin'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying], to neigh: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass.
hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.
hinterhand (hin'ter-hand), *n.* in the

game of skat, the person who plays last on the first trick; inland.

hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; the coxa of an insect; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dogrose; melancholy: *interj.* a huzzah: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping], to sprain or fracture the hip of; affect with melancholy; build with a hip throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.

hipp, a *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

Hippocampus (-o-kam'pus), *n.* [*pl.* Hippocampi (-pī)], a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head and shoulders somewhat resembling that of a horse.

hippocampus, *n.* a sea-horse; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain (hippocampus major and hippocampus minor).

hippodrome ('ō-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots; a circus; a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged.

hippogriff ('ō-grif), *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

hippology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, &c.

hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), *n.* the eating of horse flesh.

hippopotamus (-pot'å-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (-mī), -muses (-ez)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.

hircine (hĕr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease: *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.

hireling (hīr-ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.

hirsute (hĕr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.

his (hiz), *pron. poss. case* of he.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Hispania or Spain.

Hispanicism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Spanish idiom.

hispid ('pid), *adj.* bristly.

hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!

histo, a *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.

histology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.

historian (-tō'ri-ån), *n.* a writer or student of history.

historic (-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history; relating to the past. Also historical.

historiette (-tō-ri-et'), *n.* a short history.

historiographer (-og'rå-fĕr), *n.* a writer of history, especially an official historian.

history ('tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* histories (-riz)], a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.

histrionic (-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; also historical: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation.

histrionically (-ål-li), *adv.* theatrically.

histrionicism ('i-sizm), stage effect.

histrionism (-izm), *n.* stage representation; affectation.

hit (hit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.

hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which

acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.

hitching ('ing), *n.* a fastening in harness.

hither (hi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hive (hīv), *n.* an artificial receptacle or house for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a busy assemblage or society: *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive; harbor: *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle-rash; croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; grey with age; ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up: *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoarding ('ing), *n.* the act of storing up; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarhound ('hound), *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarsely ('li), *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

hoarseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or fairy.

hobble ('l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.* embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hobble-de-hoy (-de-hoi'), *n.* a lad between boyhood and manhood; an inexperienced, awkward youth.

hobble-skirt (hob'l-skĕrt), *n.* a skirt closely draped to the figure of the wearer; tightened by bands between the ankles and knees, rendering locomotion difficult.

hobbly ('li), *adj.* rough or uneven.

hobby (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies ('iz)], a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a hobby-horse; a kind of falcon.

hobby-horse (-hôrs), *n.* a stick with a horse's head, across which children sit; a wooden or rocking-horse; a character in old morris dances.

hobgoblin (-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance: hence an alarming apparition.

hobnail ('nāl), *n.* a short thick nail with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hobnob ('nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine; pawn.

hockey ('i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hocused, *p.pr.* hocusing], to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle; drugged liquor.

hocus-pocus (pō'kus), *n.* a juggler's trick; a juggler.

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hod-carrier ('kar-i-ĕr), *n.* a man who carries a hod; hodman.

hodge-podge ('poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hodman (hod'mân), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer; a hod-carrier.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for

cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till with a hoe; clear from weeds.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging], to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

hogshead (z'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hoiden (hoi'dn), *n.* a rude, rustic girl; romp: *adj.* inelegant; rustic; ill-mannered: *v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately. Also hoyden.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, &c.

hoki ('ki), *n.* a New Zealand fish.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* a common kind of ice-cream sold in slabs.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding], to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support, a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

holdfast ('fåst), *n.* a hook or support; *adj.* tenacious.

holding ('ing), *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma.

holiday (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.: a day of freedom from labor: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

holily (hō'li-li), *adv.* piously.

holiness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope

Holland (hol'ånd), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

holloa (hol'ō), *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout.

hollow ('ō), *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

hollow-ware (-wār), *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

holly ('li), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holo, a *prefix* meaning *whole, entire,* as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *adj.* wholly germinal.

holocaust ('ō-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

holocryptic. See under holo.

holograph ('o-gråf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author.

holster (hōl'stēr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

holy (hō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

holy day (dā), a religious festival.

Holy Ghost. Same as Holy Spirit.

Holy Land (lañd), *n.* Palestine.

Holy of Holies (hō'li of hō'liz), *n.* the

inmost room of the tabernacle, containing the Ark of the Covenant. Only the High Priest was permitted to enter it, and only on the Day of Atonement.

Holy Rood (rōōd), *n.* a cross or crucifix, especially one over the entrance to the chancel.

Holy Spirit (spir'it), *n.* God; the third person of the Trinity.

holystone (-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

homage (hom'āj), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord.

homalo, a *prefix*, meaning *even, plane*, as *homaloidal*, flat; plane.

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic: to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

homeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

homely ('li), *adj.* plain-featured; uncultured; rude. In England benevolent, kindly, homelike.

home-made ('mād), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture, as *home-made* bread.

homeopathic (hō-me-ō-path'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity.

homeopathist (op'å-thist), *n.* one who practices or believes in homeopathy.

homeopathy (op'å-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Hahnemann (1755-1843), which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person.

Homeridæ (hō-mer'i-dē), *n.pl.* the poetical descendants of Homer; the rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems.

home rule (hōm rōōl), *n.* local self-government, especially that form of government for Ireland advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Party.

homesick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

homesickness (-nes), *n.* state of being homesick; nostalgia.

homespun (hōm'spun), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth, formerly spun at home.

homestead ('sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dål), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

homicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

homiletic (-i-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to homiletics. Also homiletical.

homiletics ('iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

homilist ('i-list), *n.* a preacher.

homily ('i-li), *n.* [*pl.* homilies (-liz)], a plain religious discourse or sermon.

homing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

homo, a *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar*, as *homo*cercal, lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

homocentric. Same as concentric.

homodoxia (hō-mō-dok'si-ä), *adj.* holding the same opinions.

homœopathy. Same as homeopathy.

homogamy (hō-mog'a-mi), *n.* the assortive mating of animals or human beings in the widest sense.

homogeneity (hō-mō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* similarity.

homogeneous (-je'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

homogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode

of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.

homogenous (-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin. Also homogenetic.

homograph ('mō-gråf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave*, a tomb; *grave*, serious.

homologous (-mol'ō-gus), *adj.* identical.

homologue ('mō-log), *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, &c.

homology ('ō-ji), *n.* affinity of structure.

homomorph ('mō-môrf), *n.* a similar character or mark.

homonym ('mō-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair*, *pare*, *pear*.

homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.

homophonous (-mof'ō-nus), *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.

homosexual (hō'mō-sex'u-al), *n.* pertaining to the same sex.

homotype ('mō-tīp), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.

honest (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.

honesty (-i), *n.* the quality of being honest.

honey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.

honey-bee (-bē), *n.* the common hive-bee.

honeycomb (-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.

honeydew (-dū), a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.

honey-locust (-lō-kust), *n.* a large American tree of the bean family.

honeymoon (-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.

honeysuckle (-suk'l), *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers.

honiton (hon'i-tun), *n.* a kind of lace.

honk (honk), *interj.* the cry of wild geese in flight.

honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

honorary ('ēr-å-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.

honor ('ĕr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist. *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignity; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.

honorable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.

honorably (-bli), *adv.* in an honorable manner.

hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl:

v.t. to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix* = state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood*.

hoodlum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a Californian rough or bully; a rowdy.

hoodoo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v.t.* to bring ill-luck upon.

hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs], the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs.

hook (hōōk), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c., to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with, a hook; to gore or attack with the horns.

hookah (hōō'käh), *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing water. Also hooka.

hooked (hookt), *p.adj.* curved like a hook.

hooker (hook'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft.

hook-worm (hōōk-wẽrm), *n.* a parasite which enters the human body by the feet, and, by sucking the blood, produces inanition.

hooligan (hōō'li-gan), *n.* a rowdy; a tough.

hoop (hōōp, or hoop), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; a whoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

hooper ('ẽr), *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.

hooping ('ing), *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.

hooping-cough. Same as whooping-cough.

hoopoe (hōō'pō), *n.* a bird with an erect crest and handsome plumage.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout.

hootch, *n.* slang for intoxicating liquor, especially home brew.

hoove (hōōv), *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.

hop (hop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping], to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pertaining to hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of hope: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.

hopeful ('fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

hopefully (-li), *adv.* in a hopeful manner.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

hopper (hop'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

hoppet ('et), *n.* a hand-basket; a dish for measuring ore.

hopple ('l), *v.t.* to hobble.

hoppy ('i), *adj.* full of, or tasting like, hops.

hops. See under hop.

hopscotch ('skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.

horal (hō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to, or

lasting, an hour; hourly. Also horary.

horde (hôrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in hordes.

hordeine (hôr'dē-in), *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from barley.

horehound. Same as hoarhound.

horizon (hō-ri'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence, the limit of one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level: opposed to vertical.

horizontally (-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.

hormone (hor'mōn), *n.* the active principle of one of the internal secretions in the body, recently discovered to have great importance in controlling bodily functions.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

hornbeak ('bēk), *n.* the garfish.

hornbeam ('bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cog-wheels, &c.

hornbill ('bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.

hornblende ('blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a social wasp which inflicts a severe sting: hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

horning (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

hornwrack ('rak), *n.* sea-mat.

horny ('i), *adj.* like horn.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.

horoscopy (hō-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope.

horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

horrible ('i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful.

horribleness (-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.

horribly ('i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

horrid ('id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

horrific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.

horrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.

horripilation (-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.

horror ('ēr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression delirum tremens (with *the*).

hors de combat (ôr de cōng-bä'), *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled [French].

hors-d'oeuvre (-dōōvr'), *n.* a side dish [French].

horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a foot-rope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place

astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches-nut), *n.* a chestnut tree bearing a nut resembling the ordinary chestnut; grows to a considerable height; nut not edible.

horse-fly ('flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses.

horse-laugh ('läf), *n.* a coarse noisy laugh.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pistol), *n.* a large powder-and-ball pistol formerly carried in front of a rider.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* loud, boisterous conduct.

horse-power ('pou-ẽr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lbs. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.

horseradish ('rad-ish), *n.* a plant with a long root having an acrid pungent taste.

horseshoe ('shōō), *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped; the king crab.

horseweed ('wēd), *n.* the fleabane.

horsy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to horses. Also horsey.

hortative (hôr'tå-tiv), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also hortatory.

hortensial (-ten'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or fitted for, a garden.

horticultural (-ti-kul'tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to horticulture.

horticulture (-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.

horticulturist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.

hosanna (hō-zan'å), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God.

hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c.

hosier ('zhēr), *n.* one who deals in hosiery.

hosiery (-i), *n.* stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory for such goods.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers.

hospitable ('pit-å-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.

hospital ('pi-tål), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick.

hospitality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (-tiz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of a hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran Churches.

hostage (hos'tāj), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfillment of certain conditions; a pledge.

hostel ('tel), *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college.

hostelry (-ri), *n.* an inn or lodging-house.

hostess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.

hostile (hos'tīl), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian.

hostility (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (-tiz)], the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.

hostler ('lẽr), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also ostler.

hot (hot), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.

hotbed ('bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scotch]; a commixture of property for division.

hotel (hō-tel′), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house.

hothead (hot′hed), *n.* one easily aroused to anger; one choleric and high-tempered.

hothouse (hot′hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants; a drying-room.

hot-mouthed (′mouth′t), *adj.* headstrong.

hotpress (′pres), *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

hotspur (hot′spĕr), *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valor: *adj.* hot-headed.

Hottentot (′en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterized by a peculiar click.

houdah. Same as howdah.

hough. Same as hock.

hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

houndfish (′fish), *n.* a kind of shark.

hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; particular time: *pl.* life; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises.

Hour (our), *n.* one of the Horæ, goddesses of the hours and seasons.

hour-glass (our′glȧs), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through a narrow neck of a glass vessel.

houri (hou′ or hōō′ri), *n.* [*pl.* houris (′riz)], one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, especially of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chess-board; a workhouse: (houz) *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge; make secure before a storm: *v.i.* hide; to take shelter.

house-boat (′bōt), *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

household (′hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

housing (houz′ing), *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

hovel (hov′l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hover (huv′ĕr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

howbeit (-bē′it), *adv.* nevertheless.

howdah (hou′dä), *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel. Also houdah.

howel (′el), *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

however (-ev′ĕr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

howitzer (′itz-ĕr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howler (′ĕr), *n.* one who howls; a South American monkey of the genus Mycetes.

howling (′ing), *p.adj.* filled with howls or howling; dreary; dismal; extreme.

howsoever (-so-ev′ĕr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

hoyden. Same as hoiden.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.

huccatoon (huk-kå-tōōn'), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

huck (huk), *n.* a German trout.

huckaback ('å-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.

huckle ('l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.

hucklebacked ('bakt), *adj.* round-shouldered.

huckleberry (-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (-iz)], the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia; the whortleberry.

huckster ('stēr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean tricky fellow.

huckstress ('stres), *n.* a female huckster.

huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting; clamor.

hue and cry (krī), *n.* in law, the common process of pursuing a felon.

huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.

hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging], to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.

hugely ('li), *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.

hugeness ('nes), *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.

hugger-mugger (hug'ēr-mug'ēr), *adj.* secret; sloven: confused.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not or nō), *n.* a name formerly applied to French Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries.

hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).

hulking ('ing), *n.* unwieldy; bulky.

hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.

hullabaloo (-å-bå-lōō'), *n.* uproar; noisy contention.

hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming], to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.

human (hū'mån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.

humane (-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.

humanely ('li), *adv.* in a humane manner.

humaneness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being humane.

humanize ('man-īz), *v.t.* to render human; soften.

humanism (-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training; human nature.

humanist (-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

humanistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the humanities, or human nature.

humanitarian (-i-tā'ri-ån), *n.* a philanthropist; an anti-Trinitarian; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.

humanity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (-tiz)], mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature.
humankind (-kīnd), *n.* human species.
humanly (-li), *adv.* after the manner of men.
humble (hum'bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.
humble-bee (-bē), *n.* a bumble-bee.
humble-pie (-pī), *n.* a pie made of the humbles, or entrails, of a deer.
humbles ('blz), *n.pl.* entrails, especially of a deer.
humboldtine ('bōl-tin), *n.* a yellowish crystalline mineral; natural ferrous oxalate.
humbug ('bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging], to cheat or impose upon; hoax.
humbugger (-ėr), *n.* one who humbugs.
humbuggery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* humbuggeries (-iz)], imposition.
humdrum ('drum), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.
humeral (hū'mėr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.
humero, a *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*
humerus ('mėr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-rī)], the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.
humhum (hum'hum), *n.* a coarse Indian cotton cloth.
humid (hū'mid), *adj.* damp; moist.
humidity ('i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.
humidor (hū'mid-ōr), *n.* a chest or jar to keep cigars or tobacco in a moist condition; generally supplied with a sponge or cloth to be dampened for that purpose.
humiliate (-mil'i-āt), *v.t.* to humble; abase.
humiliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.
humility (-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.
humite (hū'mīt), *n.* a variety of chrondrodite.
humming-bird ('ing-bėrd), *n.* a very small bird of the family Trochilidæ, with brilliant metallic plumage.
hummock ('ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.
humor (hū' or ū'mėr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of.
humorist (-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humor.
humorous (-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.
humorsome (-sum), *adj.* characterized by humor, laughable, capricious.
hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert (one's self).
humpty-dumpty ('ti-dump'ti), *adj.* characterized by short limbs and a round body.
humulin (hū'mū-lin), *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.
humulus (-lus), *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.
humus ('mus), *n.* vegetable mold.
Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the 5th century, A. D., overran and devastated Europe.
hunch (hunch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to

push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk.

hunch-back (hunch'bak), *n.* one with a hump on his back between his shoulders, generally dwarfed in size.

hundred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C. or 100) denoting it; a division of an English county.

hundredth ('dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hundredweight ('dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

hung, *p.t.* of hang.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language.

hunger (hung'gĕr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hunger-strike (hung'gĕr-strīk), *n.* the refusal of imprisoned militant suffragettes to take food.

hungrily ('gri-li), *adj.* in a hungry manner.

hungry ('gri), *adj.* [*comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest], having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* a lump or large piece.

hunky ('i), *adj.* well done; in good trim.

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

hunter ('ĕr), *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

hunting (hunt'ing), *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

hunting-box (-boks), *n.* a temporary residence while hunting.

hunting-watch (woch), *n.* a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

huntress ('res), *n.* a female hunter.

huntsman ('z-măn), *n.* [*pl.* huntsmen ('men)], a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

hurdle (hĕr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy ('di-gĕr'di), *n.* a stringed instrument somewhat resembling a violin, played by a wheel; a barrel organ; a miner's camp.

hurl (hĕrl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.

hurly-burly (hĕr'li-bĕr'li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.

hurrah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. Also hurra.

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind.

hurricane-deck (-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer.

hurried ('id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.

hurry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying], to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion; a coaling stage for loading vessels.

hurry-scurry (-skur'i), *n.* confused bustle.

hurt (hĕrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.

hurtful ('fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.

hurtfully (-li), *adv.* so as to hurt.

hurtle (hĕrt'l), *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.

hurtleberry. Same as whortleberry.
husband (huz'bånd), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.
husbandman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (-men)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.
husbandry (-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.
hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.
husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.
huskily ('ki-li), *adj.* hoarsely.
huskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.
husking-bee ('ing-bē), *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking corn.
husky ('ki), *adj.* [*comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest], consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice: *n.* an American Indian sledge-dog.
hussar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.
hussy (huz'i), *n.* [*pl.* hussies ('iz)], a fast girl; worthless woman.
hustings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors.
hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.
hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.
hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.
huzzah. Same as hurrah.
hyacinth (hī'å-sinth), *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel.
hyacinthine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth beloved by Apollo and transformed into the hyacinth: hence handsome; beautiful.
Hyades ('å-dēz), *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. Also Hyads.
hyaena (hī-ē'nå), *n.* same as hyena.
hyal, a *prefix* meaning *glass,* as *hyaline,* like glass: also hyalo: *hyalography,* the art of writing or engraving upon glass.
hyaline (hī'å-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.
hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word the elements of which are derived from different languages.
hybridize (-īz), *v.t.* to cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.
hydatoid ('då-toid), *adj.* watery: *n.* the membrane around the aqueous humor of the eye; the aqueous humor itself.
hydr, a *prefix* meaning *water,* also the *presence of hydrogen.* Also hydro, as *hydr*acid, an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen; *hydro*pathy, the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.
Hydra (hī'drå), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two: hence any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.
hydracid. See under hydr.
Hydrangea (-dran'je-å), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.
hydrant ('drånt), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.
hydrate ('drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity

of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.

hydraulic (-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes, as raising water, &c.

hydric ('drik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen in combination; pertaining to water.

hydride ('drīd), *n* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.

hydriodic (-dri-od'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and iodine.

hydro. See hydr.

hydroaeroplane (hi'drō-ā-er'o-plān), *n.* an aeroplane with a boat-like body or with floats enabling it to alight on the water.

hydrocarbons (-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele ('drō-sēl), *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (-sef'å-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.

hydrochlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric ('rik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanic (-si-an'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hydrocyanic acid (as'id), *n.* prussic acid.

hydrodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.

hydrofluoric (-flū-or'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.

hydrofluoric acid (as'id), *n.* a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.

hydrogen ('drō-jen), *n.* a colorless, gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known: when combined with oxygen it produces water. Hydrogen is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

hydrography (-drog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coast-lines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.

hydrokinetics (-drō-kī-net'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.

hydrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, &c.

hydrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.

hydropathy. See under hydr.

hydrophane ('drō-fān), *n.* an opaque variety of opal which when wet becomes translucent.

hydrophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog accompanied by convulsions and unnatural dread of water.

hydrophyte ('drō-fīt), *n.* a water-plant.

hydroplane ('drō-plān), *n.* an attachment to a boat, lessening friction, causing it to glide when speeded.

hydrostat ('drō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hydrostatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

hydrotherapy (-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water-cure.

hydrothermal (-thēr'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the action of hot water.

hyena (hī-ē'nå), *n.* a bristly-maned, wolf-like carnivorous quadruped.

hyetal ('et-ål), *adj.* pertaining to rain, or rainfall.

hyetograph (-ō-gråf), *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

hyetology (-ol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of meteorology treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, &c.

Hygeian (-jē′ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

hygeian, *adj.* pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hygiene (′jēn), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hygienic (-ji-en′ik), *adj.* pertaining to hygiene.

hygiology (-ji-ol′ō-ji), *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

hygro, a *prefix* meaning *moist, wet,* as *hygro*meter, an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere.

hygrometer (hī-grom′e-tĕr). See under hygro.

hygrometry (-grom′e-tri), *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygroscope (′grō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

hymen (′men), *n.* marriage, from Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

hymeneal (-ē′ål), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns.

hymnal (′nål), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hymnology (-nol′ō-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

hyoid (hī′oid), *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter ϒ, *υ*: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

hyp. See hypo.

hyper, a *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, excess,* and in chemistry *highest.*

hyperbola (-pĕr′bō-lå), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole (′bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

hyperbolic (-bol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing, hyperbole; exaggerated; pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hyperbola.

hyperborean (-bō′re-ån), *adj.* arctic.

hyperdulia (-dōō′li-å), *n.* veneration of the Virgin Mary.

hyphen (hī′fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hypno a *prefix* meaning *sleep,* as *hypno*sis, a hypnotic state or trance.

hypnosis (hip-nō′sis). See hypno.

hypnotic (hip-not′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing hypnotism.

hypnotize (′nō-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypnotism (′nō-tism), *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep: a method of medical treatment by hypnotism.

hypo, hyp, a *prefix* meaning *under, beneath.*

hypoblast (hī′pō-blåst), *n.* the under layer of the blastoderm.

hypochondria (hip-ō-kon′dri-å), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also hypochondriasis.

hypochondriac (′dri-ak), *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, hypochondria.

hypocrisy (-ok′ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

hypocrite (′ō-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dĕr′mik), *adj.* inserted under the skin: *n.* a medicine thus injected.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium.

hypogastrium (′tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* hypogastria (-å)], the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.

hypostyle (′ō-stīl), *n.* a roof supported by columns; a covered colonnade; pillared hall or court.

hypotenuse (-pot'e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also hypothenuse.

hypothecate (hi-poth'e-kat), *v.* to assign something for security; to mortgage.

hypothesis (-poth'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (-sēz)], something assumed for the purpose of argument.

hypothetic (-pō-thet'ik), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural. Also hypothetical.

hypothetically (-ål-li), *adv.* by hypothesis.

hypsi, a *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic: *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also hypso.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hypsometry ('e-tri), *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-å), *n.* a nervous affection of women characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

hysterical (-ter'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.

hysterically (-li), *adv.* in a hysterical manner.

hysterics (his-ter'iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.

hysteroid ('oid), *adj.* resembling hysteria.

hysterotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

I

I, the ninth letter of the alphabets of Western Europe.

I (ī), *pron.* [*pl.* we (wē)], *nom. case, sing.* of the pronoun of the 1st person; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself: *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness; the ego.

iambic (ī-am′bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics: *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

iambus (′bus), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑–), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable.

ibex (′beks), *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

ibis (′bis), *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak, of which the most notable species is the sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

ibogaine (ē-bō′ga-in), *n.* a local anesthetic extracted from the Komgo-plat, sometimes used as a substitute for cocaine.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve in ice, cover with concreted sugar; frost.

Ice Age (āj), *n.* the glacial epoch.

iceberg (′bĕrg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat (bōt), *n.* a strong steam boat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

ice-cream (īs-krēm′), *n.* cream, sweetened and flavored, and frozen in a contrivance for the purpose.

ice-field (′fēld), *n.* an extensive sheet of floating ice.

ice-fender (īs-fen′dĕr), *n.* a fender to guard a vessel against injury from ice.

ice-floe (′flō), *n.* a small sheet of floating ice.

ice-hockey (īs′hok′i), *n.* a game similar to field-hockey, but played on the ice.

ice-pack (′pak), *n.* a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together.

ice-scooter (īs′sku′tĕr), *n.* a Long Island boat that sails on ice as well as in water, running from one to the other if necessary.

ichneumon (ik-nū′mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped; it tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

ichneumon-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect which lays its eggs in the bodies of other insects.

ichnolite (′nō-līt), *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

ichnology (-nol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

ichor (ī′kôr), *n.* in classical mythology, the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ichthyic (ik′thi-ik), *adj.* fish-like.

ichthyo, a *prefix* meaning *a fish*, as

*ichthy*olite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also ichthy.

ichthyography (ik-thi-ōg'rå-fi), *n.* a treatise on fishes.

ichthyolite. See under ichthyo.

ichthyology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, &c.

Ichthyosaurus (-saw'rus), *n.* a genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

ichthyosis (-ō'sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

icily ('si-li), *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.

icing ('sing), *n.* a coating of concrete sugar.

icon (ī'kon), *n.* [*pl.* icons ('konz), icones ('kon-ēz)], in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture. Also eikon, ikon.

icono, a *prefix* meaning *image,* as *iconoclasm,* image breaking.

iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klåst), *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams.

iconometer (ī-kō-nom'e-ter), *n.* a measuring instrument to determine the actual position of unknown points from observation of two drawings or photographs.

icos, a *prefix* meaning *twenty,* as *icosahedral,* having twenty plane faces.

icosahedron (-kos-å-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.

ictus (ik'tus), *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress.

icy (ī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

idea (-dē'å), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.

ideal (-dē'ål), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.

idealism (-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

idealist (-ist), *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.

idealistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.

ideality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.

idealize (-iz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent (natural objects) so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

ideally (-li), *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.

idem (ī'dem), *n.* the same; used as a prefix in words defining similar ideas.

identical (ī-den'tik-ål), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

identically (-li), *adv.* in an identical manner.

identical note (nōt), *n.* a note in terms agreed upon by two or more powers, intended to influence another power.

identifiable (-ti-fī'å-bl), *adj.* that may be identified.

identify (-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying], to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

identity ('ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.

ideograph (id'e-ō-gråf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also ideogram.

ideographic ('ik), *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds. Also ideographical.

ideography (-ō-og'rå-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

ideologist (ī-dē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.

ideology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.

ideomotion (-ō-mō'shun), *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.

ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

idio, a *prefix* meaning *one's own, peculiar,* as *idio*graph, a private or trade mark.

idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* a hypothetical ultimate element of a living cell.

idiochromosome (id'i-ō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* a minute colorable body in the germ-cell supposed to have to do with the determination of the sex of the ovum.

idiocy (id'i-ō-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also idiotcy.

idiogenesis (i-di-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* originating spontaneously or without determinable cause.

idiograph. See under idio.

idiom ('i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.

idiomatic (-ō-mat'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms. Also idiomatical.

idiomatically (-ål-li), *adv.* according to the idiom.

idiometer (id-i-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument to determine the personal equation of a person using a telescope to note the precise time when a star crosses the meridian.

idiopathic (-ō-path'ik), *adj.* characterizing a disease not produced by another.

idiopathy (-op'å-thi), *n.* an individual or personal affection; a primary disease not arising from another.

idiosome (id'iō-sōm), *n.* a theoretical ultimate element of living matter.

idiosyncrasy (-i-ō-sin'krå-si), *n.* [pl. idiosyncrasies (-siz)], peculiarity of constitution or temperament: a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

idiot ('i-ot), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.

idiotic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish, fatuous. Also idiotical.

idiotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an idiotic manner.

idiotrophic (id'i-ō-trof'ik), *n.* capable of selecting suitable nourishment: said of living cells.

idle (ī'dl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy; *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away.*

idler (ī'dlēr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.

idle-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel placed between two others to transfer motion without change of direction.

ido (ē'dō), *n.* a proposed universal language.

idol (ī-dol), *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.

idolater ('å-tēr), *n.* an idol-worshipper; one who pays divine honors to images, &c.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

idolatress ('a-tres), *n.* a female idolater.

idolatrous ('å-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.

idolatry ('å-tri), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (-triz)], the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine pow-

er to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing.

idolize (-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also idyll.

idylist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* a pastoral poet or painter.

idyllic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of an idyl; pastoral.

if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although.

igneous ('nē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, or produced by fire.

ignis fatuus ('nis-fat-ū'us), *n.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c.; a misleading influence. Popularly known as *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse-candle.*

ignite ('nīt), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; subject to the action of intense heat: *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.

igniter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, ignites; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being ignited; easily kindled.

ignition (-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.

ignition-box (ig-nish'on-boks), *n.* the explosion-chamber of an internal combustion engine.

ignoble (-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value; characterizing a short-winged hawk, as distinguished from a long-winged falcon.

ignobleness ('bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ignoble; absence of dignity.

ignobly ('bli), *adv.* in an ignoble manner; basely.

ignominious (-nô-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.

ignominy (ig'nô-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (-iz)], loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.

ignoramus (-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

ignorance (-råns), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ignorant (-rånt), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; illiterate.

ignore (-nōr'), *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill.

Igorrote (i'gor-rō'te), *n.* one of a tribe of head hunters in Luzon, Philippine Islands.

iguana (i-gwä'nå), *n.* a large tropical American lizard, having a dewlap under the throat.

il, a *prefix*, another form of *in* when followed by *l*, meaning *not*, as *il*literate, uneducated.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

iliac (il'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ill (il), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious: *n.* evil; wickedness; misfortune; disease; anything discreditable; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

illapse (-laps'), *n.* a gliding in or into, especially a divine influx; inspiration.

illation (-lā'shun), *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

illegal (il-lē'gal), *adj.* contrary to law; unlawful.

illegible (il-lej'i-bl), *adj.* hard to read; not plain or clear.
illegitimate (il-le-jit'i-māt), *adj.* born out of wedlock.
illicit (-lis'it), *adj.* not authorized or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.
Illicium ('i-um), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the magnolia family, containing the Japanese incense plant.
illimitable (-lim'it-å-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.
illimitableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being illimitable.
illimitably (-bli), *adv.* without possibility of being bounded.
illision (-lizh'un), *n.* the act of striking into or against.
illiteracy (-lit'ēr-å-si), *n.* ignorance of letters.
illness ('nes), *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.
illude (-lūd'), *v.t.* to mock; deceive; delude.
illuminant (-lūm'i-nånt), *adj.* pertaining to illumination: *n.* anything which illuminates or affords light.
illuminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colors and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.
illumination (-nā'shun), *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, especially the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights: the art of illuminating books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.
illuminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, gives light; one who illuminates books, manuscripts, &c.; a condenser or reflector; an illuminant.
illumine ('min), *v.t.* to illuminate [poet.].
illusion ('zhun), *n.* deceptive appearance; false show; hallucination.
illusionist (-ist), *n.* one subject to illusion; a sleight-of-hand performer.
illusive ('siv), *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.
illusively (-li), *adv.* in an illusive manner.
illusiveness (-nes), *n.* deception; false show.
illusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.
illustrate (-us'trāt), *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, &c.
illustrated (-ed), *p.adj.* having illustrations.
illustration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.
illustrative ('trå-tiv), *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.
illustratively (-li), *adv.* by way of illustration.
illustrator ('us-trā-tēr), *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.
illustrious ('tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by luster or greatness; eminent; renowned; conferring luster or honor; glorious; famous; honored.
im, a *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b*, *m*, or *p*.
image (im'āj), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.
imaged ('ājd), *adj.* decorated with human figures, as porcelain.
imagery ('āj-ri), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (-riz)], representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.
imaginable (-aj'i-nå-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

imaginableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being imaginable.
imaginably (-bli), *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.
imaginary ('i-nå-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.
imagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, especially the higher forms of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fanciful opinion; fancy; invention.
imaginative ('i-nå-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.
imaginatively (-li), *adv.* in an imaginative manner.
imaginativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being imaginative.
imagine (-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose; *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; to surmise.
imbecile (im'be-sil), *adj.* without strength, especially of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.
imbecility (-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (-tiz)], mental or physical weakness.
imbibe ('bīb), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.
imbricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.
imbroglio (-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot.
imbrue ('brōō), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.
imbue ('bū), *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.
imitable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.
imitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.
imitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.
imitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.
imitatively (-li), *adv.* in an imitative manner.
imitator ('i-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who imitates.
immaculate (-mak'ū-lāt), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.
immaculately (-li), *adv.* in an immaculate manner.
immaculateness (-nes), *n.* spotless purity.
Immanuel, another form of Emmanuel.
immaterial (-må-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.
immaterialism (-izm), *n.* idealism; spiritualism.
immaterially (-li), *adv.* without matter; in an unimportant manner or degree.
immature (-må-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.
immatured (-tūrd'), *adj.* not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (-tūr'li), *adv.* crudely.
immatureness ('nes), *n.* immaturity.
immaturity (-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.
immeasurability (-mezh-ūr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of not being measurable.
immeasurable ('ūr-å-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.
immeasurableness (-nes), *n.* boundless extent.
immeasurably (-bli), *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.
immediate (-mē'di-āt), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.
immediately (-li), *adv.* directly; proximately; instantly.
immediateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being immediate; promptness.
immemorial (-me-mōr'i-ål), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.
immemorially (-li), *adv.* from time out of mind.
immense (-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.
immensely ('li), *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.
immenseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being immense; immensity.
immensity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (-tiz)], the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.
immerge (-mērj'), *v.t.* o plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.
immerse (-mērs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.
immersed (-mērst'), *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything, especially a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.
immersion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.
immigrant ('i-grånt), *adi.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.
immigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new habitat or place of residence, especially to come into a country to settle.
imminence ('i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.
imminent ('i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.
immixture (i-miks'tūr), *n.* the action of mixing or combining, particularly with reference to social matters.
immobility (-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.
immoderate (-mod'ēr-āt), *adj.* not moderate; not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.
immoderately (-li), *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.
immoderateness (-nes), *n.* want of moderation; excess.
immodest (-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.
immodesty (-mod'est-i), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.
immolate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.
immoral (-mor'ål), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.
immorality (-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

immorally (-li), *adv.* in an immoral manner.
immortal (-môr'tăl), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; ever-living: *n.* one who is immortal; *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.
immortalize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.
immortality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.
immortally (-li), *adv.* eternally.
immortelle (-môr-tel'), *n.* [*pl.* immortelles (telz')], a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; an everlasting; a wreath made of everlastings.
immovability (-mōōv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness.
immovable ('ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.
immune (-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.
immune body (im-mūn'bod'i), *n.* a hypothetical substance in the blood stream associated with the process of giving immunity to bacterial diseases.
immune serum (im-mūn' se-rum), *n.* serum of an immunized animal that may be used as an antidote to a bacterial poison.
immunify (i-mū'ni-fī), *v.t.* to make immune to a bacterial or other disease or toxic condition.
immunizator (i-mū-ni-zā'tor), *n.* one who practices immunization, usually with the aid of vaccines or serums.
immunity (-mūn'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (-tiz)], exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).
immunize (-mūn'īz), *v.t.* to render immune.
immure (-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.
immutability (-mūt-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* unchangeableness.
immutable (-mūt'ă-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.
imp (imp), *n.* a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.
impact (im'pakt), *n.* collision.
impair (-pār), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.
impairment ('ment), *n.* diminution; injury.
impale (-pāl'), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by spitting on a sharp stake fixed upright; surround, with or as with, a pale or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.
impalpable (-pal'pă-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.
impanel (-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel;* summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in.
imparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.
impart (-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.
impartial (-pär'shal), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.
impartiality (-shi-al'-i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.
impartially (-pär'shăl-li), *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.
impartialness (-nes), *n.* impartiality.
impartible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

impassable (-pās'ă-bl), *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

impassableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being impassable.

impassably (-bli), *adv.* in an impassable manner; in a manner incapable of suffering from external causes; exempt from harm or pain; not to be moved to passion, sympathy, or any sign of emotion.

impassioned (-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.

impassive (-pās'iv), *adj.* apathetic.

impassively (-li), *adv.* in an impassive manner.

impassiveness (-nes), *n.* insensibility.

impatience (-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being impatient.

impatient ('shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

impawn (-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

impeach (-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.

impeachment ('ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.

impeccability (-pek-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrongdoing.

impeccable (-pek'ă-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

impecuniosity (-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* want of money; poverty.

impecunious ('ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.

impede (-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.

impediment (-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.

impedimenta (-ped-i-men'tă), *n.pl.* encumbrances: traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.

impedimental ('tăl), *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.

impel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling], to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.

impellent ('ent), *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.

impend (-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

impendent ('ent), *adj.* impending.

impending ('ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.

impenetrability (-pen-e-tră-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

impenetrable ('e-tră-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.

impenitence (-pen'i-tens), *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also impenitency.

impenitent ('i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

imperative (-per'ă-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

imperatively (-li), *adv.* peremptorily.

imperceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptible (-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.

imperceptibly ('ti-bli), *adv.* so as not to be readily perceived.

imperfect ('fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.

imperfection (-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.

imperforate ('fō-rāt), *adj.* having no perforations or pores.

imperial (-pē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* the top of a diligence or coach; a baggage-case on a traveling carriage; a size of paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion).

imperialism (-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

imperialist (-ist), *n.* one who favors or upholds imperialism.

imperialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, imperialism.

imperialization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the establishment or extension of imperial power.

imperialize ('ri-ål-īz), *v.t.* to invest with imperial character, style, or power; bring to the form of an empire.

imperially ('ri-ål-li), *adv.* in an imperial manner.

imperil (-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

imperious (-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering, dictatorial, overbearing; urgent; imperative.

imperishable (-per'ish-å-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

impermeability (-pēr-mē-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being impermeable.

impermeable ('mē-å-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

impermeably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be impermeable.

impermeator ('mē-ā-tēr), *n.* a contrivance for uniformly supplying oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

impersonal ('sun-ål), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

impersonality ('i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

impersonally (-li), *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

impersonal verb (vērb), *n.* a verb used without a subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

impersonate ('sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, especially on the stage.

impersonator (-å-tēr), *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

impertinence ('tin-ens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

impertinent ('tin-ent), *adj.* nonpertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behavior: *n.* one who interferes in things which do not concern him; a forward, ill-mannered person.

imperturbability (-tēr-bå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable ('bå-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained, cool, calm.

impervious ('vi-us), *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

impetuosity (-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force.

impetuous ('ū-us), *adj.* rushing with

force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

impetus ('pe-tus), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; impulsion; momentum.

impiety (-pī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (-tiz)], want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty toward others, as disobedience to parents.

impinge (-pinj'), *v.i.* strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

impingent ('pin-jent), *adj.* impinging.

impious ('pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

impish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

implacability (-plā-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* a state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger. Also implacableness.

implacable (-plā'kå-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

implacably (-bli), *adv.* with unappeasable resentment.

implant (-plant'), *v.t* to inx for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

implead (-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

implement ('ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil: *pl.* the tools and weapons of prehistoric man.

implemental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, the use of implements.

implicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve; entangle; bring into connection with.

implication (-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

implicit (-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

implore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to entreat (a person, or for a thing) earnestly, humbly, and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; pray; supplicate.

imploring ('ing), *p.adj.* supplicating.

imply (-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying], to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate.

impolicy (-pol'i-si), *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

impolite (-pō-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

impolitely (-li), *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

impoliteness (-nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

impolitic (-pol'i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

imponderability (-pon-dēr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (-pon'dēr-å-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighed; without (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imporosity (-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

imporous (-pō'rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

import (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad: opposed to export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; bear in meaning; imply; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pōrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

importance (-pôr'tåns), *n.* the quality of being important; high place

in public estimation; high self-esteem.

important ('tånt), *adj.* of much import or significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

importation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from aroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

importunate (-pôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* persistent; unreasonable or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

importunately (-li), *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

importunateness (-nes), *n.* importunity.

importune (-pôr-tūn'), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

importunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (-tiz)], persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

impose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

imposing ('ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress forcibly; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into forms.

imposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; an extra exercise imposed on a student as a punishment; a trick, fraud, or deception; a duty formerly imposed at the pleasure of the British king on imports and exports.

impossibility (-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or be supposed to be, done.

impossible (-pos'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

impost ('pōst), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

impostor (-pos'tĕr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

impostress ('tes), *n.* a female impostor.

imposture ('pos-tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed chaacter or by false pretensions.

impotence ('pō-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

impotent ('pō-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; lacking self-restraint.

impound (-pound'), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

impoverish (-pov'ĕr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

impoverishment (-ment), *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

impracticability (-prak-ti-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

impracticable ('ti-kå-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

imprecate ('pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to.

imprecatory ('pre-kå-tō-ri), *adj.* invoking evil or a curse.

impregnability (-preg-nå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unconquerable.

impregnable ('nå-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

impregnably (-bli), *adv.* so as to defy attack.

impregnate (-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

impresario (-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

imprescriptible (-pre-skrip'ti-bl), *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable; self-evidencing.

impress (-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, especially to carry off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres) a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind.

impressibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressible.

impressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.

impression (-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style of character formed by external force or influence; the mark or stamp which is the result of external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; edition.

impressionability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressionable.

impressionable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.

impressional ('un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to impressions.

impressionism ('un-izm), *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted—in literature described—so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impressions, without selection or elaboration of details.

impressionist ('un-ist), *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.

impressionistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism.

impressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* capable of making impression.

impressively (-li), *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.

impressiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impressive.

impressment (-pres'ment), *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tēr), *n.* a license given to print; approval or sanction from authorized sources.

imprimis (-prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place; a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration.

imprint (-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print) an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication.

imprison (-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.

imprisonment (-ment), *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.

improbability (-prob-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improbabilities (-tiz)], unlikelihood; an improbable event.

improbable ('å-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

improbably (-bli), *adv.* in an improbable manner.

improbity (-prob'i-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

impromptu (-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore; *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech or effort.

improper (-prop'ẽr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.

improper fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

impropriety (-pri'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improprieties (-tiz)], the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.

improvable (-prōōv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being improved.

improve (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.

improvement ('ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.

improver ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, improves.

improvidence (-prov'i-dens), want of foresight or thrift.

improvident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.

improvisation (-i-sā'shun), *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.

improvisator ('i-sā-tẽr), *n.* an improviser. Also improvisatore.

improvisatrice (-vē-zå-trē'chā), *n.* a female improvisatore.

improvise (-prō-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.

imprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest.

imprudent ('dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

impudence ('pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness.

impudent ('pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.

impugn (-pūn'), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

impugnable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be impugned or gainsaid.

impulse ('puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.

impulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.

impulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.

impulsively (-li), *adv.* by impulse.

impulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impulsive.

impunity (-pūn'i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.

impure (-pūr′), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.
impurely (′li), *adv.* in an impure manner.
impureness (′nes), *n.* the quality of being impure; impurity.
impurity (′ti), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (-tiz)], uncleanness; a physical or moral blemish.
imputable (-pūt′å-bl), *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.
imputation (-tā′shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.
impute (-pūt′), *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.
in, *prefix* meaning *in, within, inside, not.*
in (in), *adv.* or *prep.* within; inside of; with verbs of motion, *into.*
inadvertence (in-ad-vēr′ens), *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake. Also inadvertency.
inadvertent (′ent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.
inalienability (-āl-yen-å-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inalienable.
inalienable (-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.
inalienableness (-nes), *n.* inalienability.
inalienably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be inalienable.
inamorata (-ă-mō-rä′tå), *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress [Italian].
inamorato (′tō), *n.* a man who is in love; a lover [Italian].
inane (-ān′), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite void; space.
inanimate (in-an′i-māt), *adj.* not animate or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.
inanition (-å-nish′un), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.
inanity (-an′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (-tiz)], emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.
inappreciable (-prē′shi-å-bl), *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.
inarch (in-ärch′), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.
inarticulate (in-är-tik′ū-lāt), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.
inarticulately (-li), *adv.* in an inarticulate manner.
inarticulateness (-nes), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.
inasmuch (-az-much′), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.
inaugural (-aw′gū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address.
inaugurate (′gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.
inaugurator (-rāt-ēr), *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.
inauguratory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inauguration.
inauguratrix (-triks), *n.* a female who inaugurates.
inauspicious (-spish′us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable; unfortunate.
inbeing (′be-ing), *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.
inboard (′bōrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.

inbond ('bond), *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.

inbreed (-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.

Inca (ing'kå), *n.* the Peruvian emperor, or a member of the royal race in Peru (which claimed descent from the sun) previous to the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, 1531; the aboriginal Peruvian race, whose language, called Quichua, is still spoken in the Sierra.

incalculable (in-kal'kū-lå-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.

incalculably (-bli), *adv.* immeasurably.

incalescence (-kal-es'ens), the state of growing warm. Also incalescency.

incalescent (-es'ent), *adj.* increasing in heat.

incandesce (-kan-des'), *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.i.* to glow with heat.

incandescence ('ens), *n.* white heat. Also incandescency.

incandescent ('ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat.

incandescent lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of non-conducting material contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.

incantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.

incantatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

incapacitate (-kå-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable.

incapacity (-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.

incarcerate (-kär'sēr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine.

incarceration (-rā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.

incarcerator ('sēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who incarcerates.

incarnate ('nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.

incarnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh.

incase. Same as encase.

incastellate (in-kas'te-lāt), *v.t.* to confine in a dungeon; to imprison.

incautious (-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; not circumspect; unwary.

incavo (-kä'vō), the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

incendiarism (-sen'di-å-rizm), the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.

incendiary ('di-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.

incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'sens), perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, especially olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odor, as of flowers; homage; odor of spices and gums burned in religious rites.

incentive (sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

inception (-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; the formal qualification of a master of arts, previous to taking his degree.

inceptive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word or phrase.

incessant (ses'ânt), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.
incest ('sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.
incestuous (-ses'tū-us), *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.
inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.
inchoate ('kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.
inchoately (-li), *adv.* rudimentarily.
inchoative ('ā-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.
incidence ('si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.
incident ('si-dent), *adj.* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.
incidental ('âl), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.
incidentally (-li), *adv.* casually.
incinerate (-sin'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.
incineration (-er-ā'shun), *n.* cremation.
incinerator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes.
incipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* incipient state; beginning; commencement. Also incipiency.
incipient ('i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.
incise (in-sīz'), *v.t.* to cut, to make a gash.
incised (-sizd'), *p.adj.* cut; caused by cutting; engraved; notched.
incision (-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument; notch.
incisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; trenchant; pertaining to the incisor teeth; incisorial: *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle.
incisively (-li), *adv.* with incision.
incisiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incisive.
incisor ('sĕr), *n.* a cutting tooth; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.
incisorial (-sōr'i-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, an incisor tooth.
incisory ('sō-ri), *adj.* cutting.
incite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel.
incitable (in-sī'ta-bl), *adj.* capable of being incited to action.
incitement ('ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.
incivic (in-siv'ik), *adj.* deficient in the qualities that make for good citizenship.
incivility (-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (-tiz)], lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.
inclemency (-klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* inclemencies (-siz)], want of clemency; severity of temper: storminess; adversity.
inclement ('ent), *adj.* not clement; unmerciful; tempestuous.
inclination (-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from normal direction or position; tendency of the mind; disposition; a slope or declivity; slant; propensity.
incline (-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.
inclined (-klīnd'), *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.
inclined plane (plān), *n.* a plane that makes an angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.

inclinometer (-kli-nom′e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for determining the magnetic inclination or dip; a dipping needle; clinometer.

inclose (-klōz′), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope; put into the same envelope (with another letter); separate from common lands by a fence.

inclosure (′zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, especially the act of separating land from a common by a fence; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, &c.

include (-klōōd′), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an enclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.

included (′ed), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.

inclusion (-klōō′zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.

inclusive (′siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

inclusively (-li), *adv.* so as to include.

incoercible (in-kō-er′si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being forced or coerced; applied also to gases supposed to be incapable of liquefaction.

incognito (-kog′ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name: *n.* a great personage who travels under an assumed style; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition; state of being unrecognized. *Fem.* incognita.

incoherence (-kō-hĕr′ens), *n.* want of cohesion; looseness; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence. Incoherency.

incoherent (′ent), without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.

incohesion (-hē′zhun), *n.* want of cohesion.

incombustible (-kom-bus′ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an incombustible substance.

income (′kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.

incomer (′kum-ĕr), *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.

incoming (′kum-ing), *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income

incommensurability (-kom-men-sū-rå-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being incommensurable. Also incommensurableness.

incommensurable (′sū-rå-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.

incommensurate (-rāt), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.

incommensurately (-li), *adv.* not in equal or due measure.

incommode (-kom-ōd), *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

incommiscible (in-kom-mis′i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being mixed.

incommodious (′i-us), *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.

incommunicable (-mū′ni-kå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

incomparable (-kom′på-rå-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.

incomparableness (-nes), *n.* excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (-blĭ), *adv.* beyond comparison.

incompatibility (-pat-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* irreconcilableness. Also incompatibleness.

incompatible (′i-bl), *adj.* incapable

of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

incompatibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incompatible manner.

incompetence (-kom'pe-tens), *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction. Also incompetency.

incompetent ('pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.

incomplete (-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.

incompletely ('li), *adv.* imperfectly.

incompleteness ('nes), *n.* imperfection.

incomprehensible (-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.

incompressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.

inconceivability (-kon-sēv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.

inconceivable ('å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.

inconceivably ('bli), *adv.* beyond the power of conception.

inconclusive (-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.

inconclusively (-li), *adv.* in an inconclusive manner.

incondensible (-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form

incongruity (-grōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (-tiz)], want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

incongruous (-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.

inconnu (-kon-nū'), *adj.* unknown: *n.* an unknown person. *Feminine* inconnue [French].

inconsequence ('se-kwens), *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

inconsequent (-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

inconsiderable (-sid'ĕr-å-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.

inconsiderably (-bli), *adv.* very little.

inconsiderate (-sid'ĕr-āt), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.

inconsiderately (-li), *adv.* thoughtlessly.

inconsistency (-sis'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (-siz)], the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

inconsistent ('tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

inconsolable (-sōl'å-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

inconsolably (-bli), *adv.* in an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

inconstancy ('stån-si), *n.* changeableness.

inconstant ('stånt), *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

incontestable (-test'å-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

incontestably (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

incontinence ('ti-nens), *n.* lack of restraint, especially undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge. Also incontinency.

incontinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.

incontrovertibility (-tro-vĕr-ti-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

incontrovertibly (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

inconvenience (-vēn'iens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also inconveniency; *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

inconvenient ('ient), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

inconvertibility (-vĕr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconvertible.

inconvertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

incorporate (-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation (-pō-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

incorporator (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

incorporeal (-pō're-ăl), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

incorporeally (-li), *adv.* immaterially.

incorrect (-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.

incorrigible ('ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable.

incorrigibleness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incorrigible. Also incorrigibility.

incorrigibly (-bli), *adv.* irreclaimably.

incorrodible (-rōd'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired; upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest.

incorruptibility (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of corruption.

incorruptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially incapable of being bribed.

incorruptibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incorruptible manner.

incorruption (-rup'shun), *n.* exemption from corruption.

increase (-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

incredibility (-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredible. Also incredibleness.

incredible ('i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

incredibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incredible manner.

incredulity (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

incredulous (-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

increment ('kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

increscent (-kres'ent), *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns toward the dexter side.

incriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also encrust.

incrustate ('āt), *adj.* covered with earthy matter; growing firmly to the pericarp: said of seeds.

incrustation (-krus-tā'shun), *n.* a crust; covering; an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached to the masonry.

incubate ('kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood; in medicine, to go through the stage of incubation.

incubator ('ku-bā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that, which, incubates; especially an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

incubus ('kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (-ez) incubi (-bī)], the nightmare; in the superstition of the middle ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare, and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden.

inculcate (-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

inculcator ('kā-tĕr), *n.* one who inculcates.

incumbency (-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (-siz)], the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.

incumbent ('bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice.

incur (-kĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring], to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.

incurability (kūr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being incurable.

incurable (-kūr'å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure.

incurably (-bli), *adv.* without remedy.

incursion (in-kĕr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.

incurvate ('vāt), *p.adj.* bent inward; curved.

indebted (-det'ed), *p.adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.

indecency (-dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* indecencies (-siz)], want of decency, modesty, or good manners; that which is indecent, grossly vulgar, or obscene; in law, the public exhibition of something indecent.

indecent ('sent), *adj.* violating proprietry in language; behavior, &c.; immodest; indelicate; obscene.

indecision (-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

indecisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.

indecisively (-li), *adv.* in an indecisive manner.

indeclinable (-klī'nå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

indeclinably (-bli), *adv.* without declension.

indecorous (-de-kō'rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct.

indecorum (-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.

indeed (-dēd'), *adv.* in fact; in truth.

indefatigability (-de-fat-i-gå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefatigable.

indefatigable ('i-gå-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

indefatigably (-bli), *adv.* without yielding to fatigue; persistently.

indefeasibility (-de-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefeasible.

indefeasible ('zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title.

indefeasibly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be set aside or made void.

indefectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.

indefensible (-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

indefensibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to admit of no defense.

indefinable (-fī'nå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined.

indefinably (-bli), *adv.* in an indefinable manner.

indefinite (-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague: having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted; indeterminate in logical quantity.

indefinitely (-li), *adv.* to an indefinite degree; without determinate limitation.

indelibility (-del-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indelible.

indelible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotte out, effaced, or obliterated.

indelibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indelible.

indelicacy (-del'i-kå-si), *n.* [*pl.* indelicacies (-siz)], want of delicacy; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste.

indelicate ('i-kāt), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.

indelicately (-li), *adv.* in an indelicate manner.

indemnification (-dem-ni-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.

indemnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying], to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse.

indemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (-tiz)], security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss.

indent (-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice: *n.* a notch in the margin; a covenant.

indentation (-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.

indented ('ted), *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; zigzag; in heraldry, notched or serrated.

indenture ('tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

independence (-de-pend'ans), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance.

Independence Day (dā), July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed as a national holiday.

independency ('en-si), *n.* independence; the principles of the Independents.

independent ('ent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party.

indestructibility (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being destroyed.

indestructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed.

indestructibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indestructible.

indeterminate (-tĕr'min-āt), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.

indeterminately (-li), *adv.* indefinitely.

index ('deks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (-ēz), indices ('di-sēz)], that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* provide with an index.

index-finger (-fing'gĕr), *n.* the forefinger.

Indiaman ('di-å-mån), *n.* [*pl.* Indiamen (-men)], a large vessel formerly employed in the India trade.

Indian ('di-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Indies, to the West Indies or to the American Indians; made of maize or Indian corn: *n.* an East Indian, West Indian or Anglo-Indian; one of the aborigines of America, or a Red Indian.

Indian corn (kôrn), *n.* a native American plant, known as maize.

Indian-file (-fīl), *n.* single file.

Indian red (red), *n.* a silicate of iron, imported from the Persian Gulf.

india-rubber ('di-å-rub'ẽr), *n.* caoutchouc.

Indian summer (sum'ẽr), *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in autumn.

Indian yellow (yel'ō), *n.* a bright yellow pigment.

indican (in'di-kån), *n.* a substance obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and indiglucin.

indicant ('di-kånt), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.

indicate ('di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.

indication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

indicative (-dik'å-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

indicatively (-li), *adv.* so as to indicate.

indicator ('di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, especially an apparatus for ascertaining and recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam engine.

indicatory (-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to indicate.

indict (-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

indictable ('å-bl), *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

indicter ('ẽr), *n.* one who indicts. Also indictor.

indictment ('ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.

indifference (-dif'ẽr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

indifferent ('ẽr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

indigence ('di-jens), *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want. Also indigency.

indigene ('di-jēn), *n.* a native; aborigine.

indigenous (-dij'-e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

indigent ('di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

indigested (-jest'ed), *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat.

indigestibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

indigestibly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be digested.

indigestion (-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant (-dig'nånt), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

indignation (-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

indignity (-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (-tiz)], an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult.

indigo ('di-gō). *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican.

indirect (-di-rekt'), *adj* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

indiscreet (-dis-krēt), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

indiscretion (-dis-kresh'un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

indiscriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.

indiscriminately (-li), *adv.* without distinction.

indiscriminative (-krim'in-å-tiv), *adj.* making no distinction.

indispensability (-pens-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dispensed with.

indispensable ('å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.

indispensably (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.

indispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit.

indisposed (-pōzd'), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

indisposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

indisputability (-pū-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indisputable.

indisputable ('tå-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable.

indisputably (-bli), *adv.* unquestionably.

indissolubility (-ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.

indissoluble ('ō-lū-bl), *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable.

indistinct (-dis-tingkt'), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

indistinguishable (-ting'gwish-å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

indistinguishably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.

indite (-dīt'), *v.t.* to compose; write.

indium ('di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.

individual (-di-vij'ū-ål), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing.

individualize ('ū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

individualism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the state in the affairs of the individual.

individualist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism: *adj.* individualistic.

individualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

individuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individually (-li), *adv.* separately; personally.

individuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

indivisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being indivisible.

indivisible ('i-bl), not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

indivisibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be incapable of division.

Indo, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India*, as *Indo*-Chinese, pertaining to Indo-China.

indocile (in-dos'il), *adj.* unteachable; intractable.

indocility (-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indocile.

indoctrinate (-dok'tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

Indo-European (-dō-ū-rō-pē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan languages extending from India over Europe.

indolence ('dō-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.
indolent (-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.
indomitable (-dom'i-tă-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.
indoor (in'dōr), *adj.* taking place within doors; pertaining to that in a house or building.
indorse (-dôrs'), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, &c.; sanction; approve. Also endorse.
indorsee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a check, &c., is indorsed or assigned.
indorsement ('ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.
indorser ('ēr), *n.* one who indorses. Also indorsor.
indubitable (-dū'bi-tă-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.
indubitably (-bli), *adv.* beyond doubt.
induce (dūs'), *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction.
induced (-dūst'), *p.adj.* caused by induction.
inducement (-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.
inducible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being induced, caused, or inferred.
induct (-dukt'), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.
inductance ('tăns), *n.* the capacity for induction possessed by an active electric circuit on itself, or on neighboring circuits.
induction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact.
inductional ('shun-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, induction; inductive.
inductive ('tiv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operated by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.
inductive philosophy (fil-os'ō-fi), *n.* the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction.
inductive science (sī'ens), *n.* any branch of science which admits of and employs, the inductive method.
inductivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* specific inductive capacity.
inductometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.
inductor ('tēr), *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.
indue (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow.
indulge (-dulj'), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.
indulgence ('ens), *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; license; gratification; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration.
indulgent ('ent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; compliant; showing favor; kind.
indulgently (-li), *adv.* with indulgence.
induline ('dū-lin), *n.* a coal-tar dyestuff of a dark blue color. Also indulin.
indurate ('dū-rāt), *v.t.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.
industrial (-dus'tri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.
industrialism ('tri-ăl-izm), *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits.
industrially (-li), *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.

industrious ('tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard-working.
industry ('dus-tri), *n.* [*pl.* industries (-triz)], steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.
inebriate (-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally: *n.* an habitual drunkard.
inebriation (-ā'shun), *n.* intoxication.
inebriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* intoxication, especially habitual drunkenness.
ineffable (-ef'å-bl), *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance.
ineffableness (-nes), *n.* unspeakableness.
ineffably (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *adv.* that which cannot be erased or obliterated.
ineffective (-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual.
ineffectively (-li), *adv.* without effect.
ineffectual (-ū-ål), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.
ineffectually (-li), *adv.* in vain.
inefficacy (-ef'i-kå-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.
inefficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.
inefficient ('ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.
inelegance (-el'e-gåns), *n.* [*pl.* inelegances (-gan-sez)], want of any quality required by good taste; something inelegant.
inelegant ('e-gånt), *adj.* offensive to good taste.
inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *adj.* wanting in elasticity.
ineligibility (-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ineligible.
ineligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.
ineligibly (-bli), *adv.* in an ineligible manner.
ineptly (-ept'li), *adv.* unsuitably, foolishly.
inequality (-e-kwål'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (-tiz)], difference, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.
inequitable (-ek'wi-tå-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.
inequitably (-bli), *adv.* unjustly; unfairly.
inequity ('wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.
inert (-ērt), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish.
inertia (-ēr'shi-å), *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertioe*).
inestimable (-es'ti-må-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.
inestimably (-bli), *adv.* above estimation.
inevitability (-ev-i-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* impossibility of being avoided. Also inevitableness.
inevitable (-ev'i-tå-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.
inevitably (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.
inexact (-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.
inexactness (-nes), *n.* want of precision.
inexcusable (-eks-kū'zå-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.
inexcusably (-bli), *adv.* without excuse.
inexhaustible (-egs-awst'-i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied.
inexhaustibly (-bli), *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.
inexorability (-eks-ō-rå-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers. Also inexorableness.

inexorable ('ō-rå-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting.
inexorably (-bli), *adv.* inflexibly.
inexpediency (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also inexpedience.
inexpedient ('di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable.
inexpensive (-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.
inexperience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.
inexperienced (-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.
inexpert (-pērt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.
inexpiable ('pi-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.
inexplicable ('pli-kå-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.
inexplicably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be explained.
inexplosive (-plō'siv), *adj.* not liable to explode.
inexpressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered, or described.
inexpressibly (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
inexpressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.
inextensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inextensible.
inextensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.
inextinguishable (-ting'gwish-å-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.
inextinguishably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be extinguished.
inextricable ('tri-kå-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.
inextricably (-bli), *adv.* beyond disentanglement.
infallibility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being infallible.
infallible (-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing.
infallibly (-bli), *adv.* without error or failure.
infamous ('få-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.
infamously (-li), *adv.* shamefully; wickedly.
infamy ('få-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy.
infancy ('fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one.
infant ('fånt), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pertaining to infancy or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.
Infanta (in-fan'ta), *n.* a royal princess of Spain, formerly also of Portugal.
Infante (in-fan'tā), *n.* a royal prince of Spain, formerly also of Portugal; male heir of the Spanish sovereign.
infanticidal ('ti-sī-dål), *adj.* pertaining to infanticide.
infanticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant.
infantile ('fån-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.
infantile-spinal-paralysis (in'fan-til-spī'nal-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* common name of poliomyelitis, a disease of, as yet, unknown origin, affecting adults as well as children, and sometimes epidemic in various parts of the U. S.
infantry ('fån-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps.
infare ('fār), *n.* a housewarming.
infatuate (-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion.

infatuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion.
infect (-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral.
infection (-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; contaminating; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.
infectious ('shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection; demoralizing.
infecundity (-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* barrenness.
infelicitous (-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed.
infelicity (-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infelicities (-tiz)], misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.
infelt ('felt), *adj.* felt within; heartfelt.
infer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring], to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude.
inferable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being inferred.
inference ('fēr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.
inferential (-en'shål), *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.
inferentially (-li), *adv.* by way of inference.
inferior ('ri-ēr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.
inferiority (-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.
infernal (-fēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; outrageous.
infernally (-li), *adv.* in an infernal manner.
infernal machine (må-shēn'), *n.* an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.
inferno ('nō), *n.* [*pl.* inferni ('nē)], a place or position of torment.
infest (-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun.
infidel ('fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly, a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen.
infidelity (-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (-tiz)], disbelief in all religion, especially disbelief in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.
infield ('fēld), *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. × 30 yds.
infiltration (-fil-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating; that which infiltrates; morbid condition of an organ due to accumulation of substances introduced from without.
infinite ('fi-nit), *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable: *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate.
infinitely (-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.
infiniteness (-nes), *n.* infinity; immensity.
infinitesimal (-fin-i-tes'i-mål), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantity.
infinitesimally (-li), *adv.* by infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.
infinitive (-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of

the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.

infinitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being infinite; unlimited extent; infinity.

infinity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (-tiz)] the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.

infirm (-fērm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious.

infirmary ('mâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (-riz)], a hospital for the sick and injured.

infirmity ('mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (-tiz)], the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

infix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks) *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word.

inflame (-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

inflamed (-flāmd'), *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.

inflammability (-flam-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable.

inflammable ('å-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.

inflammably (-bli), *adv.* in an inflammable manner.

inflammation (-ā'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

inflammatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

inflatable (-flāt'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being inflated.

inflate (-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.

inflationist (-flā'shun-ist), *n.* one in favor of an increased issue of paper money.

inflator ('tēr), *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.

inflatus (-flā'tus), *n.* inspiration; afflatus.

inflect (flekt'), *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.

inflected ('ed), *p.adj.* bent or turned from a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.

inflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugation; diffraction of light or heat. Also inflexion.

inflectional (-ål), *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections. Also inflexional.

inflective (-flek'tiv), *adj.* capable of bending.

inflex (fleks'), *v.t.* to inflect; curve inward.

inflexibility (-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.

inflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.

inflexibleness (-nes) *n.* the quality of being inflexible.

inflexibly (-blī), *adv.* rigidly; inexorably.

inflict (-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; impose as a punishment.

inflorescence (-flō-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a group of flowers arising upon a common main axis.

influence ('flū-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.

influential (-flū-en'shål), *adj.* having or exerting influence.

influentially (-li), *adv.* so as to influence.

influenza (-flū-en'zå), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration.

influx ('fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea.

inform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to animate; mold; instruct; apprise: *v.i.* to give information.

informal ('ål), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form.

informality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (-tiz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form.

informally (-li), *adv.* in an informal manner.

informant ('ånt), *n.* one who gives information.

information (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.

informer (-fôrm'ēr), *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.

infra, a *prefix*, meaning *below, further on*, as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.

infraction (-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement.

infrangible (-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.

infrequence (-frē'kwens), *n.* the state of being infrequent; rareness. Also infrequency.

infrequent ('kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.

infringe (-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach: followed by *on* or *upon*.

infringement ('ment), *n.* violation or breach, as of a law, patent, trademark, &c.

infuriate (-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

infuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil; make an infusion of.

infusibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of infusion.

infusible (-fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being infused.

infusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* a pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling.

infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-a), *n.pl.* term applied to certain classes of protozoa.

ingate ('gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

ingenious (jē'nius), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

ingenue (äng-zhā-nōō'), *n.* an artless girl or young woman; an actress who acts such a character in a play.

ingenuity (in-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

inglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

ingot ('got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

ingrain (-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured: *n.* (in'grān), a carpet made of cotton warps and wool filling.

ingratiate (-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self) into the favor of another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

ingratitude (-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

ingredient (-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part.
ingress ('gres), *n.* entrance.
ingulf. Same as engulf.
inhabit (-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain.
inhabitable ('it-å-bl), *adj.* fit for habitation.
inhabitance ('it-ans), *n.* occupancy; residence. Also inhabitancy.
inhabitant ('it-ånt), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.
inhabitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.
inhalant (-hā'lånt), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.
inhalation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.
inhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs.
inharmonious (-hăr-mō'ni-us), *adj.* unmusical; discordant.
inhere (-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.
inherence ('ens), *n.* the state of being inherent. Also inherency.
inherent ('ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.
inherit (-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.
inheritance (-åns), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.
inhibit (-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions.
inhospitable (-hos'pi-tå-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.
inhuman (-hū'mån), *adj.* cruel: unfeeling.
inhumanity (-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inhumanities (-tiz)], the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.
inhume (-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.
inimical (-im'i-kål), *adj.* hostile; adverse.
inimically (-li), *adv.* hostilely; adversely.
inimitable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* matchless.
inimitably (-bli), *adv.* in an inimitable manner.
iniquitous (-ik'kwi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.
iniquity ('kwi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (-tiz)], wickedness; injustice; unrighteousness; crime; evil.
initial (-ish'ål), *adj.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.; *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial.
initiate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.
initiation (-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.
initiative ('i-å-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.
initiator ('i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who initiates.
initiatory ('i-å-tō-ri), *adj.* introductory.
inject (-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means.
injecta (-jek'tå), *n.pl.* things injected.
injection (in-jek'shun), *n.* that which is introduced or inserted by mechanical means; an enema.
injector ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, injects, especially an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.
injudicious (-jū-dish'us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.
injunction (-jungk'shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings.
injure ('jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

injurious (-jōō'ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

injury ('jōō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (-iz)], that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage.

injustice (-jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, &c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink.

inkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being inky.

inkling ('ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.

inky ('ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.

inland (in'land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* toward the interior.

inlay (-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying], to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.

inlet (-let'), *v.t.* (*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], to inlay; insert: *n.* (in'let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.

inly ('li), *adv.* inwardly; secretly.

inmate (in'māt), *n.* one who inhabits a house or institution with others.

inmost ('mōst), *adj.* deepest within. Also innermost.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern; in England, a college of common law professors and students.

innate ('nāt), *adj.* inborn; native.

inner ('ēr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye.

innervation (-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of nervous filaments in the body; special activity or stimulus in any part of the nervous system.

innings ('ings), *n.pl.* the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

innocence ('ō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also innocency.

innocent ('ō-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrong-doing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

innocuous (-nok'ū-us), *adj.* harmless.

innovate ('ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

innovator ('ō-vā-tēr), *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.

innoxious (-nok'shus), *n.* harmless.

innuendo (-ū-en'dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendos, -does (-dōz)], an oblique hint or insinuation.

innumerability (-nū-mēr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being innumerable. Also innumerableness.

innumerable ('mēr-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted; very numerous.

innumerably (-bli), *adv.* without number.

innutritious (-trish'us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.

inocarpus (-ō-kär'pus), *adj.* having fibrous fruit.

inoculate (-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate a disease to by the insertion of infectious matter into the system; graft on by the insertion of buds: *v.i.* to practice inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds.

inoculator ('tēr), *n.* one who inoculates.

inodorous (in-ō'do-rus), *adj.* lacking odor; having no smell.

inoffensive (in-of-fen'siv), *adj.* harmless; not objectionable.

inoperative (in-op'ēr-ă-tiv), *adj.* not in operation; without effect.

inopportune (in-op-pôr-tūn'), *adj.* untimely; out of season; not appropriate.

inordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive.
inordinately (-li), *adv.* immoderately.
inorganic (-gan'ik), *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. Also inorganical.
inorganically (-ål-li), *adv.* without organs.
inquest ('kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry.
inquire (-kwīr'), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*).
inquiry (-kwīr'i), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries ('iz)], the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.
inquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters.
inquisitive (-kwis'i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.
inquisitor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who makes inquiries or investigates.
inquisitorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an inquisitor or to his office; prying.
inroad ('rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.
insalubrious (in-sa-lū'bri-us), *adj.* unhealthful.
insane (-sān'), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish.
insanity (-san'i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.
insatiability (-sā-shi-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insatiable.
insatiable ('shi-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.
inscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another.)
inscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.
inscriptive ('tiv), *adj.* inscribed.
inscrutability (-skrōō-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.
inscrutable ('tå-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible.
insect ('sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible.
Insecta (-sek'tå), *n.pl.* a class of articulate animals having 3 pairs of legs, 2 pairs of wings, and the body divided into 3 segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.
insecticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* a powder for destroying insects.
insecure (in-se-kūr'), *adj.* unsafe; liable to danger or injury.
insenescible (in-sē-nes'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of growing old.
insensate (-sen'sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.
insensibility (-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.
insensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.
insert (-sērt'), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.
insertion (-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.
inset ('set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set') to set in; implant.
inshore ('shōr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.
inside ('sīd), *adj.* interior; being within; *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger.
insidious (sid'i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.
insight ('sīt), *n.* penetration; intuition.
insignia (-sig'ni-å), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office.

insignificance (-nif'i-kåns), *n.* unimportance. Also insignificancy.
insignificant ('i-kånt), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.
insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *adj.* hypocritical; untrustworthy; deceitful.
insinuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another.
insinuating (-ing), *p.adj.* characterized by insinuation; gently gaining favor; hinting slyly.
insinuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.
insipid (-sip'id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless.
insipidity ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insipid.
insist (-sist'), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.
insistence ('ens), *n.* the act of insisting. Also insistency.
insistent ('ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.
insititious (in-si-tish'us), *a.* inserted or ingrafted in an unnatural way, as a graft on a foreign stock.
insobriety (-sō-brī'i-ti), *n.* intemperance.
insolence ('sō-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.
insolent ('so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude.
insolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.
insoluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.
insolvency ('ven-si), *n.* [*pl.* insolvencies (-siz)], the state of being insolvent.
insolvent ('vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.
insomnia (-som'ni-å), *n.* sleeplessness.
inspect (-spekt'), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend.
inspection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.
inspector ('tĕr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.
inspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers.
inspiratory (-spīr'å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration.
inspire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue with ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any other influence.
inspirit (-spir'it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.
inspissate (-spis'āt), *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.
instability (-stå-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.
install (-stawl'), *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.
installation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction of a minister of a non-episcopal church to a charge; introduction of machinery for use.
installment ('ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.
instance ('stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

instant ('stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate: passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration.
instantaneous (-tan-tā'nē-us), *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.
instanter (-stan'tẽr), *adv.* immediately.
instantly (-stant'li), *adv.* at once.
instate (-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank.
instead (-sted'), *adv.* in room or place: followed by *of*.
instep ('step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.
instigate ('sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.
instigator (-gā'tẽr), *n.* one who instigates.
instil (-stil'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling], to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.
instinct ('stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals.
instinctive (-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.
institute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle; scientific or literary society: *pl.* a book of laws or principles, especially Roman laws.
institution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets.
institutional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to institutions; elementary.
institutor ('sti-tū-tẽr), *n.* a founder; a cleric appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a spiritual benefice.
instruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions.
instruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.
instructional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to instruction.
instructive (-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.
instructor ('tẽr), *n.* one who instructs.
instrument ('strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.
instrumental (-men'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.
instrumentality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (-tiz)], a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.
instrumentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.
insubordinate (-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.
insubordination (-di-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being insubordinate.
insufferable (-suf'ẽr-å-bl), *adj.* intolerable.
insufferably (-bli), *adv.* intolerably.
insular ('sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow.
insularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, &c.
insulate ('sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.
insulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated.

insulator ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

insult ('sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (in-sult') to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

insuperable (-sū'pĕr-å-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible.

insuperably (-bli), *adv.* insurmountably.

insurable (-shūr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, &c.; proper to be insured.

insurance ('åns), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid.

insure (-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.

insurgent (-sĕr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel.

insurrection (-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

insurrectionary (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, insurrection; seditious.

intact (-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured.

intaglio (ĕn-tä'lyō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglii, -glios (lyē, lyōz)], a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving.

intake (in'tāk), *n.* that which is taken in; opposed to outgo; the point in a channel where water enters.

integer (in'te-jĕr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to fraction.

integral ('te-grål), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

integrant ('te-grånt), *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

integrate ('te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.

integrity (-teg'ri-ti), *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

integument ('ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin.

intellect ('tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence; acquired knowledge.

intellectual ('tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.

intellectualism (-izm), *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectuality (-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.

intellectually (-tū-ål-li), *adv.* by means of the intellect.

intelligence (-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notfication; news.

intelligent ('i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.

intelligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.

intelligibly (-bli), *adv.* clearly.

intemperance (-tem'pĕr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self-restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors.

intemperate ('pĕr-āt), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self-restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors.

intend (-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; mean.

intendant ('ånt), *n.* a superintendent.

intended ('ed), *n.* an affianced lover.

intense (-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement.

intensify (-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intensified, *p.pr.* intensifying], to render more intense; heighten.
intensity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (tiz)], the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.
intensive ('siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to.
intent (-tent'), *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.
intention (-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.
intentioned ('shund), *adj.* having intentions.
inter (-tẽr)', *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring], to bury.
inter, *a prefix* meaning *between, among.*
interborough (in'tẽr-bu'ro), *adj.* existing or carried on between boroughs.
intercalary (-tẽr'kå-lå-ri), *adj.* inserted in the calendar, as Feb. 29 in leap-year.
intercalate ('kå-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.
intercede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another; interpose.
intercept (-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.
intercession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.
intercessor (-ses'ẽr), *n.* a mediator.
intercity (in'tẽr-si'ti), *adj.* existing or carried on between cities.
intercollegiate (in'tẽr-kol-lē'ji-āt), *adj.* between or among colleges; as *intercollegiate* contests, football, etc.
intercourse ('ter-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; familiarity; fellowship.
interdict (-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.
interest ('tẽr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.
interesting (-ing), *p.adj.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.
interfere (fẽr') *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.
interference ('ens), *n.* the act of interfering.
interim ('tẽr-im), *n.* intervening time or perod: *adv.* in the meanwhile.
interior (-tē'ri-ôr), *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.
interjection (-tẽr-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.
interlard (in-tẽr-lärd'), *v.t.* to insert or inject matter in a discourse not exactly germane, but explicatory and *apropos.*
interleave (-lēv), *v.t.* to insert a leaf in: as to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or illustrations.
interline (in-tẽr-līn'), *v.t.* to write between the lines of manuscript or printed matter.
interlinear (-lin'e-år), *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation.
interlocutory (-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.
interloper ('tẽr-lō-pẽr), *n.* an intruder.
interlude ('tẽr-lūd), *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, &c.
intermediary (-mē'di-å-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.

intermediate ('di-āt), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.
interment ('ment), *n.* burial.
intermezzo (-met'zō), *n.* an interlude.
intermingle (in-tēr-ming'gl), *v.t.* to mix together or among.
intermission (-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.
intermit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting], to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.
intern (-tērn'), *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest.
internal (-tēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.
internally (-li), *adv.* inwardly.
international (-nash'un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.
internecine (-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.
interne (in'tērn), *n.* a physician living in a hospital.
interpellate (-pel'āt), *v.t.* to question.
interpleader (-plēd'ēr), *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.
interpolate ('pō-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter; corrupt by insertions.
interpolater (-ēr), *n.* one who interpolates.
interpose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.
interpret ('pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.
interpretation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.
interregnum (-reg'num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.
interrogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.
interrogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.
interrogative (-rog'å-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.
interrogatively (-li), *adv.* by questions.
interrogator ('ō-gā-tēr), *n.* one who interrogates.
interrogatory (-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.
interrupt (-rupt'), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.
interrupted ('ed), *p.adj.* intermitted; broken.
interruption ('shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.
intersect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.
intersection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
intersperse (in-tēr-spērs'). *v.t.* to scatter between or among.
interstellar (-stel'år), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.
interstate ('ter-stāt), *adj.* between the states.
interstice ('tēr-stis, or -tēr'stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.
interstitial (-stish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in interstices.
intertidal (-tī'dål), *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark
interurban (in-tēr-ēr'ban), *adj* between or uniting two or more towns or cities.

interval ('tēr-vål), *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.
intervale ('tēr-vāl), *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, or by the banks of a river.
intervene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.
intervention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.
interview ('tēr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting.
intestacy (-tes'tå-si), *n.* the state of dying without a will.
intestate ('tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.
intestinal ('ti-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the intestines.
intestine ('tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.
intimacy ('ti-må-si), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (-siz)], close or confidential friendship.
intimate ('ti-māt), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete: *v.t.* to indicate; make known.
intimately (-li), *adv.* in an intimate manner.
intimation (-mā'shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.
intimidate (-tim'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.
into ('tōō), *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.
intolerable (-tol'ĕr-å-bl), *adj.* unbearable.
intolerably (-bli), *adv.* in an intolerable manner.
intolerance ('ĕr-ans), *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.
intolerant ('ĕr-ånt), *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).
intonation (-tō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice; act of intoning.
intone (-tōn'), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.
in toto (in tō'tō), *adv.* entirely; completely.
intoxicant (-toks'i-kånt), *n.* that which intoxicates.
intoxicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.
intoxication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.
intra, a *prefix* meaning *within,* as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city.
intracellular (in-tra-sel'ū-lär), *adj.* within and around a cell.
intractability (-trak-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.
intractable (-trak'tå-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.
intractile ('til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.
intrados (-trā'dōs), *n.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
intramural. See under intra.
intransigeant (in-trän-sē'jā-änt), *n.* a person who is opposed to the existing order.
intransitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object: said of certain verbs.
intransitively (-li), *adv.* in an intransitive manner.
intransitu (-tran'si-tū), on the way.
intrastate ('trä-stāt), *adj.* within a state.
intrench (in-trench'), *v.t.* to fortify and protect by means of ditches or walls.
intrepid (-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless.
intrepidity (-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* fearlessness.
intricacy ('tri-kå-si), *n.* [*pl.* intricacies (-siz)], the quality of being intricate; perplexity.
intricate ('tri-kāt), *adj.* entangled or involved.

intrigant (in-tri-gănt′), *n.* one who intrigues or plots; a person who mixes in private or secret affairs.
intrigue (in-trēg′), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.
intrinsic (-trin′sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine.
intrinsically (-ål-li), *adv.* inherently.
intro, a *prefix* meaning *within, into,* as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.
introduce (-tro-dūs′), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.
introduction (-duk′shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.
introductory (′tō-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce. Also introductive.
introflexed (-flekst′) *adj.* bent inwards.
intromission (-trō-mish′un), *n.* insertion; introduction.
intromit (-mit′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting], to admit; insert.
introspection (in-trō-spek′shun), *n.* looking inward; examination of one's thoughts or motives.
intrude (-trūd′), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.
intrusion (-trū′zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.
intuition (-tū-ish′un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.
intuitional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to intuition.
intuitive (′ī-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.
intuitively (-li), *adv.* without reasoning.
inundate (-un′dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.
inundation (-dā′shun), *n.* overflow; flood.
inure (-ūr′), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom; toughen.
in vacuo (vak′ū-ō), in a vacuum.
invade (-vād′), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.
invalid (-val′id), *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void: *n.* (in′vå-lid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.
invalidate (-val′i-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.
invalidity (-id′i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument.
invaluable (-val′ū-å-bl), *adj.* priceless.
invariable (-vār′i-å-bl), *adj.* constant.
invariably (-bli), *adv.* constantly.
invasion (-vā′zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.
invective (-vek′tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.
inveigh (-vā′), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.
inveigle (-vē′gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.
invent (-vent′), *v.t.* to find out by original study or contrivance; devise or contrive; originate.
invention (-ven′shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; concoction; fabrication.
inventive (′tiv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.
inventively (-li), *adv.* by the faculty of invention.
inventiveness (-nes), *n.* the inventive faculty.
inventor (′tēr), *n.* one who invents.
inventory (′ven-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (-riz)], a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.

inverse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; reciprocal; inverted.
inversely ('li), *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.
inversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position.
inversive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.
invert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down.
Invertebrata (-vĕr-tē-brā'tå), *n.pl.* one of the sub-divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column.
invertebrate ('te-brāt), *n.* one of the Invertebrata: *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak.
invest (-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.
investigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine.
investigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.
investigator ('tĕr), *n.* one who investigates.
investiture ('ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.
investment (-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.
investor (-ves'tĕr), *n.* one who invests.
inveteracy (-vet'ĕr-å-si), *n.* the state of being inveterate.
inveterate ('ĕr-āt), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual.
invidious (-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; unpleasant.
invigorate (-vig'o-rāt), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate.
invincibility (-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invincible.
invincible ('si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable.
inviolability (-vī-ō-lå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.
inviolable ('ō-lå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured; unbroken. Inviolate.
invisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being invisible.
invisible ('i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen.
invitation (-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited.
invitatory (-vī'tå-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, or using invitation.
invite (-vīt'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure.
inviting ('ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.
invocation (-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking.
invoice ('vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, quantity, &c.: *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice.
invoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection).
involuntarily (-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* not willingly.
involuntary (-vol'un-tā-ri), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.
involute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers; coiled spirally: *n.* a particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.
involution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4 = 81$.
involve (-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times.

invulnerability (-vul-nĕr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invulnerable.
invulnerable (-vul'nĕr-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point.
inward ('wård), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; toward the center. Also inwards.
inwardly (-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.
inwrought (-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.
io (ī'ō), *n.* the peacock butterfly.
iod, a *prefix*, indicating the *presence of iodine.* Also iodo.
iodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.
iodide ('ō-dīd), *n.* a compound of iodine.
iodine ('ō-din), *n.* a non-metallic element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapor.
iodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to treat with iodine.
iodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* a morbid condition caused by overdoses of iodine.
iodoform (-ō'dō-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash.
iodol ('ō-dol), *n.* an antiseptic specific used for wounds and cutaneous diseases.
ion ('on), *n.* a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis.
Ionian ('ō-ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, or its inhabitants. Also Ionic.
Ionic order ('ik ôr'dĕr), *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterized by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital.
iota (-ō'tå), *n.* the Greek letter (*ι*), which from its being used under the vowels *a*, *η*, *ω* (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant.
ipecac (ip'e-kak), *n.* ipecacuanha.
ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-an'å), *n.* the root of a South American plant; used in medicine.
ir, *prefix*, meaning *not.*
irade (i-rä'dē), *n.* an imperial decree [Turkish].
Iran (ī-ran), *n.* the official name for Persia.
Iranian (ī-rā'ni-ån), *n.* a Persian; pertaining to Persia; *Iranian languages,* descriptive of a group of kindred languages, such as the Zend, Palatine, and Persian.
irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being irascible.
irascible ('i-bl), *n.* easily excited to anger.
irascibly (-bli), *adv.* in an irascible manner.
irate (-rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged.
ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath.
irid, a *prefix* meaning *eye.* Also irido.
iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* the exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
iridescent ('ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.
iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
iris ('ris), *n.* [*pl.* irises, irides (-sēz, 'ri-dēz)], the pupil of the eye; the rainbow.
iriscope ('ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors.
Irish ('rish), *adj.* pertaining to Ireland, its inhabitants, or language.
Irishism (-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom.
irk (ērk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.
irksome ('sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.
iron (ī'ĕrn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron implement; furnish with iron; fetter.
Iron Age (āj), *n.* the last prehistoric age, characterized by the use of iron for weapons, &c.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.
ironclad (-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kål), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.
ironically (-li), *adv.* in an ironical manner.
ironwood ('ērn-wood), *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.
irony ('ron-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant.
irradiance (ir-rā'di-åns), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster. Irradiancy.
irradiant (-ånt), *adj.* emitting rays of light.
irradiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.
irradicate (-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to root deeply.
irrational (ir-rash'un-al), *adj.* without reason; absurd.
irreclaimable (ir-re-klām'a-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be reclaimed.
irredeemable (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* impossible of redemption.
Irredentist (ir-re-den'tist), *n.* one of an Italian political party organized about 1877 with the view of recovering the Italian provinces lost to Austria. From the phrase *Italia Irredenta*, or "Italy Unredeemed."
irregular (ir-reg'ū-lär), *adj.* not conforming to rule; variable.
irrelevant (ir-rel'e-vant), *adj.* disconnected; not pertaining to; unrelated to the subject discussed.
irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* not capable of repair.
irrepressible (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *adj.* unrestrainable.
irreproachable (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *adj.* without blame or reproach.
irresistible (ir-re-sist'i-bl), *adj.* not to be resisted.
irresolute (ir-res'ō-lūt), *adj.* undecided; vacillating in purpose.
irrespective (-re-spek'tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).
irrespectively (-li), *adv.* without regard.
irresponsible (ir-rē-spon'si-bl), *adj.* with no responsibility; not accountable.
irreverent (ir-rev'ēr-ent), *adj.* wanting in reverence.
irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be recalled; final.
irrigable (ir'ri-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being irrigated.
irrigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten (land) by causing water to flow over by artificial means.
irritability (-i-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being irritable. Irritableness.
irritable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.
irritably (-bli), *adv.* with irritation.
irritant ('i-tånt), *adj.* causing irritation: *n.* anything which causes irritation.
irritate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; excite heat and redness in.
irritation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation; impatience; excitement of muscular action by external agency.
irruption (-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.
is (iz), *3rd p., sing., pres., indic.* of be.
is, *prefix* meaning *equal*. Also iso: as *is*anthous, having equal anthers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.
isagon (ī'så-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles.
Ishmaelite (ish'må-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast.
isinglass (ī'zing-glås), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c.
Islam (is'låm), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed.
island (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.

isle (īl), *n.* an island [poet.].
islet (ī'let), *n.* a small island.
ism (izm), *n.* a system or theory.
iso, *prefix.* See *is.*
isobar (ī'sō-bār), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.
isobaric (-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pertaining to, or showing, isobars. Also isobarometric.
isochromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.
isochronous (-sok'rō-nus), *adj.* occurring in equal times.
isoclinal (-sō-klī'nål), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.
isodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.
isogeothermal (-jē-ō-thĕr'mål), *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.
isolate ('sō-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.
isolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated.
isomeric (-mĕr'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.
isometric (-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure.
isomorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but of varied elements.
isosceles (-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.
isostasist (ī-sō-stas'ist), *n.* a student of isostatics.
isostatics (ī-sō-stat'iks), *n.* science dealing with theories of the earth's equilibrium.
isotherm ('sō-thĕrm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting places having the same mean temperature.
I-spy (ī-spī'), *n.* a children's game.
Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.
Israelitish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish. Also Israelitic.
issue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.
isthmian (ist'mi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to an isthmus.
isthmus ('mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.
it (it) *pr.* the neuter pronoun of the third person, and having the same plural (as *they, them*).
Italian (i-tal'yån), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.
Italic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* italic type.
italicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.
Italiote ('i-ōt), *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy.
Italy (it'a-li), *n.* a country of Europe.
Ita-palm (ī'ta-päm), *n.* a palm-tree of South America from which the natives obtain many useful articles, including food and drink.
itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something.
item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *adv.* also.
itemize (ī'tem-iz), *v.t.* to set forth in detail; to give the items.
iterate (it'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat.
iteration (-ā'shun), repetition.
iterative ('ēr-å-tiv), *adj.* repeating.
itineracy (ī-tin'ēr-a-si), *n.* the practice of itinerating.
itinerancy ('ēr-ån-si), *n.* a passing

from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, &c.

itinerant ('ĕr-ånt), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

itinerary ('ēr-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

itinerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to travel from place to place.

ivoride ('vō-rīd), *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

ivory ('vō-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

ivory palm (-päm), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

ivorytype (-tīp), *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

ivy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera.

Izar (iz'är), *n.* the star Boötes; an Arabian woman's wrap or outer garment with veil-like appearance.

izzard (iz'ärd), *n.* ancient term for the letter **z**.

J

J, the tenth letter of the English alphabet, and its latest addition; formerly another way of writing the letter I.

jabber ('ĕr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

jacal (hä-käl'), *n.* a native Mexican dwelling made of thin poles covered with mud.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

jack (jak), *n.* a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; a leather cup or jug; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signaling; the knave of cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labor-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack; give up.

jackal ('awl), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another.

jackanapes ('å-năps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jackass ('ås), *n.* the male ass; donkey.

jackboots ('bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jackdaw ('daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jacket ('et), *n.* a short tailless coat: a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

Jack Ketch (jak-ketch'), *n.* a public hangman, from an individual of that name who occupied that office under James II.

jackknife (jak'nīf), *n.* a large pocket knife, commonly a boy's knife.

jack-snipe (jak'snīp), *n.* a small snipe, also called sandpiper.

jackstays ('stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

Jacobite (jak'o-bīt), *n.* one of the adherents to the cause of James II. and his descendants.

jaconet ('ō-net), *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also jacconet.

Jacquard ('kärd), *n.* a loom for weaving patterns invented by Jacquard, a Frenchman.

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman: a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: formerly much used for ornaments.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging], to cut into notches or teeth.

jager, *n.* German light infantryman.

jaguar (-gwär'), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger.

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; a bridewell.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga:* used medicinally as a purgative.

jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming], to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

jammer (jam'ĕr), *n.* an improved

apparatus for loading logs on sleds and cars by horse power.

jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

janapa (jan'å-på), *n.* an East Indian hemp, from which gunny bags, &c., are made.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

janissary (jan'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* janissaries (-riz)], formerly the foot-guard of the Turkish sultans. Also janizary.

janitor ('i-tẽr), *n.* a door-keeper.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* the first month in the year, from the Latin god, Janus.

Japan (ja-pan'), *n.* an empire comprising several large islands off the coast of China, part of Manchuria, Korea, and the island of Formosa. Japan is the name given by the Chinese, Nippon being the Japanese word.

japan (jå-pan'), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning], to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Japanese (jap-å-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

Japanesque (-nesk'), *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.

japonica (-pon'i-kå), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring], to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

jardiniere (zhär-din-yär'), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or metal

jargon (jär'gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.

jashawk (jas'hawk), *n.* a young, or eyas, hawk.

jasmine ('min), *n.* a plant of the genus Jasminum with fragrant flowers.

jasper ('pẽr), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

jaundice (jän'dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition in which everything appears in a prejudiced form.

jaunt (jänt; jônt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

jauntily ('i-li), *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jaunty ('i), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.

Java (jä'va), *n.* the largest island of the Dutch East Indies.

Javanese (jav'å-nēz), *adj.* pertaining to Java, its inhabitants, or language.

javelin ('lin), *n.* a light spear.

jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed. mouth

jay (jā). *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage.

jazz (*v.* or *adj.*), negro term for speeding up, as in music.

jealous (jel'us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.

jealousy (-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth.

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Jehovah (je-hō'vå), *n.* Lord God of the Hebrews.

jehu ('hū), *n.* one fond of driving, especially fast driving (2 Kings, ix. 20); coachman.

jejune (-jūn'), *adj.* empty; void of interest.

jejunum (-jū'num), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna ('nå)], that portion of the small intestines between the duodenum and ileum.

jelly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jellies ('iz)], the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jelly-ing], to turn to, or become, jelly.

jemmy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jemmies ('iz)], a short crowbar used by burglars. Also jimmy.

jennet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also genet.

jenny ('i), *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

jeopard (jep'ärd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also jeopardize.

jeopardy (-i), *n.* hazard; peril.

jerboa (jēr-bō'å), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jeered (-ēd'), *n.* a javelin, used in Turkey and Persia in mock battles; a game played with jereeds. Also jerid.

jeremiad (-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jērk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui.

jerkin ('in), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; gyrfalcon; young salmon.

jerry (jer'i), *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house.

Jersey (jēr-zi), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Jersey, or to its breed of cattle: *n.* a close-fitting thick woolen shirt; fine yarn wool; of or pertaining to New Jersey.

jess (jes), *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash is attached.

jesse (jes'e), *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches; symbolizing the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

jester (ĕr), *n.* a person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks; a joker; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534.

Jesuitic (-ū-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Jesuits, their principles and practices.

Jesuit's bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mold: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out.

jetsam ('såm), *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to flotsam. Also jetsom, jetson.

jettison ('i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw overboard to lighten a vessel.

jetty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jetties ('iz)], a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jetting], to put out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew. *Fem.* Jewess.

jewel ('el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of

great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jeweler ('ēr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jewelry ('ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jewish ('ish) *adj* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jewry ('ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jew's-harp ('hārp), *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing], to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse.

jib-boom ('bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jibe. Another form of gibe.

jiffy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging], to dance a jig: *v.t.* jerk up and down.

jigger ('ēr), *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of chigoe.

jig-jog (jog), *n.* a jolting motion.

jill (jil), *n.* a young woman; sweetheart; the female of a ferret.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jimmy (jim'i), *n.* a burglar's tool. See jemmy.

jimson-weed (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* stramonium.

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

jingo ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes ('gōz)], one of a party of Conservatives who at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day.

jingoism (-izm), *n.* the jingo military spirit.

jinn, *n. pl.* spirits taking earthly forms.

jinnee (jin'ē), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jin)], the good and evil spirits of Mohammedan mythology which sometimes assume human shape. Also genie, jin, jinn, djinnee.

jinrikisha (-rik'i-shâ), *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also jinriksha.

jitney *n.* an Americanism, meaning five cents; a nickel.

jitney-bus *n.* an automobile conveying passengers over established routes for which a low fare is charged; generally five cents.

jiu-jitsu (jū-jit'sōō), *n.* a system of wrestling among the Japanese; literally, "muscle-breaking."

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudder stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing], to let out for hire; buy up (goods) and retail them.

jobber (job'ēr), *n.* a middleman, especially one who acts as agent between a stock-broker and the public; one who transacts public business for his own private interests.

jobbery ('ēr-i) *n* [*pl.* jobberies (-iz)], low intriguing for private advantage or politica ends.

job-lot (job-lot'), *n* a collection of various articles thrown together for sale in one lot.

jockey (jok'i), *n.* [*pl.* jockeys ('iz)], one who rides a horse in a race; groom a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.* [*p.t* & *p.p* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jock-

eying], to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jocosity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being jocose.

jocular (jok'ū-lăr), *adj.* making jokes.

jocularity ('i-ti), *n.* merriment.

jocund ('und), *adj.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jocundity (-un'di-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

jodel, *v.t.* to warble.

jog (jog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging], to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion.

John Bull (jon bool'), *n.* a popular name for an Englishman.

John Chinaman (jon chī'na-man), *n.* name applied by Americans to a Chinese.

John Doe (jon dō'), *n.* a term used in law forms prior to the discovery of the true name; the feminine term corresponding being "Jane Doe."

johnny-cake (-kāk), *n.* a flat maize cake, mixed with milk or water, quickly prepared at an ordinary fire.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

joinder ('dēr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

joiner ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

joinery ('ēr-i), *n.* joiner's work.

joint (joint) *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort; as, an opium *joint: adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* to form with, or unite by, joints; cut or divide into joints, as meat.

joint-runner (joint'run'ēr), *n.* a piece of rope saturated with wet clay wrapped about a joint in an iron pipe preparatory to calking.

joint-stock company (-stok kum'pă-ni), *n.* a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

jointure ('tūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally.

joker ('ēr), *n.* a jester; an extra card, the highest trump card at euchre.

jollification (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* merry-making.

jollity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being jolly.

jolly ('i), *adj.* [*comparative* jollier, *superlative* jolliest], full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying], to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jolly-boat (-bōt), *n.* a ship's small boat.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk.

Jonah (jō'na), *n.* name of a Biblical character in proverbial bad luck. Hence a person supposed to carry bad luck with him.

jonquil ('kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also jonquille.

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl.
joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.
jostle ('l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.
jot (jot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle.
joule (joul), *n.* the unit of electrical force in the centimeter-gram-second system.
journal (jĕr'nål), *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine.
journalism (-izm), *n.* newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.
journalist (-ist), *n.* an editor, or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.
journalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalists, or journalism.
journey (jĕr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another.
journeyman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen (-men)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.
joust (jōōst), *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.
jovial (jōv'i-ål), *adj.* convivial; merry.
joviality ('i-ti), *n.* conviviality; mirth.
jovially (-li), *adv.* with joviality.
jowl (joul), *n.* the jaw or cheek; head of a fish.
joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad.
joyful ('fool), *adj.* full of joy.
joy-ride ('rīd), *n.* term for the reckless, unauthorized use of an automobile, usually by the chauffeur.
jubilant (jōō'bi-lånt), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.
jubilate ('bi-lāt), *v.i.* to express exultation.
jubilation (-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.
jubilee ('bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year.
Judæan (-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa, &c.
Judaic (-dā'ik) *adj.* pertaining to the Jews. Also Judaical.
Judaize (-īz), *v.i.* to conform to the rites and doctrines of the Jews: *v.t.* bring into conformity with Judaism.
Judaism (dā'izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.
judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a case, and pass sentence.
judgment ('ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.
judicature ('di-kå-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.
judicial (-dish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.
judicially (-li), *adv.* in a judicial manner.

judiciary ('i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

judicious ('us), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, used to carry liquids; a jail or prison.

Juggernaut (jug'ēr-nawt), *n.* a name of Krishna, a god of the Hindus, whose image was borne on a car during certain ceremonial rites, underneath whose wheels his devotees threw themselves to be crushed.

juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

jugglery ('lēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* juggleries (-iz)], legerdemain; imposture.

jugular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

juicy (jōō'si), *adj.* full of juice.

jujube ('jōōb), *n.* a kind of lozenge; the edible fruit of a shrub.

julep ('lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; a mixture of sugar and water serving as a vehicle for administering medicine.

Julian ('liån), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

julienne (zhōō-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, &c.

July (jōō-lī'), *n.* seventh calendar month, named from Julius Cæsar's birth in that month.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jumble-sale (jum'bl-sāl), *n.* a charity sale of second-hand articles; also called a rummage sale.

jumbo ('bō), *n.* a huge person or animal.

jumboism (jum'bō-izm), *n.* admiration of things on account of mere bigness.

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of (a mining claim) during the absence of its owner: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jumper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket.

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

juncture ('tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

June (jūn), *n.* the sixth month of the year, so named from Juno, spouse of Jove.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, &c.

jungly ('gli), *adj.* pertaining to, or covered with, jungle.

junior (joon'yēr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing.

juniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* junior state.

juniper (jōō'ni-pēr), *n.* a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel.

junker (jung'kēr) *n.* German military enthusiast.

junket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

junta (jun'tå), *n.* a legislative assembly or council.

junto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos ('tōz)], a secret council of state; faction; cabal.

jupon (jōō'pon), *n.* a petticoat. Also jupe.

juridical (-rid'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.

jurisconsult (-ris-kon'sult), *n.* a jurist.

jurisdiction (dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

jurisprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

jurist ('rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.

juror ('rēr), *n.* a juryman.

jury ('ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition, &c.

jury-mast (-måst), *n.* a temporary mast.

jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced.

just (just), *adj.* conformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly.

justice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

justiciary (-tish'i-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (-riz)], a judge.

justifiable ('ti-fī'å-bl), *adj.* defensible.

justifiably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be justifiable.

justification (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ.

justify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying], to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon; accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* to conform to each other by proper spacing, as lines of type.

jut (jut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], project beyond the main body.

Jute (jōōt), *n.* a member of one of the low Germanic tribes that invaded England during the fifth and sixth centuries.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c.

juvenescence (jōō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* a growing young.

juvenescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming young.

juvenile ('ve-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

juvenility (-nil'i-ti), *n.* youthfulness.

juxta, a *prefix* meaning *near,* as *juxtaposition.*

juxtaterrestrial (juks'tā-te-res'tri-al), *a.* relating to the ocean bed not far from the land.

K

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet.

Kaaba (kä'bå), *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying.

Kaffir (kaf'ẽr), *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of South Africa; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of Northern Afghanistan; an infidel. Also Kafir, Kaffre, Caffre.

kafir-corn (kaf'ir-kôrn), *n.* a form of fodder-grass bearing a general resemblance to maize.

kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* a kind of vest worn in Oriental countries. Also caftan.

kago (kag'ō), *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

kaiser (kī'zẽr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany and Austria.

kaki (kä'kē), *n.* the Japanese date-plum.

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale. Also kail.

kaleidoscope (kå-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kalendar, kalends. See calendar, &c.

kali (kå'lē), *n.* a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in glass manufacture; caustic potash; a Persian carpet.

kalif. Same as caliph.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), *adj.* pertaining to the Western Mongols, or to their language.

kalmuck, *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

kamalin (kam'a-lin), *n.* a medicinal principle found in the rhizome of the fern.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord.*

kamis (-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans.

Kanaka (kå-nä'kå), *n.* a Sandwich Islander.

kangaroo (kang-gå-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short fore legs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay.

karat. Same as carat.

karyo, a *prefix* meaning *nucleus,* occurring in various scientific words.

katakana (kat-å-kä'nå), *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

katmon (kät-mōn'), *n.* an evergreen tree indigenous to the Philippine Islands.

kayak (kā'yak), *n.* an Eskimo seal-skin canoe. Also kaiak, kajak.

kea (kē'å), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrior and attacks sheep.

keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, &c.) from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame: hence a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower; carina: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keel-boat ('bōt), *n.* a large covered freight boat.

keelhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other: formerly a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

keelson ('sun), *n.* a beam or timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Kelson.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute: *n.* a shrill bitter wail [Irish].

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kept, *p. pr.* keeping], to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

keeping ('ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

keepsake ('sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelep (kel'ep), *n.* a Guatemalan ant which feeds on insects, and which has been imported into the Southern United States to prey on the cotton-boll-weevil.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of seaweeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse seaweed or wrack.

kelpie (kel'pi), *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse.

Kelt. Same as Celt.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning], to know; descry [Scotch].

kendal ('dål), *n.* a coarse green cloth.

kennebecker (ken-e-bek'er), *n.* a hand-bag used for carrying clothes by Maine lumbermen.

kennebunker (ken-e-bungk'ēr), *n.* same as kennebecker.

kennel ('el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox: street gutter; vile lodging: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls and cards.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* a military cap with a straight vizor.

keratin (ker'å-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

keratoscope (ker'a-tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument to detect departure from normal form of the cornea of the eye.

kerite (kē'rit), *n.* an insulating material made of vulcanized rubber.

kermes (kēr'mēz), *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal insect (*Coccus ilicis*), furnishing a scarlet dye; an oxysulphide of antimony of a deep cherry color; a festival or fair.

kermess (kēr'mes), *n.* a feast or banquet in the open air.

kern (kĕrn), *n.* the overhanging part of a type.

kernel ('el), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

kerosene ('ō-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum.

kerosene-engine (ker'ō-sēn-en'jin), *n.* a gas engine using kerosene as fuel.

Kerry ('i), *n.* an Irish breed of cattle.

kersey ('zi), *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.

kerseymere (-mēr), *n.* cassimere.

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* a kind of hawk.

ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

ketchup ('up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, &c. Also catsup and catchup.

ketch-yacht (kech'yot), *n.* a small yacht with two masts and three fore-and-aft sails.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

kettledrum (-drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; solution; literal translation: *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.

keynote ('nōt), *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.

keystone ('stōn), *n.* central stone of an arch.

khaki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth.

khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; a caravanserai.

khanate ('āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

kheda (ke'dā), *n.* an enclosure for capturing wild elephants.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt.

khedeviate (-dē'vi-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of the khedive.

kibosh (ki-bosh', or kī-bosh'), *n.* a word having several rather vague meanings, applied in particular to the cement used to finish architectural sculptures; and, more generally, in a slang phrase implying to finish off or get the better of a person; also used as a verb.

kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: *v.i.* recoil; resist.

kick-out (kik'out), *n.* a kick made by a football player after a safety or touch-back.

kickshaw ('shaw), *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy.

kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c.; a child; a small wooden tub: *adj.* made of kid: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.

kid-brush (kid'brush), *n.* a brush used in finishing the grain of goat skins after tanning.

kiddle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

kidnap ('nap), *v.t.* to get forcible and illegal possession of (human beings, especially children).

kidney ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys ('niz], one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood.

kilerg (kil'erg), *n.* a unit of energy =1,000 ergs.

kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay.

kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

kilogramme ('o-gram), *n.* 1,000 grammes=2.2046 bs.

kiloliter (-lē'tr), *n.* 1,000 liters= 220 imperial gals. (about).

kilometer (-mē'tr), *n.* 1,000 meters =3,280.8 feet.

kilowatt, *n.* unit of electric power; one thousand watts

kilt (kilt), *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese.

kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred; a Chinese lute.

kind (kInd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.

kindergarten (kin'dĕr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c.

kindle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.

kindliness (kInd'li-nes), *n.* kindly disposition.

kindly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* kindlier, *superl.* kindliest], benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.

kindness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being kind; a kind act.

kindred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kinemacolor (kin'e-ma-kul'ĕr), *n.* a moving picture produced in natural colors.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kinetic (kī-net′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active: *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

kinetograph (-nē′tō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs of moving objects and afterwards reproducing them on a screen, as if in actual motion.

kinetophonograph (ki-nē-tō-fō′nō-gråf), *n.* a combination of phonograph and kinetograph to reproduce the voices of the actors along with the moving pictures.

kinetoscope (kin-et′o-skōp), *n.* a machine for producing pictures with moving figures.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind.

kingdom (′dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; sphere of influence; primary division.

kingfisher (-ẽr), *n.* a fish-eating bird with bright blue and green or slate-blue and white plumage.

kingwood (′wood), *n.* a hard violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in turnery and cabinet-making.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kinkajou (king′kå-jōō), *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal with a long prehensile tail.

kinnikinic (kin-i-ki-nik′), *n.* a kind of tobacco smoked by the American Indians, made of the leaves of the sumac, willow, &c.

kino (kī′nō), *n.* an astringent gum, used in medicine, tanning, &c.

kinsfolk (kins′fōk), *n.* relatives.

kiosk (ki-osk′), *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

kipper (′ẽr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon.

kirk (kẽrk), *n.* a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*) [Scotch].

kirtle (kẽr′tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kismet (kis′met), *n.* fate; destiny.

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kist (kist), *n.* a chest or box.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitcat (kit′kat), *n.* a portrait 28 x 36 in. showing half the length.

kitchen (kich′en), *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen.

kitchener (-′ẽr), *n.* a cooking range.

kitchenette (kich-en-et′), *n.* a small kitchen in apartment houses or studios.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

kite-meteorograph (kīt′mē′tē-ō-rō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus to be carried on a kite to secure records of meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kitten (kit′n), *n.* a young cat.

kittiwake (′i-wāk), *n.* a gull.

kiwi (kē′wi), *n.* a New Zealand bird with a long bill.

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā′ni-å), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

kleptomaniac (′ni-ak), *n.* one who s under the influence of kleptomania.

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knacker (′ẽr), *n.* a horse-slaughterer; dealer in worn-out horses.

knapsack (nap′sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling case carried on the back.

knapweed ('wēd), *n.* a purple-flowered plant; bachelor's button.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knavery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* knaveries (-iz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knavish ('ish), *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mold.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

knee-breeches ('brich-ez), *n.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

kneecap ('kap), *n.* a flattened oval bone on the forepart of the knee-joint; patella. Also kneepan.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling], to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

Knickerbocker (nik'ĕr-bok-ĕr), *n.* a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan.

knickerbockers (nik'ĕr-bok-ĕrz), *n. pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knickknack ('nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (-nīvz)], a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank next below a baronet, entitling him to the prefix *Sir;* in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knightage ('āj), *n.* knights collectively.

knight-errant (-er'ânt), *n.* [*pl.* knights-errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in quest of adventure, to show his prowess, chivalry, &c.

knight-errantry (-tri), *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

knighthood ('hood), *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

Knight Templar (nīt-tem'plar), *n.* one of a military order established in the 12th century for the defense of the Temple in Jerusalem. One belonging to a certain rank or degree in Masonry.

knit (nit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting], to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knitting ('ing), *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll.

knobby ('i), *adj.* full of knobs.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy.

knock-out ('out), *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers: button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.; anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sandpiper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knotting ('ing), *n.* a kind of lace work; a paint of red lead, &c., for protecting metal.

knotty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* knottier, *superl.* knottiest], full of knots; rugged; difficult.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing], to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

knowing ('ing), *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

knur (nĕr), *n.* a hard knot or protuberance. Also knurl.

koa (kō'å), *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus yielding a valuable timber.

kobold (kō'bōld), *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves.

kodak ('dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of.

koff (kof), *n.* a Dutch fishing-vessel.

kohl (kōl), *n.* powdered antimony, used in the East for imparting luster to the eyes.

kohlrabi ('rå-bi), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

kokra-wood (kok'rå-wood), *n.* the wood of an Indian tree, used for making flutes, &c., and in turnery.

koniscope (kon'i-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust contained in the air.

koodoo (kōō'doo), *n.* the striped antelope of South Africa.

kopeck. Same as copeck.

kopi (kō'pi), *n.* an African peasant.

kopje (kop'yē), *n.* a hillock [South Africa].

Koran. See Alcoran.

kosher (kō'shĕr), *adj.* applied to meat prepared according to the Hebrew ordinances; meaning pure, clean, undefiled.

koto (kō'tō), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, somewhat resembling the zither.

koumiss (kōō'mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. Also kumiss.

kowtow (kō-tou'), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kowtow. Also kotow.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a sheepfold, or cattle-pen.

kraken (krä'ken), *n.* a sea-monster said to have been seen off the Norwegian coast.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially that of Moscow.

kreutzer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent; formerly a German coin = ⅔ of a cent.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* a military game with blocks to represent the various sections of an army as if in actual warfare.

krone (krō'nă), *n.* [*pl.* kroner ('nĕr)], a coin (crown) current in Teutonic and Scandinavian countries = 27 cents.

krypton (krip'-ton), *n.* a gaseous chemical element of recent discovery.

Ku-Klux-Klan (kōō-kluks-klan'), *n.* a secret order established during the days of Reconstruction, to safeguard person and property.

kummel (kem'el), *n.* a German and Russian liqueur, flavored with caraway seeds.

kummeter (kō'me-tĕr), *n.* an ap-

paratus for measuring the long ethereal waves used in wireless telegraphy.

kunzite (kōnts'īt), *n.* a semi-precious mineral named after Mr. George F. Kunz.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten.

kyanize (kī'ăn-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate (wood) for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

kymograph (-mō'grăf), *n.* an apparatus for determining the pressure of blood.

kyrin (kī'rin), *n.* a product of the digestion of the nitrogenous foods known as proteins.

L

L, the twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

la (lă), *n.* the sixth note of the scale [mus.].

laager ('gēr), *n.* an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, &c.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager [South Africa].

label (lā'bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

labial (lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* formed by the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

labiate ('bi-āt), *adj.* lipped.

labile (lab'il), *adj.* susceptible of being readily changed or modified; also referring to a method of applying electricity by moving the electrodes back and forth over the affected part.

labiodental (-ō-den'tăl), *adj.* formed by the lips and teeth.

labiomental (lā'bi-ō-men'tal), *adj.* having reference to the lips and chin.

labionasal (-nā'zăl), *adj.* formed by the lips and nose.

labium ('bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* labia (-ă)], a lip or lip-like organ.

labor ('bēr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth.

laboratory (lab'or-ă-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (-riz)], a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

Labor Day, *n.* a holiday observed in the United States in recognition of the dignity of labor, falling on the first Monday in September of each year.

laborious (lă-bō'ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

labradorite (lab'ră-dôr-īt), *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colors.

labrum (la'brum), *n.* [*pl.* labra ('bra)], the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth.

labrus (lā'brus), *adj.* thick lipped.

laburnum (lă-bĕr'num), *n.* an ornamental tree with pendent yellow flowers.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages: from the structure made in Crete by Dædalus; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding cavities of the internal ear; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited.

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Carteria lacca*); the inspissated sap of various trees: the sum of 100,000 rupees = $50,000 (about).

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lacerate (las'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; wound.

laceration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of

rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

lachrymal ('ri-mål), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lachrymose ('ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want; failure.

lackadaisical (-å-dā'zi-kål), *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

lackey ('i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

laconic (-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also laconical.

laconically (-ål-li), *adv.* briefly.

lacquer (lak'ēr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

lacrosse (lä-krôs'), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).

lact, a *prefix* meaning *milk,* as *lactic, adj.* pertaining to milk. Also lacti, lacto.

lactarine (lak'tå-rin), *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.

lactation (-tā'shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

lacteal ('te-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

lactic. See under **lact.**

lactic acid ('tik as'id), *n.* a bitter acid contained in sour milk.

lactification (lak-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the production of lactic acid by the lactic acid bacteria, as in curdling milk.

lactiform (lak'ti-fôrm), *adj.* resembling milk.

lactigenous (lak-tij'e-nus), *adj.* having the property of stimulating the flow of milk.

lactochrome (lak'tō-krōm), *n.* a substance obtained from milk and believed to be the source of the yellow color of butter.

lactoglobulin (lak-tō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* a protein or albumen found in milk.

lactometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

lactoprotein (lak-tō-prō'tē-in), *n.* one of the several proteins or nitrogenous compounds that occur in milk.

lactoviscometer (lak-tō-vis-kom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus to test the quality of milk by measuring the rate of its flow through a small tube.

lacuna (lå-kū'nå), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ ('nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow.

lacustrine (-kus'trin), *adj.* pertaining to a lake.

lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

ladder ('ēr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

laddie ('i), *n.* a lad [Scotch].

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading], to load; burden; heave or throw out.

lading ('ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.

ladle ('l), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.

ladrone (lå-drōn'), *n.* a robber; bandit; guerrilla.

lady (lā'di), *n.* [*pl.* ladies ('diz)], a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; mistress of a house.

ladybird (-bērd), *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.

ladyship (-ship), *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*).

lag (lag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.* lagging], to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *adj.* long de-

layed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.

lager beer (lä'gĕr bĕr), *n.* a German beer suitable for storing.

laggard (lag'ĕrd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

lagoon (lā-gōōn'), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

Lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.

laic (lā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the laity.

laid (lād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

lain, *p.p.* of lie.

lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

laity (lā'i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

lama (lä'må), *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.

lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lambent ('bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

lambkin ('kin), *n.* a little lamb.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, &c.

lambskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently colored.

lambswool ('zwool), *n.* the wool of lambs; a beverage composed of ale with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

lamella (lā-mel'å), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ ('ē)], a thin scale or plate.

lamellar (lam'e-lår), *adj.* composed of lamellæ.

lamelli, a *prefix* meaning *a plate* or *scale*, found in various scientific words, as *lamelli*form: *adj.* scale-like.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* in a lame manner.

lameness ('nes), *n.* state of being lame.

lament (-ment'), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

lamentable (lam'en-tå-bl), *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lamentably (-bli), *adv.* in a lamentable manner.

lamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

lamina (lam'i-nå), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal.

laminar ('i-når), *adj.* composed of thin plates. Also laminary.

laminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

lamination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* divisibility or division into thin plates.

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

lampblack ('blak), *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot: *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

lampistry (lam'pis-tri), *n.* the work of making and decorating lamps.

lampoon (lam-pōōn'), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lamprey ('pri), *n.* an eel-like fish.

lanate (lā'nāt), *adj.* woolly.

lance (låns), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lancelet ('let), *n.* the amphioxus.

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

lancer (lån'sĕr), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

lancet ('set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

lancewood ('wood), *n.* a tough elastic wood used in coachbuilding, &c.
lanciform ('si-fôrm), *adj.* lance-shaped.
land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.
landau ('dō), *n.* a kind of carriage.
landgrabber (land'grab-ēr), *n.* one who gets possession of public land by means of fraud; in Ireland, one who buys or occupies land from which another has been evicted.
landlord ('lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn. *Fem.* landlady.
landlordism (-izm), *n.* the action of landlords collectively, especially with respect to their landed interests.
landlubber ('lub-ēr), *n.* one not a sailor.
landrail ('rāl), *n.* the corncrake.
landscape ('skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.
Landsmaal ('māl), *n.* new national language, excluding Danish forms, proposed in Norway in 1913.
Landsthing (länns'ting), *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).
landsturm (länt'stūrm), *n.* the last reserve of the German army, only called out in time of war.
Landtag ('täkh), *n.* the Parliament of one of the states comprising the German Empire.
landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* the reserve or militia of the German army.
lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.
language (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual.
languid ('gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.
languish ('gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.
languor (lang'gwēr), *n.* listlessness; a lack of energy; a mental condition without ambition or spirit.
lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.
lanky ('i), *adj.* tall and thin.
lanner (lan'ēr), *n.* a species of hawk.
lanolin ('o-lin), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, &c.
lantern (lan'tērn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.
lanternist (lan'tēr-nist), *n.* one who uses a magic lantern to project pictures on a screen, as in lecturing.
lantern-jawed (jawd), *adj.* having a long thin face.
lanthanum (lan'thā-num), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also lanthanium.
lanyard ('yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also laniard.
lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over more than once in a race; the act of lapping: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* lapping], to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.
lapdog ('dog), *n.* a small pet dog.
lapel (la-pel'), *n.* part of a coat which laps over.
lapid, a *prefix* meaning *stone.*
lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (-riz)], an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.
lapis lazuli (lā'pis laz'ū-li), *n.* a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained.
Lapp (lap), *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.

lappet ('et), *n.* a little loose flap.
lapsable (laps'å-bl), *adj.* capable of lapsing.
lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.
lapsus ('sus), *n.* a slip or mistake.
lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* a plover-like bird.
larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.
larcenous ('se-nus), *adj.* thievish.
larceny ('se-ni), *n.* theft.
larch (lärch), *n.* a coniferous tree.
lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting: hence to mix.
lardaceous (lär-dā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, lard. Also lardy.
larder ('dĕr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.
large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.
largely ('li), *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully; before the wind: said of a vessel.
largeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being large.
largess ('jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.
lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair.
lark (lärk), *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda;* a frolic.
larking ('ing), *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.
larkspur ('spēr), *n.* a plant with showy blue spurred flowers.
larmier (lär'mi-ēr), *n.* a corona or dripstone.
larrup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.
larva (lär'vå), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ ('vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.
larval ('vål), *adj.* pertaining to a larva.
larviparous (-vip'å-rus), *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.
laryngeal (lar-in-jē'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx.
laryngectomy (-jek'tō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting away a part of the larynx.
laryngismus (-jis'mus), *n.* a spasmodic affection of the glottis.
laryngitis (-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.
laryngo, a *prefix* meaning *larynx;* as *laryngoscope,* an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.
laryngotomy (-got'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.
larynx ('ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.
lascar (las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor employed on a European vessel.
lascivious (-siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust.
lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire.
lasher ('ĕr), *n.* one who lashes; a weir.
lashing ('ing), *n.* a cord, rope, &c., to secure or bind anything; a whipping.
lass (lås), *n.* a young woman; girl.
lassie ('i), *n.* a lass [Scotch].
lassitude ('i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.
lasso ('ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.
last (låst), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or opera-

tion; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.

lasting ('ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.

lastly ('li), *adv.* in the last place.

latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.

latchet ('et), *n.* a shoe string.

late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later, *superl.* latest], coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.

lateen (lă-tēn'), *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean, &c.

lately ('li), *adv.* not long ago.

latency (lā'ten-si), *n.* the state of being latent.

latent ('tent), *n.* concealed; invisible.

lateral (lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.

Lateran ('ĕr-ăn), *n.* the Papal palace, and the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope.

latero, a *prefix* meaning *side.*

lath (lăth), *n.* a strip of wood.

lathe (lā*th*), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.

lather (la*th*'ĕr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating; *v.t.* to cover with lather.

Latin (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.

Latin cross (krôs), *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.

Latinize ('in-īz), *v.t.* to give Latin terminations, or characteristics, to; translate into Latin.

Latinism (-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.

Latinist (-ist), *n.* a Latin scholar.

Latinity ('i-ti), *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.

latitude ('i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.

latitudinal ('di-năl), *adj.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (-di-nā-ri'ăn), *adj.* wide in range or scope; tolerant in speculative religious opinions: *n.* one who holds latitudinarian views.

latten (lat'en), *n.* metal in thin sheets.

latter ('ĕr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

lattice ('is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.

laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise.

laudable ('ă-bl), *adj.* commendable.

laudanum ('ă-num), *n.* a preparation of opium.

laudator ('ă-tĕr), *n.* one who praises.

laudatory ('ă-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.

laugh (lăf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.

laughing-gas ('ing-gas), *n.* nitrous oxide.

laughing-stock (-stok), *n.* object of laughter.

laughter ('tĕr), *n.* convulsive merriment.

launch (länch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.

laundress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.

laundry ('dri), *n.* [*pl.* laundries ('driz)], a place where clothes are washed and ironed.
laureate (law'rē-āt), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate.
laurel ('rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel: hence honor; distinction.
laureled ('reld), *adj.* crowned with laurel.
lava (lä'vå), *n.* molten volcanic matter.
lavatory (lav'å-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (-riz)], a place for washing; retiring-room.
lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.
lavender (lav'en-dĕr), an aromatic plant.
laver (lā'vĕr), *n.* a large vessel for washing in, especially the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests; an edible seaweed.
lavish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.
law (law), *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; established principle; the Mosaic code.
lawful ('fool), *adj.* agreeable or comformable to law; just; legal.
lawfully (-li), *adv.* legally; justly.
lawless ('les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.
lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.
lawn-tennis ('ten-is), *n.* an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net.
lawsuit ('sūt), *n.* an action at law.
lawyer ('yĕr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.
lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.
laxative ('å-tiv), *adj.* loosening; purgative.
laxity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also laxness.
lay (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying], to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.
layer ('ĕr), *n.* a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.
lay-figure ('fig-ūr), *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.
laying ('ing), *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster.
layman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* laymen ('men)], one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.
lazaretto (laz-å-ret'ō), *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's store-room. Also lazaret.
lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* in a lazy manner.
laziness (-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.
lazulite (laz'ū-līt), *n.* an azure blue mineral.
lazy (lā'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], idle; indolent; slothful.
lazzarone (laz-å-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* lazzaroni ('ni)], a Neapolitan loafer who does casual work.
lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.
leach (lēch), *v.t.* to pass water through (ashes), to form lye.
lead (led), *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead:

adj. consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.t.* to furnish with lead.

lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading], to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.

leaded (led'ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

leaden ('en), *adj.* made of, or colored like, lead; heavy; sluggish.

leader (lēd'ēr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a vehicle.

leaderette (-et'), *n.* a short newspaper leader.

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.

leafage ('āj), *n.* leaves collectively.

leaf-blotch (lēf'bloch), *n.* a fungous disease on the leaves of roses and other plants.

leaflet ('let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

leafy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* leafier, *superl.* leafiest], full of leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests; confederacy; 3 geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

leak (lēk), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.

leakage ('āj), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

leal (lēl), *adj.* true-hearted [Scotch].

lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning], to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.

lean-to ('tōō), *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaped, leapt, *p.pr.* leaping], to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

leap year (yēr), *n.* a year of 366 days, when Februrary has 29 days; every year divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 but not by 400.

learn (lērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning], to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

learned ('ed), *p.adj.* erudite; skilled.

learning ('ing), *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired.

lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

leasehold ('hōld), *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.

leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half; three; a band by which anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leather (leth'ēr), *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.

leatherback ('bak), *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.

leatherette (-et'), *n.* imitation leather.

leathern ('ērn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.

leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* left, *p.pr.* leaving], to depart from; forsake, abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.

leaven (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it

light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.

lecher (lēch'ēr), *n.* a lewd man.

lechery ('ēr-i), *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.

lecithin (les'i-thin), *n.* a phosphorus compound contained in the cell material of animals and vegetables, including the yolk of egg.

lectern (lek'tērn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.

lection ('shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.

lectionary (-å-ri), *n.* a table of lessons.

lector ('tēr), *n.* one of the minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church; a reader.

lecture ('tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

ledger ('ēr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

ledger-line (-līn), *n.* the line either above or below the staff [mus.].

lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter toward which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding: formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

leeward (lē'wērd), *n.* in the direction toward which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

left (left), *adj.* opposite to *right*: *n.* the side opposite to *right*: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of leave.

left-handed ('hand-ed), *adj.* using the left hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.

leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket.

legacy ('å-si), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (-siz)], a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

legal (lē'gål), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.

legalize ('īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

legalism (-izm), *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.

legality ('i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.

legally ('li), *adv.* lawfully.

legate (leg'āt), *n.* a Papal ambassador; envoy.

legatee (-å-tē'), *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legatine ('å-tēn), *adj.* pertaining to a legate.

legation (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

legato (lē-gä'tō), *adv.* a musical term meaning smoothly, glidingly.

legend (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, &c.

legendary ('end-å-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

legerdemain (-ēr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand.

legged (legd or leg'ed), *adj.* having legs.

leggings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.

Leghorn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.

legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being legible. Also legibleness.

legible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.
legibly ('i-bli), *adv.* clearly; distinctly.
legion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army; a great number; host; suborder.
legionary ('jun-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion.
legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation.
legislation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.
legislative ('is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature.
legislator (-lā-tĕr), *n.* a lawgiver; a member of a legislative assembly.
Legislature (-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory.
legitimacy (le-jit'i-må-si), *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.
legitimate ('i-māt), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also legitimize.
legitimately (-li), *adv.* in a legitimate manner.
legitimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.
legume (le-gūm'), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod.
legumin (le-gū'min), *n.* vegetable casein.
leipoa (lī-pō'å), *n.* the native pheasant of Australia.
leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.
leisured ('zhurd), *adj.* having leisure.
leisurely (-li), *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.
lemon ('un), *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum;* the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.
lemonade (-ād), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.
lemur (lē'mĕr), *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys.
lend (lend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.
lene (lē'nē), *adj.* unaspirated.
length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty-two lines of an actor's part.
lengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.
lengthily ('i-li), *adv.* at great length.
lengthwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.
lengthy ('i), *adj.* long and tiresome.
leniency (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* clemency.
lenient ('ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.
lenitive (len'i-tiv), *adj.* assuaging; emollient.
lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.
leno (lē'nō), *n.* a kind of cotton gauze.
lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.
Lent (lent), *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays), Ash Wednesday to Easter eve.
Lenten (lent'en), *adj.* pertaining to Lent.
lenticular (len-tik'ū-lar), *adj.* doubly convex.
lentil ('til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.
Leonid ('ō-nid), *n.* one of the meteors that fall in showers during November of certain years, their chief point being in the constellation Leo.
leonine ('ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leopard (lep'ård), *n.* a large cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

leper ('ĕr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

leprosy ('ro-si), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (-siz)], a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

leprous ('rus), *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

lepto, a *prefix* meaning *small, slender, delicate,* occurring in various scientific words, as *lepto*cephaly, smallness and narrowness of the skull, as in certain races. Also lept.

lese-majesty (lēz-maj'es-ti), *n.* a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason.

lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* (used as *comparative* of little), not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without,* as soul*less*, worth*less*, &c.

lessee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted.

lessen ('en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

lesser ('ĕr), *adj.* a double comparative of *less.*

lesson (les'n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition.

lessor ('ĕr), *n.* the grantor of a lease.

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done (*let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission or command): *n.* an obstacle.

lethal (lē'thăl), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

lethalize (lē'thăl-īz), *v.t.* to execute by placing in a death chamber.

lethargic (le-thär'jik), *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

lethargically (-al-li), *adv.* in a lethargic manner.

lethargy (leth'ăr-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory: hence oblivion, forgetfulness.

letheomania (lē'thē-ō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* having a drug habit.

lethifegral (lē-thif'e-ral), *adj.* lethal or death-dealing.

letter ('ĕr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges.

lettered ('ĕrd), *adj.* learned; inscribed or marked with letters.

lettergram (let'ter-gram), *n.* a night telegram sent at reduced rates.

lettering ('ing), *n.* the act or process of inscribing with letters.

letter-of-delegation (-ĕr-ov-del-ē-ga'shun), *n.* European war substitute for issuing checks in the United States on Germany and Austria; American bank instructs German or Austrian bank to pay desired amount of money to the designated person.

letters patent ('ĕrz pāt'ent), *n.* a written document under seal of the Government, authorizing a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

leuco, a *prefix* meaning *white,* as *leuco*cyte, a minute mass of protoplasm found in white blood corpuscles which preys upon bacteria in the blood.

leucopenia (lū-kō-pē'ni-ă), *n.* deficiency of white blood corpuscles in the blood.

leucocythemia (lū-kō-cy-the'mi-a), *n.* an excess of white corpuscles in the blood.

leucoma (lū-kō'mă), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

leucorrhœa (-rē'ă), *n.* vaginal catarrh.

Levant (le-vant'), *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.

levator (-vā'tēr), *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

levee (lev'ē), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank.

level ('el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

lever (lev'ēr or lē'vēr), *n.* a bar of metal, &c., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

leverage (-āj), *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

leveret (lev'ēr-et), *n.* a young hare.

leviable ('i-å-bl), *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

leviathan (le-vī'å-thån), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job xli. 1); anything huge, as a whale, &c.

levigate (lev'i-gāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shun), *n.* lightness; buoyancy.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

levulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* fruit-sugar.

levy ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying], to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy. *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

lewd (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

lexicographer (-kog'rå-fēr), *n* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon

lexicography ('rå-fi), *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.

lexicology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.

lexicon (leks'i-kon), *n.* vocabulary; dictionary of words.

lexotheism (leks-ō'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe is governed by natural law instead of by a personal supreme being.

Leyden jar (lī'dn jär), *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.

liability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (-tiz)], the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

liable ('å-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.;

liaison (lē-ā-zông'), *n.* secret intimacy between a man and a woman; union of two or more forces; military or business combination.

liar (lī'år), *n.* one addicted to lying.

libation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out.

libel ('bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame the character of, exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

libelous (-us), *adj* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

liber ('bēr), *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants.

liberal (lib'ēr-ål), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions.

liberalize (-iz), *v.t* to free from narrowness or prejudice.

liberalism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion

liberality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberalities (-tiz)], the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.
liberate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.
liberator (-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who liberates.
libertine ('ĕr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.
libertinism (-izm), *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.
liberty ('ĕr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (-tiz)], freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.
libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *adj.* lustful.
librarian (-brā'ri-ăn), *n.* the custodian of a library.
library ('brā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (-riz)], an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.
libration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.
libratory ('brå-tō-ri), *adj.* oscillating.
librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto.
libretto ('tō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself.
lice (līs), *pl.* of louse.
license (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.
licentiate (-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.
licentious ('shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.
lichen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless (cryptogamic) plants of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.
lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* the roofed gate of a churchyard, under which a bier may stand. Also lych-gate.
licit (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.
lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise: *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.
lickspittle ('spit-l), *n.* a servile flatterer.
licorice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).
lictor ('tĕr), *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.
lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid.
lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying], to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law.
lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying], to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.
lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.
liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.
lien (lē'en, lī'en or lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.
lieu (lū), *n.* place; stead.
lieutenancy (-ten'an-si), *n.* the rank or authority of a lieutenant.
lieutenant ('ånt), *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy; a deputy.
life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death.
lifeguard ('gärd), *n.* a bodyguard.
life-kite (līf'kīt), *n.* a kite flown from a wrecked ship to carry a life-line to the shore.
life-net (līf'net), *n.* a net used by firemen to break the fall of persons jumping from the windows of a burning building.

lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting.

ligament (lig'å-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.

ligature (lig'å-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur

light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent: aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting], to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.

lighten ('en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

lighter ('ēr), *n.* a large open barge for loading and unloading vessels.

lighterage (-āj), *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.

lighthouse ('hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.

lightning ('ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.

light-pressure (līt'presh'ūr), *n.* the pressure of the waves in the ether that constitute light and other manifestations of radient energy.

light-spot (līt'spot), *n.* spots on the epidermis of certain plants believed to represent rudimentary sense organs comparable to the eyes of animals.

ligneous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.

lignin ('nin), *n.* woody fiber.

lignite ('nīt), *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.

lignum-vitæ ('num-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of a South American tree (*Guaicum officinale*) or of similar West Indian and Australasian trees.

like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* have a taste for; enjoy; *n.* a counterpart.

likely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* likelier, *superl.* likeliest], probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.

liken (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.

likeness ('nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.

liking ('ing), *n.* preference; fondness.

lilac (lī'lak) *n.* a shrub of the genus Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a color.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shun), *adj.* very diminutive, from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. Also Liliputian.

lilt (lilt), *n.* a song with rhythmic movement; a merry and animated tune.

lily (lil'i), *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.

limber ('bēr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.

limbus ('bus), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the place intermediate between heaven and hell, the abode of departed souls prior to the judgment; prison. Also limbo.

lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

limelight ('līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime.

limen (lī'men), *b.* a dividing line or threshold, as in experimental psychology the threshold of an appreciable stimulus; also a structure in the brain.

limerick (lim'ĕr-ik), *n.* a nonsense stanza of four lines, in which the first, second and fourth rhyme, the third line containing a rhyme, within itself, different from the others.

limestone ('stōn), *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.

limit (lim'it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent; *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict.

limitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* restriction.

limn (lim), *v.t.* to paint or draw; illuminate, as books and manuscripts.

limnograph (lim'nō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the height of water in a lake or mill pond; the automatic record it produces is called a limnogram.

limnology (lim-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of lakes and ponds, geographical, physical, chemical, and biological.

limousine (lim-ōō-zēn'), *n.* the body of a closed automobile.

limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.

limpet ('et), *n.* a gastropod of the genus Patella, which adheres firmly to rocks by its foot sucker.

limpsy (limp'si), *adj.* flimsy; weak.

limy (līm'i), *adj.* containing, or like, lime.

lin (lin), *n.* the American linden. Also linn.

linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.

linden (lin'den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers. There are several species, European and American.

line (līn) *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works.

lineage (lin'e-āj), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common progenitor; family.

lineal ('e-ål), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.

lineally (-li), *adv.* by direct descent.

lineament ('e-å-ment), *n.* feature; outline.

linear ('e-år), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

lineate ('e-āt), *adj.* marked with lines.

linen ('en), *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; undercloth-ing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.

liner (lī'nĕr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a packet company; one who makes linings.

ling (ling), *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.

linger ('gĕr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.

lingerie (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* undercloth-ing.

lingo (ling'gō), *n.* language; dialect.

lingual ('gwål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, so articulated, as *s*, *th*, &c.

linguist ('gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages.

linguistic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to linguistics.

linguistics ('tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.

lingula ('gū-lå), *n.* a genus of brachipodus mollusks with a tongue-like valve.

lingulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.
lining (līn'ing), *n.* an inside covering; contents.
link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.
linnet (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.
linoleum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur.
linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.
linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.
linsey-woolsey ('zi-wool'zi), *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.
lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.
lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.
lion (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and Southern Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble, majestic; courageous. *Feminine* lioness.
lionize (-īz), *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.
lion's-share ('unz-shār), *n.* the major part.
lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lipped, *p.pr.* lipping], to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.
lipped (lipt'), *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.
liquation (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.
liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* serving to liquefy.
liquefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.
liquefy ('wē-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.
liquescent (-kwes'ent), *adj.* becoming liquid.
liqueur (li-kēr'), *n.* an alcoholic aromatic cordial.
liquid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l, m, n, r.*
liquidate ('wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
liquidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.
liquidator ('wi-dā-tēr), *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.
liquor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks [slang].
liquorice. Same as licorice.
lira (lē'rå), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē're)], an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value = 19 cents; the Turkish lira = $4.40.
lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.
lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th;* speak: *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z.*
lissom (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.
list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square molding: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.
listen (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.
Listerism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Sir J. Lister.
listing ('ing), *n.* the act of making a schedule.
listless ('les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.
lit, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of light.

litany (lit'å-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.
litchi (lē'chē), *n.* a tree producing a fruit (*lichi*) much esteemed in China.
liter (lē'tēr), in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart.
literacy (lit-ēr-å-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.
literal ('ēr-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.
literally (-li), *adv.* in a literal sense.
literary ('ēr-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.
literate ('ēr-åt), *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a candidate for holy orders who has not taken a university degree.
literatesque (-å-tesk'), *adj.* fit for literature.
literati (-ā'tī), *n.pl.* the learned.
literatim (-ēr-ā'tim), *adv.* literally.
literature ('ēr-å-tūr), *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.
litharge (lith'årj), *n.* oxide of lead.
lithe (līth), *adj.* supple; pliant.
lithesome ('sum), *adj.* nimble; lissom.
lithia (lith'i-å), *n.* oxide of lithium.
lithic (lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to stone.
lithium ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
litho, a *prefix* meaning *stone,* also lith, as *litho*glyph, a carving on a gem or stone; *lith*anthrax, stone-coal, &c.
lithochromatics (lith'ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.
lithograph (lith'ō-grāf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.
lithographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to lithography. Also lithographical.
lithographically ('ik-ål-li), *adv.* by lithography.
lithography (og'rå-fi), *n.* the art of making a design on stone so that ink-impressions can be taken from it.
lithoid ('oid), *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.
lithotint ('ō-tint), *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.
lithotomy (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.
lithotrity (-ot'tri-ti), *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.
litigant (lit'i-gånt), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.
litigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.
litigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.
litigious (li-tij'us), *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.
litmus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.
litter (lit'ēr), *n.* straw, hay, &c., used for horses' bedding: a frame-work with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* bring forth a litter of young.
litterateur (-å-tēr'), *n.* a literary man.
little (lit'l), *adj.* [*comparative* less, *superlative* least], small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small in size, quantity, &c.
littoral ('o-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on the shore.
Little Entente (-án-tānt), *n.* union of Czecho-Slovasia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia in 1920.
liturgic (li-tēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to a liturgy. Also liturgical.

liturgically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by a liturgy.
liturgics ('jiks), *n.pl.* the science of liturgies.
liturgy (lit'ẽr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (-jiz)], the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.
live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj.* (līv) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic.
livelihood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.
liveliness (-nes), *n.* briskness.
lively ('li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.
live-oak ('ōk), *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.
liver (liv'ẽr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.
liveried (-id), *adj.* clothed in livery.
liverwort ('wẽrt), *n.* a name for any cryptogamous plant of the class Hepaticæ.
livery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (-iz)], a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.
liveryman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* liverymen (-men)], the keeper of a livery-stable.
livery-stable (-stā'bl), *n.* a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.
livid ('id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.
living ('ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.
livre (lē'vẽr), *n.* an old French money of account, value 19½ cents.
lixiviate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* to dissolve out the saline matter from (wood-ashes); form into lye.
lizard (liz'ărd), *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.
llama (lä'mă), *n.* a South American quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel.
llama. Same as lama.
llanero (lyä-nä'rō), *n.* a herdsman of the South American llanos.
llanos ('nōz or lä'nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes of South America.
lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!
loach (lōch), *n.* a small edible freshwater fish; a simpleton.
load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarrass; freight; charge, as a gun: *n.* a burden; weight; freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.
loaded ('ed), *p.adj.* laden; drunk.
loadline ('līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.
loadstar ('stär), *n.* the pole-star.
loadstone ('stōn), *n.* magnetic oxide of iron; magnet. Also lodestone.
loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a large cake of bread.
loafer ('ẽr), *n.* an idler; cadger.
loam (lōm), *n.* rich vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.
loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend money.
loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.
loathe (lōth), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.
loathing ('ing), *n.* disgust; nausea.
loathsome ('sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.
lob (lob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbed, *p.pr.* lobbing], to toss gently: *v.i.* to bowl lobs: *n.* a large worm, used for fishing, the lugworm; a slow ball bowled underhand.
lobate (lō'bāt), *adj.* lobe-like.
lobby (lob'i), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies ('iz)], a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have

access: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying], to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.

lobbyist (-ist), *n.* a person, not a member, who tries to influence the votes of members of a legislative body.

lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.

lobelet ('let), *n.* a small lobe.

Lobelia (lō-bē'liå), *n.* an extensive genus of plants with handsome flowers, including the Indian tobacco plant, &c.

lobster ('stĕr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.

lobule ('ūl), *n.* a small lobe.

lobworm. Same as lugworm.

local (lō'kål), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.

locale (-kål'), *n.* place; locality [French].

localism ('kål-izm), *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.

locality (kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* localities (-tiz)], existence in or limitation to a place; position.

localize ('kål-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.

locally (-li), *adv.* with respect to place.

local option (op'shun), *n.* the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the majority of the voters of a district.

locate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.

location (-kā'shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.

locative (lok'å-tiv), *adj.* noting place.

loch (lokh), *n.* a lake [Scotch].

lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fa ten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.

lockage ('āj), *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.

locker ('ĕr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.

locket ('et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.

lockjaw ('jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.

lockman ('mån), *n.* an under-sheriff in the Isle of Man.

lockout ('out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.

lockup ('up), *n.* a temporary prison; calaboose; jail.

loco (lō'kō), *n.* a name for various poisonous American plants, causing disease to animals eating them; also the disease so caused.

locomotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

locomotive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.

locomotor ('tĕr), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion: *n.* a motor.

locomotor ataxy (å-tak'si), *n.* want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs.

locust ('kust), *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

locution (-kū'shun), *n.* speech; phrase.

lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.

lodestar, lodestone. See loadstar, &c.

lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gate-keeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.

lodger ('ẽr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

lodging ('ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

lodgment ('ment), *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.

loft (loft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof.

loftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lofty manner.

loftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lofty.

lofty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest], very high; proud; stately; sublime.

log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging], to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees.

logarithm ('å-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number.

logarithmic (-rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms. Also logarithmical.

log-book ('book), *n.* a ship's diary, or journal, recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, &c.

loge (lōj), *n.* box at a show.

loggan ('ån), *n.* a rocking-stone.

loggerhead ('ẽr-hed), *n.* a blockhead.

loggia (loj'å), *n.* a covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater.

logging (log'ing), *n.* the business of cutting down timber.

logic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.

logical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.

logically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of logic.

logician (lō-jish'un), *n.* one skilled in logic.

logistics (-jis'tiks), *n.pl.* sexagesimal arithmetic; the science of moving and supplying armies.

logo, a *prefix* meaning *speech, word, ratio,* as *logo*type, a type containing two or more letters, as *ff.*

logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, &c.; a word-puzzle in verse.

logograph (log'ō-gråf), *n.* a written word.

logography (lō-gog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.

logomachy (log-om'aki), *n.* a battle of words; furious argument or debate.

logotype. See under logo.

logroll (log'rōl), *v.i.* to engage in log-rolling.

logrolling (-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.

logwood ('wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.

loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.

loiter (loi'tẽr), *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.

loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.

lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.

loneliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lonely.

lonely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lonelier, *superl.* loneliest], deserted; solitary; unfrequented.

lonesome ('sum), *adj.* secluded from society depressed; unfrequented; drearily solitary.

long (lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

longboat ('bōt), *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.

longbow ('bō), *n.* a long powerful bow formerly used by English archers.

longcloth ('klôth), *n.* a superior cotton fabric.

long-dozen (-duz'n), *n.* thirteen.

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.

longhand ('hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand.*

longi, a *prefix* meaning *long,* as *longicorn:* *adj.* long-horned.

longing (long'ing), *n.* earnest desire.

longitude (lonj'i-tūd), *n.* distance east and west on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

longitudinal (-tūd'i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to longitude, or length.

longitudinally (-li), *adv.* lengthwise.

long-primer ('prim-ẽr), *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois (see type).

longshoreman (lông'shōr-mån), *n.* a wharf laborer.

loo (lōō), *n.* a card game.

looby ('bi), *n.* an awkward fellow.

loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!

lool (lōōl), *n.* a vessel for receiving the washings of ore.

loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

loon (lōōn), *n.* the great northern diver.

loony ('i), *adj.* crazed.

loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c.; noose through which a cord may be run: anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

loophole ('hōl), *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defense; means of evasion.

loopline ('līn), *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

loosen (lōōs'n), *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.

loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

lop (lop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p. pr.* lopping], to cut off (a part of anything), especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

lopsided ('sī-ded), *n.* heavier on one side.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.

loquacity (-kwas'i-ti), *n.* talkativeness.

lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with

authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer.

lordliness ('li-nes), *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.

lordling ('ling), *n.* a little or would-be lord.

lordly (-li), *adj.* like a lord; noble, aristocratic; haughty, imperious: *adv.* proudly, despotically.

lordosis (lôr-dō'sis), *n.* in pathology, an irregular curvature of the bones; curvature of the spine forward.

lords-and-ladies, *n.* In botany, the European wake-robin (*Arum Maculatum*).

lordship ('ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges.

Lord's Supper ('z sup'ẽr), *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.

lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

lorette (lō-ret') *n.* a woman of the demi-monde [French].

Lorettine (lō-ret-tin), *n.* A nineteenth century order of nuns founded in Kentucky, devoted to the education of girls and destitute orphans. Also called *Sisters of Loreto* and *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross.*

lorgnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* a straight-billed parrot.

loris (lō'ris) *n.* a nocturnal lemur.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.

lorry (lor'i), *n.* [*pl.* lorries ('iz)], a long four-wheeled wagon without sides; a miner's hand-cart.

lory (lō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* lories ('riz)], a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.

lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing], to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.

loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.

lost (lôst) *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.

lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity; *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine, from Rowe's "The Fair Penitent."

lotion ('shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

lottery (lot'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (-iz)], a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

lotto ('ō), *n.* a parlor game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100.

Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulmess of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

Lotus-Eater, *n.* one of the Lotophagi of mythology; an indolent dreamer; noted in Homer's "Odyssey."

louchettes (lōō-shets'), *n.pl.* colored spectacles for direct vision in strabismus.

loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.

loudly ('li), *adv.* in a loud manner; ostentatiously.

loud-mouthed, *adj.* having a noisy, offensive manner of speaking.

lough (lokh), *n.* a lake [Irish].

louis d'or (lōō'i dôr'), *n.* an old French coin, of varying value (about $4.).

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

lounger, *n.* an idler; one who loiters away his time.

loup (lōōp), *n.* a mask or half-mask worn by masqueraders.
lourd (lūrd), *adj.* dull, stupid, foolish: *n.* a stupid, worthless fellow.
louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (līs)], a parasitic insect of various species, especially those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.
lousy (lou'zi), *adj.* infested with lice.
lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.
louver (lōō'vēr), *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building.
lovable (luv'å-bl), *adj.* worthy of love.
lovability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality that attracts love.
love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion toward; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.
love-apple ('ap-l), *n.* the tomato.
love-bird ('bērd), *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.
love-feast ('fēst), *n.* a religious feast of commemoration.
love-lies-bleeding (-līz-blēd'ing), *n.* a species of amaranth.
loveliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.
lovely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest], exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.
lover ('ēr), *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached.
loving ('ing), *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.
loving-cup (-kup), *n.* a wine-cup, usually with several handles, passed round from guest to guest.
low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; below the recognized standard; vulgar; abject: *n.* the bellow of cattle: *adv.* not on high; deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *v.i.* to bellow like cattle.
lowbell ('bel), *n.* a sheep- or cattle-bell.
Low Church (chĕrch), *adj.* pertaining to the Evangelical section of the English Church, or to its doctrines.
Low Countries (lō'kun-triz), *n.* term for Netherlands and Belgium.
lower ('ēr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.
lower case (kās), *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types.
lowering (lou'ēr-ing), *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.
lowermost (lō'ēr-mōst), *adj.* lowest.
lowing ('ing), *n.* the bellow of cattle
lowland ('land), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country: *n.pl.* a level country.
Low Latin (lat'in), *n.* mediæval Latin.
lowliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lowly.
lowly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest], low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.
low mass (mas), *n.* mass said without musical accompaniment and by one priest.
loxia (loks'i-å), *n.* wryneck.
loxo, a *prefix* meaning *slanting.*
loyal (loi'ål), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.
loyalist (-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.
loyally (-li), *adv.* in a loyal manner.
lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.
lubber (lub'ēr), *n* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.

lubricant (lū'bri-kånt), *n.* a substance for lubricating.
lubricate (-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.
lubricator (-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, especially a device for oiling machinery.
lubricity (lōō-bris'i-ti), *n.* lewdness; sensuality.
lucernal (-sēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to a lamp, or to artificial light.
lucerne (-sērn'), *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder; alfalfa.
lucid ('sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.
lucidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.
Lucifer ('si-fēr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star; Satan.
lucifer, *n.* a match ignited by friction.
luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.
luckily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lucky manner.
lucky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest], having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.
lucrative (lū-krå-tiv), *adj.* profitable.
lucratively (-li), *adv.* profitably.
lucubration (-kū-brā'shun), *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.
luculi ('kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface.
luculite (-kū'līt), *n.* a variety of black marble, cut and polished for ornamental purposes.
ludicrous ('di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll.
luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship toward the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind.
luff-tackle (-tak'l), *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.
lug (lug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging], to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* conceited airs.
luggage ('āj), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.
lugger ('ēr), *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.
lug-sail ('sāl), *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.
lugubrious (-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful.
lugworm ('wērm), *n.* a sand worm.
lukewarm ('wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.
lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.
lullaby ('å-bī), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (-bīz)], a cradle-song.
lulu fado (lū'lū fā'do), *n.* a dance of rather intricate steps introduced in the summer of 1914.
lumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.
lumber ('bēr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.
lumberer ('bēr-ēr), *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market.
lumberman ('bēr-mån), *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers.
luminary ('mi-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (-riz)], a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs.
luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* a power of emitting light possessed by certain bodies that have been exposed to light or radiant energy.
luminiferous (-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.
luminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.

lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling; *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.
lumper ('ẽr), *n.* a docker; militiaman.
lumpfish ('fish), *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.
lumpy ('i), *adj.* full of lumps.
lunacy (lū'nå-si), *n.* [*pl.* lunacies (-siz)], mental unsoundness: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.
lunar ('när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon: *n.* lunar distance.
lunar month (munth), *n.* a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.
lunar year (yẽr), *n.* a year of twelve lunar months = 354 1-3 days.
lunate ('nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped.
lunatic ('nå-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.
lunation (-nā'shun), *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.
lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.
lunette (lū-net'), *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as in fortification, &c.; a flattened watch-glass.
lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.
lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.
lungwort (lung'wẽrt), *n.* a plant with dark-colored leaves spotted with white; a lichen growing on trees.
luni, a *prefix* meaning *moon*, as *luni*-solar: *adj.* produced by the united attraction of the moon and the sun.
lunula (lū'nū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* lunulæ (-lē)], the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root.
lupine (lū'pīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling a wolf; wolfish.
lupinin (lu'pi-nin), *n.* a bitter extract from buds of the yellow lupine, used in medicine.
lupus ('pus), *n.* a chronic tuberculous disease which eats into the skin, especially of the face.
lurch (lẽrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side.
lure (lūr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a long carved trumpet used in Scandinavia.
lurid ('id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy.
lurk (lẽrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait; be concealed.
luscious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.
lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink.
lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).
lustful ('fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.
lustfully (-li), *adv.* in a lustful manner.
lustily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lusty manner.
lustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lusty.
lustral (lus'trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, purification.
lustration (-trā'shun), *n.* purification.
luster ('tẽr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a chandelier ornamented with cut glass pendants; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.
lustrous ('trus), *adj.* having a luster.
lustwort ('wẽrt), *n.* the plant sundew.
lusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest], robust; vigorous; healthy.
lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, &c., used for

making the joints of vessels air-tight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

Lutheran ('ther-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines: *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.

Lutheranism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Luther and the Lutheran Church.

lux (luks), *n.* [*pl.* luces (lū'sēz)], the unit of intensity of electrical illumination.

luxuriance (lug-zū'ri-åns), *n.* exuberant in growth. Also luxuriancy.

luxuriant ('ri-ånt), *adj.* characterized by luxuriance; superabundant; superfluous.

luxuriate ('ri-āt), *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

luxurious ('ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

luxury (luk'shu-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (-viz)], extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

ly, a *suffix* meaning *like*, or *pertaining to*, as womanly, &c.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um), *n.* [*pl.* Lyceums, Lycea ('umz, 'å)], originally the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught.

lyceum (-sē'um), *n.* a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association; an intermediate classical school.

Lycurgan (-kēr'gån), *adj.* pertaining to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws: hence relentlessly severe.

lyddite (lid'īt), *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid.

Lydian (lid'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

lying ('ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

lying-in (-in), *adj.* pertaining to childbirth: *n.* parturition.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies.

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

lynch-law ('law), *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

lyrate (lī'rāt), *adj.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

lyre-bird ('bērd), *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

lyric (lir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

lyric poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* poetry expressive of the emotion of the poet.

lyrist (lir'ist), *n.* a lyric poet.

M

M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet.

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mamma; a Hindu form of respectful address to a woman.

macaco (må-kā'kō), *n.* a name for the ruffled lemur, and the ring-tailed lemur.

macacus (-kā'kus), *n.* the ape-baboon.

Macadamize (mak-ad'åm-iz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface.

macaroni (-å-rō'ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes; a dandy of the 18th century.

macaronic (-ron'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

macaroon (-rōōn'), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

macaw (må-kaw'), *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bill.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg.

macerate (mas'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify or harass.

machan (ma-chän'), *n.* an elevated platform to protect a hunter in the jungle.

machete (må-chā'tā), *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, &c.

Machiavellian (mak-i-å-vel'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political duplicity: hence crafty; double-dealing: *n.* a cunning, unprincipled politician.

Machiavellianism (-izm), *n.* the principles of Machiavelli.

machination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* a plot; artifice.

machine (må-shēn'), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another.

machinery ('ĕr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

machinist ('ist), *n.* a constructor of machines; one skilled in the principles of machinery; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

mackerel (mak'ĕr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber water-proof overcoat.

mackle ('l), *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

macle ('l), *n.* a twin-crystal.

macled ('ld), *adj.* spotted.

macro, a *prefix* meaning *large, long*, as *macro*cephalous, *adj.* large-headed.

macrocosm (mak-rō'kozm), *n.* the universe.

macrometer (må-krom'e-tĕr), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance or size of inaccessible objects.

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macron (mak'ron), *n.* a mark (–) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as *ca*me.

macroplasia (mak-rō-plā'si-ä), *n.* abnormal growth of a tissue or organ of the body.

macropsia (mak-rop'si-ä), *n.* a defect of vision through which objects appear of exaggerated size.

macrosceles (mak-ros'e-lēs), *n.* one who has unusually long legs.

macrosmatism (mak-ros'ma-tizm), *n.* having the organs of smell well developed, as is usual with lower animals.

macrotia (mak-rō'ti-ä), *n.* having unusually large ears.

mad (mad), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], mentally disordered or distracted; insane; infatuated; furious with rage or terror; inflamed with anger.

madam ('am), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-dam')], a complimentary title or form of courteous address to a lady.

madarosis (-å-rō'sis), *n.* loss of the hair, especially that of the eyelashes.

madcap ('kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

madden ('n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

madder ('ėr), *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment is extracted.

madding ('ing), *adj.* raging; furious.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of make.

madeira (må-dē'rå), *n.* a rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwå-zel'), in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

Madonna (må-don'nå), *n.* [*pl.* madonnas ('nåz)], a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ.

madras (ma-dras'), *n.* a cotton print of which shirting is made.

madreperl (mad're-pėrl), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

madrepore (mad're-pōr), *n.* coral.

madrigal ('ri-gål), *n.* a light amorous song; a pastoral poem; a part song unaccompanied by music.

maelstrom (māl'strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast.

Mafia (mä fi-a), *n.* a secret order in Sicily, now used in carrying out criminal purposes. Supposed to be allied with the Black Hand, or *Mano Nera*, a similar organization.

magazine (mag-å-zēn'), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication.

magdalen ('då-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute, from Mary Magdalene (Luke vii. 36-50).

magenta (må-jen'tå), *n.* a red aniline dye.

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; grub; whim.

maggoty ('ot-i), *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi (mā'jī), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East.

Magian ('ji-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. Also magical.

magically (-ål-li), *adv.* as by magic.

magician (må-jish'ån), *n.* one skilled in magic.

magic lantern (maj'ik lan'tėrn), *n.* an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

magic square (skwār), *n.* a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

magilp (må-gilp'), *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish.
magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.
magistracy ('is-trå-si), *n.* [*pl.* magistracies (-siz)], the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively
magistrate ('is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.
Magna Charta ('nå kär'tå), *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215. Also the Great Charter granted by Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.
magnanimity (-nå-nim'i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility.
magnanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.
magnate ('nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.
magnesia (-nē'shi-å), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium.
magnesium (-um), *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia.
magnesium light (līt), *n.* a powerful and brilliant light produced by the conbustion of metallic magnesium.
magnet ('net), *n.* the loadstone; a magnetized steel bar.
magnetic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.
magnetic poles (pōlz), *n.pl.* the two points in the north and south polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.
magnetics (-net'iks), *n.* the science of magnetism.
magnetism (-izm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.
magnetite (mag'net-īte), *n.* magnetic iron ore; lodestone.
magnetize ('net-īz), *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.
magneto, a *prefix* meaning pertaining to, or caused by, magnetism, as *magneto*-electricity, electric phenomena produced by magnetism.
magnetograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.
magnetometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.
magnificable (-nif'i-kå-bl), *adj.* capable of being magnified or extolled.
magnificence ('i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp.
magnificent ('i-sent), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.
magnifico ('i-kō), *n.* formerly a courtesy title of the noblemen of Venice; the rector of a German university.
magnifier ('ni-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.
magnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying], to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol.
magniloquent (-nil'ō-kwent), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic.
magnitude ('ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance.
magnolia (-nō'li-å), *n.* a handsome sweet-scented flowering shrub.
magnum ('num), *n.* a large wine bottle.
magpie ('pī), *n.* a chattering bird of the crow genus.
maguey ('wā or må-gā'ē), *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or American aloe.
Magyar ('yär), *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian race or language.
Maharajah (mā-hä-rä'jä), *n.* the title

of certain Hindu princes; literally, "great prince."

maharmah (må-här'må), *n.* a muslin wrap worn by Turkish women over the head and across the mouth and chin when out of doors.

mahatma (må-hät'må), *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist of the highest rank.

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* a title given to certain Mohammedan spiritual leaders: applied especially to the last great millennial, spiritual or temporal leader (*imam*) of the Faithful.

Mahdism ('dizm), *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.

Mahdist ('dist), *n.* one who entertains the belief that the Mahdi has appeared.

mahl-stick (mawl'stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting. Also maulstick.

mahogany (må-hog'å-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a dark reddish-brown wood, used for furniture; a dining-table.

Mahomedan or **Mahometan.** See Mohammedan.

mahoohoo (-hoō'hōō), *n.* the white two-horned rhinoceros of Africa.

Mahori (mä'hō-rē), *adj.* pertaining to the Eastern Polynesian race.

mahout (må-hōōt'), *n.* an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratti (-rat'ē), *n.* the language of the Mahrattas, spoken in the Deccan. Also Marathi.

Mahratta ('å), *adj.* pertaining to the Mahrattas, a people inhabiting part of West and Central India, or to their language.

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

maiden ('en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

maidenhair (-hār), *n.* a handsome and delicate-leafed fern.

maidenhead (-hed), *n.* virginity.

maidenhood (-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.

maidenliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.

maidenly ('li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.

mail (māl), *n.* defensive body armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, &c.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.

mailable ('å-bl), *adj.* admissible by post.

mailed ('d), *adj.* clad in, or covered by, mail; spotted; speckled; posted.

mail-chute (māl'-shōōt), *n.* a vertical mail tube in hotels and office buildings, to permit the mailing of letters on every floor and their collection in a single receptacle at the foot of the tube.

mailing-tube (mā'ling-tūb), *n.* a pasteboard cylinder for mailing printed matter or other fragile materials.

mail-order (māl'-ôr'dĕr), *n.* a purchase-order received by mail instead of through agents or salesmen.

maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.

main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.

mainmast (mān'måst), *n.* the principal mast of a vessel.

mainsail (mān'sāl), *n.* the principal sail.

mainsheet ('shēt), *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

mainstay ('stā), *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top.

maintain (-tān'), *v.t.* to support;

sustain; defend; vindicate; **affirm**; continue.

maintenance ('tē-nåns), *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

majestic (må-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.

majestically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a majestic manner.

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (-tiz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity.

majolica (må-jol'i-kå), *n.* a fine soft enameled kind of pottery.

major (mā'jēr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [mus.]: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained.

major-domo (-dō'mō), *n.* the steward of a household.

major-general (-jen'ēr-ål), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

majority (må-jor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (-tiz)], the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, &c., of a major.

major term (mā'jēr tērm), *n.* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near or in sight of: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction.

makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.

make-up ('up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.

makeweight ('wāt), *n.* anything which is added to make up weight.

mal, a *prefix* meaning *ill, evil.* Also male, as, *mal*adroit, clumsy; *male*volent, malicious, spiteful, &c.

malachite (mal'å-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.

maladroit. See under mal.

malady ('å-di), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (-diz)], a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.

malaga ('å-gå), *n.* a variety of wine.

Malagasy ('å-gas-i), *n.* a native of Madagascar; the language of Madagascar.

malaise (må-lāz'), *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the presursor of an attack of illness.

malapert ('å-pērt), *adj.* pert; saucy.

malapropism ('å-prop-izm), *n.* a grotesque misuse of fine words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

malapropos (-ap-rō-pō'), *adv.* unseasonably.

malar (mā'lår), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

malaria (må-lā'ri-å), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, &c.; disease produced by such exhalations or by the bite of malaria-infested mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.

malarial ('ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

malarious ('ri-us), *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

Malay (-lā'), *adj.* pertaining to the inhabitants of Malay, or to their language.

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority.

male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex: *n.* one of the male sex.

malediction (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* denunciation of evil; execration; curse.

malefactor ('e-fak-tēr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.

malevolence (må-lev'o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.

malevolent. See under mal.

malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed.

malformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

malic (mā'lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple.

malice (mal'is), *n.* evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.

malicious (må-lish'us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred.

malign (-līn), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.

malignancy (-lig'nân-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.

malignant ('nânt), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.

maligner (-līn'ĕr), *n.* one who maligns.

malignity (-lig'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being malignant; malice; virulence.

malinger (-ling'gĕr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

malison ('i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.

mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees, originally a place where the game of pall-mall was played.

mallard (mal' ård), *n.* a wild duck.

malleability (-e-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being malleable.

malleable ('e-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling.

malleolar ('e-ō-lår) *adj.* pertaining to the ankle.

mallet ('et), *n.* a wooden hammer.

malleus ('e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

mallow ('ō) *n.* a plant of the genus Malva. Also mallows.

malmsey (mäm'zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.

mal-nutrition (mal-nū-trish'un), *n.* a state of health in which the food is not properly assimilated.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt (mawlt) *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

Maltese (mawl'tēz), *adj.* pertaining to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Malthus, the political economist or his theory of dangerous overpopulation that should be checked by social restraints.

maltine (mawlt'in), *n.* the fermentative principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

malt-liquor (mawlt'lik-ĕr), *n.* an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

maltose ('ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.

maltreat (mal-trēt), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.

malversation (-vĕr-sā'shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.

mama (må-mä' or mä'må), *n.* familiar name for mother. Also mamma.

Mamaluke (mam'å-lūk), *n.* one of a body of cavalry constituting the military force of Egypt: destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811). Also Mameluke.

mamma (må-mä', or mä'må), *n.* a family name for mother.

mammæ (mam'ē), *n.pl.* the breasts.

mammal ('al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mammalia (-ā'li-å), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.

mammalian ('li-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Mammalia.

mammary ('å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.

mammillary ('il-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

mammodis ('mō-dis), *n.* coarse plain Indian muslins.

mammon ('un), *n.* wealth; worldly gain: from Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.

mammoth ('moth), *n.* an extinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

man (man), *n.* [*pl.* men (men)], a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning], to furnish with men; guard.

manacle ('å-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

manage ('āj), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

manageable ('āj-å-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

management ('āj-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.

manager ('å-jēr), *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

managerial (-jē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a manager or to management.

manakin ('å-kin), *n.* a dwarf.

manatee (-å-tē'), *n.* the sea-cow. Also manati.

manbote ('bōt), *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the fine paid for killing a man.

mandamus (-dā'mus) (Latin: we command), *n.* a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court to whom it is issued to perform some specified act.

mandarin (-då-rēn'), *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange: *v.t.* to dye (silk, &c.) an orange color produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on the fiber.

mandarinate ('āt), *n.* mandarins collectively.

mandarin duck (duk), *n.* an Asiatic duck with handsome plumage.

mandatary ('dā-tā-ri), *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. Also mandatory.

mandate ('dāt), *n.* an order; command; Papal rescript.

mandatory ('då-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate; directory.

mandible ('di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws: in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.

mandolin ('dō-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

mandrake ('drāk), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties.

mandrel ('drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also mandril.

mandrill ('dril), *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

manege (må-nāzh'), *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship.

manes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; the deities of the infernal regions.

maneuver, manœuvre (må-nōō'-vēr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

manful (man'fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

manfully (-li), *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

manganate (mang'gå-nāt), *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

manger (mān'jĕr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.
mangily ('ji-li), *adv.* in a mangy manner.
manginess ('ji-nes), *n.* the state of being mangy.
mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.
mangler (mang'glĕr), *n.* a meat-chopping machine; one who mangles.
mango ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes ('gōz)], the fruit of the mango tree.
mango-fish (-fish), *n.* a handsome yellow-colored edible fish of the Ganges.
mangosteen (-stēn), *n.* a delicious fruit of the size of an orange growing in Java and the Moluccas. Also mangostan.
mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* an East and West Indian tree yielding an edible fruit: its bark is used in tanning.
mangy (mān'ji), *adj.* affected with the mange; unkept.
manhood ('hood), *n.* human nature; manliness.
mania (mā'ni-å), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.
maniac ('ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.
manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c.
manifest ('i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.
manifesto (-fes'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestoes ('tōz)], a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.
manifold ('i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer.
manifolder (man'i-fōl-dĕr), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating documents in fac-simile; also the person who uses the apparatus.
manigraphy (ma-nig'ra-fi), *n.* a discription of the various forms of mania or insanity.
manifold-writer (rī'tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.
manikin ('i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study.
manila, manilla (må-nil'å), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, matting, &c., made from the fibers of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.
manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.
maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at mass; a company in an ancient Roman legion.
manipulate (må-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.
manipulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.
manipulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.
manipulator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who manipulates.
manis (mā'nis), *n.* the scaly ant-eater.
manism (mā'nizm), *n.* worship of the manes or shades of the departed.
Manitou (man'i-tōō), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North American Indians.
manliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being manly.
manly ('li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

manna ('å), *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of Southern Europe.

manner ('ĕr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.

mannerism (-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.

mannerist (-ist), *n.* one who carries characteristic peculiarities to excess.

mannerly (-li), *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.

mannish ('ish), *adj.* masculine.

manœuvre (må-nōō'vĕr). See maneuver.

man-of-war (man-of-wawr), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war], a large ship of war.

manometer (må-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.

manor (man'ĕr), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner.

manorial (må-nō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a manor.

mansard roof (man'särd rōōf'), *n.* a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.

manse (mans), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister [Scotch].

mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling house.

manslaughter ('slaw-tĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

mantel ('tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also mantelpiece.

mantelet (-et), *n.* a kind of movable parapet for the protection of the besiegers; a small mantel; a besieging party. Also mantlet.

mantilla (-til'å), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood.

mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mollusks; a conical net-work that becomes incandescent when heated: used over a gas jet, &c., to increase the brilliancy of the light: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

mantua-maker ('tū-å-mā'kĕr), *n.* a dress-maker.

manual ('ū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

manufactory (-fak'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (-riz)], the place where goods are manufactured.

manufacture ('tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.

manufacturing (-ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, manufacture.

manumission (-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

manumit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manumitted, *p.pr.* manumitting], to set free from slavery.

manure (må-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.

manus (mā'nus), *n.* the hand.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

manutype (man'ū-tīp), *n.* hand-printed matter in which the letters are separately impressed: *v.t.* to print by hand.

Manx (mangks), *adj.* pertaining to

the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island.

many (men'i), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

Maori (mä'o-ri, or mou'ri), *adj.* pertaining to the Maoris, or aborigines of New Zealand, or to their language.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping], to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan.

maple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring], to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.

marabou (mar'å-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

marabout (mar'å-bōōt), *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

marasmus (må-raz'mus), *n.* atrophy.

Marathon (mar'a-thon), *n.* in athletics, a long distance race.

maraud (-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

marble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors capable of taking a fine polish; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year.

march (märch), *n.* a regular, measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mardi Gras (mär'dē grä), *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of Carnival.

mare (mār), *n.* the female of the horse.

mare's-nest (mārz'nest), *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

mare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* an aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris; a cirrus cloud.

margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n.* artificial butter.

margin ('jin), *n.* border; the part of a page at the edge, not printed upon; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter on the margin of a page.

marginal (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

marginalia (-ji-nā'li-å), *n.pl.* marginal notes.

marginate ('jin-āt), *adj.* having a margin. Also marginated.

margosa (-gō'så), *n.* an East Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

margot ('got), *n.* a variety of perch.

margravate ('grā-vāt), *n.* the domain or jurisdiction of a margrave.

margrave ('grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* margravine.

mariculture (mā'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* development of the resources of the sea, particularly with reference to food supplies.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant with showy yellow flowers of various genera.

marine (må-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near to the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country.

mariner (mar'i-nẽr), *n.* a sailor.
marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.
marital ('i-tăl), *adj* pertaining to marriage.
maritime ('i-tīm), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea; naval.
marjoram (mär'jō-răm), *n.* a genus of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjoram.
mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by a which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing; an old Scotch coin = 27½ cents; a current German coin and monetary unit = 24¼ cents; a former European unit of weight = about 8 ounces: *v.t.* to make a mark upon; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.
markedly ('ed-li), *adv.* distinctly; publicly.
marker ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, marks; a counter in card-playing; one who registers the score at billiards.
market (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price; *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.
marking ('ing), *adj.* having the quality to produce a mark: *n.* the mark made; arrangement of marks or coloring.
marksman (märks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* marksmen ('men)], one skilful in shooting.
marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime; used as a manure: *v.t.* to manure with marl; to wind with marlines.
marline (mär'lin), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding round ropes, splicing, &c.
marline-spike (-spīk), *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing. Also marling-spike.
marling ('ling), *n.* the act of winding with marlines.
marly ('li), *adj.* containing, or like, marl.
marmalade ('ma-lād), *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.
marmose ('mōs), *n.* a species of small opossum.
marmoset ('mō-zet), *n.* a species of small American monkey.
marmot ('mot), *n.* the Alpine rat; prairie dog.
maroon (mă-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.
marplot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.
marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation.
marquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.
marquis ('kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. Also marquess. *Feminine* marchioness.
marquisate (-āt), *n.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.
marriage (mar'āj), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.
marriageability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being marriageable.
marriageable ('āj-ă-bl), *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married.
married ('id), *p.adj.* united in wedlock; conjugal.
marrow ('ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable marrow.
marrow-bone (-bōn), *n.* a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees.
marrow-fat (-fat), *n.* a late variety of pea.
marry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying], to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* By Mary! forsooth!

Mars (märz), *n.* one of the planets: from the Roman god of war.
Marseillaise (mar-se-lyā′), *adj.* pertaining to Marseilles or to its inhabitants: *n.* national anthem of the first French Revolution: composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792.
marseilles (-sālz′), *n.* a double cloth fabric, quilted in the loom.
marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.
marshal (märshăl), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonies; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrrange or dispose in order.
marshiness (′shi-nes), *n.* the state of being marshy.
marshy (′shi), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.
marsupial (-sū′pi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Marsupialia: *n.* one of the Marsupialia.
Marsupialia (-pi-ā′li-å), *n.pl.* a subclass of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.
mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.
martagon (′tå-gon), *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers; the Turk's cap.
marten (′ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.
martial (′shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.
martial law (law), *n.* a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, &c.
martially (′li), *adv.* in a martial manner.
martian (mar′shån), *n.* a supposititious inhabitant of the planet Mars.
martin (′tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.
martinet (-et), *n.* a strict disciplinarian: *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.
martingale (-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.
martyr (′tēr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy.
martyrdom (-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.
martyrologist (-ol′o-jist), *n.* a writer of martyrology.
martyrology (-ol′o-ji), *n.* a register or history of martyrs.
marvel (′vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.
marvelous (-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.
mascle (mas′kl), *n.* a lozenge-shaped scale of a coat of armor; in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.
mascot (′kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune. *Feminine* mascotte [French].
masculine (′kū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.
mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt) in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.
masher (′ēr), *n.* one who impertinently endeavors to make himself attractive to, or engage the attention of, women.
mask (måsk), *n.* a cover or partial cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.
mason (mā′sn), *n.* a builder in stone; a Freemason.

Masonic (-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Freemasons or to their craft.
masonry ('sn-ri), *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; Freemasonry.
masque (måsk), *n.* a masquerade.
masquerade (mas-kēr'ād), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.
mass (mås), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church; a musical setting for certain parts of such a celebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.
massacre ('å-kēr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.
massage ('āj or må-säzh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.
masseter ('ē-tēr), *n.* the short thick muscle that raises the lower jaw.
masseur (må-sēr'), *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Feminine* masseuse [French].
massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* yellow oxide of lead.
massive ('iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.
massively (-li), *adv.* in a mass.
massiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being massive.
massy ('i), *adj.* massive.
mast (måst), *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; the fruit of the oak and the beech.
masted ('ed), *adj.* furnished with a mast.
masthead ('hed), *n.* the top part of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the masthead as a nautical punishment.
master ('ēr), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer; owner; head of a household, college, school, &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* excel.
mastery (-i), *n.* dominion; preëminence; eminent skill.
mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree: used as a varnish.
masticable ('ti-kå-bl), *adj.* capable of being masticated.
masticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.
mastication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.
masticator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat or cutting leather, &c., into small pieces.
masticatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* adapted for chewing.
mastiff (mås'tif), *n.* a large variety of dog.
mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.
mastoid ('toid), *adj.* breast-like.
mast-step (måst'step), *n.* in the building of ships or yachts, the step or support on which the mast rests.
masturbation (-tēr-bā'shun), *n.* self-pollution.
mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.
matador (må-tå-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at omber and quadrille. Also madadore.
match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage:

v.t. to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.i.* to agree with.

matchboard ('bôrd), *n.* a thin plank used for wainscoting, &c.

matchlock ('lok), *n.* an old kind of musket.

matchmaker ('māk-ēr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages.

mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

mate (mā'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Braxilian holly: used largely in South America.

matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish.

mater (mā'tēr), *n.* (Latin a mother) one of the two membranes (*dura mater, pia mater*) covering the brain.

materfamilias (-få-mil'i-as), *n.* the mistress of a family or household.

material ('ri-ål), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

materialism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter.

materialize (-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

materialist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.

materialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to materialism.

materiality (-ål'i-ti), *n.* material existence.

materially ('i-ål-li), *adv.* essentially.

materia medica (ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka), *n.* the science which treats of the substances used in medicine.

materiel (-tā-rē-āl'), *n.* the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, &c.

maternal (-tēr'nål), *adj.* motherly.

maternally (-li), *adv.* like a mother.

maternity ('ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

math (math), *n.* a mowing.

mathematical (-e-mat'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise. Also mathematics.

mathematically (-li), *adv.* by mathematics.

mathematician (-må-tish'ån), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.

mathematics (-mat'iks), *n.* the science of number and space.

matico (må-tē'kō), *n.* a Peruvian plant, whose leaves are used as a powerful styptic.

matin (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins: *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Roman Catholic Church the first canonical hour.

matinee (-i-nā' or må-tē-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime.

matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dål), *adj.* pertaining to matricide.

matricide ('ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.

matriculate (må-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.

matriculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of registering and admitting as a matriculated student.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial.

matrimonially (-li), *adv.* in a matrimonial relation.

matrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* marriage.

matrix (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colors (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing.

matron (mā'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.

matronage (-āj), *n.* matrons collectively.
matronal ('tron-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a matron.
matronly (-li), *adv.* matron-like; elderly; sedately.
matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a man's or woman's name derived from that of a mother.
matte (mat), *n.* metal imperfectly reduced.
matted ('ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.
matter ('ĕr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.
matties ('iz), *n.pl.* Scotch herrings of moderate size with small milts and roes.
matting ('ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental matwork.
mattock ('ok), *n.* a pickaxe having one of its ends flat.
mattress ('res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw- stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.
maturation (-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.
mature (må-tūr), *adj.* [*comparative* maturer, *superlative* maturest], ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.
maturely (-li), *adv.* in a mature manner.
maturity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.
matutinal (mā-tū'tī-nål). *adj.* pertaining to the morning; early.
matzoth (mat'zō), *n.* an unleavened bread eaten by the Jews on the feast of the Passover.
maud (mawd), *n.* a grey-striped Scotch plaid.
maudlin ('lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.
maugre (maw'gĕr), *prep.* in spite of.
maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner.
maul-stick. Same as mahl-stick.
mauser-rifle (mou'zĕr-rī'fl), *n.* a military rifle of German make.
mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument, especially that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia.
mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color.
mavis (mā'vis), *n.* the song-thrush.
maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.
mawkish (mawk'ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.
maxilla (maks'il-ä), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ -ē)], the upper jawbone.
maxillary ('il-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.
maxilliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like the cheek or jawbone.
maxim ('im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism.
maximite (maks'im-īt), *n.* an explosive invented by Hiram Maxim.
maximum ('i-mum), *n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree, attainable.
maxixe (maks-isch'), *n.* an elaborate dance of recent introduction.
May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year.
may, *n.* the English hawthorn.
may, *v. aux.* [*pt.* might (-mīt)], to be able; be allowed.
mayhem (ma'hem), *n.* an unlawful attack on a person which results in mutilation or maiming.
mayor (mā'ĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *Feminine* mayoress.
mayoralty (-ål-ti), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.
Maypole ('pōl), *n.* a pole around which May festivities are held.
maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.
mazily ('i-li), *adv.* in a mazy manner.
mazurka (må-zĕr'kå), *n.* a lively

Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also mazourka.

mazy (māz'i), *adj.* intricate; bewildering; winding.

mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow [poet.].

meadow (med'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.

meadowy (-i), *adj.* containing meadows.

meager (mē'gēr), *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak.

meagerly (-li), *adv.* thinly; poorly.

meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.

mealy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.

mealy-mouthed (-mou*th*d), *adj.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.

mean (mēn), *adj.* [*comparative* meaner, *superlative* meanest], wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning], to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate.

meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* intention; sense.

meant, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of mean.

meantime ('tim), *adv.* in the intervening time. Also meanwhile.

measles (mē'zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.

measurable (mezh'ēr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.

measurably (-å-bli), *adv.* in a measurable manner; in a limited degree.

measure ('ēr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.

measured ('ērd), *adj.* determined by a standard; uniform; steady; moderated.

measurement ('ēr-ment), *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal food.

mechanic (me-kan'ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery.

mechanical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

mechanically (-li), *adv.* in a mechanical manner.

mechanical powers (pow'ērz), *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge.

mechanician (mek-å-nish'ån), *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

mechanism ('å-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

mechanotherapy (mek'a-nō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by mechanical means.

medal (med'ål), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, &c.

medallic (me-dal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to medals.

medallion ('yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

medallist (med'ål-ist), *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

medal-play (med'ål-plā), *n.* in golf a play in which the score takes account of the total number of strokes, and not of the winning of individual holes.

meddle (med'l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

meddler ('lẽr), *n.* an officious person; busybody.

meddlesome ('l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.

mediæval. Same as medieval.

median (mē'di-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything.

mediate (-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation.

mediation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

mediator ('di-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

mediatorial (-å-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a mediator or mediation; intercessory. Also mediatory.

mediatorially (-li), *adj.* by mediation.

medical (med'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.

medically (-li), *adv.* according to medical rules.

medicament ('i-kå-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.

medicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

medicinal (me-dis'i-nål), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

medicinally (-ål-li), *adv.* medically.

medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease.

medicine-man (-mån), *n.* among certain tribes, as the North American Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts.

medieval (mē-di-ē'vål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages (8th-15th centuries A.D.), Also mediæval.

medievalism (-izm), *n.* the spirit, especially in religion and art, characteristic of the Middle Ages.

mediocre (mē'di-ō-kẽr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

mediocrity (-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities.

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design; purpose.

meditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

meditative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* disposed to meditation.

meditatively (-li), *adv.* with meditation.

meditativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media, mediums (-å, -umz)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 x 19 inches: middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground.

medley ('li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients.

medulla (me-dul'å), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants.

medullary ('å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, marrow or medulla.

medullin (-dul'in), *n.* a variety of cellulose found in the pith of certain plants.

Medusa (mē-dū'så), *n.* [*pl.* medusæ ('sē)]; in classical mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose fine hair was changed into snakes, and whose glance changed into stone all who looked on her.

medusa, *n.* the sea-nettle or jelly-fish.

meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.

meek (mēk), *adj.* [*comparative* meeker, *superlative* meekest], gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper; humble; patient.

meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary or division. Also mere.

meerschaum ('shum), *n.* a claylike silicate of magnesia from which pipebowls are made; a pipe of this material.

meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* met, *p.pr.* meeting], to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; fall in with; receive; satisfy; come upon; answer: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.

meeting ('ing), *n.* an assembling or coming together; junction; a congregation.

meg, a *prefix* meaning *great, powerful.* Also mega, megalo, as *mega*cephalous: *adj.* having a large head.

megohm ('ōm), *n.* 1,000,000 ohms: a measure of electrical resistance.

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

melancholia (mel-ån-kō'li-å), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by great depression of spirits.

melancholic (-kol'ik), *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

melancholy ('ån-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.

melange (mā-länzh'), *n.* a confused mixture; medley [French].

melanin (mel'å-nin), *n.* the black pigment cells of the eye and skin.

melanite ('ån-īt), *n.* a black variety of garnet.

melanism ('an-izm), *n.* excess of the coloring pigment in the skin.

melanotrichous (mel-a-not'ri-kus), *adj.* having black hair.

meld (meld), *n.* in the card game of penuchle, the announcement of a counting combination, or in card games in general, a declaration: *v.t.* to announce or declare in penuchle or other card games.

melee (mā-lā'), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.

melinite (mel'in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

melilot ('i-lot), *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

meliorate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better.

melioration (-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.

mellifluent (mel-if'flū-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also mellifluous.

melligenous (-ij'e-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing, honey.

mellow ('ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.

mellowy (-i), *adj.* soft; unctuous; loamy.

melodeon (me-lō'de-on), *n.* a small reed organ; a music hall.

melodious ('di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.

melodist ('dist), *n.* a composer of melodies.

melodize ('dīz), *v.t.* to make melodious: *v.i.* compose melodies.

melodrama (mel-ō-drā'må), *n.* a play characterized by highly sensational or romantic incidents.

melodramatic (-drå-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to melodrama; highly sensational.

melody ('ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (-diz)], the arrangements of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.

melon ('un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with its edible fruit.

melotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a method of producing photographs so that their development may be deferred.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-nā), *n.* the Muse who presided over tragedy in the verse and drama of the Greeks.

melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

melton ('un), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface.

member (mem'bĕr), *n.* a limb or organ; essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

membrane ('brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

membranous ('brā-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos ('tōz)], a souvenir; memorial.

memoir (mem'wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

memorabilia (-ō-rå-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

memorable ('or-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

memorably (-å-bli), *adj.* so as to be remembered.

memorandum (-ō-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda ('då)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-ål), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.

memorialize (-īz), *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

memorialist (-ist), *n.* one who prepares, signs, or presents, a memorial.

memoriter (-mor'i-tēr), *adv.* from memory.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* memories (-riz)], that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowlegde of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.

menace (men'ās), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

menacingly ('å-sing-li), *adv.* in a threatening manner.

menagerie (-äzh'ēr-i or -aj'e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.i.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

mendacity (-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* mendacities (-tiz)], falsehood; habitual lying.

Mendelian (men-dē'li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the now famous theory of heredity advanced by the Austro-Silesian monk, Gregor Johann Mendel.

mendelism (men'del-izm), *n.* the theory of Mendel, according to which ancestral characteristics are transmitted independently to the offspring, certain characteristics being dominated or overcome by antagonistic characteristics in the first generation, but both dominant and recessive characteristics appearing in the second generation in a fixed proportion.

mendelize (men'del-īz), *v.i.* to conform to Mendel's so-called law; that is to say, to manifest the phenomena of dominance and recessiveness in the first generation and of segregation in the second, as when the children of a black-eyed and a blue-eyed parent all have black eyes, but one in four of the grandchildren have blue eyes.

mendicancy ('di-kan-si), *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging. Also mendicity.

mendicant (-kånt), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

menhaden (-hā'dn), *n.* an American fish allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil.

menial (mē'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a retinue of servants; pertaining to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work.

menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* a variety of opal.

meninges (mē-nin'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* men-

isci ('sī), **meniscuses** ('kus-ez)], a crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

menses (men'sēz), *n.pl.* the catamenial discharge. Also menstruation.

menstrual ('strōō-ål), *adj.* occurring monthly.

menstruum (-um), *n.* a solvent.

mensurable ('shū-rå-bl), *adj.* measurable.

mensuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; measurement.

mental ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

mentally (-li), *adv.* in the mind; in thought or idea; intellectually.

menthol ('thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor: used as a counter-irritant.

menthyl ('thil), *n.* the base of menthol.

mention ('shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; hint: *v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice casually; name.

mentor ('tẽr), *n.* a wise and faithful counselor: from Mentor, the friend and tutor of Ulysses.

menu (-ōō'), *n.* a bill of fare.

Mephistophelian (mef-is-tō-fē'li-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Mephistopheles: hence scoffing, relentless, and cynical.

mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *adj.* poisonous; noxious; offensive to the smell. Also mephitical.

mercantile (mẽr'kån-til), *adj.* commercial.

mercenarily ('sē-nå-ri-li), *adv.* in a mercenary manner.

mercenary ('sē-nå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (-riz)], a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venal; sordid.

mercer ('sẽr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

mercerize (mẽr'ser-iz), *v.t.* to give to cotton cloth a silk lustre.

mercery (-i), *n.* the commodities in which a mercer deals.

merchandise ('chån-dīz), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

merchant ('chånt), *n.* one who traffics or carries on trade on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile.

merchantman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* merchantmen (-men)], a trading vessel.

merciful ('si-fool), *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy; tender-hearted; compassionate.

mercifully (-li), *adv.* with mercy or compassion.

merciless (-les), *adj.* destitute of mercy; unfeeling; cruel.

mercurial (-kū'ri-ål), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury.

Mercury ('kū-ri), *n.* one of the planets; from Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

mercury, *n.* quicksilver.

mercy ('si), *n.* [*pl.* mercies ('siz)], the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.

mere. Same as meer.

mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superlative* merest], such and no more; simple; entire; absolute.

merely ('li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.

meretricious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; alluring by false show; tawdry.

merge (mẽrj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

merger (mẽrj'ẽr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates, conforming them into one estate; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body.

mericarp (mer'i-kärp), *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.

meridian (me-rid'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to mid-day: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point of culmination; an

imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles.

meridional ('i-ọ-nål), *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; southern.

meridionally ('li), *adj.* in the direction of the meridian.

meringue (mē-rangg'), *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam.

merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos ('nōz)], a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

merit (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth; deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.

meritorious (-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.

merle (mērl), *n.* the blackbird [poet.]

merlin (mēr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.

merling (mērl'ing), *n.* the whiting.

merlon ('on), *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

mermaid (mēr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

merman ('mån), *n.* the male of the mermaid.

merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* in a merry manner.

merriment ('i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also merriness.

merry ('i), *adj.* [*comparative* merrier, *superlative* merriest], full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

merry-andrew (-an'drōō), *n.* a buffoon.

merry-dancers (-dan'sērz), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

merry-go-round (mer-i-gō-round), *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, &c.

merry-thought (-thawt), *n.* the forked bone (furcula) of a fowl's breast.

mesa (mā'så), *n.* elevated table-land.

mesalliance (-zå-lē-ängs'), *n.* marriage with one of lower social position.

mesh (mesh), *n.* an ọpening or interstice of a net; brewer's grains.

mesial (mēz'i-ål), *adj.* middle.

mesjid (mez'jid), *n.* a mosque.

mesmeric (-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism.

Mesmerism ('mēr-izm), *n.* the act of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism.

mesmerist (-ist), *n.* one who practises the art of mesmerism. Also mesmerizer.

mesmerize (-īz), *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* middle; intervening.

meso, a *prefix* meaning *middle, intermediate,* as *meso*blast, the intermediate layer of the blastoderm of an ovum; *meso*carp, the middle layer of a pericarp.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spērm), *n.* the second membrane of a seed.

Mesozoic (-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Secondary Age or era of reptiles.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; dirty.

message ('āj), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

messenger ('en-jĕr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah (-ī'å), *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

Messianic (-i-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah.

messieurs ('yĕrs), *n.pl.* sirs; messrs.

messuage ('wāj), *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

mestee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon. Also mustee.

mestizo (-tē'zō), *n.* [*pl.* mestizos ('zōz)], the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an Indian. Also mestino.

met, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of meet.

meta, a *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

metabasis (me-tab'å-sis), *n.* transition.

metabolian (met-å-bō'li-ån), *n.* an insect of the sub-class Metabola which undergoes complete metamorphosis.

metabolic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

metabolism (-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change.

metacarpal (met-å-kär'pål), *adj* pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpus ('pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

metacenter (-sen'tẽr), *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of which its equilibrium or stability depend.

metagenesis (-å-jen'e-sis), *n.* alternation of generation.

metal ('ål), *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical characteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal.

metallic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

metallic oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of metal with oxygen.

metallic salt (sawlt), *n.* a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

metalliferous (-lif'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

metallography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals.

metalloid (-oid), *n.* a non-metallic elementary body: *adj.* resembling a metal; non-metallic.

metallurgic (-ẽr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to metallurgy. Also metallurgical.

metallurgist ('ål-ẽr-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

metamorphic (-å-môr'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, metamorphism.

metamorphism ('fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

metamorphose ('fōz), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

metamorphosis ('fō-sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

metaphor ('å-fẽr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

metaphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal; figurative. Also metaphorical.

metaphorically (-ål-li), *adv.* in metaphors.

metaphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* close or literal in translation.

metaphysical (-fiz'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or according to, the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

metaphysically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

metaphysician (-fi-zish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

metaphysics (fiz'iks), *n.* mental philosophy.

metathesis (-ath'e-sis), *n.* trans-

position of the letters of a word or syllable.

metempirical (-em-pir'i-kål), *adj.* exceeding the limits of experience.

metempsychosis (-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

meteor (mē'te-ēr), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

meteoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, or like, a meteor.

meteorite ('te-ēr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

meteorography (-ēr-og'rå-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteorologic (-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also meteorological.

meteorologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (-ji), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena.

meter (mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it.

meter, metre (mē'tēr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches.

meterage (-āj), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

methinks (mē-thinks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought], it appears or seems to me.

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical ('i-kål), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

methodically (-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

methodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

Methodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

methylated (-i-lā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

methylene (-lēn), *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also methene.

methylic (-il'ik), *adj.* derived from, or containing, methyl.

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *adj.* unduly cautious; excessively timid.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it.

metre. See meter.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metrically (-li), *adv.* in a metrical manner.

metrograph ('rō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations, &c.

metrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metronome ('rō-nōm), *n* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metronymic (-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from one's mother or female ancestor.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (-trō-pol'i-tån), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an arch-

bishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop.
mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude.
mettlesome (-sum), *n.* high spirited.
mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.
mezzanine (met'zå-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story.
mezzotint (-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto.
mica (mī'kâ), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.
micaceous (-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.
mice, *pl.* of mouse.
mico (mī'kō), *n.* a small South American monkey; a Japanese solid oil or butter.
micro, a *prefix* meaning *small*, as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.
microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.
microbic (krōb'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a microbe. Also microbial.
microbicide (-krōb'i-sīd), *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.
micrococcus (-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* micrococci ('sī)], a genus of bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease.
microcosm. See under micro.
microcoustic (-kous' or -kōōs'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to augment faint sounds.
microcrith (-krith'), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.
microcyte ('krō-sīt), *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, especially present in disease.
micrograph ('krō-gråf), *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing.
micrography (-krog'rå-fi), *n.* the description of microscopic objects.
microhm ('krōm), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of an ohm.
micrometer (-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters: used with a microscope or telescope.
micromillimeter (-krō-mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* the 1,000,000,000th part of a meter.
microphone ('krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.
microphotography (-fō-tog'rå-fi), *n.* photographing in miniature.
microphyte ('krō-fīt), *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.
microscope ('krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.
microscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also microscopical.
microscopically (-ål-li), *adv.* by, or as by, a microscope.
microscopist ('krō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in microscopy.
microscopy ('kro-skō-pi), *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.
microspore ('krō-spōr), *n.* a very minute reproductive spore found in the capsules of lycopods.
microvolt ('krō-vōlt), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a volt.
microzyme ('krō-zīm), *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.
mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *prefix*, as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.
middle ('l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.
Middle Ages (āj'ez), *n.pl.* the period

between the 5th and 15th centuries A. D.

middlemost (-mōst), *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.

middling ('ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

middy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* middies ('diz)], a midshipman.

midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.

midriff ('rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

midshipman ('ship-mån), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet.

midst (midst), *n.* the middle.

midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives ('wīvz)], a woman who assists at childbirth: *v.t.* to assist in childbirth: *v.i.* to serve as a midwife.

midwifery ('wīf-ēr-i), *n.* obstetrics.

mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.

might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.

mightily ('i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.

mightiness (-nes), *n.* greatness; power; a title of dignity.

mighty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.

mignon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate [French].

mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.

migrant (mī'grånt), *adj.* migratory.

migratory ('grå-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.

Mikado (mi-kä'do), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire.

milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest] gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries: the English statute mile, in use in this country, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).

mileage ('āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.

militancy ('i-tån-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.

militant ('i-tånt), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

militarism ('i-tå-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.

military ('i-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army troops.

militate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).

militia (mi-lish'å), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a state.

milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.

milksop ('sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person.

milk-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.

Milky Way ('i wā), *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars.

mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight; a money of account=1-1,000th of a dollar: *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

millboard ('bōrd), *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

millennial (mĭl-len'ni-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the millennium.

millennium ('i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx. 1-4).

milleped (mil'e-ped), *n.* an insect with numerous feet, belonging to the genus Julus. Also millepede.

millepore ('e-pōr), *n.* a coral of the genus Millepora, having a smooth surface, perforated with very small pores.

miller ('ĕr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

millet ('et), *n.* a grain-bearing plant.

milli, a *prefix* meaning 1,000*th part of*, as *milli*ampere, the 1,000th part of an ampere.

milliard ('i-ărd, or mē-lyär'), *n.* one thousand millions.

millier (mē-lyā'), *n.* in the metric system, a ton = 1,000,000 grams.

milligram (mil'i-gram), *n.* the 1,000th part of a gram = .0154 grain English. Also milligramme.

milliliter ('i-li-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a liter = .06102 cubic in.

millimeter ('li-mē-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a meter = .03937 in.

milliner ('in-ĕr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c.

millinery ('li-nĕr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

milling ('ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

million ('yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number.

millionaire (-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

millionth ('yunth), *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000,000 parts.

millpond ('pond), *n.* a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

millrace ('rās), *n.* a current of water that drives a mill.

millstone ('stōn), *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the spermatic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of (a female fish).

mime (mīm), *n.* a kind of drama among the Greeks and Romans in which real persons and events were represented in a ludicrous manner; an actor in a mime.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* a machine for making a number of copies of letters, circulars, drawings, etc.

mimetic (mī-met'ik), *adj.* imitative. Also mimetical.

mimetism (mim'e-tizm), *n.* mimicry.

mimic ('ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation.

mimicker (-ĕr), *n.* a mimic.

mimicry (-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

minaret (min'ă-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers.

minatory ('ă-tō-ri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

mince-meat ('mēt), *n.* meat chopped very fine, especially with suet, raisins, lemon peel, &c.

mincing ('ing), *adj.* affectedly elegant.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or

rational faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; heed, obey.

minded ('ed), *p.adj* having a mind; disposed or inclined

mindful ('fool), *adj* bearing in mind; observant, attentive.

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; crude ironstone; a tunnel under an enemy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

mineral (min'ēr-ål), *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

mineralize (-īz), *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

mineralogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

mineralogy (-al'ō-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

miniature (min'i-å-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

minim ('im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crotchets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, 15th century; a small fish.

minimize (-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

minimum ('i mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima -mä)], the least quantity; trifle.

mining (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

minion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier (see type); a servile flatterer or dependent.

minister ('is-tēr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; ambassador; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply things necessary.

ministerial (-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to ministry or service, official or clerical; pertaining to a minister of the state or of religion.

ministerialist (-tē'ri-ål-ist), *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

ministerially (-li), *adv.* in a ministerial manner.

ministrant ('is-trånt), *adj.* serving as a minister.

ministration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

ministry ('is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (-triz)], the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.

minium ('i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.

miniver ('i-vēr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also minever.

mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.

minnow (min'ō), *n.* a fresh-water fish of small size.

minor (mī'nēr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [music]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of 21; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.

minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (-tiz)], the smallest number: opposed to majority; the state of being a minor.

minotaur (min'ō-tawr), *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.

minster ('stẽr), *n.* the church of a monastefy; a cathedral church.
minstrel ('strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.
minstrelsy (-si), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; a collection of ballad poetry.
mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication; an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent.
mintage ('āj), *n.* coin &c., produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.
mint julep (jū'lep), *n.* a drink compounded of brandy, sugar and pounded ice, flavored with mint.
minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.
minuet ('ū-et), *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.
minus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (—) of subtraction.
minute (-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it) 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.
minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.
minuteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.
minutiæ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars.
minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.
Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *adj.* pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.
miracle (mir'å-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.
miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.
mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted.
mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.
miriness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being miry.
mirror (mir'ẽr), *n.* a looking-glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.
mirrorscope (mi'rẽr-skōp), *n.* a reflecting apparatus principally for automobiles, giving a complete view of objects in the rear.
mirth (mẽrth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.
mirthful ('fool), *adj.* merry; festive.
mirthfully (-li), *adv.* in a mirthful manner.
miry ('ri), *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.
mirza (mẽr'zå), *n.* a Persian title equivalent to *prince*.
mis, *prefix* meaning *wrong, wrongly, ill, error, divergence.*
misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.
misalliance (-å-lī'ans), *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, especially with one of lower social status. See also mésalliance.
misanthrope ('an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.
misanthropic (-throp'ik), *adj.* hating mankind. Also misanthropical.
misanthropy ('thrō-pi), *n.* hatred of mankind.
misapprehend (-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.
misappropriate (-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.
miscarriage (-kar'āj), *n.* failure; misbehavior; premature parturition.
miscarry (-kar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying], to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.
miscellanea (-e-lā'nē-å), *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

miscellaneous ('nē-us), *adj.* consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.
miscellany ('e-lā-ni), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (-niz)], a mixture of various kinds; a book containing a variety of literary compositions.
mischance (-chåns'), *n.* misfortune; mishap.
mischief ('chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.
mischievous ('chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.
miscible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being mixed.
misconceive (-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.
misconception (-sep'shun), *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.
miscreant ('kre-ånt), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.
misdemean (-de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (one's self) ill.
misdemeanant (-de-mēn'ånt), *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanor.
misdemeanor ('ēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.
miser (mī'zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money.
miserable (miz'ēr-å-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.
miserably (-bli), *adv.* in a miserable manner.
misery ('ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress or misfortune; great unhappiness.
misfeasance (-fē'zåns), *n.* legal trespass; wrong performance.
mislay (mis-lā'), *v.t.* to lose.
misle, another form of mizzle.
misly (miz'li), *adj.* raining in minute drops.
misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.
misogyny ('i-ni), *n.* hatred of women.
misplace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.
misprision (-prizh'un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.
misprision of felony (fel'o-ni), *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognizant thereof, but without consenting to it.
misrepresent (-rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.
Miss (mis), *n.* [*pl.* misses ('ez)], a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady.
miss, *n.* a young unmarried girl or woman; failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.
missal ('ål), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass.
missel (miz'l), *n.* the mistle thrush.
missile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.
missing ('ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.
mission (mish'un), *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.
missionary (-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (-riz)], a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.
missioner (-ēr), *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.
missive ('iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.
mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.

mistakable (mis-tāk'å-bl), *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

mistake (-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking], to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

Mister ('tẽr), *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name: abbreviated in writing *Mr.*

mistily ('ti-li), *adv.* obscurely; darkly.

mistiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being misty; obscurity; dimness.

mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, &c., and less commonly on the oak.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

Mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman; abbreviated *Mrs.* (mis'is).

misty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier *superl.* mistiest], characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

misunderstand (-un-dẽr-stand'), *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

misunderstanding ('ing), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarida; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

miter, mitre (mī'tẽr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; join at 45°.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; *soften; alleviate.*

mitigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of mitigating: alleviation.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *adj.* alleviating.

mitigator (-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to mitigate.

mitrailleuse (mē-trå-lyẽz'), *n.* a breech-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously.

mitral (mī'trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a miter.

mitriform ('tri-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a miter; conical.

mitten ('n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

mittimus (mit'i-mus), (Latin we send), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mixture ('tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their property.

mizzen (miz'n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore- and aft- sails of a vessel.

mizzle ('l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

mizzly ('li), *adj.* drizzling; misty.

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), *adj.* assisting the memory.

mnemonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

mobcap ('kap), *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap.
mobile (mō'bil), *adj.* easily moved.
mobility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.
mobilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of mobilizing.
mobilize (-īz), *v.t.* to call (troops) into active service.
mobocracy (mob-ok'rå-si), *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.
moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; a poisonous American snake.
mocha (mō'kå), *n.* a kind of coffee from Mocha, a seaport of Arabia.
mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.
mockery ('ēr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.
mocking ('ing), *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.
mocking bird (bērd), *n.* an American thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.
modal (mō'dål), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.
modality (-dal'i-ti), *n.* the fact of being a mode; in law, the quality of being suspended by a condition.
mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; variety of a syllogism.
model (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling.
modeler (-ēr), *n.* one who models.
modeling (-ing), *n.* the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material.
moderate (mod'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild.
moderately (-li), *adv.* in a moderate manner.
moderation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.
moderator (mod'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, moderates or restrains; the presiding officer in a church meeting.
modern ('ērn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times.
modernize (-īz), *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.
modest ('est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste.
modesty ('es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.
modicum ('i-kum), *n.* a little.
modification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.
modify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying], to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.
modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker.
modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another.
modulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated.
modulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.
Mogul (mō-gul'), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongolians: *n.* a person of the Mongolian race. The Emperor of Delhi was called the Great Mogul.

mohair ('hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.

Mohammedan (-ham'e-dăn), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism: *n.* an adherent of Mohammedanism. Also Mahometan, Mahomedan, Mussulman, Moslem.

Mohammedanism (-izm), *n.* the religion, doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed.

moiety (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half.

moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

moire (mwär), *n.* watered silk.

moire-antique (an-tēk'), *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.

moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.

moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make moist.

moisture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.

moke (mōk), *n.* a donkey.

molar (mō'lēr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.

molasses (-las'ez), *n.* treacle.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* a fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth of decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* cover with mold; cause to become moldy; fashion in, or as in, a mold: *v.i.* to become moldy.

molder, moulder ('ēr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.

moldiness, mouldiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.

molding, moulding ('ing), *n.* the act of molding; anything made in or by a mold; ornamental strip: used on a wall, picture frame, &c.

moldy, mouldy ('i), *adj.* covered with or having mold.

mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa, a pier or breakwater.

molecular (mō-lek'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

molecularity (-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* molecular state.

molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.

molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex.

molestation (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.

mollifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who mollifies.

mollify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying], to calm; soften; assuage.

mollusk ('usk), *n.* one of the Mollusca.

Mollusca (mo-lus'kă), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, &c.

molluscan ('kăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Mollusca. Also molluscous.

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod'l), *n.* an effeminate person.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phoenicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.

molten (mōlt'en), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.

molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* a rare metallic element.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; importance; value; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action from the point on which it acts.

momentarily (-tā-ri-li), *adv.* for a

moment; from moment to moment.

momentary ('men-tā-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.

momentous (-men'tus), *adj.* very important.

momentum (-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.

monachism (mon'ā-kizm), *n.* monastic life or system. Also monasticism.

monad ('ad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.

monarch ('ārk), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme.

monarchic (-är'kik), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch. Also monarchical.

monarchism ('är-kizm), *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

monarchist (-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

monarchy ('ārk-i), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (-iz)], government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

monasterial (-as-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life.

monastery ('ås-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (-iz)], a home for religious retirement for men.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also monastical.

monastically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a monastic manner.

monasticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* monachism.

mondaine (mon-dān'), *n.* a woman of fashion.

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week.

monetary (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to money.

monetary unit (ū'nit), *n.* the standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the dollar in the United States.

monetization (-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of monetizing.

monetize ('e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

money ('i), *n.* [*pl.* moneys ('iz)], coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth.

moneyed ('id), *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy.

monger (mung'gēr), *n.* a dealer.

Mongol (mong'gol), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type: *n.* a member of the Mongol race. Also Mongolian.

mongoos. *n.* Another form of mungoose.

mongrel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

monism (mon'izm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind.

monist ('ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of monism.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monism.

monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *adj.* admonitory.

monitor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted ironclad; a genus of large lizards.

monitorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor.

monitorially (-li), *adv.* in a monitorial manner.

monitory ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving monition.

monitress ('i-tres), *n.* a female monitor.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

monkey ('i), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys ('iz)], a quadrumanous mammal, of the species Simiidæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances; a name of contempt, especially for one of mischievous propensities.

monkey-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small dock-boat.

monkey-jacket (-jak'et), *n.* a short closely fitting thick jacket.

monkhood ('hood), *n.* the character or condition of a monk; monks collectively.

monkshood ('s-hood), *n.* aconite.

mono, a *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone.* Also mon, as *mono*basic: *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mono*cle, an eyeglass for one eye.

monocular (mō-nok'ū-lår), *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; with one eye only.

monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.

monogamy (mō-nog'å-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once; pairing with a single mate, as the dove.

monogenĕsis (mon-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.

monogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

monograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

monolith ('ō-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.

monologue ('ō-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.

monomania (-mā'ni-å), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.

monomaniac (-mā'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.

monometallism (-met'ål-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as currency.

monoplane (mon'-ō-plān), *n.* an aëroplane supported by a single plane or sustaining surface, as contrasted with the biplane, *q. v.*

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly, or monopolizes.

monopolize ('ō-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of so as to be the only seller; to engross the whole of.

monorail (mon'o-rāl), *n.* a single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage.

monotheism (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of one God.

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* recitation on a single note or key: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.

monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone; wearisome.

monotony ('ō-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.

monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine that sets type by casting single letters instead of lines of words.

monoxide (-noks'īd), *n.* an oxide having one atom of oxygen in each molecule.

monseigneur (mong-sā-nyĕr'), *n.* [*pl.* messeigneurs (mā-sā-nyĕr')], formerly a title in France given to persons of high birth or rank, especially to the dauphin; a title of French bishops.

monsieur (mo-syĕ'), *n.* [*pl.* messieurs (me-syĕ')], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France.

monsignore (mon-sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [*pl.* monsignori ('rē)], an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope, on prelates of the Papal household, equivalent to *Lord.*

monsoon (-sōōn′), *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast during the other part of the year.

monster (′stēr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size.

monstrosity (-stros′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

monstrous (′strus), *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

monte (mon′tā), *n.* a gambling game played with dice or cards by the Spaniards.

month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.

monthly (′li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

monument (mon′u-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event.

monumental (′ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

monumentally (-li), *adv.* by way of a monument or memorial.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode.

moodily (′i-li), *adv.* in a moody manner.

moodiness (-nes), *n.* moody disposition.

moody (′i), *adj.* [*comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest], abstracted an pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moonsail (′sāl), *n.* a sail carried above a skysail. Also moonraker.

moonshine (′shīn), *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled spirits.

moonshiner (-ēr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky.

moonstone (′stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

moonstruck (′struk), *adj.* lunatic.

moonwort (′wērt), *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

moony (′i), *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in Northern Africa.

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

moorage (′āj), *n.* a mooring place.

moor-cock (′kok), *n.* the male of the red grouse. Also moor-fowl.

mooring (′ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c., laid at the bottom of a harbor, &c., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moorstone (′stōn), *n.* a variety of Cornish granite, used for building.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

moot-court (mōōt'côrt), *n.* a mock court in which law students try imaginary cases for practice.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, &c., fastened to the end of a long handle; a fair at which servants are hired: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping], to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* a Brussels or tapestry carpet with a short velvety pile.

mora (mō'rå), *n.* a South American tree the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning; an Italian game of guess played with the fingers.

moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

moral (mor'ål), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior.

morale (mō-rål'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger.

moralize (mor'ål-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

moralist (mor'å-list), *n.* one who moralizes; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (-tiz)], the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

morally (mor'ål-i), *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously; practically.

moral philosophy (fil-os'o-fi), *n.* ethics.

morass (mō-rås'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

moratorium (mor-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* legalized right to postpone payment of a debt after it otherwise would fall due: as in England at the outbreak of the Great War in 1914.

Moravian (-rā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians or United Brethren.

morbid (môr'bid), *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly; unhealthy.

morbidity (-bid'i-ti), *n.* a morbid state.

morbific (-bif'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

morceau (-sō'), *n.* a small piece [French].

mordant ('dånt), *adj.* biting into or fixing colors; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix certain colors in dyeing; a substance to make gold-leaf adhere.

more (mōr), *adj.* [*comp.* of *many* and *much*, *superl.* most], greater in number, quality, extent, number, &c.; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout woolen embossed or figured fabric.

morel (mor'el), *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavoring. Also moril.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* a dark-red cherry: used for making cherry-brandy.

moreover (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* besides; further.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture.

morganatic (môr-gå-nat'ik), *adj.* noting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions.

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of persons unknown found dead are exposed for identification.

moribund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying.
moringa (mō-ring'gȧ), *n.* a highly scented East Indian tree, yielding the ben-nut and ben-oil.
morion (mō'ri-un), *n.* an open helmet without beaver or vizor.
Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language.
Mormon (môr'mun), *adj.* pertaining to a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon. The sect, called also Latter Day Saints, formerly practiced polygamy, and has its headquarters in Utah, U.S.A.
Mormonism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.
morning (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *poet.* morn: *adj.* pertaining to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.
morning watch (woch), *n.* watch on shipboard from 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.
moro (mor'ō), *n.* a form of tumor; a kind of bird; a warlike native of the Philippine Islands.
morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin.
moron (mō-ron'), *n.* a defective person.
morone (-rōn'), *n.* a dark crimson color.
morose (-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.
morosely ('li), *adv.* in a morose manner.
moroseness ('nes), the quality or state of being morose.
morphia (môr'fi-ȧ), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also morphine.
morphinism ('fin-izm), *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.
morphological (-fō-loj'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to morphology. Also morphologic.
morphology (-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.
morris (mor'is), *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, &c., common in Old English pageants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares. Also morrice.
morris-chair (mor'is-chār), *n.* an easy chair, with back that can be inclined at any angle.
morrow ('ō), *n.* the next day.
morse (môrs), *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope.
morsel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.
mort (môrt), *n.* a salmon in its third year; a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game.
mortal (môr'tȧl), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death.
mortality (tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.
mortally ('tȧl-li), *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.
mortar ('tēr), *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.
mortgage (môr'gaj), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.
mortgagee (-gā-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.
mortgager ('gā-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also mortgagor.
mortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.
mortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying], to destroy the vital functions of; produce gan-

grene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mortifying (-ing), *adj.* tending to mortify; humiliating; vexatious.

mortise ('tis), *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mortmain ('mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body.

mortuary ('ū-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (-riz)], a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c., given through him, or to his writings.

mosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal.

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* a light white wine.

Moslem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.

mosquito (mus-kē'tō), *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain.

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

moss-rose ('rōz), *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

most (mōst), *adj.* [*superl.* of *more*], greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty saying [French].

mote (mōt), *n.* a popular assembly for the discussion and management of affairs; a very small particle.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

mother (mu*th*'ẽr), *n.* female parent, especially one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

mother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

mother-of-pearl (-pẽrl), *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

mothers'-day (mu*th*'ẽrs-dā), *n.* the second Sunday in May, when mothers are to be honored in various ways.

motion (mo'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make significant movement or gesture.

motion-picture (mō'shun-pik'tūr), *n.* [See moving-picture.]

motive ('tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

motive power (pou'ẽr), *n.* any natural agent, as wind, water, steam, electricity, &c., employed to produce motion in a machine.

motley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors; heterogeneous.

motmot ('mot), *n.* any one of various species of beautiful jay-like South American birds: so named from the note.

motor (mō'tẽr), *n.* that which pro-

duces motion, or power, especially a machine which performs mechanical work; a machine for transmuting energy into mechanical motion.

motor boat (bōt), *n.* a boat propelled by a gasoline or other marine motor.

motor car (kär), *n.* a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, &c.

motorcycle (-sī-kl), *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

motordrome (drōm), *n.* a field for automobile and motorcycle races.

motorman (mō'tēr-man), *n.* the operator of an electric car.

mottle (mot'l), *v.t.* to mark with spots of various colors; variegate.

motto ('ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes ('ōz)], a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle, &c.

mouflon (mōōf'lon), *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. Also moufflon.

moujik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould. See mold.

moulin (mōō-lang'), *n.* a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet [French].

moulinage ('lin-āj), *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

moulinet ('li-net), *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

moult. See molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

Mound Builders (bil'dĕrz), *n.pl.* a prehistoric race formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds, &c.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

mountain ('in), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country; usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

mountaineer (-ēr'), *n.* one who dwells among or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

mountainous (-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mountebank ('e-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.

mounted ('ed), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.

mounting ('ing), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.

mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.

mourner ('ēr), *n.* one who mourns; one who attends a funeral.

mournful ('fool), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful; sad.

mournfully ('li), *adv.* in a mournful manner.

mourning ('ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small rodent of the genus Mus, that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.i.* (mouz) to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

mousseline-de-laine (mōō-se-lēn-de-lān'), *n.* a very light textured woolen dress material.

moustache. See mustache.

mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mou*th*) to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.

mouthful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls (-foolz)], as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.

mouthpiece ('pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.

movability (mōōv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being movable.

movable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares or furniture.

movable feasts (fēsts), *n.pl.* certain Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.

movably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be moved.

move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.

movement ('ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.

moving ('ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.

moving-picture ('tūr), *n.* popular term covering every form of animated pictures (see biograph).

moving platform (mōōv'ing plat'fôrm), *n.* device for a series of connected platforms, with and without seats, mechanically moved at different speeds.

mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing], to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.

mow (mou), *n.* a heap of hay, &c., stowed in a barn; the compartment in a barn where hay, etc., are stored: *v.t.* to stow in a mow.

mown, *p.p.* of mow.

much (much), *adj.* [*comparative* more, *superlative* most], great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; often or long; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.

mucilaginous (-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.

muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

muckiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.

muckraker (muk'rā-kēr), *n.* one who rakes muck; a censorious and abusive writer or speaker.

muckworm ('wĕrm), *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

mucky ('i), *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

mucous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

mucous membrane (mem'brān), *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

mucus ('kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mud), *n.* soft wet earth; mire.

muddle ('l), *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.

muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball) when catching it.

muffetee (-e-tē'), *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

muffin ('in), *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.

muffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

muffler ('lēr), *n.* a wrapper.

mufti ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* muftis ('tiz), *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty.

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.

mugginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being muggy.

muggy ('i), *adj.* warm, damp, and close; moldy.

mugwump ('wump), *n.* an independent member of the Republican party.

Muhammedan. Same as Mohammedan.

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes ('ōz)], the offspring of negro and white parents. *Feminine* mulattress.

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (-iz)], the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.

mulch (mulch), *n.* half rotten straw, litter, &c., used to protect the roots of trees, plants, &c.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.

mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor.

mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.

muleteer (-e-tēr'), *n.* a mule driver.

mulish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.).

mullein (mul'in), *n.* a coarse herbaceous plant.

muller ('ēr), *n.* a flat-bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments or drugs.

mullet ('et), an edible marine fish, much esteemed for the table.

mullion ('yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

mulse (muls), *n.* wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mult, multi, *prefixes* meaning many: as, *mult*angular, having many angles, *multi*florous, having many flowers.

multigraph (mul'ti-graf), *n.* a machine for reproducing copies of typewritten matter.

multi-millionaire (mul'ti-mil'yun-ār), *n.* one having two or more million dollars.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

multiplex ('ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold.

multiplicand (-pli-kand'), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

multiplicate ('ti-pli-kāt), *adj.* consisting of many.

multiplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

multiplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

multiplier ('ti-plī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

multiply ('ti-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying], to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

multitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).

multitudinous (-tū'di-nus), *adj.* per-

taining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

multum ('tum), *n.* a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mumble ('bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips.

mumbo-jumbo ('bō-jum'bō), *n.* a West African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mummer ('ĕr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor.

mummery ('ĕr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mummiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a mummy.

mummy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* mummies ('iz)], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mumper ('ĕr), *n.* a begging impostor.

mumps ('s), *n.* a contagious febrile disease characterized by the swelling of the glands of the neck: *pl.* the sulks.

mumpish ('ish), *adj.* sulky.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mundane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world.

mundil ('dil), *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

mungoos (mung'gōōs), *n.* an ichneumon that preys on snakes. Also mongoos.

municipal (mū-nis'i-pāl), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government.

municipal law (law), *n.* the common law of a city or country.

municipality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (-tiz)], a corporate town or city; a division of the country [France].

municipally ('i-pāl-li), *adv.* in a municipal manner.

munificence (nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

munificent ('i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or charter.

munitions (-nish'unz), *n.pl.* military stores or material.

mural ('rāl), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

murder (mĕr'dĕr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

murderer (-ĕr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Feminine* murderess.

murderous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

muriatic (-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea salt.

murine ('rin), *adj.* pertaining to a mouse or mice.

murk (mĕrk), *n.* darkness.

murkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being murky.

murkily ('i-li), *adv.* darkly.

murky ('i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

murmur (mĕr'mĕr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

murra ('å), *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

murrey ('i), *n.* dark red.

muscardine (mŭs'kär-din), *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silk-worms.
muscatel ('kå-tel), *n.* a variety of rich wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, muscadine.
muscle ('l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.
muscled ('ld), *adj.* having muscles.
Muscovite ('ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian.
muscovy duck (-vi duk), *n.* a large duck of tropical America.
muscular ('kū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.
muscularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.
Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts.
muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.
musette (mū-zet'), *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.
museum (-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection.
mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian maize meal.
mushroom ('rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris*, or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from, or resembling mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.
music (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition.
musical ('zi-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.
musicale (-zi-kål'), *n.* a social musical party.
musically (-li), *adv.* in a musical manner.
musicalness (-nes), *n.* musical quality.
musician (-zish'ån), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.
musing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.
musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.
musk-deer ('dēr), *n.* a small hornless deer which yields musk.
musk-duck ('duk), *n.* the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck.
musket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.
musketeer (-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.
musketoon (-ōōn'), *n.* a short musket.
musketry (-ri), *n.* firearm practice.
musk-ox (musk'oks), *n.* an Arctic bovine animal.
muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* an aquatic rodent of North America which emits a musky secretion. Also muskbeaver, musquash.
muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine thin cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin.
muslinet (-et'), *n.* a coarse muslin.
musquash. Same as muskrat.
musquito. Same as mosquito.
muss (mus), *n.* a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.
mussel ('el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve.
Mussulman ('ul-mån), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (-månz)], a Mohammedan, or Moslem.
mussy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered.
must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.* to be obliged morally or physically.
mustache (mus-tåsh'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also moustache.
mustang ('tang), *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies.
mustard ('tērd), *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.

mustee (-tē), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon. Also mestee.
muster ('tĕr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place.
mustily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a musty condition.
mustiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being musty.
musty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest], spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.
mutability (mū-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being subject to change; instability.
mutable ('tå-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change.
mutableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.
mutably (-bli), *adv.* in a mutable manner.
mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.
mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument.
mutely ('li), *adv.* silently.
muteness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mute.
mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim.
mutilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of mutilating.
mutilator ('ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who mutilates.
mutineer (-ti-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.
mutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.
mutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* [*p.t.* &*p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying], to rise against constituted authority.
mutism ('tizm), *n.* the state or habit of being mute.
mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.
mutter (mut'ĕr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur.
mutton ('n), *n.* the flesh of sheep.
mutual (mū'tū-ål), *adj.* reciprocal.
mutually (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
mutuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* reciprocation.
mutualism (-izm), *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.
muzzle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c. to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.
muzzy ('i), *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.
my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me.
myalgia (-al'ji-å), *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles.
mycoderm ('kō-dĕrm), *n.* a cryptogamic plant which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids.
mycology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.
myelitis (-el-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord.
mylodon (mī'lō-don), *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.
mynheer (mĭn-hār'), *n.* sir [Dutch]; a Dutchman.
myo, a *prefix* meaning *muscle*, as *myo*dynamics, the science of muscular action.
myology (mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.
myopia (-ō'pi-å), *n.* short-sightedness.
myriad (mir'i-åd), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable.

myriagram, myriagramme ('i-å-gram), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 grams.

myrialiter, myrialitre (-le-tēr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 liters.

myriameter, myriametre (-mē-tēr), *n.* in the metric system 10,000 meters.

myriare ('i-ār), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 ares.

Myrmidon ('mi-don), *n.* one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.

myrmidon, *n.* a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

myrrh (mēr), *n.* the aromatic gummy resin of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia.

myrtle (mēr'tl), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-selvz')], I or me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mystagogue (mis'tå-gog), *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, mysteries; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who keeps and exhibits relics.

mysterious (-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

mystery ('tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (-iz)], something secret, obscure, or unexplained ; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted; religious dramas or miracle plays.

mystic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also mystical: *n.* a believer in mysticism.

mystically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a mystic manner.

mysticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired to a more direct intercourse with God, through the inward perception of the mind, than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

mystification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being mystified.

mystify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying], to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c.

mythic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to myths. Also mythical.

mythically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a mythical manner.

mythological (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

mythologically (-li), *adv.* according to mythology.

mythologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

mythology ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (-jiz)], the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

myxomycetes (miks-o-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* organisms forming a net work of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, &c.

N

N, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet.

nab (nab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing], to catch or seize unexpectedly.

nabee (nå-bē′), *n.* a powerful poison prepared in the East Indies from the root of *Aconitum ferox.*

nabob (nā′bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man.

nacarat (nak′å-rat), *n.* a pale red color; fine linen or crape dyed such color.

nacelle (na-sel), *n.* the rod placed for protection of the sides of a dirigible balloon.

nacre (nā′kēr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

nacreous (′kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

nacrite (′krīt), *n.* a mineral with a pearly luster.

nadir (nā′dēr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

nævose (′vōs), *adj.* freckled.

nævus (nē′vus), *n.* a birth-mark.

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging], to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

nagana (na-gä′nä), *n.* an infectious animal disease in Africa caused by a protozoal germ, transmitted by the tsetse-fly.

naggy (nag′i), *adj.* disposed to nag.

nahoor (nä-hōōr′), *n.* a species of wild Nepaul sheep.

Naiad (nā′yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

naif (nä-ēf′), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster, as a *naif* gem.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claws of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches; a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nail-gun (nāl′gun), *n.* a tubular apparatus for driving nails in floor-planks with the workmen in a standing position.

nainsook (nān′sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin.

naive (nä-ēv′), *adj.* artless; ingenuous; unaffectedly simple.

naivete (nä-ēv-tā′), *n.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness.

naked (nā′ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

namaycush (nam′ā-kush), *n.* the great American trout.

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty or fine.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

nameless (′les), *adj.* without a name unknown: not fit to be mentioned.

namely (′li), *adv.* that is to say.

namesake ('sāk), *n.* one having the same name.
nankeen (nan-kēn'), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from China.
nannocephaly (nan-ō-sef'a-li), *n.* disproportionate smallness of the head.
nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; a game at cards; the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants; top of a hill: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping], to doze.
nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.
napery (nap'ēr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.
naphtha ('thå), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c.; rock-oil.
naphthalic (-thal'ik), *adj.* produced from naphtha.
napkin (nap'kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, &c.
Napoleon (nå-pō'le-on), *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs.
nappy (nap'i), *adj.* covered with nap or pile; drowsy.
narceine (när'se-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.
Narcissus (-sis'us), *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome fragrant flowers, including the daffodils.
narcissus, *n.* a plant of the genus Narcissus.
narcomania (när-kō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* an acquired craving for narcotic drugs.
narcosis (-kō'sis), *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic.
narcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and produce sleep, and in excessive doses causing death.
narcotine ('kō-tin), *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium.
narcotism. Same as narcosis.
nard (närd), *n.* spikenard: an aromatic unguent prepared from it.
nardine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, nard.
narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.
narration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of narrating; statement, written or verbal.
narrative ('rå-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.
narrator (-rā'tēr), *n.* one who narrates.
narrow (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straightened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.
narwhal (när'hwål), *n.* a cetaceous mammal allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn. Also narwal, narwhale, narval.
nasal (nāz'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose.
nascent (nas'ent) *adj.* beginning to grow or exist.
nastily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a nasty manner; filthily; disagreeably.
nastiness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.
Nasturtium (-tēr'shi-um), *n.* a genus of plants, including the watercresses.
nasturtium, *n.* a plant of the geranium family, having aromatic flower-buds.
nasty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest], dirty, nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.
natal (nā'tål), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.
natant ('tånt), *adj.* swimming in heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.
natation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or art of swimming.
natatorial (nā-tå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.*,

swimming, or adapted for swimming. Also natatory.

nation (nā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied.

national (nash'un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

nationalism (-ål-izm), *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, characteristic, or independence.

nationality ('i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

nationalize (-ål-īz), *v.t.* to render national.

nationally (-li), *adv.* as a nation.

native (nā'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a certain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

nativism (-izm), *n.* in philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of natives, as opposed to that of naturalized citizens.

nativity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nativity, *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

natrolite (nā'trō-līt), *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminum and soda.

natron ('tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda.

natterjack (nat'ēr-jak), *n.* the yellow-backed rush toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

nattily ('i-li), *adv.* tidily; neatly.

nattiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being natty.

natty ('i), *adj.* tidy: neat; smart.

natural (nat'ū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of, nature: inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [music]: *n.* an idiot; a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [music].

natural history (his'tō-ri), *n.* the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, especially the animal kingdom.

naturalize (-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimate; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

naturalism (-izm), *n.* mere state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws.

naturalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

naturalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* realistic.

naturalization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen.

naturally (-li), *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (-nes), *n.* the state of being natural; conformity to truth or reality.

nature (nā'chēr or nāt'ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity.

nature-faker (nā'tūr-fāk'ēr), *n.* a pseudo naturalist; a false authority on animal life and habits and other natural phenomena.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naughtily ('i-li), *adv.* in a naughty manner.

naughtiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being naughty; misbehavior.

naughty ('i), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nausea ('shi-å), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust.

nauseate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nauseation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of nauseating; the state of being nauseated.

nauseous ('shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition.

nautical (naw'ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also nautic.

nautically (-li), *adv.* in a nautical manner.

nautilus ('ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell.

naval (nā'vål), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

navalism (nā'val-izm), *n.* exploiting the interests of the navy, or increasing the naval strength.

nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted.

navel ('el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus.

navigability (nav-i-gå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.

navigable ('i-gå-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.

navigably (-bli), *adv.* in a navigable manner.

navigate ('i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

navigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.

navigator ('i-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.

navvy (nav'i), *n.* a laborer employed in constructing railways, canals, &c.

navy (nā'vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men.

nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so, but: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Nazarene (naz-å-rēn'), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaizing Jews.

Nazarite ('å-rīt), *n.* a Jew devoted by vow to God to a life of purity (Num. vi.).

neap (nēp), *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

neaped ('t), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.

Neapolitan (nē-å-pol'i-tån), *adj.* pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

near (nēr), *adj.* [*comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest], not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

neat (nēt), *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.

neatsfoot ('z-foot), *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.

neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak; mouth; nose or snout.

nebula ('ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

nebular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to nebulæ.

nebulium (ne-bū'li-um), *n.* name given the substance, hitherto unknown on the earth, that exists in

the nebulæ and causes bright green lines in the spectrum.

nebulosity (-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.

nebulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.

necessarily (nes-e-sā'ri-li), *adv.* by necessity.

necessariness ('e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being necessary.

necessary ('e-sā-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* [*pl.* necessaries (-riz)], things requisite.

necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

necessitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

necessity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life.

neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.

necklace ('lās), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, &c., worn round the neck.

necrological (-rō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a register of deaths.

necrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.

necromancer ('rō-man-sēr), *n.* one who practices necromancy; a conjurer.

necromancy (-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.

necromantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.

necropolis (-rop'o-lis), *n.* a cemetery.

necrosis (-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterized by small black spots.

nectar (nek'tår), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods; the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.

nectarial (-tā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or like, nectar.

nectareous ('re-us), *adj.* producing or sweet like, nectar.

nectarine ('tå-rin), *n.* a variety of peach.

nectary ('tå-ri), *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid. Nectarium.

nee (nā), *adj.* by birth: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman.

need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.

needful ('fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.

needfully (-li), *adv.* necessarily.

needle ('l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.

needle-gun (-gun), *n.* a breech-loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle.

needle-valve (nēdl-valv), *n.* a very fine valve, especially one having a conical or needle-like point operated by a fine screw.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.

needy (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous.

ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.

nefarious (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.

negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities.

negative (neg'å-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; right of veto; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to prove the contrary of; dismiss or reject by vote.

negatively (-li), *adv.* in a negative manner.

neglect (-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness:

v.t. to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.

neglectful ('fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.

neglectfully (-li), *adv.* with neglect.

negligee (-li-zhā'), *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; easy and unceremonious dress in general: *adj.* carelessly arranged or attired.

negligence ('li-jens), *n.* carelessness.

negligent ('li-jent), *adj.* careless.

negligible ('li-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, &c.: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.

negotiability (-gō-shi-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being negotiable.

negotiable ('shi-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

negotiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty.

negotiator ('shi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who negotiates.

negotiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to negotiation.

negrillo (nē-gril'ō), *n.* a young negro.

Negrito (-grē'tō), *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Malay Archipelago.

negro ('grō), *n.* [*pl.* negroes ('grōz)], an African black. *Fem.* negress: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes.

negroid ('groid), *adj.* of the negro type.

negrophobia (nē-grō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* extreme fear of, or antipathy to, the negro.

negus ('gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water and wine, sweetened and spiced.

Negus, *n.* the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.

neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

neighbor (nā'bēr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.

neighborhood (-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.

neighboring (-ing), *adj.* living or being near.

neighborliness ('bēr-li-nes), *n.* the state of being neighborly.

neighborly (-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.

neighing ('ing), *n.* the cry of a horse.

neither (nē' or nī'*th*ēr), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Nemæan (nem-ē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Nemæa, or to the ancient games held by the Greeks at Nemæa.

nematoid (nem-a-toid'), *adj.* thread-like.

nemesis ('e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance: from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.

neo, a *prefix* meaning *new, young, recent,* as *neo*plastic, recently formed.

neo-Darwinism (nē-ō-där'win-izm), *n.* a recent modification of the Darwinian theory which gives added emphasis to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest in accounting for the origin of species.

neodymium (nē-ō-dim'i-um), *n.* a metallic element found in cerite.

neogenesis (nē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* a new genesis of production.

neo-Lamarckism (nē'ō-la-mär'kism) *n.* a recent modification of the evolutionary theory of Lamarck, who laid great stress on the modification of characters by use or disuse and the hereditary transmission of such modifications.

Neolithic (-ō-lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the later or polished Stone Age.

neologian. Same as neologist.

neologism (-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

neologist ('ō-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or religion, especially one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion.

neologize (-jīz), *v.i.* to introduce new words, phrases, or religious doctrines.

neology (-ol'ā-ji), *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.

neon (nē'on), *n.* a recently discovered element existing in atmospheric air.

neontology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of existing species.

neophyte ('ō-fīt), *n.* a novice; one recently baptized; a convert: *adj.* recently entered.

neoplasm ('ō-plazm), *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs.

neoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* newly formed.

neoplastic ('ō-plas-tik), *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.

neo-Salvarsan (ne'-o-sal-var'san), *n.* a modified form of salvarsan, the specific for syphilis discovered by Ehrlich.

neoteric (-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* recent in origin.

neotype (nē'ō-tīp), *n.* a specimen of animal or plant selected as the type of a species where the original type specimen is not available.

neovitalism (nē-ō-vī'tal-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the activities of living beings are not governed by purely mechanical laws.

nep (nep), *n.* catmint.

nepenthe (nē-pen'the), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to have the power of causing forgetfulness of sorrow.

nephew (nev'ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nephritis (nē-frī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

nepotism (nep'ō-tizm), *n.* a preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives in the church or public service.

Neptunian (nep-tūn'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the classic deity Neptune, or to the sea; deposited by the agency of the sea.

Nereid (nē'rē-id), *n.* a sea nymph.

Nernst lamp (nērnst lamp), *n.* an incandescent electric lamp with metal filaments, invented by Prof. W. Nernst.

neroli (nēr'ō-lē), *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers.

nervation (-vā'shun), *n.* arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nērv), *n.* one of the grey fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen.

nervine (nēr'vin), *n.* a tonic for the nerves.

nervous ('vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nest-egg ('eg), *n.* an egg left in a nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

nestle (nes'l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

nestling ('ling), *n.* a young bird in the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

net (net), *n.* an instrument of twine knotte into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], to make into a net or network; take with a net;

snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

nether (neth'ēr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

nettle (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

nettlerash (-rash), *n.* a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

neural (nū'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (-ral'ji-å), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neuralgic ('jik), *adj.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia (-rås-thē'ni-å), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion, as from influenza, &c.

neuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the venation of the wings of an insect; nerve distribution.

neurilemma (-ri-lem'a), *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurine ('rin), *n.* nerve matter. Also neurin.

neuritis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neuro, a *prefix* meaning *nerve,* as *neuro*graphy, a treatise on the nerves.

neuroderm (nū'rō-derm), *n.* the embryonic membrane that gives rise to the nervous system.

neuroglia (-rog'li-å), *n.* the delicate connective tissue between the nerve-fibers of the brain and spinal cord.

neurology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neuroma (-rō'må), *n.* a fibrous tumor occurring in a nerve trunk.

neuropathic (-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, nervous disease; affecting the nerves.

neurosis (-rō'sis), *n.* nervous disease.

neurotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

neurotomy ('ō-mi), *n.* dissection of the nerves.

neuter ('tēr), *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect, especially the working bee.

neutral ('trål), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts.

neutrality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neutralize ('trål-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

neutrally ('trål-i), *adv.* in a neutral manner.

neutral tint (tint), *n.* a dull grey.

neve (nā-vā'), *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice.

never (nev'ēr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless (-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

newel ('el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

new-fangled (-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

Newfoundland (-found'lånd), *n.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.

news (nūz), *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

newspaper ('pā-pēr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

new style (stīl), *n.* the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar: opposed to the former or Julian method.

newt (nūt), *n.* an eft; salamander.

new thought (nū-thot), *n.* advanced views or progressiveness in all departments of human knowledge, in contradistinction to effete ideals and retroaction.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

next (nekst), *adj.* [*superl.* of nigh], nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

nexus (neks'us), *n.* a connection or tie.

nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.

nibbed ('d), *adj.* furnished with a nib.

nibble ('l), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* a heavy iron round-headed golf club.

nicolite (nik'ō-līt), *n.* arsenical nickel ore.

nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact.

nicely ('li), *adv.* in a nice manner.

niceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.

nicety ('e-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.

niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue.

Nick (nik), *n.* an evil water spirit; the Devil (with *old*).

nick (nik), *n.* exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

nickel ('el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy.

nickel-green (-grēn), *n.* the apple-green colored arseniate of nickel.

nickelodeon (nik-el-ōd'ē-on), *n.* a biograph or moving picture place where admission is five cents.

nickel-silver (-sil'vĕr), *n.* an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

nickname ('nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

nicotine ('i-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also nicotin.

nidge (nij), *v.t.* to dress (stones) with a pick.

nidification (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n,* the act of building a nest, rearing young, &c.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching place.

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* a kind of ornamental engraving on brass, &c.

niggard (nig'ărd), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly. Also niggardly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

niggardliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.

niggardly (-li), *adv.* like a niggard.

nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

nighness ('nes), *n.* nearness; proximity.

night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

nightingale ('in-gāl), *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.

nightmare ('mār), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.

night-stick (nīt'stik), *n.* a club, usually of extra length, carried by a policeman at night.

Nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things, with communistic rights of land and property.

nihilist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of nihilism.
nihilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to nihilism.
nil (nil), *n.* nothing [Latin].
nimble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.
nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.
nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.
ninefold ('fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.
ninepins ('pinz), *n.pl.* a game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with wooden bowls or balls.
nineteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 9 and 10: *n.* the sum of 9 and 10.
nineteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.
ninetieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.
ninety ('ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc. 90) expressing such a number.
ninny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.
ninth (nīn'th), *adj.* the ordinal of 9: *n.* one of 9 equal parts.
niobite (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* a black mineral.
niobium ('bi-um), *n.* a metallic element present in niobite.
nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping], to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy
nipper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four foreteeth of a horse; a small boy: *pl.* small pincers.
nippingly ('ing-li), *adv.* keenly.
nipple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.
Nirvana (nēr-vä'nå), *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state, when all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity.
nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect.
niter, nitre (nī'tēr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter.
nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid.
nitrate of silver (sil'vēr), *n.* silver dissolved in nitric acid.
nitrated ('trā-ted), *adj.* combined with nitric acid.
nitre. See niter.
nitric ('trik), *adj.* contained in nitrogen.
nitric acid (as'id), *n.* a powerful acid, used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.
nitride ('trīd), *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron.
nitriferous (-trif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing niter.
nitrification (-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of converting into niter.
nitrifier (nī'tri-fī-ēr), *n.* anything which tends to bring the nitrogen of the air into combination; in particular, certain types of bacteria that colonize on the roots of leguminous plants, enabling the plants to take nitrogen from the air in the soil.
nitrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* to form into niter.
nitrite ('trīt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.
nitro, a *prefix* meaning *containing nitrogen*, as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.
nitro-glycerine (-glis'ēr-in), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also nitro-glycerin, nitroleum.
nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* a gas which,

with argon, constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.

nitrogen-fixing (nī'trō-jen-fik'sing), *a.* said of certain microbes that grow on the roots of leguminous plants, and make atmospheric nitrogen available.

nitrogenize (-troj'en-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate with nitrogen.

nitrogenous ('en-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

nitrous ('trus), *adj.* resembling, obtained from or impregnated with, niter.

nitrous acid (as'id), *n.* a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.

nitrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of one volume of oxygen and two voulmes of nitrogen; laughing-gas.

nitrosulphuric (nī'trō-sul-fū'rik), *adj.* consisting of sulphuric acid and an oxide of nitrogen.

niveous (niv'e-us), *adj.* snow-like.

nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite; a kelpie [Scotch].

no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to yes: *adj.* none.

nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop.

nobby ('i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.

Nobel prize (no-bel'prīz), *n.* one of the annual prizes, amounting to nearly $40,000.00, given by the Nobel Foundation for distinction in various departments of science, in literature, or in the promotion of peace. Nobel was a Swede, and the inventor of dynamite and smokeless powder.

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

noble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.

nobleman (-mån), *n.* a peer. *Fem.* noblewoman.

nobleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being noble.

nobly ('bli), *adv.* in a noble manner; of noble rank.

nobody ('bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

nocent ('sent), *adj.* harmful.

nocturnal (nok-tĕr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.

nocturnally (-li), *adv.* by or in the night.

nocturne ('tĕrn), *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.

nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

nodal (nō'dål), *adj.* pertaining to nodes.

nodated ('dā-ted), *adj.* knotted.

nodder (nod'ĕr), *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person.

noddle ('l), *n.* the head.

noddy ('i), *n.* a simpleton; a sea-fowl.

node (nōd), *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a poem or play; a tumor of the periosteum, the bones, or tendons.

nodose (nō'dōs), *adj.* having knots or nodes.

nodular (nod'ū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nodule.

nodule ('ūl), *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.

noggin (nog'in), *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.

nogging ('ing), *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.

noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to sound loud.

noiseful ('fool), *adj.* clamorous; loud.
noisily ('i-li), *adv.* with noise.
noisiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being noisy.
noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.
noisy (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.
nomad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of game, pasture, &c.: *adj.* nomadic.
nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral.
nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science.
nomial ('mi-ål), *n.* in algebra, a single term.
nominal (nom'i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, names; existing only in name.
nominally (-li), *adv.* in name only.
nominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office; appoint.
nomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.
nominative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.
nominator ('i-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who nominates.
nominee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.
non, *prefix* meaning *not.*
nonage (non'āj), *n.* minority.
nonagenarian (-å-jen-ā'ri-ån), *n.* a person 90 years old.
nonagesimal (-jes'i-mål), *adj.* pertaining to 90, or to a nonagesimal: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon.
nonagon ('å-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.
nonchalance (nông-shå-längs'), *n.* coolness; indifference [French].
nonchalant (-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent.
nondescript (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd.
none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one; *n.* & *pron.* no one; nothing.
nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* nonentities (-tiz)], a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.
nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar the ninth day before ides, reckoned inclusively; in the Roman Catholic Breviary, the devotional office for the ninth hour or 3 p.m.
nonillion (non-il'yun), *n.* in the English system of numeration, the number denoted by 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French system, in use in this country, the number denoted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers.
nonpareil (-på-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequaled excellence; a kind of printing-type (see type); a variety of apple.
nonplus ('plus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing], to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle.
nonsense ('sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd: *interj.* absurd!
nonsensical ('i-kål), *adj.* absurd; unmeaning.
nonsensically (-li), *adv.* absurdly.
non sequitur (sek'wi-tĕr), *n.* in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises.
nonsuit ('sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit.
non-valent (non-vā'lent), *a.* without chemical affinity or valency.
noodle (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup or as a baked dish.
nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.
noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to noon.
noonday ('dā), *adj.* pertaining to

noon, or midday.

noose (nōōs), a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn.

nor (nôr), *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not*.

normal ('mål), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular.

normalcy (nôr-mål-), *n.* state of being normal.

normal school (skōōl), *n.* a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Norman ('mån), *adj.* pertaining to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterized by the rounded arch and massive square towers.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people.

north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.

norther (nôr'*th*ēr), *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March.

northern ('*th*ērn), *adj.* in, from, or toward, the north. Also **northerly.**

northern lights (līts), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

northing (nôrth'ing), *n.* distance northward.

Norwegian (nôr-wē'jiăn), *adj.* pertaining to Norway, its language, or inhabitants.

nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose: *v.t.* to smell or scent.

nosegay ('gā), *n.* a bouquet.

nosology (-sol'o-ji), *n.* the systematic classification of the diseases of animals and plants.

nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-å), *n.* homesickness.

nostril ('tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.

nostrum ('trum), *n.* a quack medicine.

not (not), *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.

notabilia (nō-tå-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of note.

notability (-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* notabilities (-tiz)], a person of note; the quality of being notable.

notable (nō'tå-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; remarkable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction.

notably (-bli), *adv.* in a notable manner.

notarial (nō-tā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a notary.

notary ('tå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (-riz)], an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c.

notation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols.

notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [music]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.

noted ('ed), *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use, or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.

nothingness (-nes), *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon.

noticeable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable.

notification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given;

document by which information is communicated.

notify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying], to give notice to; make known.

notion ('shun), *n.* an idea of conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance.

notional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to or conveying, a notion; ideal; imaginary.

notoriety (-tō-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious. Also notoriousness.

notorious (-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known; usually in a bad sense.

notornis (-tôr'nis), *n.* the gigantic short-winged coot of New Zealand.

Notus (nō'tus), *n.* the south wind.

notwithstanding (-*with*-stand'ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.

nougat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste.

nought. Same as naught.

noumenon (nō-ōō'me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (-nå)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal.

noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

nourishment (-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.

nous (nous), *n.* intellect; clever common-sense.

novel (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.

novelette (-et'), *n.* a short novel.

novelist ('el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.

novelty ('el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.

novice ('is), *n.* a beginner; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.

novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices.

now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.

nowel ('el), *n.* the inner part of a large loam foundry mold.

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

noxious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly.

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

N-rays (n'-rāz), *n.* rays to which the olfactory nerves are sensitive, produced by electric waves similar to those of light.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* a small or imperfect ear of maize.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *adj.* cloudy.

nuclear ('klē-ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, a nucleus.

nucleate ('klē-āt), *adj.* having a nucleus.

nucleolus ('ō-lus), *n.* a minute body inside a nucleus.

nucleoprotein (nū'klē-ō-drō'tē-in), *n.* a specific form of protein found in the nucleus of the living cell.

nucleus ('klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

nuculiform (nū'kū-li-fôrm), *adj.* similar in shape to the mollusk called nucula.

nudation (-dā'shun), *n.* a making bare.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void; in art, the undraped body (with *the*).

nudely ('li), *adv.* nakedly.

nudeness ('nes), *n.* nakedness. Also nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nugatory ('gå-tō-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.
nuisance (nū'sâns), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.
null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void.
nullification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.
nullifier ('i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who nullifies.
nullify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nullified, *p.pr.* nullifying], to annul or render void.
nullity ('i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.
numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.
number ('bẽr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse (usually *pl.*): *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.
numeral (nū'mẽr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number.
numerary ('mẽr-ā-ri), *adj.* belonging to a certain number.
numerate (-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures.
numeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.
numerator ('mẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.
numerous ('mẽr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.
numismatic (-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals: *n.pl.* the science and study of coins and medals. Also numismatology.
numismatist ('mâ-tist), *n.* one skilled in numismatics. Also numismatologist.
numskull ('skul), *n.* a blockhead.
nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.
nuncio ('shi-ō), *n.* a papal ambassador.
nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *adj.* verbal; nominal. Also nuncupatory.
nunnery (nun'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nunneries (-iz)], a religious house for nuns.
nuptial (nup'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* a marriage; marriage ceremony.
nurse (nẽrs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize.
nursery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (-iz)], an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year-old horses.
nursling ('ling), *n.* an infant.
nurture (nẽr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.
nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting], to gather nuts.
nutant (nū'tânt), *adj.* having the top bent downward.
nutation (-tā'shun), *n.* the periodical vibratory movement of the axis of the earth.
nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.
nutria (nū-tri-â), *n.* the commercial name for the fur or skin of the coypou.
nutrient ('tri-ent), *adj.* promoting growth.
nutriment ('tri-ment), *n.* nourishment.
nutrition (-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.

nutritious ('us), *adj.* affording nutrition.
nutritive ('tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.
nutritively (-li), *adv.* by nutrition.
nutty (nut'i), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts.
nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kå), *n.* the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Strychnos Nux vomica*) which yields the deadly poison strychnine.
nuzzle ('l), *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.i.* to nestle.
nye (nī), *n.* a brood of pheasants.
nylghau (nil'gaw), *n.* a large Indian antelope. Also nylgau.
nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman.
nympha (nim'få), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.
nymphomania (-fō-mā'ni-å), *n.* erotic insanity in females.
nyssa (nis'a), *n.* a species of dogwood, rare, with flowers of a greenish tint.

O

O, the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet.

O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.* [*pl.* o's (-ōz)], a ring, cipher, or naught.

oadal (ō'å-dål), *n.* a tree of the colanut family.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; dolt.

oafish ('ish), *adj.* simple; silly; doltish.

oak (ōk), *n.* a tree of many species, especially the common oak (*Quercus robur*), valued for its timber.

oak-apple ('ap-l), *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

oaken ('en), *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak.

oakum ('um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases ('sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

oat (ōt), *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

oaten ('ęn), *adj.* made of oats.

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.

ob, a *prefix* meaning *before, against, toward, in front of, reversed.*

obbligato (ob-li-gä'tō), *n.* an indispensable instrumental part or accompaniment written especially for the instrument named [music].

obduracy ('dū-rå-si), *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

obdurate ('dū-rāt), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.

obdurately (-li), *adv.* stubbornly.

obdurateness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

obedient ('di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

obeisance (-bā'såns), *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top; a reference mark (†).

obelus ('e-lus), *n.* a mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old MSS. to indicate a doubtful or spurious reading; in modern writing, a break (—).

obese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent.

obesity (-bes'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind. Also obeseness.

obey (-bā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying], to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder.

obi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (-riz)], a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths.

object (ob-jekt′), *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob′jekt), anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim.
object-glass (′ject-glås), *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.
objection (-jek′shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.
objectionable (-å-bl), *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.
objective (′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point.
objectively (-li), *adv.* in an objective manner.
objectivism (′tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that the knowledge of the non-ego is anterior to that of the ego; in art and literature, the representation of persons and incidents as they really appear.
objectivity (′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective. Also objectiveness.
objurgate (-jĕr′gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove.
objurgation (-gā′shun), *n.* reproof.
objurgatory (′gā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing reproof or censure.
oblate (-lāt′), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Roman Catholic Church, noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered.
oblation (-lā′shun), *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.
obligation (-li-gā′shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance.
obligatory (ob′li-gå-tō-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.
oblige (ō-blīj′), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify.
obligee (ob-li-jē′), *n.* one to whom a bond is given.
obliging (ō-blīj′ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.
obliger (′ĕr), *n.* one who obliges.
obligor (ob′li-gôr), *n.* one who is bound by a bond.
oblique (-lēk′), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward.
oblique angle (ang′gl), *n.* an angle greater or less than a right angle.
oblique case (kās), *n.* in grammar any case except the nominative.
obliquely (′li), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction.
obliqueness (′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also obliquity.
obliterate (-lit′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means.
obliteration (-ā′shun), *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement.
oblivion (-liv′i-un), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness.
oblivious (′i-us), *adj.* forgetful.
oblong (′lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.
obloquy (′lō-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.
obnoxious (-nok′shus), *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.
oboe (ō′bō-e), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.
obolus (ob′ō-lus), *n.* an ancient Greek coin, value 1¼ farthings; an Attic weight = 1-6th of a drachma.
obovate (-ō′vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate.
obscene (-sēn′), *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy.

obscenely ('li), *adv.* in an obscene manner.
obsceneness ('nes), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also obscenity.
obscure (-skur'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean.
obscurely ('li), *adv.* in an obscure manner.
obscureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also obscurity.
obsecrate ('se-krāt), *v.t.* to implore.
obsecration (-krā'shun), *n.* entreaty.
obsequies ('se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites.
obsequious (-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess.
observable (-zĕr'vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.
observably (-bli), *adv.* remarkably.
observance ('våns), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.
observant ('vånt), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.
observation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.
observational ('shun-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, observations.
observatory ('vå-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (-riz)], a building fitted up for astronomical research.
observe (-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.
observing ('ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to. Also observant.
obsession (ob-sesh'un), *n.* the state of being possessed by one idea to the exclusion of others.
obsidian (-sid'i-ån), *n.* volcanic larva of glassy appearance.
obsolescence (-sō-les'ens), *n.* the state of becoming obsolete.
obsolescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete.
obsolete ('sō-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.
obsoleteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.
obstetric (-stet'rik), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery: *n.pl.* the science of midwifery.
obstetrician (-ste-trish'ån), *n.* an accoucheur.
obstinacy ''sti-nå-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness. Also obstinateness.
obstinate ('sti-nāt), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn.
obstinately (-li), *adv.* in an obstinate manner.
obstreperous (-strep'ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.
obstruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt.
obstruction (-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.
obstructionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules to deliberately hinder the progress of public business.
obstructive ('tiv), *adj.* causing obstruction.
obtain (-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use.
obtainment ('ment), *n.* the act of obtaining.
obtrude (-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited.
obtrusion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.
obtrusive ('siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.
obtrusively (-li), *adv.* by way of obtrusion.
obtuse (-tūs'), *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull.
obtusely (-li), *adv.* in an obtuse manner.
obtuseness ('nes), *n.* the state or

quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.

obverse (-vẽrs'), *adj.* bearing the head; said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* ('vẽrs) the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it: opposed to reverse.

obversely ('li), *adv.* in an obverse form.

obvert (-vẽrt), *v.t.* to turn toward; face.

obviate ('vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections.

obvious ('vi-us), *adj.* evident.

obvolute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.

oca (ō'kä), *n.* South American plant with a tuberous root resembling the potato.

occasion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.

occasional (-ål), *adj.* incidental or casual.

occasionally (-li), *adv.* incidentally or casually.

Occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions.

Occidental (-si-den'tål), *adj.* of or belonging to the Occident: *n.* a native of the Occident.

occipital (-sip'i-tål), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput.

occiput ('si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.

occult (-kult'), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible.

occultation (-kul-tā'shun), *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration: said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.

occulted (-kult'ed), *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star, &c.

occultism ('izm), *n.* Eastern theosophy.

occultly ('li), *adv.* in an occult manner.

occult sciences (sī'en-sez), *n.pl.* magic, alchemy, and astrology.

occupancy ('ū-pän-si), *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.

occupant ('ū-pånt), *n.* one who has possession.

occupation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.

occupier ('ū-pī-ẽr), *n.* one who occupies.

occupy ('ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying], to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic.

occur (-kẽr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* occurring], to happen or take place; come to mind; be found or met with.

occurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.

ocean (ō'shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water.

oceanic (-she-ån'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.

ocelot ('se-lot), *n.* the Mexican cat.

ochre ('kẽr), *n.* a fine yellow- or brown-colored clay: used as a pigment.

octa, a *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18 mo.).

octagon (ok'tå-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.

octagonal (-tag'ō-nål), *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.

octahedral (-tå-hē'drål), *adj.* having 8 equal sides.

octahedron ('drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

octangular (-tang'gū-lår), *adj.* having 8 angles.

octant ('tånt), *n.* the 8th part of a circle.

octarticulate (ok-tär-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having 8 articulations or joints.
octave ('tāv), *n.* an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones; the 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.
octavo (-tā'vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8 vo): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.
octennial (-ten'i-ål), *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years.
octennially (-li), *adv.* every 8 years.
octillion (ok-til'yun), *n.* in French and American numeration the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration 1 followed by 48 ciphers.
octodecimo (-tō-des'i-mō), *adj.* consisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet: *n.* a book of such size (18mo).
octogenarian (-tō-je-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is 80 years old: *adj.* 80 years old.
octopod (tō-pod), *n.* an animal with 8 feet.
octopus ('to-pus), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (-ez)], a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttlefish.
octoroon (-tō-rōōn), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.
octuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.
ocular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye; known from actual sight.
oculiform ('ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* eye-shaped.
oculist ('ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.
odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by 2; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.
Odd Fellow ('fel-ō), *n.* a member of the order of the benevolent society of Odd Fellows.
oddity ('i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.
odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; vantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other.
ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.
odic force, *n.* assumed to account for mesmerism.
odious (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular.
odium ('di-um), *n.* hatred; dislike.
odometer (ō-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached.
odontoid (-don'toid), *adj.* tooth-like.
odontology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.
odoriferous (-dĕr-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* diffusing fragrance.
odorous ('dĕr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.
odor ('dĕr), *n.* a scent; estimation.
o'er. Same as over.
oesophagus. See esophagus.
of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.
off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; noting the right-hand side in driving, or the left-hand side of the bowler at cricket: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!
offal (of'ål), *n.* refuse; waste meat.
offend (-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing.
offense (-fens'), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.
offensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).
offensively (-li), *adv.* in an offensive manner.
offensiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.
offer ('ĕr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance.

offering (-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.

office (of'is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion; apartments of a house in which domestics discharge their duties.

officer ('is-ẽr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.

official (-fish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.

officialism (-izm), *n.* government by officials; official routine.

officially (-li), *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

officiate ('i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

officinal (-fis'i-nål), *adj.* noting drugs officially recognized by the pharmacopœia.

officious (fish'us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

offing (ôf'ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.

offscouring ('skour-ing), *n.* refuse.

offscum ('skum), *n.* dregs; filth.

offset ('set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.

offside ('sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.

offspring ('spring), *n.* children; descendants.

often ('en), *adv.* many times; frequently.

ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* a wave-like molding, one side convex, the other concave; a cyma.

ogle ('gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

ogre (ō'gẽr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant. *Feminine* ogress.

ogreish (-ish), *adj.* like an ogre.

oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anixety.

ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance.

oil (oil), *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil.

oilcake ('kāk) *n.* the substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

oilcloth ('klôth), *n.* painted canvas for floor covering.

oil-color ('kul-ẽr), *n.* a pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil; a painting executed in oil-colors.

oil-engine (oil'en'gin), *n.* an internal combustion engine using oil in a spray, of which the Diesel engine is the best recent example.

oil-feed (oil'fēd), *n.* a cup or device for the automatic oiling of machinery.

oiliness ('i-nes), *n.* oily quality; greasiness.

oil-tanned (oil'tand), *p.adj.* tanned by a process involving the use of oil to give softness to the leather.

oily ('i), *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering.

ointment (oint'ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

okapi (ok-ap'ē), *n.* recently found African animal resembling a giraffe.

okra (ok'rå), *n.* a West Indian plant, the pods of which are used in soups, &c. Okro, ochra.

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older, *superl.* oldest], aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.

olden (ōl'den), *adj.* ancient; bygone.

oldish (ōld'ish), *adj.* somewhat old.

old style (stīl), *n.* the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days.

oleaginous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.

oleander (-an'dẽr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.

oleaster (-as'tĕr), *n.* the wild olive.
oleate ('le-āt), *n.* a salt of oleic acid.
olefiant ('e-fī'ănt), *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of sulphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol.
olefiant gas (gas), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen.
olefine (ō'le-fin), *n.* a hydrocarbon containing 2 atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of carbon.
oleic ('le-ik) *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oil.
oleic acid (as'id), *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.
oleiferous (-le-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing oil.
oleine ('le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also olein.
oleo, a *prefix* meaning *oily, pertaining to oil,* or *oily.*
oleograph ('le-ō-grăf), *n.* a lithograph in oil-colors.
oleomargarine (-ō-mär-gär-in), *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat, &c.
oleometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.
oleo-oil (-oil), *n.* oil obtained from animal fat.
olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl.*).
olibanum (ō-lib'ă-num), *n.* a gum resin; the frankincense of the ancients. Also oliban.
oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* one of an oligarchy.
oligarchal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an oligarchy.
oligarchy ('i-gär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (-kiz)], government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.
olive ('iv), *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow color: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive.
olive-branch (-brânch), *n.* the branch of the olive: the emblem of peace.
olivet ('i-vet), *n.* an imitation pearl made for traffic with savage races.
olivil ('i-vil), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.
olivine ('i-vin), *n.* a variety of chrysolite.
olla podrida (ol'ya po-drē-dā), *n.* a Spanish dish made of a mixture of meats, vegetables, peppers, and other ingredients, stewed together.
Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, the interval (4 years) between the celebration of the Olympic games: a system of chronology reckoning from the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.
Olympic ('pik), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. Also Olympian: *n.pl.* the Olympic games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 4 years in honor of Zeus of Mt. Olympus.
om (ōm), *n.* a word, sacred to the Brahmins, not to be spoken aloud, except on solemn occasions.
omber, ombre (om'bĕr), *n.* a card game.
ombrometer (-brom'e-ter), *n.* a rain-gage.
omega (ō-mē'gå), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last: end.
omelet (om'e-let), *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c.
omen (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate.
ominous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.
omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted.
omit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.
omni, a *prefix* meaning *all, entirely,* as *omni*present.
omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.

omnigerent (om-nij'e-rent), *adj.* capable of performing any kind of work.
omnilingual (om-ni-ling'gwal), *adj.* versed in all languages.
omnilucent (om-ni-lū'sent), *adj.* giving light in every direction.
omnipotence (-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.
omnipotent ('o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.
Omnipotent, *n.* God (with *the*).
omnipresence (-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.
omniscient (-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise.
omniscope (om'ni-skōp), *n.* an improved periscope for use in a submarine boat, giving a wide range of vision.
omnivorous (-niv'ĕr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.
on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!
onager (on'å-jĕr), *n.* the wild ass.
onanism (ō'nån-izm), *n.* masturbation.
once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly; one time.
one (wun), *adj.* single in number; some way; individual: *n.* [*pl.* ones (wunz)], the number one or its symbol; an individual.
onerous (on'ĕr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.
one-step (wun'-step), *n.* a very simple and popular modern dance.
onion (un'yun), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium: used in cookery.
only (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.
onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yå), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *whiz;* the use of words so formed, or the word itself.
onomatopoetic (-pō-et'ik), *adj.* formed by onomatopœia. Also onomatopœic.
onset ('set), *n.* an assault; attack.
onslaught ('slawt), *n.* a furious attack.
ontogenesis (-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms. Also ontogeny.
ontological (-to-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.
ontologist (-tol'o-jist), *n.* a metaphysician.
ontology ('o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.
onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.
onward (on'wĕrd), *adj.* advancing; progressing: *adv.* in advance. Also onwards: *interj.* forward!
onyx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.
oolitic (ō'olit), *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.
oolitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, oolite.
oology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.
oolong (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea. Also oulong.
oomiak ('mi-ak), *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat. Also oomiac, umiak.
oosperm (ō'o-spĕrm), *n.* a fertilized ovum.
ootheca (-thē'ka), *n.* the egg-case of certain mollusks and insects containing the eggs.
ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.
opacity (ō-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness.
opah ('på), *n.* the king-fish.
opal ('pål), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.
opalesce (-es'), *v.i.* to exhibit a play of various colors like the opal.
opalescence ('ens), *n.* the quality of being opalescent.
opalescent ('ent), *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.

opaline ('på-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the opal.
opaque (-pāk'), *adj.* not transparent.
opaqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being opaque.
ope (op), *v.i.* & *adj.* same as open [poet.].
open ('n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; expanded; uncovered; unsealed; not frozen nor frosty; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; explain; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view of the scent or game: said of a dog.
opening (-ing), *n.* an aperture; beginning; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.
opera (op'ĕr-å), *n.* a musical drama.
opera-bouffe (-bōōf), *n.* a comic opera.
opera-cloak (-klōk), *n.* a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theater, &c.
opera-glass (-glås), *n.* a small binocular glass used in operas, theaters, &c.
operameter (-ĕr-am'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.
operate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to perform certain work: as, to *operate* a machine.
operatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.
operation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements of an army or fleet.
operative ('ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.
operator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, operates.
operetta (op-ĕr-et'å), *n.* a light musical drama.
ophicleide (of'i-klīd), *n.* a large brass keyed musical instrument of the horn class.
Ophidia (ō-fid'i-å), *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents.
ophidian ('i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia.
ophiological (of-i-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ophiology.
ophiology (-ol'o-ji) *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.
ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-å), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also ophthalmitis.
ophthalmic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to the eye.
ophthalmologist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.
ophthalmology ('o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the eye and its diseases.
ophthalmoscope ('mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
ophthalmoscopy (-mos'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the eye.
ophthalmoscopy ('mo-skō-pi), *n.* excision or extraction of the eye.
ophthalmotrope (of-thal'mō-trōp), *n.* a mechanical model of the two eyes regulated by pulleys and used to demonstrate the action of the various eye muscles.
opiate (ō'pi-āt), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet.
opine (ō-pīn'), *v.i.* to think; be of opinion.
opinion (-pin'yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.
opinionated (-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.
opinionative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited.
opinionatively (-li), *adv.* obstinately.
opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy.

opobalsam (op-o-bawl'sâm), *n.* balm of Gilead

opodeldoc (-del'dok), *n.* a soap liniment used for sprains, &c.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* an American and Australian marsupial carnivorous mammal.

opotherapy (op-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease with animal extracts, chiefly of the glands of internal secretion, as the thyroid, adrenals, and pituatary body: more commonly called organotherapy.

opponent (op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.

opportune (-pĕr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable.

opportunely ('li) *adv.* seasonably.

opportuneness ('nes), *n.* seasonableness

opportunism ('izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.

opportunist ('ist), *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party.

opportunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.

opposable (-pōz'â-bl), *adj.* that may be opposed.

oppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check.

opposite ('pō-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

oppositely (-li), *adv.* in front; adversely

oppositeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being opposite.

opposition (-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

oppositionist (-ist), *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.

oppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.

oppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

oppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.

oppressively (-li), *adv.* in an oppressive manner.

oppressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oppressive.

oppressor ('ĕr), *n.* one who oppresses.

opprobrious (-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

opprobrium ('bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

opsiometer (-si-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

opsonic (op-son'ik), *adj.* related to opsonin. The opsonic index, determined by observation of the white blood corpuscles in engulfing bacteria, reveals the relative quantity of opsonin in the blood.

opsonin (op'sō-nin), *n.* name given by Sir Almroth Wright to the hypothetical antibody in the blood that enables the leucocytes to ingest hostile bacteria.

optative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish.

optic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision. Also optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

optically (-âl-li), *adv.* by optics or vision.

optician (-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optigraph ('ti-grâf), *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

optimism ('ti-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best.

optimist ('ti-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism.
optimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* characterized by optimism; sanguine.
optimistically (-ål-li), *adv.* hopefully.
option ('shun), *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.
optional (-ål), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.
optionally (-li), *adv.* at one's own option.
optometer. Same as opsiometer.
optophone (op'to-fōn), *n.* an instrument which by utilizing the varying electrical conductivity of selenium under changing conditions of light, enables a blind man to detect the presence of opaque objects by the sense of hearing.
optotechnics (op'tō-tek'niks), *n.* the science that deals with optical instruments, including microscope, telescope, and camera.
opulence ('ū-lens), *n.* wealth. Also opulency.
opulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.
opus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (op'ĕr-å)], a work; musical composition.
opuscule ('kūl), *n.* a little work; brochure.
or (ôr), *conj.* the correlative of *either*.
oracle (or'å-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom.
oracular (ō-rak'ū-lår), *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.
oral ('rål), *adj.* verbal.
oralism (ō'ral-izm), *n.* teaching deaf-mutes by the lip-language.
orally (-li), *adv.* verbally.
orange (or'enj), *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; the color of such fruit: *adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-colored.
orangeade (-ād), *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.
orange-book, *n.* official name of a collection of diplomatic messages issued by Russia just before the European war of 1914.
orangeman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* orangemen (-men)], a member of a political society of Irish Protestants: named from William III., Prince of Orange.
orangery (-ri), *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.
orange-rust (or'ānj-rust), *n.* a fungus that infests the stems of blackberry and raspberry plants.
orang-outang (ō-rang'ōō-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago.
oration (-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.
orator (or'å-tēr), *n.* one who makes an oration; an eloquent speaker.
oratorical (-tor'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.
oratorically (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.
oratorio (-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject.
oratory ('å-tō-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.pl.* oratories, a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.
orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit.
orbed ('d), *adj.* spherical. Orbiculate.
orbicular (-bik'ū-lår), *adj.* orb-shaped.
orbit ('bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.
orbital (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an orbit.
orchard ('chĕrd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.

orchestra ('kes-trå), *n.* in the ancient Greek theater the place where the chorus danced; in a modern theater, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the parquet; the body of musicians.

orchestral (-trål), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.

orchestration (-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.

orchid ('kid), *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis.

Orchis ('kis), *n.* a genus of plants with curiously-shaped roots and flowers.

orcin ('sin), *n.* a coloring substance obtained from lichens.

ordain (-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions.

ordeal ('de-ål), *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.

order ('dĕr), *n.* method or regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command; class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a family; in architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Church (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or order.

ordering ('dĕr-ing), *n.* arrangement; distribution.

orderly ('dĕr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

ordinal ('din-ål), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

ordinance ('di-nåns), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

ordinarily ('di-nā-ri-li), *adj.* according to established rule or method; usually.

ordinary ('di-nā-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges; an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

ordinate ('di-nāt), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

ordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ordnance (ôrd'nåns), *n.* artillery.

ore (ōr), *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state or combined with some other substance.

oread (ō're-ad), *n.* a mountain nymph.

orexigenic (ō-rek-si-jen'ik), *a.* tending to stimulate the appetite.

organ (ôr'gån), *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of living structure by means of which some function is discharged or work performed; a wind instrument.

organic (-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental. Also organical.

organically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of, organs.

organicalness (-nes), *n.* organic quality.

organism ('gån-izm), *n.* organical structure.

organist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the organ.

organization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; the act of organizing.
organize ('gân-īz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange or distribute into parts with the proper officials so as to work or carry out a scheme efficiently.
organogeny ('oj-e-ni), *n.* organic development.
organography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.
organology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.
organon ('gå-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation.
organoplastic (-ō-plas'tik), *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.
organotherapy (ôr'gan-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by animal extracts, an important department of recent medicine; also called opotherapy.
organzine ('gân-zin), *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric made from it.
orgasm ('gazm), *n.* immoderate excitement or action.
orgues (ôrgz), *n.pl.* pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun-barrels in parallel order for firing simultaneously.
orgy ('ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus) distinguished by wild revelry.
oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window.
Orient ('ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East.
orient ('ri-ent), *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the East.
Oriental (-en'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.
oriental (-en'tål), *adj.* precious; pure; valuable: said of gems.
Orientalism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.
Orientalist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, &c.
orientate (-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn toward the East.
orientation (-tā'shun), *n.* the determination of the position of the east; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.
orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture.
oriflamme ('i-flam), *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers.
origin ('i-jin), *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.
original (ō-rij'i-nål), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person.
originality ('i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.
originally (-li), *adv.* at first.
original sin (sin), *n.* the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and imputed to his descendants.
originate (-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.
origination (-nā'shun), *n.* first production; source; method of production.
originator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who originates.
orillon (o-ril'yun), *n.* a mound of earth faced with a wall to protect a cannon.
oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* the golden-thrush.
orlop (ôr'lop), *n.* the lowest deck of a ship.
ormolu ('mō-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.
ornament ('nå-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.
ornamentally ('ål-li), *adv.* so as to adorn.

ornamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* decoration.
ornate (-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.
ornately ('li), *adv.* in an ornate manner.
ornery (ôr'ne-ri), *adj.* very ordinary or insignificant: colloquial term of depreciation or contempt.
ornith, a *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.
ornithological (-ni-thō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.
ornithologist (-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.
ornithology ('o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, &c., of birds.
orographic (or-ō-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orography. Also orographical.
orography (ō-rog'rå-fi), *n.* the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, &c. Also orology.
oroide (ō'rō-īd), *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold.
orotund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized.
orphan (ôr'fån), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents.
orphanage (-āj), *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.
orphaned ('fånd), *adj.* bereft of parents.
Orphean ('fē-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Orpheus, the celebrated bard of classic mythology: hence melodious, enchanting. Also Orphic.
orphrey ('fri), *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downward, especially on a cope.
orpiment ('pi-ment), *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.
orpin ('pin), *n.* a yellow color of various shades of intensity.
orpine ('pin), *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves: so named from its yellow color.
orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system.
orris ('is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris.
orris-root (-rōōt), *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris: used as a perfume.
orthite (ôr'thīt), *n.* a variety of allanite.
ortho, a *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*
orthoclase (ôr'thō-klāz), *n.* potash feldspar.
orthodiograph (ôr-thō'di-ō-gråf), *n.* a device for taking X-ray pictures of the internal organs of the body.
orthodontist (ôr-thō-dont'ist), *n.* one who makes a business of straightening teeth, widening mouth arches, and restoring jaws to proper shape.
orthodox ('thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine.
orthodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion.
orthoepy (-thō'e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.
orthogenesis (ôr-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the theoretical origin of species through the inheritance of characters acquired or modified by functional activity.
orthogonal (thog'ō-nål), *adj.* rectangular.
orthograde (ôr'tho-grād), *adj.* walking with upright body, after the manner of man and the anthropoid apes.
orthographer ('rå-fẽr), *n.* one skilled in orthography. Also orthographist.
orthographic (-thō-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthography; correctly spelt. Also orthographical.
orthographically (-ål-li), *adv.* according to the rules of orthography.
orthography (-thog'rå-fi), *n.* the

art of spelling and writing words correctly.

orthopædia (-thō-pē'di-å), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.

ortolan ('tō-lån), *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting: much esteemed for its flesh.

os (os), *n.* (Latin) [*pl.* ossa ('å)], a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).

oscillate ('i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.

oscillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration.

oscillator (os'i-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, oscillates; a device for producing electric currents of a constant period, independently of variations in its driving force.

oscillatory (os'-i-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* swinging; vibrating.

oscillograph (os'i-lō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for studying the oscillations of the electric current.

osculate ('kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch.

osculation (-lā'shun), *n.* kissing; touching.

osculatory ('kū-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary is painted for worshipers to kiss.

osier (ō'zhĕr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; matter in muscular fiber containing those constituents to which its taste when cooked is due.

Osiris (os-ī'ris), *n.* the favorite god of the Egyptians; the husband of Iris and the father of Horus, two other Egyptian deities.

Oslerize (os'lĕr-iz), *v.t.* to take the life of persons who are presumed to have reached an age at which their usefulness is ended.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore.

osmose ('mōs), *n.* the process of attraction by which gases and fluids pass through a separating membrane.

osmund ('mund), *n.* the flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.

osnaburg ('nå-bĕrg), *n.* a coarse linen.

osprey (os'prā), *n.* the fish-hawk. Also ossifrage.

ossein ('e-in), *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.

osseous ('e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone.

osseter ('e-tĕr), *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.

ossicle ('i-kl), *n.* a little bone: *pl.* a hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates of the starfish.

ossiferous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.

ossification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.

ossify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying], to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

ostensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible.

ostensible ('si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.

ostensibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in appearance.

ostensive ('ten-siv), *adj.* showing; exhibiting.

ostentation (-tā'shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.

ostentatious ('shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

osteodentine (-tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.

osteoderm (os'tē-ō-dĕrm), *n.* a bone developed in the skin of an animal, as in the case of amphibia and reptiles and in the armadillo.

osteogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* bone formation.

osteologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.

osteology ('ō-ji), *n.* that part of an-

atomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

osteopathic (-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to osteopathy.

osteopathist (-op'å-thist), *n.* one skilled in, or who practices, osteopathy.

osteopathy (-op'å-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centers.

osteosarcoma (-ō-sär-kō'må), *n.* softening of the bones.

ostitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the bones.

ostler (os'lĕr) *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn.

ostracism ('trå-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.

ostracize ('trå-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor.

ostracoderm (os-trak'ō-dĕrm), *n.* a group of marine crustaceans, fossil forms of which are believed by Prof. Patten to represent direct ancestors of the vertebrates.

ostrich ('trich), *n.* a swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

Ostrogoth ('trō-goth), *n.* an Eastern Goth.

other (uth'ĕr), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

otherwise (-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

otter (ot'ĕr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish.

otto. Another form of attar.

Ottoman (ot'ō-mån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk.

ottoman ('ō-mån), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable cushioned foot-rest.

ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois; 1-12th of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.

ousel, ouzel (ōō'zel), *n.* the European blackbird.

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject.

out (out), *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly: *interj.* begone!: *n.* one who is not in office.

out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.

outcast ('kåst), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is cast or driven out; an exile.

outcrop ('krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

outcry ('krī), *n.* clamor; tumult.

outfall ('fawl), *n.* the lower end of a water-course; point of discharge.

outgo (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* outwent, *p.p.* outgone, *p.pr.* outgoinig], to go beyond; surpass.

outgoings ('ings), *n.pl.* expenses.

out-herod (-her'od), *v.t.* to exceed the cruelty or violent character of (Herod the Great): hence to exceed in any evil.

outlander (out'lan-dĕr), *n.* a foreigner.

outlandish (-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.

outlaw ('law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.

outline ('līn), *n.* a line bounding or

defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.

outport ('pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.

output (out'put), *n.* the total quantity of any product manufactured or produced.

outrage ('rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner.

outrageous ('us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.

outre (ōō-trā'), *adj.* overstrained; exaggerated.

outrider (out'rī-dēr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.

outrigger ('rig-ēr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting rowlocks.

outright ('rīt), *adv.* completely; at once.

outside ('sīd), *n.* the external part of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.

outspan (out-span'), *v.i.* to unyoke the oxen and prepare for resting or camping out.

outspoken ('spō-kn), *adj.* candid.

outstanding (-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.

outward ('wērd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible; extrinsic.

outward-bound (-bound), *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.

outwards ('wērdz), *adv.* toward the outside; to foreign parts. Also outward.

outwent, *p.t* of outgo.

outwit (-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.

outwork ('wērk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.

ouzel. See ousel.

ova, *pl.* of ovum.

oval (ō'vål), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.

ovarian (-vā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the ovary.

ovaritis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the ovaries.

ovary ('vå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (-riz)], the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.

ovate ('vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.

ovate-oblong (ob'lông), *adj.* longer than oval.

ovation (-vā'shun), *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep were sacrificed; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.

oven (uv'n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating.

over (ō'vēr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler.

overhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.

overplus ('vēr-plus), *n.* excess.

overpower (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.

over-production (-prō-duk'shun), *n.* supply in excess of the demand.

overseer (-sēr'), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; a parochial official who superintends the poor.

overshot wheel ('vēr-shot hwēl), *n.* a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top.

overt ('vērt), *adj.* open; public.

overtake (ō-vēr-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking], to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.

overthrow (-thrō′), *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* (′vēr-thrō) ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.
overtones (′vēr-tōnz), *n.pl.* harmonics.
overture (′vēr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera, &c.
overweening (-wēn′ing), *adj.* conceited.
overwhelm (-hwelm′), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.
overwise (-wīz′), *adj.* affectedly wise.
ovicular (-vik′ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an egg; oviform.
oviparous (-vip′å-rus), *adj.* producing young by eggs.
ovoid (′void), *adj.* egg-shaped. Also ovoidal.
ovolo (′vō-lō), *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped molding.
ovoplasm (′vō-plazm), *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.
ovoviviparous (-vī-vip′å-rus), *adj.* producing eggs containing the young in a living state, as certain animals.
ovule (′vūl), *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.
ovum (′vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova (′vå)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.
owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.
owing (′ing), *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.
owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot: *v.i.* to smuggle.
owlet (′et), *n.* a young owl.
own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.
owner (′ēr), *n.* lawful proprietor.
ownership (′ēr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.
ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen (′n)], an animal of the bovine genus, especially a castrated bull.
oxalate (′å-lāt), *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.
oxalic (-al′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, oxalis, a genus of plants with a bitter taste, containing the wood-sorrel.
oxalic acid (as′id), *n.* a poisonous acid obtained from sawdust.
oxidability (-id-å-bil′i-ti), *n.* capability of being converted into an oxide.
oxidable (′i-då-bl), *adj.* capable of being converted into an oxide.
oxidate. Same as oxidize.
oxidation (-dā′shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.
oxide (′īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.
oxidize (′i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also oxidate.
oxlip (′lip), *n.* a variety of primula.
oxy, a *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning the *presence of oxygen.*
oxygen (′i-jen), *n.* a colorless inodorous gas, which with nitrogen and argon constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water.
oxygenate (′i-jen-āt), *v.t.* to combine with oxygen. Also oxygenize.
oxygenation. Same as oxidation.
oxyhydrogen (-hī′drō-jen), *adj.* consisiting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe by which an intense heat is produced by the combination of the two gases.
oxytone (′i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented; *n.* an acute sound.
oyer (ō′yēr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes.
oyer and terminer (tēr′min-ēr), *n.* a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes.
oyes (′yes), *interj.* the introductory

cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. Also oyez.

oyster (ois'tĕr), *n.* a bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.

oyster-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant whose root, when cooked, has the flavor of oysters; salsify.

ozocerite (ō-zō-sē'rīte), *n.* a wax made of paraffin.

ozone ('zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor.

ozonium (ō-zōn'i-um), *n.* a fungus growth in cotton producing root-rot.

ozonize ('zō-nīz), *v.t.* to charge with ozone.

ozonometer (-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozostomia (ō-zō-stō'mi-a), *n.* fetid breath caused by stomach trouble.

ozotype (ō-zō-tīp), *n.* a method of photographic printing depending upon the action of light on chromium trioxite.

P

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet; the chemical symbol for phosphorus.

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment.

paca (pak'å), *n.* a small South American rodent of a dark-brown color spotted with white.

pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk slowly or deliberately; amble.

paced (pāst), *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.

pacha. Same as pasha.

pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *adj.* having a very thick pericarp.

pachydactyl (-dak'til), *n.* an animal with thick toes.

pachydermatous (-dĕr'må-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.

pachyotous (pak-i-ō'tus), *adj.* having abnormally thick ears.

pacific (på-sif'ik), *adj.* peace-making; conciliatory; mild; peaceful.

pacification (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

pacificator (-sif'i-kā-tĕr), *n.* a peacemaker.

pacifier (pas'i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who pacifies.

pacifist (pas'si-fist), *n.* one who opposes war.

pacify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p.pr.* pacifying], to calm or appease.

pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; load; burden; set of playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select nd put together for an unjust object: *v.t.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste.

package ('āj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.

packet ('et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

paco (pä'kō), *n.* the alpaca; an earthy brown oxide of iron containing small quantities of native silver.

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement.

pad (pad), *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to travel slowly: *v.t.* stuff with padding.

padding ('ing), *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.

paddle ('l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

paddle-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a wheel with floats for propelling a steamship.

paddock ('uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses, &c.; a large toad or frog.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye· *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.
padrone (på-drō'nā), *n.* a person, usually an Italian, who owns barrel organs and lets them out on hire; in Italy, a contractor for labor.
pæan (pē'ån), *n.* a triumphal song.
pædobaptism (-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism. Also pedobaptism.
pæony. Same as peony.
pagan (pā'gån), *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous.
paganish (-ish), *adj.* heathenish.
paganism (-izm), *n.* heathenism: idolatry.
page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a book; a book or writing; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages.
pageant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy.
pageantry (-ri), *n.* ostentatious display.
paginal ('i-nål), *adj.* consisting of pages.
pagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the marking, numbering, or making, into pages. Also paging.
pagoda (på-gō'då), *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in India.
paid, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pay.
paidology (pā-dol'o-ji), *n.* scientific child study.
pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.
pailful ('fool), *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.
pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy.
painful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.
painfully (-li), *adv.* so as to cause pain.
painfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being painful.
paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge.
painter ('ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat.
painter's-colic ('ērz-kol'ik), *n.* lead-poisoning.
painting ('ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.
pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; suit or be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off.
pair-off ('ôf), *n.* an agreement by two members on opposing sides of a measure to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other.
pajamas (på-jä'måz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk, &c.; a kind of sleeping costume.
pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice.
palace (pal'ås), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building.
paladin ('å-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the knights of Charlemagne or Arthur.
palæo, a *prefix* meaning *ancient*, as *palæo*lithic, *adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.
palæontology. Same as paleontology.
palæozoic. Same as paleozoic.
palæstra. Same as palestra.
palanquin (pal-ån-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men.

palatable ('å-tå-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory.

palatal ('å-tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate.

palate ('āt), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish.

palatial (på-lā'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.

palatinate (-lat'i-nāt), *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

palatine ('å-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested.

palaver (på-lä'vẽr), *n.* a public conference [African]; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter.

pale (pāl), *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales.

paleobiologist (pa'lē-ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies fossil organisms with reference to the life-histories of the animals they represent.

paleolatry (pā-lē-ol'a-tri), *n.* great regard for the antique, particularly in art and letters.

paleomachic (pā'lē-ō-mak'ik), *adj.* having reference to ancient warfare.

paleontologist (pā-le-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in paleontology.

paleontology ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

palmoscopy (pal-mos'kō-pi), *n.* observation and study of the pulse as a guide to the interpretation of bodily conditions.

Paleozoic (-ō-zō'ik), *adj.* noting the fossiliferous strata in which the earliest forms of life appear.

palestra (på-les'trå), *n.* a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises.

palette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colors.

palfrey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

Pali (pä'lē), *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanskrit.

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible.

palindrome ('in-drōm), *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backward or forward, as "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

paling ('ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'i-sis), *n.* new birth or regeneration; inherited evolution.

palisade (-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top; *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

palish (pāl'ish), *adj.* somewhat pale.

pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his consecration (also pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength: *v.t.* to make insipid.

palladium (pal-ā-di'um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; a rare greyish metal found with platinum.

pallet ('et), *n.* a pallette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed.

palliate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.

palliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

palliative ('i-å-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

pallid ('id), *adj.* pale; wan.

pallium. See under pall.
pall-mall (pel-mel′), *n.* a game formerly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet.
pallor (pal′ẽr), *n.* paleness.
palm (päm), *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*).
palmate (pal′māt), *adj.* resembling a hand with the fingers outstretched; web-footed.
palmer (päm′ẽr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.
palmetto (pal-met′ō), *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.
palmist (pal′mist), *adj.* pertaining to palmistry.
palmister (-ẽr), *n.* one who professes palmistry.
palmistry (′mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.
palmitin (′mi-tin), *n.* a solid fatty substance obtained from vegetable oils, &c.
Palm Sunday (päm sun′dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Easter, held in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
palmwise (päm′wīz), *adv.* having the palm of the hand uppermost.
palmy (päm′i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.
palpability (pal-på-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being palpable. Also palpableness.
palpable (′på-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious.
palpably (′på-bli), *adv.* obviously.
palpitate (′pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb.
palpitation (-tā′shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.
palsied (pawl′zid), *p.adj.* affected with palsy.
palsy (′zi), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying], to paralyze.
palter (′tẽr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.
paltry (′tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.
pampas (pam′pȧs), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture.
pamper (′pẽr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate.
pampero (-pā′rō), *n.* a strong south-west wind that blows across the pampas of South America.
pamphlet (′flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together.
pamphleteer (-ēr′), *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.
pan, a *prefix* meaning *all, universal,* as *pan*-Anglican: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flint-lock which held the priming.
panacea (pan-å-sē′å), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine.
panada (på-nä′då), *n.* a bread pulp; bread soaked in sweetened boiled water and flavored with nutmeg.
Pan-America (pan-ä-mer′i-kå), *n.* a political term for all the American republics.
pancake (′kāk), *n.* a thin cake of batter fried.
pancratic (-krat′ik), *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: from an athletic contest (pancratium) of the ancient Greeks.
pancreas (′krē-ȧs), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion.
pancreatic (-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.
pancreatin (′krē-å-tin), *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.
panda (′då), *n.* the Himalayan bearcat.
Pandean (-dē′ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.

Pandean-pipes (-pīps), *n.pl.* a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath. Also Pan's-pipes.

Pandect ('dekt), *n.* the digest of the Roman or civil law.

pandemonium (-de-mō'ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder.

pander ('dēr), *v.i.* to act as an agent for the gratification of the passions.

pandit, another form of pundit.

pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work.

panegyric (-e-jir'ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium.

panegyrize ('e-jir-īz), *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.

panel ('el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels.

pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

panic ('ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear.

pannier ('ni-ēr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

panoplied ('ō-plid), *adj.* furnished with a complete suit of armor.

panoply ('ō-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor.

panopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of polytechnic; a room for the exhibition of novelties.

panotype (pan'ō-tīp), *n.* a photograph produced by the collodion process.

panpathy (pan'pa-thi), *n.* a feeling or sentiment shared by all people.

panplasm (pan'plazm), *n.* the theory that all portions of the living cell and all tissues of an animal have a share in the specific bodily functions, and not merely the cell nucleus or any other isolated structure.

panorama (-ō-räm'å), *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.

panoramic (-ram'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

Panslavic (-slav'ik), *adj.* pertaining to all the Slavic races or Panslavism.

Panslavism ('izm), *n.* a Russian movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.

pansy ('zi), *n.* the heart's-ease.

pant (pånt), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly; desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for pantaloons.

pantagraph. Same as pantograph.

pantalettes (pan-tå-lets'), *n.pl.* loose drawers for women or children.

pantaloon ('å-lōōn), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* a pair of tight trousers.

pantamorphic (-môr'fik), *adj.* taking all shapes.

pantheism ('thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

pantheist (-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.

pantheistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pantheon ('thē-on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the Gods, especially that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter.

panther ('thēr), *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* pantheress.

pantile ('tīl), *n.* a curved tile.

pantochronometer (-tō-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial.

pantograph ('tō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, &c., on an enlarged or reduced scale. Also pantagraph.

pantology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* universal knowledge.

pantometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances, &c.

pantomime ('tŏ-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastime theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.

pantomimic (-mim'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pantomime. Also pantomimical.

pantomimist ('tŏ-mīm-ist), *n.* one who acts in pantomime.

pantry ('tri), *n.* a provision closet.

pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit.

papa (på-pä' or pä'på), *n.* a word of endearment for father.

Papacy (pā'på-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Roman Catholic religion.

Papal ('pål), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.

papaw (-paw'), *n.* an East Indian fruit tree. [See pawpaw.]

paper (pā'pẽr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a piece of paper; newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with, or wrap in, paper.

papeterie (pap'e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.

papier-mache (pap-yā'må-shā), *n.* paper pulp molded and made into trays, &c., and japanned.

papilla (-pil'å), *n.* [*pl.* papillae ('ē)], a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue, &c.

papillary (pap'il-ẽr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a nipple or the papillae; covered with papillae.

papoose (-pōōs'), *n.* a young child [North American Indian].

pappus (pap'us), *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants; the calyx of a composite flower.

pappy ('i), *adj.* resembling pap.

paprika (pa-prēkă), *n.* a pepper resembling cayenne, but less fiery; introduced by the Hungarians, who are exceedingly fond of it.

papyrus (på-pī'rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri ('rī),] a species of Egyptian reed, from which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value.

para, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence*, as *para*centric.

parable (par'å-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude.

parabola (-ab'ŏ-lå), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

parabolic (-å-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also parabolical.

paraboloid (på-rab'ŏ-loid), *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

parachute ('å-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon.

Paraclete ('å-klēt), *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and Advocate.

parade (på-rād'), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously.

paradigm (par'å-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word.

paradise ('å-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; any place of happiness; heaven.

paradox ('å-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions.

paradoxical ('i-kål), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

paradoxically (-li), *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.

paraffin ('å-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood, shale, &c.

paragoge (-gō'jē), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

paragon ('å-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

paragraph ('å-gråf), *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

paragraphic ('ik), *adj.* consisting of paragraphs. Also paragraphical.

paragraphist ('å-gråf-ist), *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

parallax ('ål-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

parallel ('ål-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equi-distant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant at all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to; equal.

parallelism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

parallelogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelepiped (-e-pip'ed), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by 6 parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

paralysis (på-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy.

paralytic (par-å-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paralyze ('å-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paralyzed, *p.pr.* paralyzing], to affect with paralysis; unnerve.

paramount (par'å-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief.

paramour (pår'a-mōr), *n.* an illicit lover.

paranoia (par-a-noi'a), *n.* a kind of monomania.

paranoiac (par-a-noi'ak), *n.* one who has paranoia; a monomaniac.

parapet ('å-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

paraph (pår'af), *n.* a flourish; addition to the signature made by a flourish of the pen; which, during the Middle Ages provided against forgery.

paraphernalia (-fēr-nā'li-å), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; quipment; trappings.

paraphrase ('å-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

paraphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase. Also paraphrastical.

paraphrastically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a paraphrase.

paraplegia (-plē'ji-å), *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

parasite ('å-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself.

parasitic (-sit'ik), *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant. Also parasitical.

parasitically (-ål-li), *adv.* like a parasite.

parasitism ('å-sīt-izm), *n.* the state or behavior of a parasite.

parasol ('å-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade.
parastatic (par-a-stat'ik), *adj.* concerning the seeming mimicry of one species of animal or plant by another.
parasyphilis (par-a-sif'i-lis), *n.* a diseased condition believed to be due to the germ of syphilis.
parataxis (-å-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of sentences: opposed to syntax.
parathesis (på-rath'e-sis), *n.* in printing or writing bracketed matter.
parathyroids (par-a-thī'roids), *n.* small glands on sides of the thyroid.
paratyphoid (par'-ā-tī'foid), *n.* near typhoid fever.
paravane (par-a-vane), *n.* a water-plane, with projecting fins.
pari mutuel (på-rē' mu-tu-el'), *n.* a French system of betting in which the winners divide the stakes.
parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.
parbuckle ('buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.
Parcæ ('sē), *n.pl.* in classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal.
parcel ('sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* parceled, *p.pr.* parceling], to divide into parts.
parceling (-ing), *n.* long narrow strips of tarred canvas to prevent friction.
parcels-post (par'sels-pōst), *n.* a government mailing system for bulky parcels in which the postal charge is regulated according to distance as well as weight.
parcenary ('sen-å-ri), *n.* co-heirship.
parcener ('sen-ēr), *n.* a co-heir.
parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.
parchesi (par-chē'si), *n.* an Asiatic game played by two or four persons with colored disks on a board.
parchment ('ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.
pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.
pardon (pär'dn), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.
pardoner (-ēr), *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell Papal indulgences.
pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.
paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain.
pareira (på-rā'rå), *n.* the root of a Brazilian plant, used in medicine.
parenchyma (-reng'ki-må), *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body.
parenchymous ('ki-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, parenchyma: soft; spongy. Also parenchymatous.
parent (pā'rent), *n.* a father or mother; origin.
parentage (-āj), *n.* extraction; birth.
parental (-ren'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.
parentally (-li), *adv.* like a parent.
parenthesis (på-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ( ).
parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kål), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.
parenthetically (-li), *adv.* in a parenthetical manner.
paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* insanity with general motor paralysis; softening of the brain.
parhelion (par-hē'li-on), *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun.
pariah (pā'ri-ā), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus without caste: hence an outcast.
Parian (pā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed

for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, &c.

parietal (på-rī'e-tål), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming the wall or side: said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the wall or side of another organ.

parish (par'ish), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

parishioner ('on-ēr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Parisian (på-riz'i-ån), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

pari, a *prefix* meaning *equal.*

parisyllabic (par-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

parity ('i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large inclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park; compact.

parlance (pär'låns), *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

parley ('li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parleying], to hold a conference, especially with an enemy with a view to peace.

Parliament ('li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

parliamentarian (-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in parliamentary law and usages.

parliamentary ('tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

parlor ('lēr), *n.* reception room; drawing room.

Parnassian (-nas'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the abode of the Muses; of, or pertaining to poetry.

parochial (på-rō'ki-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; narrow-minded.

parodist (par'ō-dist), *n.* one who parodies.

parody ('ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* parodies (-diz)], a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying], to convert into a parody.

parole (på-rōl'), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison.

paronym (par'ō-nim), *n.* a paronymous word.

paronymous (-on'i-mus), *adj.* of the same derivation, but different in spelling and meaning.

paroquet. Same as parrakeet.

paroxysm ('oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion.

paroxysmal (-iz'mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or occurring in, paroxysms.

parquet, parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

parquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* mosaic woodwork for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* a young salmon.

parrakeet (par'å-kēt), *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also paraquet, paroquet.

parricidal ('i-sīd-ål), *adj.* pertaining to parricide.

parricide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother; murder of a parent.

parrot ('ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice.

parrot-fish (-fish), *n.* a billliant hued fish of the tropical seas.

parry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying], to ward off, as a blow.

parse (pārs), *v.t.* to resolve by gram-

matical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

Parsee (pär'sē), *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith, and now living in India. Also Parsi.

Parseeism (-izm), *n.* the religion of the Parsees. Also Parsiism.

Parsi. Same as Parsee.

parsimonious (-si-mō'ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

parsimony ('si-mon-i), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness.

parsley (pärs'li), *n.* a culinary herb.

parsnip ('nip), *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root.

parson (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.

parsonage (-āj), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.

part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; distribute; separate: *v.i.* to be separated or divided; take leave.

partake (pär-tāk') *v.i.* [*p.t.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking], to take a part or share in common with others.

parterre (-tār'), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.

parthenogenesis (-then-ō-jen'e-sis), reproduction of animals or plants by means of unimpregnated germs or ova.

Parthenon ('the-non), *n.* the temple of Athene (Minerva) at Athens.

partial ('shål), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased.

partially (-li), *adv.* in a partial manner.

partiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.

participant (-tis'i-pånt), *adj.* sharing; *n.* one who shares or partakes.

participate ('i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.

participation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.

participator ('i-pā-tēr), *n.* one who partakes with another.

participial (-ti-sip'i-ål), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.

participle ('ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.

particle ('i-kl), *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.

parti-colored (pär'ti-kul-ērd), *adj.* having various colors.

particular (-tik'ū-lår), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.

particularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* circumstantiality.

particularize ('ū-lår-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.

particularly ('ū-lar-li), *adv.* especially.

parting ('ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.

partisan (pär'ti-zån), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, &c.

partisanship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.

partite ('tīt), *adj.* divided almost to the base.

partition (-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.

partitive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a

part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.

partly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.

partner ('nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.

partook, *p.t.* of partake.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.

parturition (-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young.

party ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* parties ('tiz)], a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

party-wall (-wawl), *n.* a common wall separating two tenements.

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* a person who just attained riches; an upstart.

paschal (pas'kâl), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover or Easter.

pasha (pash'aw), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also pacha.

pashalic (-lik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha. Also pachalic.

pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize.

pass (pås), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; disappear; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; disregard; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; license or permission, state of extremity; a thrust.

passable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

passage ('āj), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

pass-book ('book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

passenger ('en-jēr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

passe (-ā'), *adj.* past; worn out or faded [French].

passerine ('ēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the Passeres, the order of birds which includes the swallows and sparrows.

passing (pås'ing), *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit.

passing-bell (-bel), *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.

passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire.

Passion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in his last agonies.

passionate (-āt), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.

passionately (-li), *adv.* with passion.

passion-flower (-flou-ēr), *n.* a flower of the genus Passiflora.

Passion play (plā), *n.* a dramatic representation of the Passion of the Saviour.

Passion Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the 5th Sunday in Lent.

Passion week (wēk), *n.* the week following Passion Sunday.

passive ('iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive.

passivist, *n.* a non-resistant.

passive verb (vērb), *n.* that form of a verb in which the object of the active verb becomes the subject.

Passover (pås'ō-vēr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the

houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

passport ('pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country.

password ('wērd), *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

past (påst), *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by: *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, &c., with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

pasteboard ('bōrd), *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* a colored crayon.

paster (pās'tēr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it.

Pasteurize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to sterilize milk by heating it to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit and holding it so for half an hour.

pastil ('til), *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room; a medicated lozenge. Also pastille (pas-tēl').

pastime (pås'tīm), *n.* diversion; sport.

pastor ('tēr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pastoral (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pastorate ('tēr-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Also pastorship.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c., made of light puffy dough.

pasturable (pås'tūr-å-bl), *adj.* suited for pasturing.

pasturage ('tūr-āj), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture ('tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

pasty (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

patchouli (på-chōō'li), *n.* an Indian plant, from the dried roots of which a strong odoriferous perfume is made.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

pate-de-fois-gras (pā'tā-de-fwā-grā'), *n.* pastry made of goose-livers, which have been enlarged in the geese by excessive feeding. Sometimes this dish is called Strassburg pie.

paten (pat'en), *n.* the plate used for the bread at the Eucharist.

patent (pat'ent, or pā'tent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

patentee (-ē'), *n.* one who has secured a patent.

patent-leather (-leth-ēr), *n.* a varnished or japanned leather.

patent-yellow (-yel-ō), *n.* a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

patera (pat'ēr-å), *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.

paterfamilias (pā-tēr-fā-mīl'i-ås), *n.* the father of a family.

paternal ('tēr-nål), *adj.* pertaining

to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

paternally (-li), *adv.* in a paternal manner.

paternity (-tĕr-ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

paternoster (pa-tĕr-nos'tĕr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every 11th bead in a rosary.

path (påth), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

pathetic (på-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching. Also pathetical.

pathetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a pathetical manner.

pathogenetic (path-ō-jen-et'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

pathogeny (på-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to pathology.

pathologist (på-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in pathology.

pathology ('o-ji), *n.* the science of diseases.

pathos (pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; that which excites the mental emotions.

pathosocial (path-ō-sō'shal), *adj.* pertaining to abnormal conditions in society.

patience ('shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

patient ('shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.

patina (pat'i-nå), *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient bronzes, &c., become covered by age, &c.

patness ('nes), *n.* appropriateness.

patois (på-twä'), *n.* provincial dialect.

patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.

patriarchate (-āt), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patrician (på-trish'ån), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.

patrimonially (-li), *adv.* by inheritance.

patrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.

patriot (pat'ri-, or pā'tri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.

patriotic (-ri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.

patriotically (-ål-li), *adv.* like a patriot.

patriotism ('ri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.

patristic (på-tris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the theology and writings of the fathers of the Christian Church. Also patristical.

patrol (på-trōl'), *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling], to go round as a patrol.

patron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary.

patronage (-āj), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.

patronal ('trō-nål), *adj.* performing the office of a patron.

patronize (-nīz), *v.t.* to act as a patron toward; support or protect; frequent as a customer.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.

patroon (på-trōōn'), *n.* a landed proprietor with manorial rights.

patten (pat'en), *n.* a wooden shoe with an iron ring worn under the soles by women as a protection against damp; the base of a column.

patter ('ĕr), *v.i.* to strike with a

quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.

pattering (-ing), *p.adj.* making a quick succession of light blows.

pattern ('ērn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.

patty ('i), *n.* a small pie.

paucity (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (pänch, or pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

pauper (paw'pēr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

pauperism (-izm), *n.* the state of being a pauper.

pauperize (-iz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hestitate.

pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, &c.: as, to *pave* a street.

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

paver (pā'vēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements.

pavilion (på-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental dome-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

paving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.

pavonated (pav'ō-nā-ted), *adj.* of a brilliant bluish green color, like the neck of a peacock.

pavonine (pav'ō-nin), *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: said of certain ores.

paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws; the hand: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

pawl (pawl), *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass.

pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

pawnbroker ('brō-kēr), *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.

pawpaw (paw'paw) *n.* a tree of the custard-apple family, common in the southwestern United States.

pax (paks), *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshippers.

paxwax ('waks), *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals.

pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paid, ***p.pr.*** paying], to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered.

payee (-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is paid.

pay-envelop (pā'en-vel'up), *n.* a small envelop designed to hold the wages of an employee.

paymaster ('mås-tēr), *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, especially an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas, or pease (pēz)], a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.

peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance.

peaceable ('ē-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.

peaceableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable. Also peacefulness.

peaceably (-bli), *adv.* without agitation or tumult.

peaceful ('fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet.

peacefully (-li), *adv.* in a peaceful manner.

peace-officer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* a justice of the peace or a police-officer.

Peace Tribunal (tri-bū'nal), *n.* a name applied to the International Court at The Hague in Holland,

which determines questions at issue between nations.

peach (pēch), *n.* a tree with its downy edible fruit: *v.i.* to betray one's accomplices.

peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

peahen ('hen), *n.* a female peafowl, homologous to the peacock.

pea-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.

peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast.

peakish ('ish), *adj.* having pale thin features.

peaky ('i), *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak.

peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.

pean. Same as pæan.

peanut (pē'nut), *n.* the ground-nut.

pear (pār), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).

pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type (see type): *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.

pearlash ('ash), *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.

pearliness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pearly.

pearlite (pērl'īt), *n.* a form of steel containing less than one per cent of carbon.

pearly ('i), *adj.* resembling or containing, pearls; clear; transparent.

peasant (pez'ânt), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

peasantry (-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* pisolite.

peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.

pebbly ('li), *adj.* full of pebbles.

pecan (pe-kan'), *n.* a species of North American hickory and its fruit.

peccability (pek-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being subject to sin.

peccable ('å-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.

peccadillo (-dil'o), *n.* a trifling fault.

peccancy ('ån-si), *n.* sinfulness.

peccary ('å-ri), *n.* a South American mammal allied to the hog.

peccavi (ā'vī), (Latin, I have sinned), a word in colloquial use, expressive of contrition for the commission of a fault.

peck (pek), *n.* 1-4th of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.

pecker ('ĕr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

pectic acid ('tik as'id), *n.* an acid found in various fruits.

pectin ('tin), *n.* the gelatinizing principle of certain ripe fruits.

pectinate ('tin-āt), *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb. Also pectinated.

pectoral ('to-râl), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin.

peculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle.

peculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.

peculator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who peculates.

peculiar (pe-kū'lyår), *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange: *n.*

a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs.

peculiarity (-li-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (-tiz)], something peculiar or characteristic.

peculiarly ('lyar-li), *adv.* in a peculiar manner.

pecuniarily ('ni-ar-i-li), *adv.* as regards money.

pecuniary ('ni-ar-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.

pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pedagogue or to the science of teaching. Also pedagogical.

pedagogics ('iks), *n.* the science of teaching.

pedagogism ('a-gog-izm), *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.

pedagogist (-ist), *n.* one who treats of pedagogics.

pedagogue ('a-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.

pedagogy ('a-gō-ji), *n.* pedagogics.

pedal (ped'al), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone.

pedant ('ant), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.

pedantic (pe-dan'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry. Pedantical.

pedantically (-al-li), *adv.* like a pedant.

pedantry ('an-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.

pedate ('āt), *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.

peddle ('l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.

peddler, pedler, pedlar ('lēr), *n.* one who peddles.

peddling ('ling), *adj.* trifling.

pedestal ('es-tal), *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.

pedestrian (pe-des'tri-an), *adj.* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.

pedestrianism (-izm), *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.

pediatric (pē'di-at-rik), *n.* pertaining to medical treatment of children.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* a small short foot-stalk.

pedicure ('i-kūr), *n.* the care of the feet; a chiropodist.

pediform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* foot-shaped.

pedigree ('i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.

pediment ('i-ment), *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.

pedler. See peddler.

pedobaptism. Same as paedobaptism.

pedometer (pe-dom'e-tēr), *n.* instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.

pedotrophy (pē-dot'rō-fē), *n.* branch of hygiene concerning the nourishment of infants and children.

pedrail (ped'rāl), *n.* a traction engine the wheels of which rest on the links of a jointed chain, giving support to the vehicle on soft or uneven ground.

peduncle (-dung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.

peduncular ('kū-lār), *adj.* of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pedunculate ('kū-lāt), *adj.* having, or growing upon, a peduncle.

peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peeler ('ēr), *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman: from Sir Robert Peel.

peen (pēn), *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.

peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.

peer (pēr), *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.

peerage ('āj), *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.
peeress ('es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.
peerless ('les), *adj.* without an equal.
peevish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.
peewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.
peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging], to fasten or mark out with pegs.
Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* a winged horse, according to Greek legend, sprung from Medusa at her death. The same legend attributes to a stamp of his hoof the fountain of the Muses, Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon.
pelage (pel'āj), *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal.
pelagic (-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the ocean.
pelerine (pel'ēr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.
pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.
pelican (pel'i-kån), *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill; a dentist's instrument.
pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit.
pell (pel), *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.
pellagra (pel-ā'gra), *n.* a recent disease of as yet unknown origin, but believed by some experts to result from eating corn products from impure grain; is characterized by gastro-intestinal, cerebro-spinal and cutaneous symptoms.
pellet ('et), *n.* a little ball.
pellicle ('i-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.
pellitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls.
pell-mell ('mel), *adv.* with confused violence.
pellucid (-ū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent.
pelota (pā-lō'tā), *n.* a game popular in Cuba and other Spanish countries played in a court with a ball hurled from a grooved stick attached to the player's arm.
pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.
peltry (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.
pelt-wool (pelt'wool), *n.* wool from dead sheep.
pelvic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis.
pelvis ('vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.
pemmican (pem'i-kån), *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.
pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* penned, *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.
penal (pē'nål), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.
penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v.t.* to render subject to penalty or punishment.
penally (-li), *adv.* by way of punishment.
penalty (pen'ål-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a racehorse.
penance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Roman Catholic Church one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.
penates (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.
pence, *pl.* of penny.
penchant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong inclination or taste [French].
pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instru-

ment of black lead, colored chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

penciled ('sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

penciling (-ing), *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

pendant ('dånt), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an ear-ring or locket; a pennant.

pendency ('den-si), *n.* suspense; indecision. Also pendence.

pendent ('dent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pending ('ding), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

pendulous ('dū-lus), *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

pendulum ('dū-lum), *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

penetrability (-e-trå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body.

penetrable ('e-trå-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

penetralia (-trā'li-å), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c.; mysteries.

penetrant ('e-trånt), *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

penetrate ('e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior.

penetrating (-ing), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also penetrative.

penetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

penetrativeness (-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being penetrative.

pen-fish ('fish), *n.* a kind of eel pout.

penguin ('gwin), *n.* a large sea-fowl with rudimentary wings.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-lå), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.

peninsular ('sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

penitent ('i-tent), *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

penitential (-ten'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, penitence; of the nature of penance: *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

penitentiary (-ten'shå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance: *n.* a penitent; a house of correction: a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the Papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

penknife ('nīf), *n.* a small pocket-knife.

penman ('mån), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

penmanship (-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

pennant ('ånt), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

pennate. Same as pinnate.

penniless (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.

pennon ('on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

penny (-i), *n.* [*pl.* pennies ('iz) (denoting number), pence (pens), (denoting amount or value)], a bronze coin = 1-12 of a shilling, or 2 cents (English).

pennyroyal (-roi'ål), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.

pennyweight (-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.

penological (pē-no-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to penology.

penologist (-nol'o-jist), *n.* a student of penology.

penology (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.

pensile ('sīl), *adj.* hanging.

pension ('shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (pāng-si-äng): *v.t.* to grant a pension to.

pensionary ('shun-å-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or maintained by, a pension: *n.* a person in receipt of a pension.

pensioner ('shun-ẽr), *n.* one who receives a pension, especially a discharged soldier:

pensive ('siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

pensively (-li), *adv.* in a pensive manner.

pensiveness (-nes), *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.

pent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pen (to shut up).

penta, a *prefix* meaning *five*, as *penta*chord, an instrument with 5 strings; musical scale of 5 sounds. Also pente.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.

pentagon (pen'tå-gon), *n.* a figure of 5 sides and 5 angles.

pentahedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having 5 sides.

pentahedron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure having 5 sides.

pentahexahedral (-heks-å-hē'drål), *adj.* exhibiting 5 ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing 6 faces.

pentamerous (-tam'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of 5 parts.

pentameter ('e-tẽr), *n.* a verse consisting of 5 feet.

pentastyle ('tå-stīl), *n.* a building with 5 columns in front.

Pentateuch ('tå-tūk), *n.* the first 5 books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost ('te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the 50th day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

pentecostal (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to Pentecost.

penthouse ('hous), *n.* a shed with a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building.

penult (pe-nult'), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also penultima.

penultimate ('i-māt), *adj.* last but one.

penumbra (-num'brå), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.

penurious (-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty.

peon (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer; an Indian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess.

peony ('ō-ni), *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia. Also pæony.

people ('pl), *n.* [*pl.* people, peoples (-plz)], persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.

pepper (pep'ẽr), *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum*.

peppercorn (-kôrn), *n.* the small berry of the pepper-plant: hence anything insignificant.

peppermint (-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it.

pepperwort (-wẽrt), *n.* a cress.

peppery (-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.

pepsin ('sin), *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of a pig used in medicine to aid digestion. Also pepsine.

peptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion: *pl.* the science of digestion.

peptones ('tōnz), *n.pl.* the products of the action of pepsin.

per, a *prefix* meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very*, as *per-*

ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.

peradventure (pĕr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* by chance.

perambulation (-am-bū-lā'shun), *adv.* the act of passing through; a survey made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

perambulator ('bū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage; an instrument for measuring road distances.

percale (-kāl'), *n.* cotton fabrics with a linen finish.

perceivable (-sē'vå-bl), *adj.* discernible by the mind.

perceivably (-bli), *adv.* perceptibly.

perceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge by the senses; understand; discern.

per cent. (-sent'), by the hundred.

percentage (-sent'āj), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

percept (per'sept), *n.* a knowledge of things derived through the senses.

perceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perceptible.

perceptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.

perceptibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be perceived.

perception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

perceptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.

perceptivity ('i-ti), *n.* the power of perception or thinking.

perch (pĕrch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a measure of length = 5½ yards, 1-40th of a rood; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

perchance (pēr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.

perchlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.

perchloric ('rik), *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.

perchloride ('rīd), *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.

percipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* the act of perceiving.

percipient ('i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

percolate ('kō-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.

percolation (-lā'shun), *n.* filtration.

percolator ('kō-lā-tēr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

percussion (-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

percussion-cap (kap), *n.* a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.

percussive (-kus'iv), *adj.* striking against.

perdition (-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

perdu (-dū'), *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger.

peregrination (-e-grin-ā'shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.

peregrinator ('e-grin-ā-tēr), *n.* a traveler.

peremptorily ('emp-tor-i-li), *adv.* in a peremptory manner.

peremptoriness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.

peremptory ('emp-tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation.

perennial (-en'i-ål), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than 2 years.

perennially (-li), *adv.* so as to be perennial; perpetually.

perfect ('fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless;

pure; possessing every moral excellence; fully skilled or accomplished; in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish.

perfectibility (-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.

perfectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.

perfection ('shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.

perfidious (-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.

perfidy ('fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed; breach of faith.

perforate ('fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.

perforation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through.

perforator ('fō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.

perforce (-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.

perform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out; execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.

performance ('åns), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.

perfume (-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* a sweet-smelling scent.

perfumery ('ĕr-i), *n.* perfumes in general.

perfunctorily (-fungk'to-ri-l), *adv.* carelessly.

perfunctoriness (-nes), *n.* carelessness.

perfunctory ('to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently.

pergola (pĕr-gō'lå), *n.* an arbor passageway.

perhaps (-haps'), *adv.* possibly.

peri (pē'ri), *n.* in Persian mythology a descendant of a fallen spirit excluded from paradise; a fairy: (per'i), a *prefix*, meaning *around*, as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.

perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* a floral envelope.

pericardiac (-kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the pericardium. Also pericardial.

pericarditis (-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.

pericarp ('i-kärp), *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.

pericarpial (-kär'pi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a pericarp.

periclase ('i-klāz), *n.* a magnesian mineral.

periclinal (-klī'nål), *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis.

pericranium (-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.

perigee (-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.

perihelion (-hē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* perihelia (-å)], that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.

peril ('il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk.

perilous (-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.

perimeter (pe-rim'e-tĕr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.

period (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.

periodical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a period, or to periodicals; occurring at regular intervals. Also periodic: *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.

periodically (-li), *adv.* at stated intervals.

periodicity (-ō-dis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being periodical.

periosteal (per-i-os'te-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the periosteum.

periosteum ('te-um), *n.* the vascular nervous membrane which covers the bones.

periostitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.
Peripatetic (-på-tet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the philŏsophy of Aristotle who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum: *n.* a disciple of Aristotle.
peripatetic (-på-tet'ik), *adj.* walking about: *n.* one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.
peripheral (pe-rif'ĕr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a periphery.
periphery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* peripheries (-iz)], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.
periphrasis (-rif'rå-sis), *n.* circumlocution.
periphrastic (pĕr-i-fras'tik), *adj.* circumlocutory. Also periphrastical.
periphrastically (-ål-li), *adv.* by periphrasis.
perique (pā-rēk'), *n.* a strong, black tobacco, of peculiar flavor, grown in St. James Parish, Louisiana.
periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for seeing over intervening objects; used in guiding submarine boats.
periscopic (per-i-skop'ik), *adj.* viewing all round, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed at an oblique angle. Also periscopical.
perish ('ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.
perishability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perishable. Also perishableness.
perishable (per'ish-å-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.
perisperm ('i-spĕrm), *n.* albumen of a seed.
peristaltic (-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onward.
peristyle ('i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.
perisystole (-sis'tō-lē), *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.
peritoneal (-tō-nē'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the peritoneum.
peritoneum ('um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.
peritonitis (-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.
periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.
periwinkle (-wing'kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusk.
perjure (pĕr'jūr), *v.i.* to swear falsely.
perjury (-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.
perk (pĕrk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.
perky ('i), *adj.* jaunty; smart.
permanence ('må-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration. Also permanency.
permanent (-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.
permeability (-me-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.
permeable ('me-å-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.
permeate ('me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of.
permeation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of permeating.
permissible (-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.
permission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.
permissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* granting permission or license; not forbidding.
permissively (-li), *adv.* by permission.
permit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting], to allow without command consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit) a written license from an office of customs to remove dutiable goods permission.
permitter ('ĕr), *n.* one who permits.

permutable (-mūt'å-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.
permutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.
pernicious (-nish'us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.
pernickety (nik'i-ti), *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular.
peroration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.
peroxide (-oks'īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.
peroxidize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to oxidize to the greatest degree.
perpendicular (-dik'ū-lår), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.
perpetrate ('pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).
perpetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetrating.
perpetrator (pe-trā-tēr), *n.* one who perpetrates.
perpetual (-pet'ū-ål), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.
perpetually (-li), *adv.* continually.
perpetuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.
perpetuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetuating.
perpetuity (-pe-tū'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.
perplex (-pleks'), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarass or confuse.
perplexity ('i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.
perquisite ('kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited.
perron ('on), *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.
perry ('i), *n.* the fermented juice of pears.
persecute ('se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions, annoy with importunity.
persecution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.
persecutor (-tēr), *n.* one who persecutes.
perseverance (-vē'råns), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.
persevere (-se-vēr'), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.
Persian ('shàn), *adj.* pertaining to Persia, its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.pl.* sculptured draped male figures used as columns.
persimmon (-sim'un), *n.* an American plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it.
persist (-sist'), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere.
persistence (-sis'tens), *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy. Also persistency.
persistent ('tent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.
person ('sn), *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking*, *spoken to*, or *spoken of*.
personage (-āj), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.
personal (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable: opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods: opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).
personal equation (pēr'son-al-ē-kwā'shun), *n.* the reaction time of an individual which causes him to record observation of a phenomenon, such as the transit of a star, a fraction of a second later than it really occurs.

personality (-al'i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.
personally (-li), *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.
personalty (-ål-ti), *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.
personate (-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit; assume the character of for fraudulent purposes, as in voting.
personation (-ā'shun), *n.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.
personator (-tēr), *n.* one who assumes the character of another.
personification (-son-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of personifying.
personify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying], to represent as endowed with personal qualities.
personnel (per-son-el'), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel*, arms, stores, &c.
perspective (pēr-spek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye.
perspectively (-li), *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.
perspectograph ('tō-gråf), *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.
perspicacious (-spi-kā'shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.
perspicacity (-kas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.
perspicuity (-kū'i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.
perspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.
perspirable (-spīr-å-bl), *adj.* that may be perspired.
perspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.
perspire (-spīr'), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.
persuade (-swād'), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will of; exhort, induce; prevail upon.
persuasibility (swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being persuaded. Also persuasibleness.
persuasion ('zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.
persuasive ('siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.
persuasively (-li), *adv.* so as to persuade.
persuasiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being persuasive.
pert (pērt), *adj.* saucy; forward.
pertain (pēr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong, or have relation.
pertinacious (-ti-nā'shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.
pertinacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.
pertinence ('ti-nens), *n.* suitableness; fitness. Also pertinency.
pertinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.
perturb (-tērb'), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet.
perturbation (-tēr-bā'shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.
peruke (per-ōōk'), *n.* a wig.
perusal (pe-rōō'zål), *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.
peruse (-rōōz'), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.
Peruvian (-rōōv'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Peru.
peruvian bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.
pervade (pēr-vād'), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate.

pervasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of pervading.

perverse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.

perversely ('li), *adv* in a perverse manner.

perverseness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy. Also perversity.

perversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.

perversity. Same as perverseness.

perversive (-vĕr'siv), *adj.* tending to pervert.

pervert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per'vert) one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error.

pervious ('vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.

pesade (pē-sād'), *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.

pesky (pes'ki), *adj.* troublesome; annoying.

peso (pā'sō), *n.* a dollar [Spanish].

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to optimism.

pessimist (-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.

pessimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy.

pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous, annoying, or injurious.

pester (pes'tĕr), *v.t.* to annoy.

pestiferous (-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious.

pestilence ('ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

pestilent ('ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

pestilential (-len'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, a pestilence; pernicious; destructive.

pestle (pes'l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.

petal ('ål), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf.

petaled ('åld), *adj.* having petals. Also petalous.

petard (pe-tärd'), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c.

petersham ('tĕr-shåm), *n.* a thick shaggy cloth: used for overcoats, &c.

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

petit ('i), *adj.* small; inconsiderable [French]. *Feminine* petite (pe-tēt').

petition (pe-tish'un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.

petitionary (-å-ri), *adj.* containing a petition.

petit jury (pet'i jōō-ri), *n.* a trial jury as distinguished from a grand jury. Also petty jury.

petit-maitre (pet'i-mā'tr), *n.* a fop who affects women's society.

petrel ('rel), *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird, that appears in its flight to walk upon the water.

petrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* the act of becoming converted into stone.

petrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.

petrifactive ('tiv), *adj.* having power to petrify.

petrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying], to change into stone; fix in silent amazement

or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard.

Petrograd (pē'trō-grad), *n.* new name of St. Petersburg, Russia (1914).

petroleum (-trō'le-um), *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil.

petrology (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of rocks.

petromortis (pē'trō-mor'tis), *n.* death poisoning by gasoline fumes.

petticoat ('i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

pettifogger ('i-fog-ēr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.

pettily ('i-li), *adv.* in a petty manner.

pettiness ('i-nes), *n.* smallness; unimportance.

pettish ('ish), *adj.* fretful; petulant.

petty ('i), *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.

petty jury. Same as petit jury.

petulance ('ū-lans), *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also petulancy.

petulant ('ū-lant), *adj.* peevish; capricious.

Petunia (pe-tū'ni-å), *n.* a South American genus of ornamental plants with handsome flowers.

petunia, *n.* a plant of the genus Petunia, or its flower.

pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *vt.* to furnish with pews.

pewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing. Also peewit.

pewter (pū'tēr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.; *adj.* made of pewter

pfennig (fen'ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany = ¼ cent.

phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

phagocyte (fag'o-sīt), *n.* a leucocyte which devours hurtful bacteria in the human body.

phalanges, *pl.* of phalanx.

phalanx (fā'langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (-lan'jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.

phantasmagoria (-taz-må-gō'ri-å), *n.* a magic lantern.

phantasy (fan'tā-si), *n.* insane fancy.

phantom ('tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also pharisaical.

pharisaism ('i-sā-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.

Pharisee ('i-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law.

pharmaceutic (fār-mā-sū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics. Also pharmaceutical: *n.pl.* pharmacy.

pharmaceutist ('tist), *n.* one who prepares medicines. Also pharmacist.

pharmacopœia (-kō-pē'yå), *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparation of medicines, &c.

pharmacy ('må-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.

pharos (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse.

pharyngeal (få-rin'jē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the pharynx.

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus.

phase (fāz), *n.* [*pl.* phases (fā'sēz)], the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also phasis.

pheasant (fez'ånt), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport.

pheasantry (-ri), *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.

phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird,

said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre: hence the emblem of immortality. Also phœnix.

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* carbolic acid.

phenomenal (-nom'en-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phenomenalism (-izm), *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that visible things are really phenomena.

phenomenist ('e-nist), *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

phenomenon ('e-non), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena ('e-nå)], an appearance, especially one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

phenyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

phial (fī'ål), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Also vial.

philander (fil-an'dĕr), *v.i.* to make silly love; to be foolishly sentimental.

philanthropic (fil-ån-throp'ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also philanthropical.

philanthropically (-ål-li), *adv.* benevolently.

philanthropist ('an-thrō-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

philanthropy (-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pertaining to philately.

philately ('e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

philharmonic (-hăr-mon'ik), *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society.

philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine (fil'is-tīn or -is'tin), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Philistines; uncultured; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Philistinism (-izm), *n.* the manners or modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

philological (-o-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to philology.

philologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in philology. Also philologer.

philology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation.

philomel ('ō-mel), *n.* the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness (-ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.

philosopher (-os'ō-fĕr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

philosophic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy: rational; wise; calm. Also philosophical.

philosophically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a philosophic manner.

philosophize (-os'ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.

philosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper.

philter, philtre ('tĕr), *n.* a love charm or potion.

phiz, abbreviation of physiognomy.

phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness.

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull. Phlegmatical.

phlegmatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.

Phlox (floks), *n.* a genus of North American bright-colored flowering plants.

phlox *n.* any plant of the genus Phlox.
Phœbus (fē'bus), *n.* Apollo; the sun.
Phœnician (fe-nish'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or to its inhabitants.
phœnix. Same as phenix.
phonendoscope (fō-nen'dō-skōp), *n.* an improved stethescope in which the sounds are intensified by disks of vulcanite or other vibrating material.
phonetic (fō-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also phonetical: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice.
phonetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by sounds.
phonics (fon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of sounds; acoustics.
phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.
phonograph ('nō-grăf), *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds.
phonographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.
phonography (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark.
phonology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of articulate sounds.
phonoscope ('nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument which by means of electricity translates vibrations of sounds into visible figures.
phonotype ('nō-tīp), *n.* a phonetic type.
phonotypy ('nō-tī-pi), *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.
phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* New Zealand flax.
phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.
phosphide. Same as phosphuret.
phosphite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.
phosphorate ('fo-rāt), *v.t.* to combine with phosphorous.
phosphoresce (-fo-res'), *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus.
phosphorescence ('ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.
phosphorescent ('ent), *adj.* luminous.
phosphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus. Phosphorous.
phosphorous acid ('for-us as'id), *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1 atom of phosphorus and 3 atoms of oxygen.
phosphorus ('for-us), *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark.
phosphuret ('fū-ret), *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.
phosphuretted ('ed), *adj.* combined with phosphorus.
photo, a *prefix* meaning *light.*
photo (fō'tō), *n.* a photograph.
photochromy (fō'to-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of photographing in colors.
photoengraving (fō'to-en-grāv'ing), *n.* a process for producing printing blocks or plates by photography.
photogen ('tō-jen), *n.* an inflammable hydro-carbon; paraffin.
photoglyphy (-tog'li-fi), *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.
photograph ('tō-grăf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.
photographic (-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, photography.
photography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

photogravure (-tō-grå-vūr′), *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitized surface an incised engraved metal plate from which impressions may be printed: *v.t.* to produce by such a process.

photoheliograph (-hē′li-ō-gråf), *n.* a photographic telescope or camera moved by clockwork, for depicting solar spots, transits, &c.

photophone (′tō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

photoplay (fō′tō-plā), *n.* a moving-picture play.

photopsia (top′si-å), *n.* a morbid affection of the eyes in which corruscations of light appear to play before them. Also photopsy.

photosphere (′tō-sfēr), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

phototherapy (fō-tō-ther′a-pi), *n.* a method of curing disease by means of light-rays, electric or solar, focussed on the affected parts.

phototype (′tō-tīp), *n.* a block produced by photography from which engravings, &c., can be printed; the process itself.

photozincography (-zing-kog′rå-fi), *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words.

phraseology (-e-ol′o-ji), *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity of expression; a collection of phrases.

phrenic (fren′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fre-nī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj′i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologically (-li), *adv.* according to phrenology.

phrenologist (fre-nol′ō-jist), *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

phrenology (′o-ji), *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations, or "bumps," on the cranium.

phthisic (tiz′ik), *n.* asthma; phthisis.

phthisical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, phthisic or phthisis.

phthisis (thī′sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption.

phycology (fī-kol′o-ji), *n.* the study of the algæ or seaweeds.

phylactery (fi-lak′tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (-iz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist.

phylloxera (-loks-ē′rå), *n.* an insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) which punctures the roots and leaves of vines and causes their destruction.

physeter (fi-sē′tēr), *n.* the sperm whale.

physic (fiz′ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking], to administer medicine to; cure.

physical (′i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.

physician (fi-zish′ån), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

physicism (fiz′i-sizm), *n.* materialism.

physicist (′i-sist), *n.* a student of natural science.

physico a *prefix*, meaning *of*, or *pertaining to*, *nature*, as *physico*-theology, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

physics (′iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.

physiognomist (-i-og′nō-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.

physiognomy (-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the coun-

temance; the face; outward appearance.

physiological (-i-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to physiology.

physiologist (-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.

physiology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.

physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble or throw into disorder, as printing type.

piacular (pī-ak'ū-lår), *adj.* expiatory; requiring sacrifice; atrocious.

pia mater (pī'å mā'tĕr), *n.* a delicate vascular membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.

pianist (pi-an'ist), *n.* a performer on the piano.

piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* a pianoforte.

pianoforte (-fôr-te), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys.

piano-player (-plā'ĕr), *n.* an attachment to a piano causing it to play automatically.

piazza (-az'å), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

pibcorn (pib'kôrn), *n.* a Welsh musical pipe.

pibroch (pē'brokh), *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipe; a bagpipe.

pica (pi'kå), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing (see type); a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, &c.

picador (pik-å-dōr'), *n.* the horseman who incites the bull in a Spanish bull fight by attacking it with a lance.

picaroon (-rōōn'), *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder.

picayune (-yōōn'), *n.* a small silver *coin* = 6¼ *cents.*

piccalilli ('å-lil-i), *n.* a kind of pickle.

piccaninny ('å-nin-i), *n.* [*pl.* piccaninnies (-iz)], a negro baby or child.

piccolo ('ō-lō), *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.

pick-a-back ('å-bak), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack.

pickax, pickaxe ('aks), *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end and broad at the other.

pickerel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a small pike.

picket ('et), *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket.

pickle ('l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c., for preserving food; vegetables, &c., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

picklock ('lok), *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.

picnic ('nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c., by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.

picric acid ('rik as'id), *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; carbazotic acid.

picromel ('rō-mel), *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

picrotoxin (-toks'in), *n.* the poisonous bitter principle found in the berries of *Cocculus indicus.*

pictorial (pik-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

picture ('tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description.

picturesque (-esk'), *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.

pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.

piebald ('bawld), *adj.* having patches of different colors.

piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts.

piecemeal ('mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.

pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to nter.

pierceable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be pierced.

piercing ('ing), *adj.* penetrating; keen.

pier glass (pēr glås), *n.* an ornamental mirror, especially one between windows.

piety (pī-e-ti), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty toward God; reverence to parents.

pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging], to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.

pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.

pigeon-breasted (-bres'ted), *adj.* having a narrow breast like a pigeon.

pigeon English (ing'glish), *n.* a jargon of English used in commercial dealings with the Chinese. Also pidgin English.

pigeon-hole (-hōl), *n.* a compartment for papers, &c.

pigeon-toed (-tōd), *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.

piggery (pig'ĕr-i), *n.* a place for pigs.

piggin ('in), *n.* a small drinking vessel.

pigheaded ('hed-ed), *adj.* stupidly obstinate.

pigmean (-mē'ån), *adj.* dwarfish.

pigment ('ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter.

pigmy. Same as pygmy.

pignons (pin'yunz), *n.pl.* the edible seeds of various pine cones.

pig-nut (pig'nut), *n.* the sweetish-bitter nut of a species of hickory; the ground chestnut.

pigsty ('stī), *n.* a pen for pigs.

pigtail ('tāl), *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.

pigwidgeon (-wij'un), *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.

pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious fresh-water fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.

pike (pīk), *n.* a road; a turnpike.

piker (pī'kĕr), *n.* a person whose ventures are made on a small scale and in a timid way.

pilaster (pi-las'tĕr), *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall.

pilchard (pil'chård), *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring, found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven

into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.

pilfer (pil'fẽr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

pilgarlick (-gär'lik), *n.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a wretched sneaking fellow.

pilgrim ('grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine.

pilgrimage (-āj), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* a small ball of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot.

pillage ('āj), *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

pillar ('år), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

pillion ('yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

pillory ('or-i), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (-iz)], a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pillow ('ō), *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pilose (pī'lōs), *adj.* hairy. Also pilous.

pilot ('lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct as a pilot.

pilotage (-āj), *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

pilot-cloth (-klôth), *n.* a stout thick cloth.

pilot-engine (-en'jin), *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* allspice.

pimp (pimp), *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

pimpernel (pim'pẽr-nel), *n.* a name for various plants of the genus Anagallis.

pimple ('pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pimpled ('pld), *adj.* having, or full of, pimples. Also pimply.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; cylindrical wooden roller; anything of small value: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pinned, *p.pr.* pinning], to fasten with, or as with, a pin; inclose.

pinachromy (pin-ak'rō-mi), *n.* a method of photographing in colors.

pina-cloth (pē'nyå-klôth), *n.* a fine cloth made in Manila from the fibers of the pineapple leaf.

pinafore (pin'å-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pinaster (pi-nas'tẽr), *n.* the clu pine of Southern Europe.

pincers. Same as pinchers.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straitened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

pinchbeck ('bek), *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinchers (pinch'ẽrz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.; nippers. Also pincers.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree of

the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

pineal (pin'e-ål), *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone.

pineal body (pin'ē-al), *n.* a small gland in the brain, believed to be the vestige of an ancestral eye, and producing a secretion that appears to have great importance in stimulating mental development.

pineapple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* a tropical plant and its cone-shaped fruit.

pin-footed (pin'foot-ed), *adj.* having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane.

pinion ('yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus Dianthus; a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

pinking ('ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.

pin-money (pin-mun'i), *n.* money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: originally for buying pins.

pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pinnacle ('å-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.

pinnate ('āt), *adj.* shaped like a feather; divided into leaflets. Also pinnated.

pinochle (pē'nuk-l), *n.* a German game at cards, somewhat like the French game of bezique.

pint (pīnt), *n.* 1-8th of a gallon.

pintail (pin'tāl), *n.* a duck with a pointed tail.

pintle ('tl), *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.

pioneer (pī-ō-nēr'), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* act as a pioneer.

pious ('us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling.

pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping], to cry like a chicken or small bird.

pipe (pīp), *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound.

pipe-dream (pīp'-drēm), *n.* a foolish vision; an improbable fancy.

piperine (pī'pēr-in), *n.* the active principle of black pepper.

piping ('ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.

pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.

pippin ('in), *n.* a variety of apple.

piquancy (pē'kån-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.

piquant ('kånt), *adj.* pungent; severe.

pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self).

pique (pē-kā'), *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.

piquet (pē-ket'), *n.* a card game.

piracy (pī'rå-si), *n.* the act or crime

of a pirate; infringement of copyright.

pirate ('rāt), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.

pirogue (pi-rōg'), *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree; a North American narrow ferry-boat.

pirouette (pir-ōō-et'), *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.

piscary (pis'kå-ri), *n.* right or liberty of fishing.

piscatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to fishing. Also piscatory.

piscicultural (-i-kul'tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to pisciculture.

pisciculture ('i-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.

pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.

pistachio-nut (pistä'shi-ō), *n.* a nut flavored like an almond.

pismire (pis'mīr), *n.* an ant.

pistil ('til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.

pistillate (-āt), *adj.* having a pistil.

pistol ('tol), *n.* a small hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol.

pistole (-tōl'), *n.* a Spanish gold coin of varying value: usually about $3.60.

piston ('tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.

piston-rod (-rod), *n.* the rod moving the piston and connecting it with the external machinery.

pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.

pita (pē'ta), *n.* a fibre of the agave plant from which rope and paper are made.

pitacal ('å-kål), *n.* a substance obtained from wood-tar.

pit-a-pat (-å-pat'), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.

pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).

pitchblende ('blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in coloring glass a pale sea-green; it is the chief source of radium.

pitched battle ('t bat'l), *n.* a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.

pitcher ('ĕr), *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; an instrument for piercing the ground.

pitcher-plant (-plant), *n.* an Eastern plant, the vase-like leaves of which, furnished with lids, hold water.

pitchfork ('fôrk), *n.* a pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

pitchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pitchy.

pitch-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.

pitchy ('i), *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch.

piteous (pit'e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.

pitfall ('fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.
pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quintessence; energy or force.
pithily (pith'i-li), *adv.* in a pithy manner.
pithiness ('i-nes), *n.* concentrated force.
pithy ('i), *adj.* of the nature of, or full of, pith; forcible.
pitiable (pit'i-å-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.
pitiably ('i-å-bli), *adv.* in a pitiable manner.
pitiful ('i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.
pitifully (-li), *adv.* in a pitiful manner.
pitiless ('i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.
pitsaw ('saw), *n.* a two-handled saw.
pittance ('åns), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.
pitted ('ed), *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows.
pituitary body (pi-tū'i-tā-ri bod'i), *n.* a small gland situated at the base of the brain and producing a very important internal secretion.
pity ('i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying], to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity.
pivot (piv'ot), *n.* the short shaft on which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.
pix. Another form of pyx.
pixy (piks'i), *n.* [*pl.* pixies ('iz)], a fairy. Also pixie.
placability (plā-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being placable. Also placableness.
placable ('kå-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.
placard (plak'ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c., as an advertisement: *v.t.* (plå-kärd'), to advertise by a placard.
place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; existence; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; invest; put out at interest.
placeman ('mån), *n.* a government official.
placenta (plā-sen'tå), *n.* the vascular organ that connects the fetus in the womb with the mother, the after-birth; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached.
placental ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.
placer (plas'ēr), *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein.
placid (plas'id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.
placidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.
placket (plak'et), *n.* a petticoat; a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.
plagiarism (plā'ji-å-rism), *n.* the act of plagiarizing.
plagiarist (-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft. Also plagiary.
plagiarize (-īz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.
plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; trouble or annoy greatly.
plaguily ('i-li), *adv.* so as to plague.
plaguy ('i), *adj.* vexatious.
plaice (plās), *n.* an edible flat-fish.
plaid (plad), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland.
plain (plān), *adj.* level; flat; even; smooth; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; devoid of

beauty, or ornament; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse.

plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law.

plaintive ('tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

plaintively (-li), *adv.* in a plaintive manner.

plaintiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.

plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also pleat.

plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning], to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

planarian (plā-nā'ri-an) *n.* a flat aquatic worm having extraordinary power to reproduce lost parts, including the head.

planchet ('chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

planchette (pläng-shet'), *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which traces marks as it moves the hand by some supposed mysterious agency.

plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane.

plane-tree ('trē), *n.* a large tree with broad-spreading leaves.

planet (plan'et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun.

planetarium (-ā'ri-um), *n.* a machine to exhibit the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.

planetary ('et-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

planetoid ('et-oid), *n.* any one of the small planets revolving in the space between Mars and Venus; minor planet.

planish (plan'ish), *v.t.* to polish or smooth by hammering.

planisphere ('is-fēr), *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.

plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; pay (with *down*).

planner (plan'ēr), *n.* one who plans; a projector.

plano, a *prefix* meaning *flat,* as *plano*-concave: *adj.* flat or plane on one side, concave on the other.

plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish.

plantain ('tān), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana.

plantation (-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.

planter ('ēr), *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.

plantigrade ('i-grād), *n.* walking on the sole of the foot; a carnivorous animal, as the bear, of the section plantigrada.

plantule ('ūl), *n.* an embryo of a plant.

plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c., are enameled or painted.

plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to *plash* a hedge.

plasm (plazm), *n.* a mold or matrix.

plasma (plaz'mȧ), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.

plaster (tēr), *n.* calcined gypsum

used for castings, &c. (plaster of paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to overlay or cover with, or as with, plaster.

plastic ('tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.

plasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.

plat. Same as plait.

plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from; an engraved piece of metal; household articles of gold or silver; a prize given at a race: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.

plateau (plå-tō'), *n.* *pl.* plateaux (-tōz')], elevated broad flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish.

plate-glass (plāt'glås), *n.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates: used for mirrors, &c.

plate-mark. Same as hall-mark.

platen (plat'en), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.

platform ('fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; [political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank*.

platina. Another form of platinum.

plating (plā'ting), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.

platinize ('i-nīz), *v.t.* to coat with platinum.

platinoids ('in-oidz), *n.pl.* metals found associated with platinum.

platinous (-us), *adj.* containing platinum.

platinum (-in-um), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of the known metals. Also platina.

platitude ('i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dullness; a weak, empty, trite remark.

Platonic (plå-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, &c., or school; pure and untainted with carnal desires.

platoon (-tōōn'), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision.

platter (plat'ẽr), *n.* a large flat dish.

platy, a *prefix* meaning *broad* or *flat*, as *platy*pus, the ornithorhyncus, from its flat, duck-like bill.

platyrhine ('i-rin), *adj.* broad-nosed; noting American monkeys, thus characterized.

plaudit (plaw'dit), *n.* applause.

plauditory ('di-tō-ri), *adj.* applauding.

plausibility (-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plausible; speciousness. Also plausibleness.

plausible ('zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.

plausibly (-bli), *adv.* in a plausible manner.

play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming; scope; practice; manner of dealing; style: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* played, *p.pr.* playing], to engage in some exercise for amusement; sport or frolic; perform upon, as a musical instrument; personate a character; gamble.

playful (plā'fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.

playfully (-li), *adv.* in a playful manner.

playfulness (-nes), *n.* playful state or disposition.

plaza (plä'zå), *n.* an open square or market place.

plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* dis-

cuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse.

pleadings ('ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleasant (plez'ânt), *n.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.

pleasantry (-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose.

pleased ('d), *p.adj.* gratified.

pleasing ('ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.

pleasurable (plezh'ū-rå-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful

pleasurably (-bli), *adv.* in a pleasurable manner.

pleasure ('ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.

pleat. Another form of plait.

plebeian (ple-bē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people; hence common or vulgar: *n.* one of the common people.

plebeianism (-izm), *n.* vulgarity.

plebiscite (pleb'i-sīt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote.

pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

pledget ('et), *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound.

Pleiades (plī'å-dēz), *n.pl.* the cluster of 7 stars in the constellation Taurus; from the 7 daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed after death into stars.

plenary (plē'nå-ri), *adj.* full; complete.

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* an ambassador to a foreign court invested with full powers.

plenist (plē'nist), *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter.

plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* fulness.

plenteous ('te-us), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.

plentiful ('ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.

plentifully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

plenty ('ti), *n.* abundance.

pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing.

pleonastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* redundant.

pleonastically (-ål-li), *adv.* redundantly.

plet (plet), *n.* a kind of birch-rod, used in Russian prisons.

plethora (pleth'ō-rå), *n.* excessive fulness of blood; overabundance.

plethoric (plē-thor'ik), *adj.* having excess of blood.

pleura (plōō'rå), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ ('rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung.

pleural ('rål), *adj.* pertaining to the pleura.

pleurisy ('ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy. Also pleuritical.

pleuro, a *prefix* meaning *rib* or *side*, as *pleuro*dynia, rheumatism of the chest walls.

pleuro-pneumonia (plōō-rō-nū-mō'-ni-å), *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

plevin (plev'in), *n.* a warrant.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c.

pliability (plī-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pliable. Also pliableness.

pliable ('å-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.

pliably ('å-bli), *adv.* in a pliable manner.
pliancy ('ån-si), *n.* pliant quality.
pliant ('ånt), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.
plicate ('kāt), *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan. Also plicated.
pliers ('ērz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.
plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.
plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.
plod (plod), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.
plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c., gradually developed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; form a plan against another.
plover (pluv'ēr), *n.* a wading bird of various species.
plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.
plowshare, ploughshare ('shār), *n.* the iron part of a plow that cuts the soil.
pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage.
pluckily ('i-li), *adv.* courageously.
plucky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* pluckier, *superl.* pluckiest], having courage or pluck.
plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging], to stop with a plug.
plum (plum), *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit; a raisin; £100,000: hence a large fortune.
plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* a bird's feathers.
plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c.: *adj.* perpendicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet.
plumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.
plumber ('er), *n.* one who is engaged in the business of plumbing.
plumbing ('ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, &c., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.
plumb-line ('līn), *n.* a line attached to a mass of lead to indicate the perpendicular; perpendicular line.
plumcot (plum'kot), *n.* a new species of fruit produced by Luther Burbank by crossing the plum and the apricot.
plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament; crest: *v.t.* to pick and adjust the feathers of; adorn with plumes; boast; pride (used reflexively).
plummet (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.
plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump; fatten.
plumy (plōō'mi), *adj.* feathered.
plunder (plun'dēr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.
plunderage (-āj), *n.* the embezzlement of goods on board ship.
plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly

into water or any other liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plunger ('ẽr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

pluperfect (plōō'pẽr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action.

plural ('rål), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word that expresses more than one.

plurality (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

pluralize (-īz), *v.t.* to make plural.

plurism (plū'rizm), *n.* a recent movement among certain Paris artists to combine in one work an expression of all arts instead of one.

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'rå-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich.

plutocrat (plōō'tō-krat), *n.* one who exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

Plutonian (-tō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire; igneous. Also Plutonic.

Plutonic rocks (roks), *n.pl.* igneous rocks.

Pluviose (plōō'vi-ōs), *n.* fifth month in the calendar of the French Revolution.

pluvial ('vi-ål), *adj.* rainy.

ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying], to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air. Also pneumatical.

pneumatically (-ål-li), *adv.* by air.

pneumatics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneumatic tire (nū-mat'ik tīr'), *n.* a tire made of rubber and inflated with air, used for automobile and bicycle wheels.

pneumatology (-må-tol'o-ji), *n.* pneumatics; the science of mind or spiritual existencies or essences and their operation.

pneumo, a *prefix* meaning *lung.*

pneumonia (-mō'ni-å), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic (-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

pneumothorax (nū'mō-thō'raks), *n.* recently developed method of treating tuberculosis, by injecting nitrogen gas into the pleural cavity.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poachy ('i), *adj.* swampy; marshy.

pochard ('ård), *n.* the sea-duck.

pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter.

pocket ('et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity.

pod (pod), *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding], to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

podge (poj), *n.* a puddle.

podgy ('i), *adj.* short and fat.

podium (pō'di-um), *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support

pillars; that part of an amphitheater which projects over the arena; a balcony.

podocarp (pod'o-kärp), *n.* the stem which supports the fruit of a plant.

podophyllin (-ō-fil'in), *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May-apple.

poe (pō'ē), *n.* a food made from the roots of the taro plant by the natives of Hawaii.

poe bird (bẽrd), *n.* the parson bird of New Zealand, with a plumage of a dark metallic hue.

poem ('em), *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.

poesy ('e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems.

poet ('et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Feminine* poetress.

poet laureate (law're-āt), *n.* a court poet.

poetic (-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also poetical.

poetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a poetic manner.

poetry ('et-ri), *n.* a metrical composition produced or embellished by creative imagination.

pogrom (pō'grôm), *n.* in Russia an outburst of violence, largely retaliatory.

poi. Same as poe.

poignant ('nånt), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful.

poilu (poi'lōō), *n.* a French veteran.

poilu, modern meaning—a good soldier.

poinsettia (-set'i-å), *n.* a Mexican plant with handsome flowers.

point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies = .0138 inch, or one twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry), with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.

point-blank ('blangk), *adj.* horizontal; straight forward to the mark; direct.

pointed ('ed), *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.

pointer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.

pointing ('ing), *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.

poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.

poisonous (-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.

poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed; thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.

poker ('ẽr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game.

poking ('ing), *adj.* servile; drudging.

poky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

polar ('lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

polariscope (-lar'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light.

polarity ('i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in elec-

trified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given poles.

polarization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of polarizing; the state of being polarized.

polarize (-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

polecat ('kat), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odor.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects.

polemical ('i-kål), *adj.* controversial.

polemically (-li), *adv.* controversially.

pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.

police (pō-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order.

policeman ('mån), *n.* a member of a police force.

policy (pol'i-si), *n.* [*pl.* policies (-siz)], the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game.

poliomyelitis (pol-i-ō-mī-ē-līt'is), *n.* the medical name of infantile spinal paralysis.

polish ('ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

Polish (pō'lish), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.

polite (-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.

politeness ('nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.

politely ('li), *adv.* in a polite manner.

politesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* over-acted politeness.

politic ('i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious: especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions; party management or control.

political (pō-lit'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.

politically (-li), *adv.* in a political manner.

political economy (e-kon'o-mi), *n.* the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.

politician ('i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.

politics. See under politic.

polity ('i-ti), *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.

polka (pōl'kå), *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; music suitable for such a dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballet box; *to poll a jury* is to examine each member individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.

pollack (pol'ak), *n.* a species of codfish.

pollard ('ård), *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.

pollen ('en), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the anthers of flowers.

pollination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower.

pollock. Same as pollack.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.

pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; taint with guilt; corrupt; violate.

pollution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hockey; played on horseback.

polonaise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.

polonium (pō-lō'ni-um), a radioactive element.

poltroon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.

poly, a *prefix* meaning *many, much.*

polyandry (pol-i-an'dri), *n.* the practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time: opposed to polygamy.

polyanthus (-an'thus), *n.* a handsome flower; a cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose.

polychromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* exhibiting a play of colors.

polychrome ('i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.

polygamist (pō-lig'å-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.

polygamous ('å-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, polygamy.

polygamy ('å-mi), *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.

polyglot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages.

polygon ('i-gon), *n.* a figure having many angles.

polygraph ('i-gråf), *n.* a manifold writer.

polyhedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having many sides or faces. Also polyhedrous, polyhedric.

polyhedron ('dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.

polyp ('ip), *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra, sea-anemone, &c. Also polype polypus.

polypus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* polypi (-pī)], a fleshy tumor in the nose or uterus; a polype.

polyscope ('skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.

polystyle ('stīl), *n.* a building with many columns.

polysyllabic (-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, three or more syllables. Also polysyllabical.

polysyllable ('å-bl), *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables.

polytechnic (-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences.

polytheism ('i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world.

polytheist ('ist), *n.* a believer in polytheism.

polytype (-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood.

polyvalent (-vā'lan), *n.* anti-toxin discovered by French bacteriologist and applied with success to prevent infection of wounds in the European war.

pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair.

pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* a tree (*Punica Granatum*) yielding an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and numerous seeds.

pommel (pum'el), *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-

bow: *v.t.* to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise.

pommeling (-ing), *n.* a beating.

pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.

Pomona (pō-mō'na), *n.* the Roman goddess presiding over the orchard and vineyard.

pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.

pompom (pom'pom), *n.* a rapid fire gun invented by Sir Hiram Maxim.

pompon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.

pomposity (-pos'i-ti), *n.* the state of being pompous. Also pompousness.

pompous (pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.

poncho (pon'chō), *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woolen garment worn in Spanish America.

pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.

ponder (pon-dĕr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.

ponderability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being ponderable. Also ponderableness.

ponderable ('dĕr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.

ponderosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* weight.

ponderous ('dĕr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.

pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of maize-meal, milk, &c.

pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* an inferior kind of silk.

poniard (pon'yård), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.

Pontiff ('tif), *n.* a high priest; the Pope.

pontifical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.

pontifically (-li), *adv.* in a pontifical manner.

pontificate ('i-kāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

pontoon (pon-tōōn'), *n.* a buoyant, flat-bottomed structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats; a lighter.

pony (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ponies ('niz)], a small horse; a very small glass of beer or liquor; student's key to translation of Latin or Greek lessons; often used adjectively to denote something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine.

pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite or aggregate together, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.

poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.

pooped (pōōpt), *p.adj.* having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

pooping (pōōp'ing), *n.* a breaking of a heavy sea over the taffrail of the poop; the action of a vessel running her stern against the stern of another.

poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means; destitute of riches; without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; humble; lean; without fertilty; an expression of tenderness compassion, or disdain.

poorly ('li), *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.

pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping], to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart, quick sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly.

pop-corn ('kôrn), *n.* any variety of Indian corn or maize having small ears and small, hard grains. The grains "pop" and expand when exposed to heat of a fire.

Pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church; a variety of perch.

popedom ('dum), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

popinjay ('in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.

poplar (pop'lăr), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.

poplin ('lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.

poppet ('et), *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a term of endearment.

poppy ('i), *n.* any plant of the genus Papaver, with bright showy flowers; from one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained.

populace ('ū-lās), *n.* the common people.

popular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.

popularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.

popularize (-īz), *v.t.* to render popular.

populate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

population (lā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.

Populist (-list), *n.* a member of a political party in the United States known as the Populist or People's party.

populous ('ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.

porcelain (pōrs'lān or pôrs'lān), *n.* a fine, white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

porch (pōrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico.

porcine (pôr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to swine.

porcupine ('kū-pīn), *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.

pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

porgee (pôr'jē), *n.* a coarse kind of silk.

porgy ('ji), *n.* a marine fish much esteemed for food.

pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine either fresh or salted.

pork-barrel (pôrk'bar'el), *n.* term applied in the United States to Congressional appropriation bills for rivers, harbors, and public buildings.

porker ('ēr), *n.* a pig.

porkling ('ling), *n.* a young pig.

porosity (pōr-os'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being porous. Also porousness.

porous ('us), *adj.* having pores.

porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *adj.* having the appearance, or texture of, porphyry.

porphyry ('fi-ri), *n.* originally a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of feldspar; now applied to any rock having a feldspathic base with feldspar crystals.

porphyry-shell (-shel), *n.* a univalve shell of the genus Murex, yielding a purple dye.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* a cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog.

porridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.

porringer ('in-jēr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.

port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark colored Portuguese wine: *v.t.* to turn to the port or left side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm.

portability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being portable. Also portableness.

portable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.

portage ('āj), *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c. have to be carried.

portal ('ål), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

portcullis (-kūl'is), *n.* a strong narrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government and court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.

portemonnaie ('mon-ā), *n.* a purse [French].

portend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forebode.

portent ('tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.

portentous ('us), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

porter (pōr'tẽr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c., for hire. *Feminine* porteress.

porterage (-āj), *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

portfire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, &c., formerly used for firing guns.

portfolio (-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

porthole ('hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of war.

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticos (-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.

portiere (-tiār'), *n.* a door-curtain [French].

portion ('shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state; dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir: *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

portliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being portly.

portly ('li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

portmanteau (-man'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaux ('tōz)], a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

portoise (pōr'tiz), *n.* a ship's gunwale.

portrait ('trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

portraiture ('trā-tūr), *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits; vivid delineation in words.

portray (-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* portrayed, *p.pr.* portraying], to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

portrayal ('ål), *n.* description.

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or language.

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.i.* to assume an attitude: *v.t.* to puzzle or perplex; cause to be at a loss.

poser (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

position (pō-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status.

positive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly; noting the simple form of an adjective (positive degree); affected by the sign— (positive quantity): *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored.

positively (-li), *adv.* absolutely; expressly.

positiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being positive.

positivism ('i-tiv-izm), *n.* a French philosophical and religious system

originated by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), called also Comtism, and the Religion of Humanity.

positivist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of positivism.

posse (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

posse comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, &c.

possess (pō-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize.

possessed (-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad.

possession (-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate.

possessive (-zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession.

possessor ('ĕr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

possessory ('o-ri), *adj.* pertaining to possession.

posset (pos'et), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

possibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

possible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist.

possibly ('i-bli), *adv.* by possibility; perhaps.

possum. Same as opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; the mail; a post-office; a relay of horses; situation or office; a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station.

post, a *prefix* meaning *after,* as *post*-date.

postage ('āj), the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

postal (l), *adj.* pertaining to the postoffice or mail service.

postal-zone (pōst'al-zōn'), *n.* one of a series of concentric zones to facilitate the operation of the parcels-post.

postdiluvial (-di-lū'vi-ål), *adj.* taking place after the deluge.

poster ('ĕr), *n.* a large advertising bill.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

posterity (-ter'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* posterities (-tiz)], succeeding generations; descendants.

postern (pōs'tĕrn), *n.* a small gate or door; private entrance; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a fortification: *adj.* behind; private.

post facto (pōst fak'tō), done after the act; retrospective.

postfix ('fiks), *v.t.* to affix.

posthumous (post'ū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.

postilion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.

postmaster (pōst'mås-tĕr), *n.* the superintendent of a postoffice; one who supplies post-horses.

postmaster-general (jen'ĕr-ål), *n.* the chief officer of the postoffice department.

post-meridian (-me-rid'i-ån), *adj.* after noon.

post office, the governmental department for forwarding mail. An office where mail is received and distributed.

postpone (pōn'), *v.t.* to delay; defer.

postponement ('ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

postscript ('skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident problem; a position assumed as self-evident.

posture ('tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular postures.

posy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers, originally a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.

pot (pot), *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c.; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c., for holding plants; a size of paper 12½ × 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], to preserve, put into, or plant in pots; shoot.

potable (pō'tȧ-bl), *adj.* drinkable.

potance (pō'tȧns), *n.* the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.

potash (pot'ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also potass, potassa.

potassium (po-tas'i-um), *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.

potation (pō-tā'shun), *n.* drinking bout; a draught or drink.

potato (-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (-tōz)], the edible tuber of a South American plant, widely cultivated; the plant itself.

potency ('ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.

potent ('tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.

potentate ('ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.

potential (-ten'shȧl), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.

potentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* possibility without reality.

potentially ('shȧl-li), *adv.* in a potential manner.

pother (po*th*'ẽr), *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir: *v.t.* to confuse; tease.

pothouse (pot'hous), *n.* a low public-house.

potion (pō'shun), *n.* a draft; dose.

pot-pourri (pō-pōō-rē'), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables.

potsherd (pot'shẽrd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

pottage ('ăj), *n.* a kind of soup.

potter ('ẽr), *n.* a maker of pottery.

pottery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (-iz)], earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.

pottle (pot'l), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints; a small conical basket for holding fruit.

pottoroo (-ō-rōō'), *n.* the kangaroo rat of Australia. Also potoroo.

pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.

poulp (pōōlp), *n.* the octopus. Also poulpe.

poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.

poulterer (pōl-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* a dealer in poultry.

poultice ('tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.

poultry ('tri), *n.* domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in pattern-making; the talon or claw of a bird of prey; *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.

pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a monetary unit = 20 shillings or about $4.86; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.

poundage ('ăj), *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid, out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.

pourparler (pōōr-pär'lā), *n.* [*pl.* pourparlers ('lāz)], a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty.

pout (pout), *n.* a poult; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky.

pouter ('ẽr), *n.* one who pouts; a pigeon.

poverty (poṿ'ẽr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.

powan (pou'ån), *n.* a fish similar to the herring, found in Loch Lomond.

powder ('dẽr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; face-powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.

power (pou'ẽr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself.

powerful (-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.

powerfully (-li), *adv.* in a powerful manner.

pow-wow (pou'wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing for the cure of disease; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* to conjure; frolic noisily.

pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.

pozzuolana (potz-ōō-ō-lä'nå), *n.* volcanic ashes used in hydraulic or Roman cement.

praam (präm), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic.

practicability (prak-ti-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being practicable.

practicable ('ti-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used, or passed over; feasible; possible.

practicably (ti'-kå-bli), *adv.* so as to be practicable.

practical ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.

practically (-li), *adv.* in a practical manner.

practice (prak'tis), *n.* frequent or customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise; a rule in arithmetic: *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

practitioner (-tish'un-ẽr), *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ, see pre.

præcipe (pres'i-pe), *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed.

prænomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* a name prefixed to the family name.

prætor ('tẽr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to consul.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs. Also pragmatical.

pragmatism (prag'mā-tizm), *n.* a modern school of philosophy, which offers new theories of meaning, truth, and knowledge, and seeks to work out a new theory of reality; technically "a new name for some old ways of thinking."

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass.

prairie-dog (-dog), *n.* a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify.

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a showy or bellicose manner.

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also prating.

pratique (prå-tēk'), *n.* a license to a ship to trade after quarantine, or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise.

pray (prā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prayed, *p.pr.* praying], to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

prayer (prār). *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire.

prayerful ('fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

prayerfully (-li), *adv.* in a prayerful manner; devoutly.

prayer-book (-book), *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

pre, a *prefix*, meaning *before, prior in time, space, or degree.*

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas.*

preaudience (-aw'di-ens), *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar.

prebend (preb'end), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

precarious (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure.

precautionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

precede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

precedence (-se'dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also precedency.

precedent ('dent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

preceding (pre-sēd'ing), *p.adj.* going before; antecedent; former.

precentor (-sen'tēr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church.

precept (prē'sept), *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

preceptor ('tēr), *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* preceptress.

preceptory (-sep'tō-ri), *adj.* giving or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templars.

precession (-sesh'un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*).

precinct (prē'singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district.

precious (presh'us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*).

precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular.

precipitance (pre-sip'i-tâns), *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose. Also precipitancy.

precipitant ('i-tânt), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

precipitate (-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash; falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: *n.* a substance precipitated.

precipitately (-li), *adv.* in a precipitate manner.

precipitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

precipitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

precise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious.

precisely ('li), *adv.* in a precise manner.

preciseness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being precise.

precisian (-sizh'ân), *n.* a punctilious or over-precise person.

preclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent.

preclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

preclusive ('siv), *adj.* precluding or tending to preclude.

preclusively (-li), *adv.* in a preclusive manner.

precocious (-kō'shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward.

precocity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development. Also precociousness.

precognition (-kog-nish'un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

precursor (-kēr'sēr), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen.

precursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

predacious (dā'shus), *adj.* living by prey.

predatory (pred'â-tō-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

predecessor (prē-de-ses'ēr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c.; an ancestor.

predestinarian (-des-ti-nā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

predestinate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

predestination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

predicability (pred-i-kâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being predicable.

predicable ('i-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being predicated: *n.* in logic, a term that can be predicated of others, and noting genus, species, difference, property, or accident.

predicament (pre-dik'â-ment), *n.* in logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

predicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found: *n.* in logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

predication (-kā'shun), *n.* affirmation.

predicative (-tiv), *adj.* affirmative.

prediction (pre-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

predictor ('tēr), *n.* one who predicts or foretells.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chun), *n.* the peptonizing of food by artificial

means before eating, thereby avoiding irritation of the stomach.

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality.

predispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

predisposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice.

predominancy (-dom'i-nân-si), *n.* prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. Also predominance.

predominant ('i-nânt), *adj.* having superior influence, &c.; superior; controlling.

predominate ('i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c.; prevail; be ascendant.

predomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of predominating.

preempt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preemption; establish a right or claim to before others.

preemption (-emp'shun), *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

preen (prēn), *n.* a forked instrument used in cloth dressing: *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

preface (pref'ās), *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory.

prefatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor; the civil governor of a department in France.

prefecture (-tūr), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

prefer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring], to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

preference (pref'ēr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; *predilection.*

preferential (-en'shâl), *adj.* having a preference.

preferment (pre-fēr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church.

preferrer ('ēr), *n.* one who prefers.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* (prē-fiks') to place before or at the beginning of.

pregnancy (preg'nân-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

pregnant ('nânt), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* that may be seized.

prehensile ('sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing.

prehension ('shun), *n.* a taking hold.

prejudice (prej'ū-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against; hurt, impair or damage in any way.

prejudicial (-dish'âl), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious.

prejudicially (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

prelacy (prel'å-si), *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy: bishops collectively.

prelate ('āt), *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

prelatic (pre-lat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. Also prelatical.

prelection (-lek'shun), *n.* a lecture, &c., read before students or others.

prelector ('tēr), *n.* a lecturer.

preliminary (-lim'i-nā-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding.

prelude (prel'ūd, or prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede.

prelusory (prē-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* introductory.

premature (prē-må-tūr'), *adj.* ripe

before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time.

premeditate (-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive, or deliberate, beforehand.

premeditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

premier (prem'i-ēr), or prē'mi-ēr), *adj.*first; chief:*n.*the prime minister.

premiership (-ship), *n.* the office or dignity of prime ninister.

premise (pre-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'-is) a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also premises); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements of facts of a deed of conveyance.

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty; bonus; payment for insurance value above the original price or par of stock, &c.

premonitory (-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand.

preoccupy (prē-ok'ū-pi), *v.t.* to take prior possession of; to occupy to the exclusion of another; to occupy beforehand.

preparation (prep-å-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, &c.

preparative (pre-par'å-tiv),*adj.*tending to prepare or make ready. Also preparatory:*n.*that which prepares.

preparatively (-li), *adv.* by preparation.

preparatory (-par'å-tō-ri), *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

prepare (prē-pār'), *v.t.* to make ready for; to make adaptable; to arrange: *v.i.* to get things ready.

prepared (pre'pārd), *p.adj.* in readiness.

prepense (-pens'), *adj.* premeditated.

preponderance (-pon'dēr-åns), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence.

preponderant (-ånt), *adj.* outweighing.

preponderate ('dēr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

preposition (prep-ō-zizh'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.

prepositional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a preposition.

prepositionally (-li), *adv.* like a preposition.

prepositive (pre-pos'i-tiv), *adj.*placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

prepossess (-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias.

prepossessing ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor, attractive.

prepossession (-zesh'un), *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.

preposterous (-pos'tĕr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

prerogative (-rog'å-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign.

presage (pres'āj), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict.

presbyopia (-bi-ō'pi-å), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.

presbyter (pres'bi-tĕr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church.

Presbyterian (-bi-tē'ri-ån), *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pertaining to a presbyter, or to the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterianism (-izm), *n.* the sys-

tem of church government by presbyters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.

presbytery ('bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* foreknowledge.

prescient ('shient), *adj.* foreknowing.

prescribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription.

prescript ('skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

prescription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; approach face to face; society; mien.

present ('ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent'), to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

presentative ('tå-tiv), *adj.* having the right of presentation; directly apprehending or apprehended by the mind.

presentee (-en-tē'), *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

presentient (-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception.

presentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).

presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.

presentment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge; formal information to the lord of a manor by his tenants.

preservable (-zēr'vå-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved.

preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

preservative (pre-zēr'vå-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also preservatory.

preserve (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

preside (pre-zīd'), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend.

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; one of the three principal divisions of British India.

president ('i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the highest officer of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or society.

presidential (-den'shål), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; squeeze or crush strongly; hug or embrace; compel; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.;

formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly; crowd: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat.

press-gang ('gang), *n.* a detachment from a ship's crew to force men into the navy.

pressing ('ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

pressman ('măn), *n.* a printer who works at the press and impresses the sheets; a journalist.

prestidigitation (-ti-dij'i-tā'shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also prestigiation.

prestige ('tij, or -tēzh'), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements &c.

presume (prē-zūm'), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption.

presumption (-zump'shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

presumptive ('tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

presumptively (-li), *adv.* in a presumptive manner.

presumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

presuppose (prē-sup-ōz'), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

presupposition (-ō-zish'un), *n.* a supposition previously formed. Also presupposal.

pretend (-tend'), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert. *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false.

pretended (-ten'ded), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pretender ('ĕr), *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real.

pretense (-tens'), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pretension (-ten'shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pretentious ('shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preter*natural, &c.

preterit (pret'ĕr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action. Also preterite: *n.* the past tense.

pretext (prē'tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one.

pretor. Same as prætor.

prettily (prit'i-li), *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly and elegantly.

prettiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste; agreeable manner.

pretty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest], pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; pleasing; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; moderately large or excellent; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably.

pretzel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface.

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*).

prevalence (prev-ā'lens), *adj.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion. Also prevalency.

prevalent ('lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

prevaricate (pre-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble.
prevarication (-kā'shun) *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.
prevaricator (-var'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who prevaricates.
prevent (-vent') *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in prayer-book, "*prevent* us O Lord").
prevention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.
preventive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.
preventorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* an institution for treatment to ward off the development of various diseases in persons who have tendencies to those diseases.
previous ('vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.
prevision (-vizh'un), *n.* foreknowledge.
prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying], to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).
price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense.
priceless ('les), *adj.* invaluable.
prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; mall roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; puncture.
pricking ('ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.
prickle ('l), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.
prickliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.
prickly ('li), *adv.* full of prickles.
prier (prī'ēr), *n.* one who pries.
priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* priestess.
priestcraft ('kråft), *n.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandizement of their order and material interests.
priesthood (-hood), *n.* the priestly order; office or character of a priest.
priestly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.
priestliness ('li-nes), *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.
prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who who gives himself airs of wisdom: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging], to dress up; primp; prink.
priggish ('ish), *adj.* conceited.
priggism ('izm), *n.* the manners of a prig.
prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety; make prim.
prima (prē'mȧ), *adj.* first (*Fem.*) [Italian].
primacy (prī'må-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.
prima donna (prē'må don'å), *n.* the principal female singer in an opera.
primage (prīm'āj), *n* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, &c.
primal ('ål), *adj.* first.
primarily (prī'må-ri-li), *adv.* in the first place; originally.
primary ('må-ri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.
primary colors (kul'ērz), *n.pl.* red, yellow, blue.
primary rocks (roks), *n.pl.* rocks in which no organic remains occur.
primate ('māt), *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; archbishop.
prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of

life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler.

primely ('li), *adv.* originally; excellently.

primeness ('nes), *n.* supreme excellence.

prime number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.

primer (prim'ĕr), *n.* a manual of elementary instructiou; a small prayer book; one of two sizes of type, *long primer* and *great primer* (see type).

primeval (prī-mē-vål), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; original.

primevally (-li), *adv.* in primeval times.

priming (prīm'ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.

primitive (prim'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.

primitively (-li), *adv.* originally.

primitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

primordial (-môr'di-ål), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element.

primp ª (primp), *v.t.* to deck (one's self) in a prim or affected manner; prink.

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.

prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign; the chief of a body of men.

prince consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* the husband of a female sovereign.

princely ('li), *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.

princess (prin'ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.

princess royal (roi'ål), *n.* the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

principal (prin'si-pål), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.

principality (-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

principally ('si-pål-li), *adv.* chiefly.

principia (-sip'i-å), *n.pl.* first principles [Latin].

principle ('si-pl), *n.* source of origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

printing ('ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.; typography; the business of a printer.

prior (prī'ĕr), *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* prioress.

priorate (-āt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

priority (-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

priory ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* priories (-iz)], a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; an instrument of solid glass with triangular ends.

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also prismatical.

prismatic colors (kul'ērz), *n.pl.* the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism.

prison (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

pristine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to an early period; first; original; primitive.

prithee (pri*th*'ē), corruption of "I pray thee."

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* trifling talk; loquacity.

privacy (prīv'a-si, or priv'å-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

private (prī'vāt), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

privately (-li), *adv.* in a private manner.

privateness (-nes), *n.* the state of being private; privacy; seclusion.

privateer (-vå-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privation (-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

privative (priv'å-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation.

privatively (-li), *adv.* in a privative manner.

privet (priv'et), *n.* an evergreen shrub.

privilege ('i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

privity ('i-ti), *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

privy ('i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever.

prize-fight ('fīt), *n.* a boxing match for stakes.

pro, a *prefix* meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward,* as *pro* and *con,* for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

probability (prob-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

probation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c., to office or employment.

probationary (-å-ri), *adj.* serving for probation or trial. Also probational.

probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.

probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.

problem ('lem), *n.* a question for so-

lution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

problematical (-at'i-kål), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.

problematically (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

procedure (-sēd'ūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

proceed (-sēd'), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; be produced; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

proceeding ('ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

process (pros'es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.

procession (prō-sesh'un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

processional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the Roman Catholic church.

proclaim (-klām'), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.

proclamation (prok-lå-mā'shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.

proclivous (-klī'vus), *adj.* inclined; slanting forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.

proconsul (-kon'sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.

proconsular (-år), *adj.* pertaining to, or governed by, a proconsul.

proconsulate (-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.

procrastinate (-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.

procrastination (-nā'shun), *n.* delay.

procrastinator ('ti-nā-tēr), *n.* one who delays.

procreate ('krē-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.

procreation (-ā'shun), *n.* the begetting and production of young.

procreative ('krē-a-tiv), *adj.* generative.

procreativeness (-nes), *n.* the power of generating.

procreator (-tēr), *n.* one who begets.

Procrustean (-krus'tē-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit by mutilation: hence strict conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.

proctor (prok'tēr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admiralty, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.

proctorial (-tō-ri'ål), *adj.* pertaining to a proctor.

procumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down, prostrate; trailing.

procurable (-kū'rå-bl), *adj.* obtainable.

procuration (prok-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.

procurator ('ū-rā-tēr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests.

procure (prō-kur'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.

procurer ('ēr), *n.* one who procures; one who engages in the business of procuration. *Fem.* procuress.

prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding], to goad.

prodigal ('i-gål), *adj.* extravagant in expenditure; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.

prodigality ('i-tl), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.

prodigious (-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs) that which is yielded or brought forth; result.

producible (prō-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being produced.

product (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

production (prō-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producting; fruit; result.

productive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.

productively (-li), *adv.* in a productive manner.

productiveness (-nes), *n.* quality of being productive.

proem ('em), *n.* a preface or introduction.

profanation (prof-å-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.

profane (prō-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous: *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; desecrate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.

profanely ('li), *adv.* in a profane manner.

profaneness (-nes), *n.* irreverence toward holy things; blasphemy. Also profanity.

profess (-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.

professed (-fest'), *p.adj.* openly declared.

profession (-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education; collective body of persons in a profession; the formal entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow.

professional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

professionalism (-izm), *n.* the cultivation of athletic sports for pecuniary considerations.

professionally (-li), *adv.* in a professional manner.

professor ('ēr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

professorate (prō-fes'ēr-āt), *n.* professional staff.

professorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to professors.

professorship (prō-fes'ēr-ship), *n.* the office or position of a professor.

proffer (prof-ēr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

proficient ('ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept.

profile ('fīl), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view, outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile.

profilist ('fil-ist), *n.* an artist who draws profiles.

profit (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t.* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement.

profitable (-å-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative.

profitableness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being profitable.

profitably (-bli), *adv.* with profit.

profiteer, *n.* a mercenary speculator, especially in public necessities.

profligacy ('li-gå-si), *n.* a profligate course of life. Also profligateness.

profligate ('li-gāt), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious.
profligately (-li), *adv.* in a profligate manner.
profound (prō-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.
profundity (fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.
profuse (-fūs'), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
profusely ('li), *adv.* in a profuse manner.
profusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also profuseness.
progenitor (-gen'i-tĕr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.
progeniture ('i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.
progeny (proj'en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.
prognathous (-nā'thus), *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races. Also prognathic.
prognosis (-nō'sis), *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed.
prognostic (-nos'tik), *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling: *n.* an omen or prediction.
prognosticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to foretell: *v.i.* indicate the future by present signs.
prognostication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of prognosticating; a foretoken.
prognosticator ('ti-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who foretells.
program, programme ('gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; a course of action prepared or announced beforehand.
progress (prog'res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (prō-gres'), to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.
progression (prō-gresh'un), *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.
progressive ('iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.
progressively (-li), *adv.* in a progressive manner.
progressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being progressive.
prohibit (-hib'it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.
prohibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.
prohibitionist (-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.
prohibitive (-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.
project (proj'ekt), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (prō-jekt'), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.
projectile (prō-jek'til), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air; a bullet, shot, &c.; *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.
projecting (-jekt'ing), *p.adj.* jutting out.
projection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.
projector ('tĕr), *n.* one who projects.
projecture ('tūr), *n.* a jutting out.
prolapse (laps'), *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also prolapsus.
prolate ('lāt), *adj.* elongated at the poles.
proletarian (-le-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar; *n.* one of the lowest class of society; a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens.
proletariat ('ri-at), *n.* proletarians collectively.
proliferous (-lif'e-rus), *adj.* producing another by budding.
prolific (-lif'ik), *adj.* productive; fertile.
prolifically (-ăl-li), *adv.* abundantly.
prolix (prō'liks' or prō'liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.

prolixity ('i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.

prolocutor (-lok'ū-tēr), *n.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

prologue ('log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.

prolong (lông'), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.

prolongation (long-gā'shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.

promenade (prom-e-nād'), *n.* a walk for pleasure, show or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.

Promethean (prō-mē'the-an), *adj.* pertaining to Prometheus of classic mythology, who was fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon men: hence life-giving or instinct with quickening fire.

prominence (prom'i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also prominency.

prominent ('i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.

promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.

promise (prom'is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason to expect.

promiser (-ēr), *n.* one who promises.

promisor (-ēr), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.

promissory ('is-ō-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.

promissory-note (-nōt), *n.* a written promise to pay a certain sum at a pecified date in consideration of value received.

promontory ('on-tō-ri), *n.* a high cape a point of land jutting into the sea.

promote (prō-mōt'), *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.

promoter ('ēr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.

promotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.

promotive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to promote.

prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.

promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v.t.* to publish.

promulgation (-gā'shun), *n.* publication.

promulgator ('mul-gā-tēr), *n.* one who promulgates.

prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.

proneness ('nes), *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.

prong (prông), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.

pronominal (-nom'i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

pronominally (-li), *adv.* as a pronoun.

pronounce (-nāng-sā'), *adj.* pronounced; strongly marked; emphatic.

pronoun ('noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.

pronounce (-nouns'), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

pronounceable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be pronounced.

pronounced (-nounst'), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

pronouncement (-nouns'ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.
pronunciamento (-nun-si-å-men'tō), *n.* a proclamation.
pronunciation (-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.
pronunciative ('si-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to pronunciation.
proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance.
prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping], to support by something under or against; sustain.
propagable (prop'å-gå-bl), *adj.* that may be propagated.
Propaganda (-gan'då), *n.pl.* a society at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church.
propaganda (-gan'då), *n.pl.* any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular.
propagandism ('dizm), *n.* the act or practice of zealously propagating doctrines, &c.
propagandist ('dist), *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, &c.
propagate ('å-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.
propagation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.
propagator ('å-gā-tēr), *n.* one who propagates.
propel (prō-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling], to drive forward; urge onward by force.
propellent ('ent), *adj.* that propels.
propeller ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled.
propensity (-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency.
proper (prop'ēr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.
property ('ēr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* properties (-tiz)], a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.
prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by Divine inspiration.
prophesier ('e-si-ēr), *n.* one who prophesies.
prophesy ('e-si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying], to foretell future events, especially by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.
prophet ('et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God. *Feminine* prophetess.
prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; predictive. Prophetical.
prophetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a prophetic manner.
prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.
propinquity (prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.
propitiate (-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.
propitiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.
propitiator ('i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who propitiates.
propitiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* capable of propitiating.
propitious (-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.

proportion (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.

proportional (-ål), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.

proportionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being proportional. Proportionateness.

proportionally ('li), *adv.* in proportion.

proportionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.

proportionately (-li), *adv.* in a proportionate degree.

proposal (-pōz'ål), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.

propose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.

proposition (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.

propositional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or considered as, a proposition.

propound (-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.

proprietary (-prī'e-tå-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.

proprietor ('e-tĕr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* proprietress; proprietrix.

propriety ('e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.

propulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.

propulsive ('siv), *adj.* having power to propel. Also propulsory.

prorogation (-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.

prorogue (-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.

prosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also prosaical.

prosaically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a prosaic manner.

prosaism ('zå-izm), *n.* prosaic style.

proscenium (-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.

proscribe (-skrīb), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw, interdict.

proscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.

proscriptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.

prose (prōz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* dull; tedious; commonplace.

prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.

prosecution (-ku'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

prosecutor ('e-kū-tĕr), *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, &c. *Fem.* prosecutrix.

proselyte ('e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytize.

proselytism ('e-li-tizm), *n.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a creed or system.

proselytize (-tiz), *v.t.* to make a convert of.

prosily (prōz'i-li), *adv.* in a prosy manner.

prosiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.

prosing ('ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.

prosody (pros'ō-di), *n.* that part of grammar that treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.

prospect ('pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt') to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.

prospective (-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.

prospectively (-li), *adv.* with regard to the future.

prospectiveness (-nes), *n.* regard for the future.

prospector (pros'pek-tēr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

prosper (pros'pēr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

prosperity ('i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous ('us), *adj.* successful; thriving.

prostitute ('ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or expose to hire for lewd use; devote to infamous or improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a woman who indulges in lewdness, especially for hire; a base mercenary or hireling.

prostitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; the being devoted to infamous or base purposes.

prostitutor ('ti-tū-tēr), *n.* one who prostitutes himself for any base ends.

prostrate ('trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground: lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence.

prostration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

prostyle (prō'stīl), *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.

prosy (prōz'i), *adv.* tedious; dull.

protean (prō'tē-ån), *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: from Proteus, the sea deity of classic mythology.

protect (-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

protection ('shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.

protectionism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports.

protectionist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

protective ('tiv), *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

protector ('tēr), *n.* one who protects, especially from injury or oppression; guardian. *Fem.* protectress.

protectorate (-āt), *n.* government or defense by a protector.

protege (-tā-zhā'), *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* protégée [French].

proteids ('tē-idz), *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c., which form animal tissue.

protein ('tē-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food.

proteomorphic (prō'tē-ō-môr'fic), *adj.* having to do with the chemical changes in proteins in the process of digestion and assimilation.

proteomorphic theory (prō'tē-ō-môr'fic the'ō-ri), *n.* a very recent theory which ascribes immunity to

bacterial diseases to the activities of the white and red blood corpuscles in connection with the breaking down of proteins.

protest (-test'), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō'test) a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.

Protestant (prot'es-tânt), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Christians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome, originally one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second diet of Spires, 1529: *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Protestantism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants.

protestation (-tā'shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

prothonotary (-thon'o-tā-ri), *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery.

proto, a *prefix* meaning *first,* as *protomartyr,* &c.

protocol ('tō-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.

protoplasm ('tō-plazm), *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed.

protoplasmic (-plaz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, protoplasm.

protoplast ('tō-plast), *n.* the original.

protoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* first formed.

prototype ('tō-tīp), *n.* the original from which others are copied.

protoxide (-toks'īd), *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of another element.

Protozoa (-zō'å), *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organization.

protract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

protracter ('tēr), *n.* one who protracts.

protraction ('shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

protractor ('tēr), *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper: used in surveying, &c.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

protrude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward; project.

protrusion (-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

protrusive ('siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.

protrusively (-li), *adv.* in a protrusive manner.

protuberance (-tū'bēr-ânz), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.

protuberant (-ant), *adj.* swelling; prominent.

proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.

provable (prōōv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being proved.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation).

proven ('en), *adj.* proved.

Provensal (prō-vāng'sål), *adj.* per-

taining to, or from, Provence, France, its language or its inhabitants.

provender (prov'en-dẽr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

proverb ('ẽrb), *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage.

proverbial (prō-vẽr'bi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well known.

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

provided ('ed), *conj.* on condition.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight and care of God for his creatures; an event directly caused by the power of God.

Providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* God as exercising his providence.

provident ('i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

providential (-den'shål), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

providentially (-li), *adv.* in a providential manner.

province ('ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

provincial (prō-vin'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

provincialism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.

provision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.

provisional (-ål), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.

provisionally (-li), *adv.* in a provisional manner.

proviso (-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

provisory ('zō-ri), *adj.* conditional.

provocation (prov'ō-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

provocative (prō-vōk'å-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

provoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

provost (prov'ust, or prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town [Scotch].

prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.

prowess ('es), *n.* bravery; valor.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

proximate (proks'i-māt), *adj.* immediate.

proximately (-li), *adv.* immediately.

proximity (-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

proximo ('i-mō), *adv.* in or of the next or coming month.

proxy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* proxies ('iz)], the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act or vote for another.

prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue.

prudence (prōō'dens), *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent ('dent), *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

prudential (-den'shål), *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.

prudery (prōō'dẽr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also prudishness.

prud'homme (prōō-dom'), *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.

prudish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.

prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush or tree); trim.

prunella (prōō-nel'å), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum. Also prunello.

prurience ('ri-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also pruriency.

prurient ('i-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.

Prussian-blue (prush'ån-blōō), *n.* a rich blue color obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.

prussiate (prus'i-āt), *n.* a salt of prussic acid.

prussic acid ('ik as'id), *n.* hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison.

pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying], to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* close inspection; impertinent peeping.

psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song.

psalmist ('ist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.

psalmodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.

psalmody ('ō-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

psalter (sawl'tẽr), *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms.

psaltery (-i), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

pseudo, a *prefix* meaning *false, spurious,* as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* a fictitious name.

pseudoscope ('dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits bodies in reversed relief.

pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt, &c.

psoriasis (so-rī'a-sis), *n.* itch.

psychiatry (si-kī'a-tri), *n.* curing of diseases of the mind.

psychical (sī'ki-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological. Also psychic.

psycho-analysis, *n.* study of the subconscious, especially through dreams.

psychogenesis (-kō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the development of mind as given in consciousness; biogenesis regarded as resulting from the operation of higher agency than natural selection.

psychology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of mental phenomena, and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

psychological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to psychology.

psychologist ('o-jist), *n.* one skilled in psychology.

psychometry (sī-kom'e-tri), *n.* the science of divining mental processes.

psychophysics (-fiz'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the correlation of mind and matter.

psychotherapy (sī-kō-ther-ā-pi), *n.* a system for treating functional nervous disorders by mental suggestion.

pteropod (tẽr'ō-pod), *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda, a class of marine cephalopods having the foot extended into a pair of wing-like lobes adapted for swimming or sailing.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy which supposed the earth to be the center or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.

ptomaines (tō'må-inz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

puberal (pū'bẽr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, puberty.

puberty ('bĕr-ti), *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.
pubescence (-bes'ens), *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair.
pubescent ('ent), *adj.* arriving at the age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.
public (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all; open to general use: *n.* the people in general.
publican ('li-kăn), *n.* one who keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs.
publication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.
public-house ('lik-hous), *n.* an inn; tavern; hotel.
publicist ('li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.
publicity ('lis-i-ti), *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.
publicly ('lik-li), *adv.* in a public manner.
publish ('lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.
puce (pūs), *adj.* dark-brownish purple.
Puck, *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf.
pucker ('ĕr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.
pudding (pood'ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.
puddle (pud'l), *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.
pueblo (pweb'lō), *n.* [*pl.* pueblos ('lōz)], a building constructed of adobe or sun-dried brick by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.
puerile (pū'ĕr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.
puerility (-il'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being puerile; childishness.
puerperal ('pĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or following, childbirth.
puff (puf), *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart, exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.
puffer ('ĕr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.
puffin ('in), *n.* a diving bird with a short thick projecting beak, allied to the auk.
puffing ('ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.
puffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.
puffy ('i), *adj.* distended with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.
pug (pug), *n.* a monkey; a small dog with the face and nose like a bulldog; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging], to line or fill up with plastic clay or any other material.
pugging ('ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.
pugh (pōō), *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain.
pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

pugilist (-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.
pugilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.
pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.
pugnacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.
puisne (pū'ne), *adj.* younger or inferior in rank: said of judges.
puissance ('is-åns), *n.* power; strength.
puissant (-ånt), *adj.* powerful; strong.
puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit.
pule (pūl), *v.t.* to whine.
puling (pūl'ing), *adj.* whining.
pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw toward one.
pullet ('et), *n.* a young hen.
pulley ('li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.
pulmonary (pul'mon-ĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.
pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass.
pulmotor (pul-mo'tĕr), *n.* an automatic resuscitation apparatus for use in cases of poisoning by gases, fumes, lysol, etc., drowning, electric shock, attempted suicide, collapse in narcosis, suspended animation, etc.; case and mechanism weighs 46-lb.; operation consists in forcing oxygen from an accompanying cylinder into the lungs.
pulpit (pool'pit), *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching.
pulpy (pul'pi), *adj.* consisting of, or like pulp; soft; succulent.
pulque (pool'kā), *n.* a favorite Mexican beverage made from the juice of the agave.
pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb or beat.
pulsation (-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.
pulsative ('så-tiv), *adj.* beating or throbbing. Also pulsatory.
pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.
pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse; a sphygmometer.
pulsometer (-som'e-tĕr), *n.* a kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.
pulu (pū'lōō), *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibers of a fern-tree of Hawaii.
pulverization (pul-vĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of pulverizing.
pulverize ('vĕr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder.
puma (pū'må), *n.* a large cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion.
pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock. Also pumice-stone.
pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract (information) by artful questions.
pumpkin ('kin), *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.
pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning], to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.
punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whisky, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar; a blow or thrust; the harlequin or buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; thick-set cart-horse: *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.
puncheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.
punchinello (punch-i-nel'ō), *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show.
punctate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.

punctiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* point-shaped.

punctilio (-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

punctilious ('i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.

punctual ('tū-ål), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.

punctuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.

punctually ('tū-ål-i), *adv.* in a punctual manner.

punctuate ('tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; divide into sentences by points.

punctuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.

puncture ('tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, with a pointed instrument.

pundit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws, and Hindu religion, &c.; a solemn pretender to learning. Also pandit.

pung (pung), *n.* a rough sleigh.

pungent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

Punic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious.

punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss or pain to as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

punishment (-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

punitive (pūn'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.

punk (pungk), *n.* decayed and rotten wood; a foolish argument; a stick covered with a certain paste, which burns very slowly when ignited.

punster (pun'stẽr), *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.

punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, omber, or faro against the banker or dealer.

puny (pū'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

pupa (pū'på), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ ('pē)], a chrysalis.

pupil ('pūl), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina.

puppet (puɒ'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another.

puppy ('i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man.

purblind (pẽr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.

purchase (pẽr'chās), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, &c.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.

pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted; unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute.

purely ('li), *adv.* in a pure manner; absolutely.

pureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pure.

purgation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from imputed guilt.

purgative ('gå-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge.

purgatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.

purgatory (pẽr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the state after death in which the souls of the

faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering: *adj.* cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pėrj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.

purging (-ing), *n.* diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purification (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.

purificative (pū-ri-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* able or tending to purify. Also purificatory.

purifier ('ri-fī-ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.

puriform ('ri-fôrm), *adj.* like pus.

purify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* purified, *p.pr.* purifying], to render pure; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Purim ('rim), *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews (Esther ix.).

purin (pū'rin), *n.* a substance found in certain proteid foods from which uric-acid is derived in the body.

purism ('rizm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.

purist (pūr'ist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.

puristic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to purism.

Puritan ('i-tån), *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, especially one of a body of Nonconformists in the 16th and 17th centuries who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and practice: *adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice. Also puritanic, puritanical.

puritanically (-tan'i-kål-i), *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.

puritanism ('i-tån-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.

purity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

purl (pėrl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur.

purlieus (pėr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

purlin ('lin), *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters. Also purline.

purloin (-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.

purple ('pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial government; cardinalate: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

purport ('pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* to mean or signify.

purpose ('pus), *n.* design; end or aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.

purposeful (-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.

purposely (-li), *adv.* intentionally.

purr (pėr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased: *v.t.* to signify by purring: *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

purse (pėrs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury: *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

purser ('ėr), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; paymaster.

purslane ('lān), *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves.

pursuant (pėr-sū'ånt), *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of

anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.

pursue (-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek; *v.i.* to go on or continue.

pursuer ('ẽr), *n.* one who pursues.

pursuit (-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.

pursuivant ('swi-vånt), *n.* an attendant or follower; state messenger.

pursy ('si), *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded; asthmatical.

purulence (pū'roo-lens), *n.* generation of pus.

purulent (-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing pus.

purvey (pẽr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

purveyance ('åns), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions provided; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

purveyor ('ẽr), *n.* one who provides provisions.

purview ('vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied: effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; pustule or pimple.

pushing ('ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pusillanimity (pū-sil-å-nim'i-ti), *n.* cowardice.

pusillanimous (-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat: hare. *Diminutive* pussy.

pussy-foot (pus'i), *v.i.* to sneak; to creep about noiselessly; to move about furtively: *n.* a sneak; an underhand worker; a mean fellow.

pustular (pus'tū-lår), *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescence. Pustulate.

pustule ('tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth; in golf, to drive into a hole with a short, careful stroke (put).

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

putlog (poot'log), *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform or in scaffolding.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

putrefactive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, putrefaction.

putrefy ('tre-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putrefied, *p.pr.* putrefying], to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

putrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid state.

putrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

putrescible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable, or tending to become putrid.

putridity (-trid'i-ti), *n.* putrid state. Also putridness.

puttee (put-ē'), *n.* a strip of cloth wound spirally around the leg from ankle to knee for protection and support; also leather leggings.

putter (put'ẽr), *n.* in golf, a club used for playing a short, careful stroke.

puttock ('ok), a hawk or kite.

putty ('i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing.

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.i.* to be puzzled.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-å), *n.* blood-poisoning.

pygmean (pig-mē'ån), *adj.* dwarfish.

Pygmy ('mi), *n.* one of the fabled

dwarfish races; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus. Also Pigmy.

pyjamas. Same as pajamas.

pylon (pē-lŏng), *n.* one of a series of towers erected on the field of an aërodrome to mark the course and guide the aviators; buildings at the entrance of Egyptian temples.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the pylorus.

pylorus (-lō'rus), *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines.

pyorrhea (pī-ō-rē'å), *n.* a disease of the gums causing the teeth to loosen and fall out, known in dentistry as Rigg's Disease.

pyr, a *prefix,* meaning *fire.* Also *pyro,* as *pyr*acanth, a plant with flame-colored flowers; *pyro*scope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

pyramid (pir'å-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt.

pyramidal (-am'i-dål), *adj.* shaped like a pyramid. Also pyramidic, pyramidical.

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile.

pyrites (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, &c.

pyro. See pyr.

pyrocollodion (pī-rō-kol-lō'di-un), *n.* a smokeless powder, used by Russia.

pyro-electric (-rō-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* becoming electric by the action of heat.

pyro-electrolyte (pī-rō-ē-lek'trō-līt), *n.* a substance that conducts electricity badly at low temperatures, but much better when heated.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-å), *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the temperature or expansion of bodies under the influence of heat.

pyro-ray (pī'ro-rā), *n.* a ray given off by incandescent metal and said to resemble the radiations of radioactive substances.

pyroscope. See under pyr.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnics ('niks), *n.* fireworks or the art of making them. Also pyrotechny.

pyrotechnist ('nist), *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxyline (-roks'i-lin), *n.* any explosive substance made by steeping a vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid and drying it after washing it with water. Pyroxyle.

pyrrhic (pir'ik), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pertaining to such a dance.

Pythian (pith'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (pythoness) at Delphi.

Pythian games (gāmz), *n.pl.* one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, &c.

Python ('thon), *n.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo.

python ('thon), *n.* a large non-venomous serpent nearly allied to the boa.

pythoness ('thon-es), *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Delphi; a witch.

pythonic (-thon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; oracular.

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

pyuria (pī-yū'ri-a), *n.* a discharging of pus with the urine.

pyx (piks), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue as currency.

Q

Q (kū), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet.

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act or practice like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery.

quackery ('ĕr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quackish ('ish), *adj.* like a quack.

quad (kwod), *n.* the court of a college, prison, &c.; a quadrat.

quadra ('rå), *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column. *Prefix* meaning *four*. Also quadr, quadri, quadru.

Quadragesima (-rå-jes'i-må), *n.* Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal ('i-mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent.

quadrangle ('rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

quadrangular ('gū-lår), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quadrant ('rånt), *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quadrat ('rat), *n.* a piece of type metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

quadrate ('rāt), *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quadratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square.

quadrature ('rå-tūr), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

quadrennial (-ren'i-ål), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years.

quadrennially (-li), *adv.* once in four years.

quadrilateral (-ri-lat'ĕr-ål), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses.

quadrille (kā- or kwå-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons.

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a thousand trillions; in the English system, the fourth power of a million, or 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

quadroon (rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white.

Quadrumana (-rōō'må-nå), *n.pl.* an order of mammalia, including the monkey, &c.

quadrumanous ('må-nus), *adj.* having 4 hands.

quadruped ('rōō-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

quadruple (rōō-pl), *adj.* four-fold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken as the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

quæstor (kwes'tĕr), *n.* in ancient Rome, the public treasurer; in cer-

tain legislative assemblies, an officer in charge. Also questor.

quaff (kwåf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously.

quagga (kwag'å), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet.

quahog (kwa-hog' or -håg'), *n.* a species of clam much prized by epicures: *v.i.* to go in search of this species of clam.

quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat.

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Quaker ('ēr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by Geo. Fox. *Feminine* Quakeress.

Quaker-gun (-gun), *n.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

quaking ('ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.

quakiness ('i-nes), *n.* shakiness.

quaky ('i), *adj.* shaky.

qualifiable (kwäl'i-fī-å-bl), *adj.* that may be qualified.

qualification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

qualificative ('i-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to qualify.

qualifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.

qualify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying], to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

qualitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quality; determining the nature of component parts.

quality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (-tiz)], peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth.

qualm (kwām), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

quamash (kwå-mash'), *n.* an esculent bulb eaten by the North American Indians. Also camass.

quandary (kwon'då-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity; fix.

quantitative ('ti-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity. Also quantitive.

quantify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quantified, *p.pr.* quantifying], to indicate the quantity or extent of.

quantity ('ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception.

quantivalence (-tiv'å-lens), *n.* the combining power of an atom as compared with hydrogen.

quantum ('tum), *n.* amount (Latin).

quarantine (kwor'ån-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foriegn parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine.

quarrel ('el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree.

quarrelsome (-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quarried ('id), *p.adj.* dug from the quarry.

quarrier ('i-ēr), *n.* one who works in a quarry.

quarry ('i), *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying], to dig or take from a quarry.

quarryman. Same as quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon; a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet.

quartan (kwôr'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

quarte (kärt), *n.* a guard in fencing.

quarter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; station; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

quarter day (dā), *n.* the day beginning or ending each quarter of the year, viz.: March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 25, when payments of rent, &c., are made.

quarter-deck (-dek), *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the mainmast.

quartered ('tẽrd), *p.adj.* divided into quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quarterly ('li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quartermaster ('tẽr-mås-tẽr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c., of ships.

quartern ('tẽrn), *n.* 1-4th of a pint, or of a bushel; gill.

quarter-staff (-ståf), *n.* a staff 6½ feet long and shod with iron, formerly used as a weapon of defense.

quartet (-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in 4 parts for 4 voices or instruments. Also quartette.

quarto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos ('tōz)], a book having the sheet folded into 4 leaves. *Abbreviated* 4to: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica.

quartzite ('īt), *n.* quartz rock.

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; annul.

quashy (kwosh'i), *n.* a West Indian name for the negro.

quasi, a *prefix* meaning *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

quassia (kwosh'i-å), *n.* a South American tree yielding bark and wood of excessive bitterness.

quatern (kwä'tẽrn), *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

quaternion (-tẽr'ni-on), *n.* the number 4; set of 4; a file of 4 soldiers: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

quatrefoil (kä'tr-foil), *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

quaver (kwā'vẽr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

quean (kwēn), *n.* a worthless woman.

queasy (kwē'zi), *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea.

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; sovereign of a swarm of bees (queen-bee); a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

queen dowager (dou'å-jẽr), *n.* the widow of a king.

queenliness ('li-nes), *n.* queenly character or attributes.

queenly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

queen-post ('pōst), *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

queen regnant (reg'nânt), *n.* a queen in her own right.
queen's counsel (-z-koun'sel), *n.* a barrister holding a patent of precedence from the queen.
queen's metal (-met'âl), *n.* an alloy of tin, antimony, lead, and bismuth.
queen's ware ('wār), *n.* cream-colored earthenware.
queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health.
quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.
quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.
querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.* complaining; querulous.
querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.
querl (kwērl), *v.t.* to coil.
querulous (kwer'ōō-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented.
query (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* queried, *p.pr.* querying], to examine by questions; doubt; mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.
quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search or seek for.
question (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination by torture: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; treat as doubtful.
questionability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being questionable.
questionable (-â-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.
questionably (-â-bli), *adv.* in a questionable manner.
questionnaire (-ār'), *n.* series of questions for information on a given subject.
questor. Same as quaestor.
quetzal (kwet'zâl), *n.* an American bird of paradise.
queue (kū), *n.* the tail of a wig.
quibble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil; play on words: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion; play on words.
quibbling ('ling), *n.* evasion.
quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; sensitive parts; a hedge of growing shrubs.
quicken ('en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.
quickening ('ning), *adj.* vivifying.
quicklime ('līm), *n.* lime burnt and unslaked.
quickly ('li), *adv.* soon; swiftly.
quickness ('nes), *n.* speed; activity; activeness of perception.
quicksand ('sand), *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything unreliable or treacherous.
quickset ('set), *n.* a living shrub, especially the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.
quicksilver ('sil-vēr), *n.* fluid mercury: *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.
quid (kwid), *n.* a plug of tobacco for chewing; a sovereign.
quiddity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* quiddities (-tiz)], the essence of anything; a trifling nicety; captious question.
quidnunc ('nungk), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events.
quiesce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* to be silent.
quiescence ('ens), *n.* repose or rest; mental quietude. Also quiescency.
quiescent ('ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.
quiet (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet.
quietude ('et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.
quietus (-ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.
quill (kwil), *n.* the large strong

feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, &c., with a soft material between.

quilting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

quinary (kwī'nå-ri), *adj.* consisting of or arranged in, fives.

quinine (kwin'ēn or kwī'nin), *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Chinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic.

quinquagesima (-kwå-jes'i-må), *adj.* fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Lent.

quinque, a *prefix* meaning *five,* as *quinque*reme, a galley with five banks of oars.

quinquennial (-kwen'i-ål), *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

quinsy ('zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quintal ('tål), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan ('tån), *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quintet (-tet'), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Also quintette, quintetto.

quintillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system, of enumeration, followed in the United States, a thousand quadrillions; in the English system, a million raised to the fifth power, expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quintuple ('tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping], to scoff; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets; an obsolete form of choir.

Quirinal (kwi-rī'nål), *n.* at Rome, the royal palace.

Quirites (-rī'tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwērk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], to depart from: discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

quitch (kwich), *n.* couch-grass.

quittance (kwit'åns), *n* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quite (kwīt), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quiver (kwiv'ēr), *n.* a case for arrows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance. from Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance.

quixotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a quixotic manner.

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t. p.t.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing], to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quizzical ('i-kål), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quod (kwod), *n.* a quadrangle; prison.

quodlibet ('li-bet), *n.* a nice point or subtlety.

quoif. Same as coif.

quoiffure. Same as coiffure.

quoin (koin), *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object: *pl.* the game thus played.

quondam (kwon'dåm), *adj.* former [Latin].
quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution.
quota (kwō'tå), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.
quotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; current price.
quotative (kwō'tå-tiv), *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to quotation.
quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of.
quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said.
quotha ('å), *interj.* indeed!
quotidian (kwō-tid'i-ån), *adj.* recurring daily.
quotient ('shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.
quotum ('tum), *n.* share; proportion.
Quran. Another form of Koran.

R

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet.

raad (räd), *n.* a legislative assembly [South Africa].

rabbet (rab'et), *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it: *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

rabbi ('i or 'ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis ('iz)], a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law. Also rabbin.

rabbinic (-in'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language. Also rabbinical, *n.* later Hebrew.

rabbinism ('in-izm), *n.* rabbinic phraseology.

rabbinist ('in-ist), *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and the rabbinic traditions. Also rabbinite.

rabbit ('it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur.

rabbit-warren (-wor'en), *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

rabble ('l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rabid ('id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess.

rabboni (rå-bō'ni), *n.* my master: the highest title of distinction among the ancient Jews.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a dog; hydrophobia.

raca (rä'kå), *adj.* worthless: a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews.

raccoon (rak-ōōn'), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur. Also racoon.

race (rās), *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety; peculiar strength or flavor; root: *pl.* horseraces: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race.

raceme (rå-sēm'), *n.* a flower cluster.

racemose (ras'e-mōs), *adj.* growing in racemes.

racial (rā'siål), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

racily ('si-li), *adv.* in a racy manner.

raciness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being racy.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off.

rackarock (råk'a-rok), *n.* an explosive powder of high power.

racket ('et), *n.* a clattering noise; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *pl.* tennis: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket.

racketing (-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

racking-bit (rak'ing-bit), *n.* a bit having an extra pair of very long cheek-pieces.

racking-pace ('ing-pās), *n.* the pace

of a horse somewhat quicker and shorter than an amble.

rack-rent ('rent), *n.* rent raised to its utmost value.

raconteur (ra-kon-tĕr'), *n.* an expert teller of anecdotes.

racoon. Same as raccoon.

racquet, another form of racket.

racy (rā'si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.

raddle (rad'l), *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven: *v.t.* to interweave.

raddock ('ok), *n.* the robin red-breast.

radial (rā'di-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

radiance ('di-åns), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor. Also radiancy.

radiant ('di-ånt), *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

radiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays.

radiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.

radiator ('di-ā-tĕr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, &c., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, &c., for radiating warmth into the apartment; a water-cooling device used with gasoline motors.

radical (rad'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple, underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of the ultra-liberal party; the base of a chemical compound (also *radicle*).

radically ('i-kål-i), *adv.* essentially; entirely.

radicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.

radicel ('i-sel), *n.* a rootlet.

radicle ('i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as radical.

radio-active (rā'di-ō-ak'tiv), *adj.* emitting Becquerel rays; exhibiting the properties possessed by radium.

radiobe (rā'di-ōb), *n.* a minute structure produced in gelatine by the action of radium and thought by Burke to represent a link between the inorganic and the organic worlds.

radiochemistry (rā'di-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* the study of the peculiar group of chemicals that manifest the phenomena of radioactivity.

radiochroism (rā'di-ok'rō-izm), *n.* varying opacity to different types of X-rays.

radioconductor (rā'di-ō-kon-duk'-tor, *n.* an instrument to detect electric waves in the atmosphere, including the receivers in wireless-telegraphy.

radiodermatitis (rā'di-ō-der'ma-tī'-tis), *n.* an obstinate inflammation of the skin caused by prolonged exposure to X-rays or allied radiations.

radiofy (-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* radiofied, *p.pr.* radiofying], to cause to become radio-active by exposing to the influence of radium.

radiograph (-gråf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of radiography: *v.t.* to produce a likeness of by means of radiography.

radiography (rā-di-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of Roentgen rays upon certain sensitive salts.

radiometer (rā-di-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument revolving in a vacuum, which under the influence of light exhibits the energy of the solar rays.

radiotherapy (rā'di-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease with the X-ray or with one of the radioactive elements, as radium or thorium.

radish (rad'ish), *n.* a plant with an edible root, used as a salad.

radium (rā'di-um), *n.* a radio-active

element recently discovered in pitchblende, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without apparent loss of energy or diminution in bulk or weight.

radius (rā'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ī)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything resembling a radius, as the spoke of a wheel.

radix ('diks), *n.* a root; a primitive word; base of a system of logarithms.

raff (raf), *n.* a jumble; refuse; the rabble.

raffle ('l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each participant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining it: *v.t.* to dispose of by raffle: *v.i.* to take part in a raffle.

raft (råft), *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft.

rafter ('ĕr), *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.

rafting ('ing), *n.* the business of floating rafts.

raftsman ('mån), *n.* a man who manages a raft upon a river.

rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; a low-class newspaper: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress.

ragamuffin ('å-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage.

rageful ('fool), *adj.* full of rage.

ragg. Same as ragstone.

ragged (rag'ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.

raging (rāj'ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

ragout (rå-gōō'), *n.* a dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock.

rag-time ('tīm), *n.* syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.

ragwort (rag'wĕrt), *n.* a common plant with jagged leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon.

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to brawl; use opprobrious language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.

railing ('ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

raillery ('ĕr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.

railleur (-yĕr'), *n.* a banterer [French].

railway ('wā), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also railroad.

raiment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing.

rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.

rainbow ('bō), *n.* the bright-colored arc formed in the heavens by the refraction or reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.

rainfall ('fawl), *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.

raininess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rainy.

rainy ('i), *adj.* abounding with rain.

raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell.

raisin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape.
rajah (rä'jä), *n.* a Hindu king, prince, or chief.
rajput (räj-pōōt'), *n.* a Hindu of royal descent or of the higher military caste. Also rajpoot.
rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil; a rascal; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel: *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular.
rakish (rāk'ish), *adj.* dissolute; debauched.
rally ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying], to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good-humored satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime.
ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep; one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an ironclad with a steel beak: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming], to push or press with force.
ramble ('bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* a roving or wandering from place to place.
ramee (ra-mē'). Same as ramie.
ramenta (-men'tå), *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns.
ramie (ram'ē), *n.* grass-cloth plant, or its fiber.
ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches; sub-division; manner of producing branches.
ramify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ramified, *p.pr.* ramifying], to divide into branches or divisions: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided.
rammer ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.
ramose (rā'mōs), *adj.* branched; producing branches. Also ramous.
ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound.
rampage (ram'pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement.
rampant ('pånt), *adj.* overleaping restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hindlegs.
rampart ('pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.
ramrod ('rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.
ramshackle ('shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.
ramus (rā'mus), *n.* a branch.
ran, *p.t.* of run.
ranch (ranch), *n.* a cattle-farm. Also ranche, rancho [Mexican].
ranchero (ran-chā'rō), *n.* a herdsman [Mexican].
rancho (ran'chō), *n.* a cabin or group of cabins where ranchmen or travelers are sheltered.
rancid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant smell; sour or musty.
rancidity ('i-ti), *n.* rancid condition. Also rancidness.
rancor (rang'kėr), *n.* implacable enmity: deep spite or malice.
rancorous (-us), *adj.* malignant; spiteful.
rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border.
randan (ran'dån), *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the center using two oars and the others one oar each.
random ('dum), *n.* want of direction or method chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

ranee (ran'ē), *n.* a Hindu queen or princess; rajah's wife. Also rani, rannee.

rang *p.t.* of ring.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c., can be projected.

range-finder (rānj'fīn-dĕr), *n.* a contrivance to enable the marksman in a fort or ship to ascertain the exact range of the target.

ranger ('ĕr), *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog.

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

rankle ('l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

ransom ('sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy: rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy; empty declamation.

ranter ('ĕr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike sharply: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

rapacious (rå-pā'shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; subsisting on prey; greedy; avaricious.

rapacity (-pas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious. Also rapaciousness.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed.

rapid (rap'id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending.

rapier (rā'pi-ĕr), *n.* a long thin sword used for thrusting.

rapine (rap'in, or 'īn), *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence.

rapport (-pōr'), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity.

rapprochement (rå-prōsh'măng), *n.* the act of coming together; an understanding.

rapscallion (rap-scal'yun), *n.* a rascal.

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds characterized by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, &c.

raptorial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Raptores. Also raptorious.

rapture ('tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

raptured. Same as rapt.

rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw.

rare-bit ('bit), *n.* a dainty morsel.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rarefy (rar'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying], to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

rarely ('li), *adv.* seldom.
rareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rare.
rare-ripe (rār'rīp), *adj.* ripe before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit.
rarity ('i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.
rascal ('kål), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.
rascaldom (-dum), *n.* rascals collectively.
rascality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.
rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.
rasher ('ẽr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon.
Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn fowls, pheasants, partridges, &c., who scratch the ground in search of food.
rasorial ('ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Rasores.
rasp (råsp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.
raspberry (raz'bẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (-iz)], a shrub and its well-known fruit.
rasure (rā'zūr), *n.* erasure.
rat (rat), *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more voracious; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], to desert one's party; to act the rat, said of a workman; to catch rats.
ratable (rāt'å-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.
ratably ('å-bli), *adv.* proportionally.
ratan. Same as rattan.
ratch (rach), *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.
ratchet ('et), *n.* the detent which stops a ratchet-wheel.
ratchet-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular ratch.
rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank.
rather (råth'ẽr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.
rathskeller (räths'kel-ẽr), *n.* an underground place of refreshment.
ratification (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.
ratifier ('i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who ratifies.
ratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying], to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.
ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (-ōz)], the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.
ratiocination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.
ratiocinative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* argumentative.
ration (rā'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.
rational (rash'un-ål), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant or foolish; wise; judicious.
rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, &c.
rationalism ('un-ål-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.
rationalist (-ist), *n.* one who upholds or supports rationalism.
rationalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.

rationality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.
rationalize ('âl-iz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason or as a rationalist.
rationally ('âl-li), *adv.* in a rational manner; in accordance with reason.
ratlins (rat'linz), *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds forming ladder-like steps. Also ratlines.
ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.
rattan (rat-an'), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick.
ratteen (-tēēn'), *n.* a thick woolen quilted or twilled stuff.
rattinet (-in-et'), *n.* an inferior kind of ratteen.
ratting ('ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices.
rattle (rat'l), *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive rapidly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.
rattler (rat'lĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, rattles; a rattlesnake.
rattlesnake (-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.
rattling ('ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.
raucous (raw'kus), *adj.* hoarse.
ravage (rav'āj), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin.
rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.
ravel (rav'l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.
ravelin ('lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.
ravelings ('el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.
raven (rā'vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color: *adj.* raven-colored.
raven (rav'n), *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey.
ravening ('n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder.
ravenous ('n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.
ravine (rå-vēn'), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge.
ravish (rav'ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with (a woman) by force and without her consent; transport with delight or rapture.
ravishment ('ish-ment), *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.
raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.
rawboned ('bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.
rawhide ('hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip.
rawish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat raw.
ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raia, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth.
rayah (rä'yä), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan.
rayometer (rā-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an ap-

paratus to test sensitiveness to the X-ray.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

razee (rā-zē'), *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class.

razor ('zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving.

razor-bill (-bil), *n.* the auk.

razure. Same as rasure.

razzle-dazzle (raz'l-daz'l), *n.* a state of confusion or dizziness, as from effects of alcohol; a revolving platform having irregular motion, used for amusement: *v.t.* to confuse, bewilder, or daze.

re, *prefix* noting *repetition* or *retrograde action.*

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavor to obtain something; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

reactance (rē-ak'tans), *b.* the seeming resistance of an alternating-current electric circuit due to self-induction.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* read (red), *p.pr.* reading], to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

read (red), *adj.* well-informed or acquainted with books.

readable (rēd'ă-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

reader ('ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

readily (red'i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

readiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

reading (rēd'ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

readjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.t.* to place in order again; to rearrange.

ready (red'i), *adj.* [*comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest], prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

real (rē'ăl), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal: *n.* (rā'ăl) a Spanish coin = 5 cents (about).

real estate (es-tāt'), *n.* lands and all appertaining to them.

realism ('ăl-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences.

realist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices, realism.

realistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

reality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* realities (-tiz)], actual existence; fact; truth.

realization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

realize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

really ('ăl-li), *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state.

realty ('ăl-ti), *n.* real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 516 sheets (printer's ream).

reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; per-

form the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.

rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.

rear-admiral (-ad-mir-ål), *n.* in the United States navy, an officer ranking next below the admiral; in other navies an officer ranking next below a vice-admiral.

reason (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason; argue; infer conclusions from premises: *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning; examine by the reason; plead for.

reasonable (-å-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

reasonableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.

reasonably (-å-bli), *adv.* in a reasonable manner.

reasoning (-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

Reaumur (rā-ō'mēr), *n.* a thermometric scale devised by Réaumur, a French scientist, in 1737.

rebate (-bāt'), *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish.

rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel') [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling], to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; revolt; rise against authority.

rebeller ('ēr), *n.* one who rebels.

rebellion ('yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

rebellious ('yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

rebound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

rebuff (-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; repel; check: refuse.

rebuke (-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chiding; chastisement *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise.

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (-ez)], an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer.

rebut (re-but'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting], to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put in or return an answer.

rebuttal ('ål), *n.* the act of rebutting.

rebutter ('ĕr), *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.

recalcitrant (-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.

recall (-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation.

recant (-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure.

recantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

recapitulate (-kå-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize (the chief points of a discourse, argument, &c.).

recapitulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of recapitulating.

recapitulatory ('ū-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* repeating again in brief.

reception (-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.

recede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor.

receipt (-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

receivable (-sēv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being received.

receive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods.

receiver ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by a court to manage property in controversy.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* lateness of time; newness. Also recentness.

recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised and established.

recent ('sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; subsequent to man's existence.

receptacle (-sep'tå-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received; basis of a flower.

receptibility (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being receivable.

reception ('shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.

receptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

receptor (rē-sep'tor), *n.* a hypotechnical constituent of a living cell which can combine with foreign cell products, toxic or otherwise.

recess (-ses'), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove; niche.

recession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal; cession back.

recessional (re-sesh'un-al), *n.* the hymn or chant sung in church at the end of the services as the clergy are departing.

recessive character (rē-ses'iv kar'aktēr), *n.* a heritable character that is dominated by an opposite character and does not manifest itself in the first filial generation, but reappears in some of the offspring of the following generation. See Mendelism.

recherche (re-shĕr-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite; choice.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything.

recipient (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives: *adj.* receiving.

reciprocal ('rō-kål), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable.

reciprocally (-li), *adv.* mutually.

reciprocate ('rō-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.

reciprocating ('rō-kā-ting), *adj.* moving backwards and forwards.

reciprocation (-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

recision (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off.

recital (-sī'tål), *n.* the act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.

recitative (-tā-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; chant. Also recitativo [Italian]: *adj.* uttered musically; chanted.

recitatively ('li), *adv.* in a recitative manner.

recite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate.

reck (rek), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to care for; heed.

reckless ('les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.

recklessness (-nes), *n.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness.

reckon ('n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; make up accounts; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.

reckoning (-ing), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

reclaim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *adj.* reclined, as a leaf.

reclination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of reclining.

recline (-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.

recluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded.

reclusely ('li), *adv.* in a recluse manner.

recluseness ('nes), *n.* retirement from society. Also reclusion.

reclusive ('siv), *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

recognizable (rek'og-nīz-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being recognized.

recognizance (re-kon'i-zåns), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act.

recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.

recognizer (-ēr), *n.* one who recognizes.

recognizor (re-kon'i-zēr), *n.* in law, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

recollect (-ol-ekt'), *v.t.* to call to memory; (rē-kol-ekt'), to gather together again.

recollection (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

recollective ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of recollecting or remembering.

recommend (-om-end'), *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favorably; advise.

recommendation (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.

recommendatory ('då-tō-ri), *adj.* that recommends.

recommit (rē-kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting], to commit anew; refer back to a committee.

recommitment ('ment), *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted. Also recommittal.

recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

reconcilable (-on-sīl'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being reconciled.

reconcile ('on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize.

reconciliation (-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement. Also reconcilement.

reconciliatory ('i-å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reconcile.

recondite ('on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.

reconnaissance (re-kon'ā-såns), *n.* the act of reconnoitering.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tēr), *v.t.* to make a survey of,

especially for military purposes; examine for scientific purposes.

reconstruction (rē-kon-struk'shun), *n.* the period after the close of the Civil War in the United States during which the southern states were adjusting themselves to the new conditions.

record (re-kôrd'), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek'ẽrd), an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance: *pl.* public documents.

recorder (-kôrd'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

recount (re-kount'), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail.

recoup (rē-kōōp'), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good; diminish by keeping back a part.

recourse (re-kōrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

recover (-kuv'ẽr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

recovery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court.

recreant ('rek're-ânt), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate.

recreate ('re-āt), *v. t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation: *v.i.* (rē-krē-āt'), to create anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā'shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

recreative (rek're-ā-tiv), *adj.* reinigorating.

recriminate (re-krim'in-āt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

recrimination (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

recriminatory ('in-å-tō-ri), *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

recrudescence (-krōō-des'ens), *n.* the state of becoming sore again; a sharp relapse.

recrudescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

recruit (-krōōt'), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want.

recruiting ('ing), *n.* the enlisting of recruits for the army.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°.

rectangled (-gld), *adj.* having one or more right angles.

rectangular ('gū-lâr), *adj.* right-angled.

rectifiable ('ti-fī-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being rectified.

rectification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rectify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying], to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rectilineal (-ti-lin'e-ål), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also rectilinear.

rectilineally (-i), *adv.* in a straight line.

rectitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity.

rector ('tẽr), *n.* a clergyman who has the great and small tithes of a living; the headmaster of a public school, or head of a university [Scotch]; the superior of a convent or religious house.

rectorate ('tẽr-āt), *n.* the office of a rector. Also rectorship.

rectorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a rector.
rectory ('tĕr-i), *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.
rectum ('tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine.
recumbency (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also recumbence.
recumbent ('bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.
recuperate (-kū'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover.
recuperation (-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.
recuperative ('per-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery. Also recuperatory.
recur (-kĕr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring], return to the mind; return; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.
recurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort.
recurrent ('ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.
recurvate ('vāt), *adj.* bent back.
recusancy (rek'ū-zăn-si), *n.* nonconformity.
recusant ('ū-zănt), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; nonconforming: *n.* a nonconformist.
red (red), *n.* one of the primary colors varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-colored.
redan (re-dan'), *n.* a V-shaped fieldwork or rampart with the apex toward the enemy; a projection in a wall.
red-blind (red'blīnd), *a.* a form of color blindness in which there is incapacity to distinguish the color red.
redbreast (red'brest), *n.* the robin.
redcap ('kap), *n.* a kind of goldfinch.
redden ('n), *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.
reddish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat red.
redeem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences.
redeemer ('ĕr), *n.* one who redeems.
Redeemer, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Saviour.
redemption (-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.
redemptioner (-ĕr), *n.* an emigrant to the United States who sells his services for a certain term, as payment for his passage out from Europe.
redemptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.
redemptory ('tō-ri), *adj.* paid for ransom.
redgum (red'gum), *n.* strophulus; a lofty Australian gum-tree, yielding a gum resin used in medicine.
redingote (-ing-gōt'), *n.* a long double-breasted coat.
redivivus (-i-vī'vus), *adj.* come to life again.
red-letter day ('let-ĕr dā), *n.* a lucky day; from the Saints' days printed in red-letter in the church calendars.
redolence ('ō-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.
redolent ('ō-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.
redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.
redoubtable ('ă-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.
redound (-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.
redowa (red'ō-wă), *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.
redress (-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.
redressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being redressed.
redsear (red'sĕr), *v.t.* to break or crack under the hammer, as iron when hot.
redshank ('shangk), *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; a Highlander.

red-snow ('snō), *n.* an Arctic lichen or fungus.
redstart ('stärt), *n.* a small red-tailed migratory song-bird.
red-tape ('tāp), *n.* red-colored tape used for tying official documents: hence excessive official formality.
red-tapism ('izm), *n.* government by strict official routine.
reduce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state: degrade: diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes.
reducible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.
reduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.
redundance (-dun'dåns), *n.* superfluity; excess. Also redundancy.
redundant ('dånt), *adj.* superfluous.
reduplicate (-dūp'li-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.
reduplication (-kå-shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.
red-wing (red'wing), *n.* a kind of thrush.
ree (rē), *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, the 1,000th part of a milree. Also rea, rei.
reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, of the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.
reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by means of reefs.
reefer ('ēr), *n.* one who, for the purpose of plunder, entices vessels in distress by false signals to come among rocks; a midshipman; a rough kind of jacket.
reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; steam: *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam.
reeky ('i), *adj.* smoky; made foul by smoke or steam.
reel (rēl), *n.* a thousand feet of picture film; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a stagger; a lively Scotch dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel.
reeve (rēv), *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass the end of (a rope) through any hole.
refection (re-fek'shun), *n.* a light repast.
refectory ('tō-ri), *n.* an eating room or hall.
refer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* referred, *p.pr.* referring], to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation; appeal; hint.
referable (ref'ĕr-å-bl), *adj.* that may be referred; ascribable.
referee (ref-ē-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.
reference ('ĕr-ens), *n.* the act of referring; allusion; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees.
referendary (ref-e-ren'da-ri), *adj.* referring to or having the character of a referendum.
referendum (ref'ẽr-en-dum), *n.* the referring of a bill or act of the legislature to the people for decision by vote.
referential (-en'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or referring to, something else.
referrible (re-fēr'i-bl), same as referable.
refine (-fīn'), *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to be-

come fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy.

refinement ('ment), *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, &c.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.

refinery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* refineries (-iz)], a place where anything is refined or purified.

refit (-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* refitted, *p.pr.* refitting], to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair damages, especially damages of ships: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, especially of parts of a ship.

reflect (-flekt'), *v.t.* to throw back, especially rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, &c.; consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*).

reflectible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

reflecting ('ing), *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.

reflection (-flek'shun), *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; reproach or censure. Also reflexion.

reflective ('tiv), *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.

reflectively (-li), *adv.* in a reflective manner.

reflectiveness (-nes), *n.* the power or habit of reflection.

reflector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.

reflex ('fleks), *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; noting the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflected light, &c.

reflexibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being reflexible.

reflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

reflexive ('iv), *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.

reflux ('fluks), *n.* a flowing back.

reform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make better; change or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.* amendment; change for the better, especially political change; correction.

reformation (ref-ôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the act of forming again or anew.

Reformation, *n.* the great religious movement (16th century) under Martin Luther (with *the*).

reformative ('å-tiv), *adj.* forming again.

reformatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant churches.

Reformed Church (chĕrch), *n.* that section of the Protestant Church which on the Continent separated from Luther, and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.

reformer ('ĕr), *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political.

refract (-frakt'), *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from a straight line.

refracted ('ed), *p.adj.* bent back at an acute angle; bent from a direct course.

refracting ('ing), *p.adj.* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.

refraction (-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at any angle other than 90°.

refractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to refraction.

refractorily ('tō-ri-li), *adv.* in a refractory manner.

refractoriness (-nes), *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.

refractory ('tō-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

refrain (-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza.

refrangibility (-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being refrangible. Also refrangibleness.

refrangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted.

refresh (-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore.

refreshing ('ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

refreshment ('ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

refrigerant (-frij'ẽr-ånt), *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine. Also refrigerative.

refrigerate ('ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

refrigeration (-ā'shun), *n.* act of cooling.

refrigerator ('ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

refrigeratory ('ẽr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* cooling.

refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource.

refugee (-ē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.

refulgence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor. Also refulgency.

refulgent ('jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

refund (-fund'), *v.t.* to pay back again.

refusable (-fūz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being refused.

refusal (-ål), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

refuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.

refutable (re-fūt'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.

refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.

refute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

regain (-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

regal (rē'gål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

regale (-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

regalia (-gā'liå), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

regard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

regardant ('ånt), *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

regardful ('fool), *adj.* taking notice.

regarding ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

regatta (-gat'å), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

regelation (-jel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of freezing two pieces of ice with moist surfaces together at 32° F.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

regeneracy (re-jen'ĕr-ā-si), *n.* the state of being regenerated.

regenerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.

regeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

regenerative ('ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* renewing.

regeneratory ('ĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power to regenerate.

regent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of New York.

regent-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.

regicidal (rej'i-sī-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to a regicide or to regicide.

regicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

regime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode; system or rule of government, social or political.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel.

regimental ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.

regimentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* enforced socialism.

region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country.

register (rej'is-tĕr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; that which registers, records, or regulates; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop musical compass or range.

registrar (-trăr), *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.

registration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register.

registry ('is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept.

reglet (reg'let), *n.* a flat, narrow molding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.

regnal ('năl), *adj.* pertaining to a reign.

regnant ('nănt), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression.

regret (-gret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

regretful ('fool), *adj.* full of regret.

regretfully (-li), *adv.* with regret.

regrettable ('ă-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.

regular (reg'ū-lar), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.

regularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.

regulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; put in good order; adjust by rule.

regulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.

regulator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for

regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.

regulus ('ū-lus), *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore.

regurgitate (re-gĕr'ji-tāt), *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.

rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to restore to former condition or status.

rehearsal (-hĕr'sal), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.

rehearse (-hĕrs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.

Reichsrath (rīkhs'rät), *n.* the parliament of the Austrian empire.

Reichstag ('täkh), *n.* the German parliament.

reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.

reimburse (re-im-bĕrs'), *v.t.* to refund.

reimbursement ('ment), *n.* refunding.

rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys, or parts about them; loins; the heart [Old Testament]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins.

reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* a return after death to life in this world in another body.

reindeer ('dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer.

reinforce (re-in-fōrs'), *v.t.* to supply with new strength, support, or assistance.

reinforcement ('ment), *n.* additional support.

reinstate (-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.

reiteration (-it-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.

reiterative (-it'ĕr-ā-tiv), *n.* a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb noting reproduction or intensive action.

reject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.

rejective (-jek'tiv), *adj.* tending to reject.

rejection ('shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.

rejoice (-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.

rejoicing ('ing), *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.

rejoin (-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoinder ('dēr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejuvenate (rē-jū'ven-āt), *v.t.* to make youthful again.

relais (-lā'), *n.* a narrow walk without the rampart of a fortification.

relapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.

relapsing ('ing), *p.adj.* subject to relapse.

relate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.

related (-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.

relation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

relationship (-ship), *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

relative (rel'å-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause:

n. that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent.

relatively (-li), *adv.* comparatively.

relativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being relative. Also relativity.

relator (re-lā'tĕr), *n.* one who relates; a prosecutor.

relax (-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

relaxation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

relay (-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying], to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit.

release (-lēs'), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

relegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

relent (-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

relenting ('ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

relessee (-les-ē'), *n.* the person to whom a deed of release is granted. Also releasee.

relessor ('ĕr), *n.* the person who grants a deed of release.

relevancy (rel'e-vân-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also relevance.

relevant ('e-vânt), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

reliability (re-lī-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being reliable. Also reliableness.

reliable ('å-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

reliably ('å-bli), *adv.* so as to be relied on.

reliance ('åns), *n.* confidence; trust.

reliant ('ånt), *adj.* having reliance.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

relict ('ikt), *n.* a widow.

relief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post or duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

relier (-lī'ĕr), *n.* one who relies.

relievable (-lēv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being relieved.

relieve (-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience toward God; piety; monastic vow or state.

religious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

religious-house (-hous), *n.* a monastery or nunnery.

relinquish (-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

relinquishment (-ment), *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

reliquary (rel'i-kwå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (-riz)], a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

relique (-ēk'), *n.* a relic [French].

relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* sensation of flavor; taste; savor; zest;

enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

reloader (rē-lō'dĕr), *n.* a self-loading apparatus for transporting coal in a storage yard and delivering it to cars or vessels.

relocator (rē-lō'kā-tĕr), *n.* a device by which the direction and distance of an object as determined by a range finder in some safe locality may be converted into corresponding data for the position of the gun that is to be aimed at the object.

reluctance (re-luk'tåns), *n.* unwillingness. Also reluctancy.

reluctant ('tånt), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

rely (-lī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying], to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

remain (-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

remand (-månd'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

remark (-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

remarkable ('å-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

remarkably (-li), *adv.* in a remarkable manner.

remediable (re-me'di-å-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

remediably (-å-bli), *adv.* in a way that may be remedied.

remedial ('di-ål), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

remedially (-li), *adv.* by way of remedy.

remedy ('e-di), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (-diz)], that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying], to repair or remove something evil from.

remember (re-mem'bĕr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

remembrance ('bråns), *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

remembrancer (-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, reminds; recorder.

remind (-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

reminiscent ('ent), *adj.* having recollection.

remise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

remiss (-mis'), *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

remission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

remit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back: *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

remittal ('ål), *n.* surrender; transmission.

remittance ('ans), *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, &c., in payment; the sum so transmitted.

remittent ('ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

remnant (rem'nånt), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

remonetize (re-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to restore to circulation in the shape of money.

remonstrance (-mon'stråns), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation.

remonstrant ('strånt), *adj.* expostulatory.

remonstrate ('strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

remorse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

remorseful ('fool), *adj.* full of remorse.

remorsefully (-li), *adv.* with remorse.

remorseless ('les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.

remote (-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.

remotely ('li), *adv.* at a distance.

remoteness ('nes), *n.* distance.

removability (-mōōv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being removable.

removable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.

removal ('ål), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.

remove (-mōōv') *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place; removal; promotion; class.

removed (-mōōvd'), *p.adj.* remote; displaced.

remunerable (-mū'nĕr-å-bl), *adj.* that may be remunerated.

remunerate (-mū'nĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.

remuneration (-ā'shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.

remunerative ('nĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay, lucrative; profitable.

remuneratory ('nĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* yielding remuneration; profitable.

Renaissance (-nā-sängs') *n.* revival of letters and arts in the 15th century; he style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; the classic decorative style revived by the artist Raphael. Also Renascence.

renal (rē'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys.

renard. Another form of reynard.

renascent (re-nas'ent), *adj.* coming again into being.

rencontre (räng-kông'tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision. Also recounter.

rend (rend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending], to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.

render (ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.

rendering (-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.

rendezvous (rän'dā-vōō or ren'de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for warships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble.

rendition (ren-dish'un), *n.* surrender; translation.

renegade (ren'e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter.

renege (re-nēg'), *v.i.* to break one of the rules in games of cards by failing to follow suit when one has the cards to do so; to fail to comply with one's promise or obligations.

renew (re-nū'), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.

renewal ('ål), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.

reniform (ren'i-fôrm), *adj.* kidney-shaped.

rennet (ren'et), *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach: used for coagulating milk

renounce (re-nouns'), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.

renouncement. Same as renunciation.

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.
renovation (-vā'shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.
renovator ('ō-vā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.
renown (-noun'), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.
renowned (-nound'), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.
rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of rend.
rental ('ål), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.
renter (rent'ẽr), *n.* one who holds an estate or tenements by payment of rent.
rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.
renunciation (re-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.
rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.
repair (re-pār'), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.
reparable (rep'å-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being repaired.
reparation (-å-rā'shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.
reparative (re-par'å-tiv), *adj.* amending defects; repairing.
repartee (rep-är-tē'), *n.* a ready, witty reply.
repast (re-påst'), *n.* a meal; victuals.
repeal (-pēl'), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.
repeat (-pēt'), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.
repeater ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., by pressing a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at the same election.
repel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* repelled, *p.pr.* repelling], to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.
repellent ('ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.
repent (-pent'), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed leading to repentance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret [Old Testament].
repentance (-pen'tåns), *n.* contrition.
repentant ('tånt), *adj.* penitent.
repertoire (rep-ẽr-twär'), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use.
repertory (-tō-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.
repetition (-e-tish'un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.
repine (re-pīn'), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.
replenish (-plen'ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.
replenishment (-ment), *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.
replete (-plēt'), *adj.* completely filled; full.
repletion (-plē'shun), *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.
replevin (-plev'in), *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.
replevy ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying], to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.
replica (rep'li-kå), *n.* a copy of an

original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.

replicate ('li-kāt), *adj.* folded back.

replication (-kā'shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

replier (re-plī'ĕr), *n.* one who replies.

reply (-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying], to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoiner.

report (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumor; hearsay; noise.

reportorial (-pōr-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituted by, reporters.

reposal (-pōz'ål), *n.* state of repose.

repose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilize its aspect.

repository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (-riz)], a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

repousse (re-pōōs'ā), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.

reprehend (rep-re-hend'), *v.t.* to censure.

reprehensible (-hen'si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.

reprehensibly (-bli), *adv.* in a reprehensible manner.

reprehension ('shun), *n.* censure; reproof.

reprehensive ('siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also reprehensory.

represent (rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce; to present again (rē-prē-zent').

representation (-zen-tā'shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.

representative ('tå-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a State Legislature; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness; an heir.

repress (-pres'), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.

repression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of repressing.

repressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* serving to repress.

repressively (-li), *adv.* so as to repress.

reprieve (-prēv'), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.

reprimand (rep'ri-månd), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.

reprisal (re-prīz'ål), *n.* something done or seized by way of retaliation for an injury or wrong suffered.

reproach (-prōch'), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.

reproachful ('fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing reproach.

reproachfully (-li), *adv.* in a reproachful manner.

reprobate (rep'ro-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* wholly given up to sin; abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.

reprobation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.

reproof (-prōōf'), *n.* censure; rebuke.

reprove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.
reptile (rep'til), *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, groveling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; groveling.
reptilian (til'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a reptile. Also reptilious.
republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.
republican ('lik-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government.
Republican ('lik-ån), *n.* a member of the Republican party, one of the two principal political parties in the United States.
republicanism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.
republicanize (-iz), *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.
republication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.
republish ('lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.
repudiate (-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.
repudiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.
repudiator ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who repudiates.
repugnance (-pug'nåns), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also repugnancy.
repugnant ('nånt), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.
repulse (puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.
repulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies or their molecules recede from each other; aversion.
repulsive ('siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.
repulsively (-li), *adv.* in a repulsive manner.
repulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.
reputable (rep'ū-tå-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.
reputably ('ū-tå-bli), *n.* in a reputable manner.
reputation (-tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.
repute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.
request (-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.
requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass, for the repose of the soul of a person deceased.
require (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need.
requirement ('ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.
requisite (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite.
requisitely (-li), *adv.* in a requisite manner.
requisiteness (-nes), *n.* necessity.
requisition (-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.
requital (-kwīt'ål), *n.* retaliation.
requite (-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.
reremouse (rēr'mous), *n.* the bat.
rescind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.
rescission (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.
rescript ('skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope in answer to some question of

jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

research (-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.

resemblance (-zem'blåns), *n.* likeness.

resemble (-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.

resent (-zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.

resentful ('fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.

resentfully (-li), *adv.* with resentment.

resentment ('ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.

reservation (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c.

reserve (re-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* that which is retained for future use; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity; modesty: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.

reservoir (rez'ēr-vwār), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use.

resetter (rē-set'ēr), *n.* one who resets or places again.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.

residency (-den-si), *n.* in India, the official residence of the British Minister.

residential ('shål), *n.* pertaining to, containing, or suitable for, residents.

residual (re-zid'ū-ål), *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away.

residuary ('ū-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.

residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder.

residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.

resign (-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; sign again (re-sīn').

resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.

resilient (re-zil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.

resin (rez'in), *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum.

resinous (-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.

resist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.

resistance (-zis'tåns), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.

resistant ('tånt), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.

resistibility (-zist-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resistible.

resistible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of resisting.

resistibly (-bli), *adv.* in a resistible manner.

resistless ('les), *n.* irresistible.

resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.

resolute ('ō-lūt), *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.

resolutely ('li), *adv.* in a resolute manner.
resoluteness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being resolute.
resolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.
resolution of forces (fōr'sez), the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect as if it acted alone.
resolutive ('o-lū-tiv), *adj.* having the power to dissolve.
resolvability (re-zol-vå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resolvable. Resolvableness.
resolvable ('vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.
resolve (-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; free from doubt or difficulty; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [music]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.
resolved (-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.
resolvent (-zol'vent), *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, &c.
resonance (rez'ō-nåns), *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also resonancy.
resonant ('ō-nånt), *adj.* returning sound.
resort (-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.
resound (-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo; sound again (rē-sound').
resource (-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.
resp (resp), *n.* a disease of sheep.
respect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to.
respectability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.
respectable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.
respectably (-bli), *adv.* in a respectable manner.
respectful ('fool), *adv.* characterized by respect.
respectfully (-li), *adv.* with respect.
respecting ('ing), *prep.* concerning.
respective ('iv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing: not absolute; relative.
respectively (-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.
respirability (-spīr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being respirable. Respirableness.
respirable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.
respiration (res-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.
respirator ('pi-rā-tēr), *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, &c.
respiratory ('pi-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.
respire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.
respite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.
resplendence (re-splen'dens), *n.* brilliant luster; intense light. Also resplendency.
resplendent ('dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

respond (-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *v.t.* to pay: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons.
respondent ('ent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one whc answers to a suit at law.
respondentia (-spon-den'shi-å), *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.
response (-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.
responsible ('i-bl), *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable.
responsibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a responsible manner.
responsive ('siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.
responsively (-li), *adv.* in a responsive manner.
responsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.
responsory ('ō-ri), *adj.* containing answer: *n.* the answer of the congregation to the priest in a liturgical service.
rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [music]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand; be satisfied; lean: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.
restaurant (res'to-rånt, or -tō-räng), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.
restaurateur (-rå-tēr), *n.* the keeper of a restaurant.
restful ('fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.
restfully (-li), *adv.* in a restful manner.
restitution (-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.
restive (res'tiv), *adj.* unwilling to go forward; stubborn; obstinate; uneasy.
restively (-li), *adv.* in a restive manner.
restiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being restive.
restorable (rē-stōr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being restored.
restoration (res-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of restoring; renewal; repair.
restorative (re-stōr'å-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a re-invigorating medicine.
restoratively (-li), *adv.* so as to restore.
restore (-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; re-invigorate; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.
restrain (-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.
restraint (-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining; state of being restrained; limitation.
restrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.
restriction (-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.
restrictive ('tiv), *adj.* imposing restraint.
restrictively (-li), *adv.* with restriction.
result (-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.
resultant ('ant), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.
resulting ('ing) *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.
resume (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary.
resume (-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.
resumption (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.
resurrection (rez-ēr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; moral revival.

resurrectionist (-ist), *n.* formerly a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes.
resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.
resuscitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.
resuscitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to resuscitate; restorative.
resuscitator ('i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.
ret (ret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting.
retail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'-tāl) sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.
retain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.
retainer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.
retaliate (-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).
retaliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of retaliating.
retaliative ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* returning like for like; vindictive. Also retaliatory.
retard (-tård'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.
retardation (-tär-dā'shun), *n.* the act of retarding; hindrance; postponement.
retardative ('dā-tiv), *adj.* tending to retard.
retch (rēch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.
retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* the act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.
retentive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power to retain.
retentively (-li), *adv.* with retentiveness.
retentiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being retentive.
reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.
reticent ('i-sent) *adj.* silent; reserved.
reticular (-tik'ū-lår), *adj.* formed with interstices.
reticulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, net-work.
reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's hand-bag or workbag; a telescopic eye-piece across which is stretched a network of very fine material for dividing the field of view into small equal squares.
retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* net-shaped.
retina (ret'i-nå), *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.
retinitis (-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the retina.
retinue ('i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.
retiracy (re-tīr'å-si), *n.* the state of having retired; competency.
retire (-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.
retired (-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, &c.; private.
retirement (-tīr'ment), *n.* the act of retiring; state of being retired; privacy; solitude.
retiring ('ing), *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned, as a pension, to an official retiring from the public service, &c.
retort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.: *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure; incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.
retouch (-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.

retract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written: *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.

retractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being retracted. Also retractile, retractable.

retractation (-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal. Also retraction.

retractor ('tēr), *n.* one who retracts; a muscle or instrument for drawing back.

retreat (-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.

retrench (-trench'), *v.t.* to furnish with a retrenchment: *v.i.* cut down expenses.

retrenchment ('ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward of punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or punishments in future life at the final judgment.

retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses. Also retributory.

retrievable (-trēv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

retrievableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being retrievable.

retrievably ('å-bli), *adv.* in a retrievable manner.

retrieve (-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

retriever ('ĕr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

retro, a *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

retrocede (re-trō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back.

retrocession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of going back.

retrograde ('trō-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; going from a better to a worse moral condition; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.

retrogression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.

retrogressive. Same as **retrograde.**

retrospect. See under retro.

retrospection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

retrospective ('tiv), *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.

retrospectively (-li), *adv.* in a retrospective manner.

retroversion (-vēr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

return (re-tērn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

returning officer ('ing of'i-sēr), *n.* an official whose duty it is to preside at an election, make returns to writs, juries, &c.

retuse (-tūs'), *adj.* very blunt; having the extremity broad and slightly depressed.

reunion (rē-ū'nyun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

reunite (-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

reveal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

reveille (rev-el-ē′ or re-vāl′ye), *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle call at daybreak to awaken soldiers.

revel (rev′el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

revelation (-ā′shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially Divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

reveler (′el-ēr), *n.* one who revels.

revelry (-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

revenge (re-venj′), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

revengeful (′fool), *adj.* vindictive.

revengefully (-li), *adv.* vindictively.

revenue (rev′e-nū), *n.* the general income of a state, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

reverberate (re-vĕr′bĕr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

reverberation (-ā′shun), *n.* the act of reverberating.

reverberatory (′bĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, or produced by, reverberation: *n.* a domed furnace which reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, without being in contact with the fuel.

revere (-vēr′), *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

reverence (rev′ĕr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

reverend (-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence.

Reverend (-end), *n.* a title given to the clergy.

reverent (-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

reverential (-en′shâl), *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful.

reverentially (-li), *adv.* with reverence.

reverie (′ĕr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

reversal (re-vĕr′sâl), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

reverse (-vĕrs′), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

reversible (′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reversed.

reversion (′shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

reversionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, right of reversion.

revert (-vĕrt′), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

revertible (′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reverted.

revest (-vest′), *v.t.* to return to a former owner.

revetment (-vet′ment), *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall.

review (-vū′), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, &c.); write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c.

revile (-vīl′), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

revise (-vīz′), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

revision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

revival (-vī'vål), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

revivalism (-izm), *n.* an interest in revivals of religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.

revivalist (-ist), *n.* one who promotes revivals.

revive (-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.

revivify (-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying], to reanimate; quicken.

revocable (rev'ō-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.

revocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

revoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards: *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

revolt (-vōlt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection; change of sides; desertion: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.t.* overturn; shock.

revolting ('ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *adj.* rolled backwards.

revolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country.

revolutionary (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.

revolutionist ('shun-ist), *n.* one who organises or takes part in a revolution.

revolutionize ('shun-īz), *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government or any system.

revolve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn-round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; or tate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.

revolver (-vol'vĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving barrels, fired successively without reloading.

revolving ('ving), *adj.* turning round.

revulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

revulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.

reward (-wărd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.

reynard (ren'ård), *n.* the fox.

Rhadamanthine (rad-å-man'thin), *adj.* sternly just and inflexible: from Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in classic mythology who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused. Also rhapsodical.

rhapsodist ('sō-dist), *n.* one who makes or recites verses, especially one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

rhapsodize ('sō-dīz), *v.i.* to write or utter rhapsodies.

rhapsody ('sō-di), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (-diz)], any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rhea (rē'å), *n.* the South American ostrich.

Rhenish (ren'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the river Rhine: *n.* a Rhine wine.

rheochord (rē'o-kôrd), *n.* a metallic wire used for measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

rheometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

rheometry ('e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the intensity and velocity of electric and other currents.

rheomotor ('ō-mō-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus by which an electrical current is generated.

rheophore ('ō-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

rheoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rheostat ('ō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rheotome ('ō-tōm), *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

rheotrope ('ō-trōp), *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

rhesus ('sus), *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India.

rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking with elegance and force; declamation; showy oratory.

rhetorical (re-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rhetorically (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

rhetorician (ret-ō-rish'ån), *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; orator.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of secretions.

rheumatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also rheumatical.

rheumatism ('å-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

rhino (rī'no), *n.* money: a *prefix* meaning the *nose*. Also rhin.

rhinoceros (-nos'ẽr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout.

rhinoplasty ('nō-plas-ti), *n.* a surgical operation by which a new nose is formed or partially restored by ingrafting new flesh.

rhinoscope ('nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhizome ('zōm), *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above. Also rhizoma.

rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

rhodo, a *prefix* meaning *a rose*.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* a genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs with large handsome rose-like flowers.

rhodopsin (rō-dop'sin), *n.* the visual purple of the retina.

rhomb. Same as rhombus.

rhombic (rom'bik), *adj.* rhombus-shaped.

rhombohedral (-bō-hē'drål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by 6 rhombic planes.

rhomboid ('boid), *n.* a 4-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also rhomboidal.

rhombus ('bus), *n.* a 4-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute; a genus of flat fishes, containing the turbot, &c.

rhubarb (rōō'bärb), *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks used for culinary purposes, and its roots used in medicine as a purgative.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a circle making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

rhumb-line ('līn), *n.* the track of a

ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme. Rime (more correctly).

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence measure or time in poetry or prose; meter; verse.

rhymic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to rhyme.

rhythmic (rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also rhythmical.

rhythmically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a rhythmic manner.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib: a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing], to furnish, or inclose,with ribs; form with grooves.

ribald ('åld), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

ribaldry (-ri), *n.* obscenity.

ribbon ('on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; narrow strip.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries.

rice-bird ('bẽrd), *n.* the bobolink.

rice-paper ('pā-pẽr), *n.* a kind of paper prepared from pith: used in China, &c., for painting upon.

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered; *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rickets ('ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime.

rickety ('et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; unsteady.

ricochet (-ō-shā' or -ō-shet'), *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, &c., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ricochetted, *p.pr.* ricochetting], to bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off,as a cannon-ball: *v.t.* to cause to ricochet.

rid (rid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding], to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

riddance ('åns), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

ridden ('n), *p.p.* of ride.

riddle ('l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously or as in riddles.

riddlings ('lingz), *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size obtained by sifting.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* rode, *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding], to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road; district under an officer of the excise.

rideau (rē-dō'), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy.

rider (rīd'ẽr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof; *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridgy (ī), *adj.* rising in ridges.
ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery; satire: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contemptuous merriment; laugh at.
ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.
riding (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for traveling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon.
ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* a public assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing.
rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.* the recasting of a literary work to adapt it to changed circumstances.
rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent, common.
riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.
rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage.
rifle-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* an Australian bird.
rifle-corps (-kōr), *n.* a body armed with rifles.
rifler ('flēr), *n.* a plunderer.
rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure; *v.t.* to cleave or split.
rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging], to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).
rigadoon (-ȧ-dōōn'), *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple.
rigger ('ĕr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.
rigging ('ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.
right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth, justice or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!
right-angle ('ang-gl), *n.* an angle of 90°, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.
righteous ('yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.
righteousness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.
rightful ('fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.
rightfully (-li), *adv.* in a right manner.
rightfulness (-nes), *n.* justice.
rigid (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just.
rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.
riglet. Same as reglet.
rigmarole (rig'mȧ-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.
rigol (rig'ol), *n.* a circle; diadem.
rigor ('ĕr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate.
rigorism (rig'ĕr-izm), *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice; obedience to the law; the philosophical doctrine that self-control and disregard of circumstances constitute human happiness.
rigorist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to rigorism; one who is very austere or severe.
rigor mortis (rī'gor môr'tis), *n.* stiffness of the body caused by death.
rigorous (rig'ĕr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, vigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigsdag (rigz'dåg), *n.* the Danish parliament.

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming], to furnish with a rim.

rime (rim), *n.* hoar-frost; another form of rhyme: *v.t.* to congeal into hoar-frost.

rimose (rī'mōs), *adj.* full of, or covered with, cracks. Also rimous.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

rimy (rīm'i), *adv.* frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

rinderpest (rin'dĕr-pest), *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle; cattle plague.

ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; circular area or course; combination for private ends; pugilists or betting-men collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.

ringdove ('duv), *n.* the wood-pigeon.

ring-off (ring'ôf), *n.* the signal for the close of a telephonic communication.

ringing ('ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.

ringleader ('lē-dĕr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

ringlet ('let), *n.* a little ring; curl.

ring-ousel ('ōō-zl), *n.* a kind of thrush.

ringworm ('wĕrm), *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, usually on the scalp, characterized by distinct circular patches.

rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling; a ground for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.

rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water;cleanse repeatedly; give a final cleansing to after washing: *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.

riot (rī'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.

rioting ('ot-ing), *n.* reveling; uproar.

riotous (-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; noisy; turbulent; seditious.

rip (rip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping], to divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo the seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* a rent or tear; a rogue or cheat; a wicker basket for fish.

riparian (rī-pā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.

ripely ('li), *adv.* in a ripe manner.

ripen ('en), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.

ripeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.

ripper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; something or somebody super-excellent.

ripple (rip'l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.

rippling ('ling), *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.

riprap ('rap), *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising], to ascend; get up from the ground or recumbent position;

begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price, or value, social advancement or distinction; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").

risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* inclination to laughter. Also risibleness.

risible ('i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

risibly ('i-bli), *adv.* laughably.

rising (rīz'ing), *n.* the act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as of wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

risky ('i), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.

risorial (rī-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exciting, laughter.

risotto (re-sot'ō), *n.* an Italian dish of rice with onions, &c., fried in butter.

rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried.

rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

ritornello (rē-tôr-nel'ō), *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song. Also ritornelle.

ritual (rit'ū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church.

ritualism (-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

ritualist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates, or is skilled in, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.

ritualistic (-ål-ist'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ritualism; pertaining to ritualists.

ritually ('ū-ål-i), *adv.* by rites.

rival (rī'vål), *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate.

rivalry (-ri), *n.* competition; emulation.

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving], to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

river ('ēr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow.

river-horse (hôrs), *n.* the hippopotamus.

rivet ('et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.

rivose (rī'vōs), *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.

rix-dollar (riks'dol-år), *n.* a small silver continental coin of varying value.

roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a cockroach.

road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.

road-machine (rōd' ma-shēn'), *n.* a mounted scraper for grading a roadbed.

roadster ('stēr), *n.* a horse suited for traveling; a bicycle for road-work; a vessel which works by tides.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over.

roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or dark

color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.

roan-tree. Same as rowan.

roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.i.* to utter a roar: *v.t.* to utter in a roar.

roaring ('ing), *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses: *adj.* noisy; brisk.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.

rob (rob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing], to steal; plunder; strip of something by secret theft or violence; deprive.

robber ('ẽr), *n.* a thief.

robbery (-i), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.

robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.

robin (rob'in), *n.* American thrush.

roburite ('ẽr-īt), *n.* a flameless explosive used extensively in mining operations.

robust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular.

roc (rok), *n.* a fabulous bird of great size and strength.

rochamboite (combination of Rochester and Perth Amboy), *n.* American explosive for shells and hand grenades; union of salts of metals and non-metallic elements.

rochet (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides.

rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defense; a movement to and fro.

rocket ('et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air.

rockiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rocky.

rocking-valve (rok'ing-valv), *n.* a valve that operates by rocking back and forth in a cylinder.

rock-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.

rock-ruby ('rōō-bi), *n.* a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

rock-wood ('wood), *n.* ligniform asbestos.

rocky ('i), *adj.* full of, or resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the ornamentation of buildings, furniture, &c., prevalent during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. of France: hence noting bad taste in ornamentation.

rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand; instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.

rode, *p.t.* of ride.

rodent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia, containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch.

rodomontade (rod-ō-mon-tād'), *n.* bluster; brag: from Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso:* *v.i.* to bluster or brag.

roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Roentgen rays (rēnt'gen rāz), *n.* a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervous to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts. Also called X-rays.

rogation (-gā'shun), *n.* a litany; supplication.

Rogation Days (dāz), *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a shy, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment.

roguery ('ēr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

roguish ('ish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate.

role (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part.

roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.

roller ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow.

rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.

rollicking (-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.

rolling (rōl'ing), *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the vernacular language of modern Greece.

Roman ('mån) *adj.* pertaining to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic;* written in letters, not in figures, as VI.

Roman candle (-kan'dl), *n.* a kind of firework.

Roman cement (se-ment'), *n.* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.

Roman Catholic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head: *n.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Roman Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church.

romance (-måns'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

Romance (-måns'), *adj.* pertaining to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces.

Romanesque (mån-esk'), *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire: *n.* the dialect of Languedoc.

Romanic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.

romantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.

romanticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement in opposition to cold classical literary forms, begun in Germany in the 18th century.

Romany (rom'å-ni), *n.* a Gipsy; Gipsy language.

romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.

ronde (rond), *n.* a kind of type.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.*; *pl.* rondeaux, ('dōz), a little poem of 13 verses or lines; a light air or jig [mus.]. Also rondo.

rondel ('del), *n.* a poem of 14 lines; small round tower.
Rontgen rays. See Roentgen rays.
rood (rōōd), *n.* 40 square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.
rood-loft ('lôft), *n.* the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed.
roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; covering or shelter; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with a roof.
roof-tree ('trē), *n.* a roof-beam; roof; hóme.
rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family with dark glossy plumage and having the base of the bill destitute of feathers; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.
rookery ('ēr-i), *b.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.
rookie, a new recruit.
room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge.
roominess ('i-nes), *n.* spaciousness.
roomy ('i), *adj.* spacious.
roorback (rōōr'bak), *n.* a lie; fictitious report made for the purpose of influencing an election.
roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, &c., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.
rooster ('ēr), *n.* the domestic cock.
root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord [music]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.
rootlet ('let), *n.* a radicle.
rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.
ropiness ('i-nes), *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.
ropy ('i), *adj.* like a rope; viscous.
Roquefort (rōk'fôr), *n.* a French mold-streaked cheese made from ewe's milk.
rorqual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* a whale with dorsal fins.
rosaceous (rō-zā'shus), *adi.* composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; consisting of roses.
rosary ('zâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (-riz)], a garland or chaplet; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers repeated as thus counted.
rose (rōz), *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well-known flower; rose-color; knot of ribbons; rosette; a perforated nozzle: *p.t.* of rise.
roseate (rō'ze-āt), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.
rose-diamond ('dī-â-mund), *n.* a diamond cut into 24 triangular facets.
rosemary (rōz'mâ-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled.
rosette (-et'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.
rose-window ('win-dō), *n.* a circular window with compartments branching from the center.
rosewood ('wood), *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.
rosily ('i-li), *adv.* with a rosy glow.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* another form of resin; specifically, inspissated turpentine: *v.t.* to rub with rosin.
ross (ros), *n.* the outer rough bark of trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of.
roster ('tēr), *n.* list or muster-roll showing how the duties of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.
rostral ('trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a beak.
rostrate ('trāt), *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.
rostrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums ('trumz), or rostra ('trå)], the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators, &c., addressed the people: hence a pulpit or platform; prow of an ancient war vessel.
rosy (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming; very favorable.
rot (rot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], to putrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.
rotary (rō'tå-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation. Also rotatory.
rotate ('tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis; cause to turn: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.
rotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.
rotative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* revolving.
rotator ('tēr), *n.* that which imparts a circular motion; a muscle having such power.
rotatory (rō'tā-tō-ri). Same as rotary.
rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.
rotisserie (ro'ti-sē-rē'), *n.* place where fowl are roasted whole.
rotor (rō'tēr), *n.* the part of a dynamo which rotates.
rotten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; untrustworthy.
rottenstone (-stōn), *n.* a soft stone used as a polishing powder.
rotund (rō-tund'), *adj.* spherical.
rotunda (-tun'då), *n.* a circular domed building. Also rotundo.
rotundity ('di-ti), *n.* roundness.
rouble (rōō'bl), *adj.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unit (about 77 cents).
roue (-ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee.
rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic of red color used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips; a kind of lake color: *v.i.* to color or paint with rouge.
rouge-et-noir (-ā-nwär'), *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots.
rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the suface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *adv.* roughly: *v.t.* to shape out roughly; furnish (a horse) with roughened shoes; break in (a horse).
roughen ('en), *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.
roulade (rōō-läd'), *n.* a flourish or rapid movement [music].
rouleau (-lō'), *n.* a little roll, especially of coins made up in paper.
roulette (-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines.
rounce (rouns), *n.* the handle of a printing press.
round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of

firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of; around: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; grow or become round.

roundabout ('å-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.

roundelay ('de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.

Roundhead ('hed), *n.* a contemptuous epithet applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers, from the close-cut hair of the former.

roundhouse ('hous), *n.* formerly a watch-house; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; a building having stalls for the housing of locomotives.

roundly ('li), *adv.* in a round form straightforwardly.

round number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number divisible by 10.

round-robin ('rob-in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.

roundsman ('z-măn) *n.* a police inspector who visits the officers on their beats.

round-tower ('tow-ĕr), *n.* an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a conical top, usually near a church or monastery.

rouse (rouz), *v.t* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.

rousing ('ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.

roust (roust), *v.t.* to disturb.

roustabout ('å-bout), *n.* an idler or loafer, a laborer on a steam vessel.

rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army, resulting disorder from such defeat, tumultous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.

route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.

routine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

roux (rōō), *n.* a thickening for soups, &c., of melted butter and flour.

rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t* draw through an eye.

rover ('ĕr) *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person

roving ('ing) *p.adj.* rambling.

row (rō) *n.* line; file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat; noisy disturbance (rou): *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars: as to *row* a boat.

rowan (rou'ån), *n.* the mountain-ash. Also roan.

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow; *adj.* rough and riotous.

rowdyism (-izm), *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.

rowel ('el), *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit.

rowen ('en), *n.* aftermath.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

royal (roi'ål), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronized or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 x 20 in., one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British army (with *the*).

royalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

royalist (-ist), *n* an adherent of a king or government by a king

royally (-li), *gdv.* in a royal manner.

royalty ('ål-ti), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (-tiz)], the character, or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c.; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

Royston-crow (rois'ton-krō), *n.* the hooded crow.

rub (rub). *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing], to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe.

rubber ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; india-rubber; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game: *v.i.* to pry.

rubbish ('ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments; ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rubble ('l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

rubescent (rōō-bes'ent), *adj.* becoming red.

rubican ('bi-kån), *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black color, with white or light-grey on the flanks: said of a horse.

rubicon (rōō'bi-kon), *n.* a small stream which served as the boundary between Italy and Gaul; when Cæsar crossed it with his army and stood on Roman soil, civil war with Pompey became inevitable; hence, any step that once taken cannot be recalled.

rubicund ('bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to red.

rubidium (-bid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

rubied ('bid), *adj.* ruby-colored.

rubigo ('bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants.

rubric ('brik), *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics: red.

rubricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to mark, or distinguish, with red.

ruby ('bi), *n.* [*pl.* rubies (-biz)], a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; a size of type used in England, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

rouche (rōōsh) *n.* frilled plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses, &c. Also ruching: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche.

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruction ('shun), *n.* a row; disturbance.

rudd (rud), *n.* a red-eyed fresh-water fish.

rudder ('ėr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

ruddiness ('i-nes), *n.* redness of complexion denoting perfect health; redness.

ruddle ('l), *n.* red ochre.

ruddock ('ok), *n.* the robin red-breast.

ruddy ('i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ruddied, *p.pr.* ruddying], to make ruddy.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; unpolite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude.

rudely ('li), *adv.* in a rude manner.

rudeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

rudiment ('i-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

rudimentary (-men'tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first prin-

ciples; in an undeveloped state. also rudimental.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine.

rueful ('fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

ruefully (-li), *adv.* mournfully; sadly.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar; anything plaited; a small fresh-water fish (also ruffe); a kind of snipe (*Fem.* reeve); a kind of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; trump at whist instead of following suit.

ruffian ('i-ån), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, &c.

ruffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter; be in disorder: *n.* a plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum.

rufous (rōō-fus), *adj.* yellowish-red.

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier than carpeting; a coarse warm nappy woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

rugae ('jē), *n.pl.* wrinkles.

rugate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged. Also rugose, rugous.

rugged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

ruin (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert. overthrow, or impoverish.

ruined ('ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ruinous ('us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing an operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control, settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; excercise superior authority.

rule-of-reason (rōōl-ov-rē'zn), *n.* a decision by Chief Justice White that a court in determining an issue should apply a reasonable, rather than a literal, construction of laws bearing upon it.

ruler ('ēr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

ruling ('ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane: *adj.* strange; odd.

rumble ('bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumbling ('bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as rumble.

rumen (rōō'men), *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal.

ruminant ('mi-nånt), *adj.* chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud.

ruminate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew again.

rumination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation.

ruminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.

rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* careful searching.

rummage sale (sāl), *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks or at a warehouse, &c.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.

rumor (rōō'mēr), *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report.

rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.
rumple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.
rumpus ('pus), *n.* great disturbance.
run (run), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of millstones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.
runagate ('å-gāt), *n.* a fugitive; renegade.
runcinate ('si-nāt), *adj.* having the lobes (of a leaf) convex before and straight behind.
rundle ('dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.
runes (rōōnz), *n.pl.* runic letters or poetry.
rung (rung), *p.t.* of ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.
runic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic nations, the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.
runlet (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about 18 gals.
runnel ('el), *n.* a little brook.
runner ('ẽr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.
running ('ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.
runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal; stump.
rupee (rōō-pē'), *n.* an East Indian coin, worth about 48 cents.
rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption.
rural (rōō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic.
rural dean (dēn), *n.* an ecclesiastic having the supervision of the churches in a rural deanery or district.
ruralist ('rål-ist), *n.* one who leads a rural life.
ruralize ('rål-īz), *v.t.* to render rural: *v.i.* to become rural.
rurally (-li), *adv.* as in the country.
ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick; stratagem.
rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value.
rush-line (rush'līn), *n.* the charging or first line of players in football.
rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit.
Russ. Same as Russian.
russet (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.
russety ('et-i), *adj.* russet-colored.
Russia leather (rush'å *leth'*ẽr), *n.* a strong soft leather prepared from the hides of sheep and cattle steeped in birch-oil.
Russianization (rush'an-i-zā'shun), *n.* rendering subordinate to Russia in character or government; Russianizing.
rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron and steel: red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity: *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rustic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; rural; artless; unpolished; unadorned: *n.* a countryman; peasant.
rustically (-å-li), *adv.* in a rural manner.
rusticalness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rustic; rudeness.
rusticate ('i-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.
rustication (-kā'shun), *n.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from a college.
rusticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.
rustily (rust'i-li), *adv.* in a rusty condition.
rustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rusty.
rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling.
rustler ('lēr), *n.* one who rustles; an enterprising, successful man.
rustling ('ling), *n.* the soft whispering sound made by rubbing silk or dry leaves together; rustle.
rusty (rust'i-), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-colored.
rut (rut) *n.* the copulation and sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.
rutabaga (rōō-tå-bā'gå), *n.* a variety of turnip larger than the common turnip and of a yellowish color.
ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compasson; tenderness; sorrow.
ruthenium (rōō-thē'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element extracted from platinum ore.
ruthless ('les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.
rutilant ('til-ånt), *adj.* shining.
rutile ('til), *n.* red oxide of titanium.
ruttish (rut'ish), *adj.* lustful; wanton.
rye (rī), *n.* a hardy cereal.
ryot (rī'ot), *n.* an East Indian farmer.

S

S, the 19th letter of the English alphabet; a chemical symbol for *sulphur.*

sabaoth (så-bā'oth), *n.pl.* armies; hosts.

Sabbatarian (sab-å-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism: *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sabbatarianism (-izm), *n.* the tenets and practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath ('åth), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday; Sabbatical year.

Sabbatical (-at'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath. Also Sabbatic.

Sabbatical year (yēr), *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow.

saber, sabre (sā'bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword: *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

Sabian (sā'bi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Sabianism.

Sabianism (-izm), *n.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as symbolical of the Deity.

Sabine "bīn), *adj.* pertaining to an Italian race, subsequently merged into the Roman.

sable sā'bl), *n.* a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur: in heraldry, black: *pl.* mourning dress: *adj.* dark-colored; black.

sabot (så-bō'), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France, &c.

sabotage (så-bō'tāj), *n.* a system adopted by certain industrial workers to force demands without striking by reducing efficiency.

sac (sak), *n.* a membranous pouch; cyst.

sabulite (sab'ū-līt), *n.* a new explosive invented in Belgium, said to be a mechanical mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluol, and the new electric furnace product known as calcium silicide; claimed to be from 30 to 50 per cent more powerful than dynamite, and so safe that only a detonating cap explodes it. Its fumes are harmless and it can be hammered or bored with red hot iron, or shot into with rifle balls without exploding. It does not freeze or deteriorate if dry.

saccade (sak-ād'), *n.* a sudden check with the bridle; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

saccharine ('å-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort.

saccharize ('å-rīz), *v.t.* to convert into sugar. Also saccharify.

saccharoid ('å-roid), *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.

saccharometer (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.

saccholactic (-ō-lak'tik), *adj.* obtained from the sugar of milk; mucic acid.

saccharolytic (sak'a-rō-lit'ik), *adj.* having the power to split up the sugar molecule chemically.

saccule ('ūl), *n.* a little sac or cyst.
sacerdotal (sas-ēr-dō'tāl), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly.
sacerdotalism (-izm), *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system; tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character.
sacerdotally (-li), *adv.* in a sacerdotal manner.
sachem (sā'chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.
sachet (sa-shā'), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume.
sack (sak), *n.* a bag or pouch, especially a large coarse bag for holding grain, &c.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.* to plunder or pillage; ravage; put into sacks; dismiss from service.
sackbut ('but), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind; a kind of trombone.
sackcloth ('klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.
sackful ('fool), *n.* the quantity a sack will hold.
sacking ('ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.
sacrament ('ra-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; holy baptism, the Eucharist, Lord's Supper.
sacramental (-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a sacrament; solemnly pledged.
sacramentally (-li), *adv.* in a sacramental manner.
sacred (sā'kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses; consecrated; inviolable.
sacrifice ('ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is so offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.
sacrificial (-ri-fish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also sacrificatory.
sacrificially (-li), *adv.* by sacrifice.
sacrilege ('ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony.
sacrilegious (-lē'jus), *adj.* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; profane.
sacrilegist ('ri-lē-jist), *n.* one guilty of sacrilege.
sacring-bell (sā'kring-bel), *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at high mass.
sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* cathedral official who copies the music for the choir; minor canon; sacristan.
sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.
sacristy ('is-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.
sacrosanct ('rō-sangkt), *adj.* preeminently sacred or inviolable.
sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.
sad (sad), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; sober or sedate; dark-colored.
sadden ('n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.
saddle ('l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; block of wood nailed to the lower yard arm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon, burden or embarrass.
saddle-bow (-bō), *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.

saddlery ('lēr-i), *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sadducean (-ū-sē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Sadducees.

Sadducee ('ū-sē), *n.* one of the ancient Jewish sect or school that adhered to the written law and denied the resurrection of the dead.

safari (sä-fär'ē), *n.* Arabic term for an expedition of whatever character.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage, secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron chest; cupboard.

safe-conduct (-kon'dukt), *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

safeguard ('gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safely ('li), *adv.* in a safe manner.

safety ('ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

safety-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a wire-gauze covered lamp used in mines.

safety-valve (-valv), *n.* an automatic valve in a boiler which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

saffron (saf'run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging], to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

sagacious (så-gā'shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

sagacity (-gas'i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

sagamore (sag'å-mōr), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sagas (sä'gåz), *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterized by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

sagely ('li), *adv.* in a sage manner.

sageness ('nes), *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

sagoin. Same as saguin.

saguaro (så-gwär'ō), *n.* the giant cactus of Mexico.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* a South American monkey. Also sagoin, sagouin.

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* an ancient Roman military cloak.

sahib (sä'ib), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman.

saic (sä'ik), *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

said (sed), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of say.

saiga (sī'gå), *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sailer ('ēr), *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

sailing ('ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sailor ('ēr), *n.* a mariner; seaman.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint.

sainted ('ed), *p.p.* canonized: *adj.* piôus; holy; departed to heaven.
saintliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being saintly.
saintly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.
saiva (sī'va), *n.* a devotee of the deity Siva.
sajou (så'jōō), *n.* a South American monkey.
sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.
saki (sak'i), *n.* Japanese rice-beer; a South American monkey, with a non-prehensile hairy tail.
sal, a *prefix* meaning *salt,* as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.
salaam (så-läm'), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "peace."
salable (sāl'å-bl), *adj.* marketable.
salacious (så-lā'shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.
salacity (-las'i-ti), *n.* lustfulness. Also salaciousness.
salad (sal'åd), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.
salad-days 'dāz), *n.pl.* years of youthful inexperience.
salamander ('å-man-dēr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire.
salamandrine ('drin), *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire-resisting or -enduring.
salaried (sal'å-rid), *p.adj.* having a salary.
salary ('å-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.
sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.
Salic law (sal'ik law), *n.* the law of the Salian Franks excluding females from the succession to the French throne.
salicin ('i-sin), *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar: the acid (salicylic acid) is used as an antiseptic.
salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* the state of being salient.
salient ('li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting any angle less than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position: *n.* advanced position in a battle line.
saliferous (så-lif'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.
salina (så-lī'nå), *n.* a salt-marsh; salt-works.
salination (sal-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.
saline (sā'līn), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.
saliva (så-lī'vå), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.
salival ('vål), *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva. Also salivary.
salivant (sal'i-vånt), *adj.* exciting salivation.
salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.
salivation (-vā'shun), *n.* producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.
sallet (sal'et), *n.* a light helmet.
sallow ('ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color; a small tree of the willow kind.
sally ('i), *n.* [*pl.* sallies ('iz)], a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying], to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.
sallyport (-pōrt), *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.
salmagundi (-må-gun'di), *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, &c.; medley.
salmi ('mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. Salmis.
salmon (sam'un), *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.
salmon-peel (-pēl), *n.* a young salmon.
salmon-trout (-trout), *n.* a sea-

trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.

salon (så-lông'), *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages [French].

saloon (så-lōōn'), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; bar-room or grogshop.

salpicon (sal'pi-kon), *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, re-cooked in sauce.

salpinx (sal'pingks), *n.* the eustachian tube.

salprunella (-prōō-nel'å), *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster*.

salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy; a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.

saltant (sal'tånt), *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.

saltarello (sal-tå-rel'ō), *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.

saltation (-tā'shun), *n.* a leaping or dancing.

saltatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* dancing.

saltern (sawl'tērn), *n.* a salt manufactory.

saltier, saltire (sal'tēr), *n.* a St. Andrew's cross.

saltish (sawl'tish), *adj.* somewhat salt.

saltless ('les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.

salubrious (så-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthy.

salubrity ('bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness. Also salubriousness.

salutarily (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adj.* in a salutary manner.

salutariness ('ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being salutary.

salutary ('ū-tā-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.

salutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.

salutatory (så-lū'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at the commencement in American schools and colleges; any address of welcome.

salute (-lūt), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.: *v.i.* to make a salute.

salvability (sal-vå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being salvable.

salvable ('vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

salvage (-vāj), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.

salvarsan (sal'vär-san), *n.* an arsenic compound invented by Ehrlich and used as a specific in the treatment of syphilis; the drug is popularly known as "606."

salvation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; preservation from destruction; rescue; spiritual deliverance from sin and death.

Salvation Army (är'mi), *n.* a religious organization formed on a quasi-military model.

Salvationist (-ist), *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.

salve (såv), *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application.

salver (sal'vēr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.

salvo ('vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; general; simultaneous cheering; an exception or reservation.

sal-volatile. See under sal.

salvor (vĕr), *n.* one who effects the salvage of goods, &c.

Samaritan (så-mar-i-tăn), *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person (Luke x, 30-37).

sambo (sam'bō), *n.* the offspring of a black and a mulatto; negro.

Sam Brown Belt, *n.* belt worn by commissioned officers in world war and later adopted as part of regular uniform.

sambur ('bĕr), *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.

same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.

sameness ('nĕs), *n.* identity; similarity.

samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.

samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn.

sampan (sam'pan), *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.

samphire ('fĕr), *n.* a marine plant growing usually on cliffs, and used as a pickle.

sample ('pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of.

sampler ('plĕr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.

sample-room (rōōm), *n.* a dram-shop; room for displaying goods.

sanability (san-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sane. Also sanableness.

sanable ('å-bl), *adj.* curable.

sanativeness ('å-tiv-nes), *n.* power of healing.

sanatorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.

sanatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* conducive to health.

sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctifier ('ti-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who sanctifies.

sanctimonious (-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.

sanction ('shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.

sanctitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* holiness.

sanctity ('ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

sanctuary ('tū-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (-riz)], the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

sanctum ('tum), *n.* a sacred or private place.

sanctum sanctorum (-tō'rum), *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the Holy of Holies; a place of the utmost privacy.

sanctus bell ('tus bel), *n.* a bell rung at the more solemn parts of the mass.

sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

sandal (san'dål), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Roman Catholic prelate or abbot.

sandaled ('dåld), *adj.* wearing sandals.

sandalwood (-wood), *n.* a white-colored, odoriferous wood, used in cabinet-making.

sandarac ('då-rak), *n.* a kind of resin or gum, used in varnishes. Also sandarach.

sand-binder (sand'bin'dĕr), *n.* a plant, usually a grass, growing in such a way that its fruits will tend to bind or fix shifting sands.

sand-blast (sand'blast), *v.t.* to act upon with a current of air or steam carrying sand at high velocity, as in etching glass and in cleaning the

surfaces of metals, stone buildings, &c.: *n.* the stream of sand thus operating, or the instrument producing it.

sand-breast (sand'brest), *n.* a dam or shield in an air-smelting furnace made of sand and fire clay on an iron foundation.

sand-cone (sand'kōn), *n.* a conical projection of glacial ice partly protected from the sun by a covering of sand.

sanderling ('dĕr-ling), *n.* a small wading-bird.

sanders ('dĕrz), *n.* red sandalwood.

sandiver ('di-vĕr), *n.* a saline scum which forms on glass when fused; glass-gall.

sandix ('diks), *n.* a kind of red lead.

sandpiper (sand'pī-pĕr), *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.

sandspit (sand'spit), *n.* a sandy point formed by waves and currents and projecting into a body of water.

sandwich ('wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place betweentwo other persons or things.

sandy ('i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with sand; shifting, unstable.

sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.

saneness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.

sang, *p.t.* of sing.

sangaree (sang-gå-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

sangfroid (säng-frwä'), *n.* cool indifference or composure [French].

sangu ('gōō), *n.* the Abyssinian ox.

sanguiferous (-gwif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying blood.

sanguify ('gwi-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sanguified, *p.pr.* sanguifying], to form or produce blood: *v.t.* to convert into blood.

sanguinary ('gwi-nå-ri), *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

sanguine ('gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

sanguinely (-li), *adv.* in a sanguine manner.

sanguineness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sanguine; plethora; heat or ardor of temperament; hopefulness.

sanguineous (-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting blood; of a blood color.

Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the laws of health having regard to the public health: *n.* one versed in, or devoted to sanitary studies; an advocate or promoter of sanitary measures.

sanitarium (-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the treatment is prophylactic instead of therapeutic.

sanitary (san'i-tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

sanitation (-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

sanity ('i-ti), *n.* saneness.

sank, *p.t.* of sink.

sansculotte (sänz-kōō-lot'), *n.* a fellow without breeches; a term of contempt applied to the French Revolutionists.

sansculotterie (-lot'rē), *n.* the French Revolutionists collectively; extreme republicanism.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient language of the Hindus. Also Sanscrit.

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.*

sapping], to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sapid ('id), *adj.* savory.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom.

sapient ('pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.

sapodilla (-ō-dil'å), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a large fruit, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

saponaceous (-ō-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

saponification (så-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion into soap.

saponify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying] to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

saporosity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* that quality in a substance which excites the sensation of taste.

saporous ('ō-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

sappan ('ån), *n.* an Asiatic dyewood. Sapan.

sapper ('ĕr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches.

sapphire (saf'īr), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being sappy.

sappy ('i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

saprophile (sap'rō-fil), *n.* a bacterium which requires partially decomposed organic matter for its food.

saraband (sar'å-band), *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Saracen ('å-sen), *n.* the mediæval name for an Arab or Mohammedan.

Saracenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saracens.

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression.

sarcastic (-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also sarcastical.

sarcastically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* a nitrogenous substance existing in muscular and glandular tissues.

sarcocarcinoma (sär'kō-kär-si-nō'nä) *n.* a form of tumor containing cancerous elements.

sarcocarp ('kō-kärp), *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

sarcocol ('kō-kol), *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree. Sarcocollin.

sarcode ('kōd), *n.* animal protoplasm.

sarcoderm ('kō-dĕrm), *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed.

sarcodic (-kod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, sarcode.

sarcogenic (sär-kō-jen'ik), *adj.* forming or building up fleshy tissues.

sarcoid ('koid), *adj.* flesh-like.

sarcoline ('kō-lin), *adj.* flesh-colored.

sarcolite ('kō-līt), *n.* a flesh-colored mineral occurring in the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius.

sarcological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to sarcology.

sarcology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

sarcoma (-kō'må), *n.* a fleshy tumor. Also sarcosis.

sarcophagous (-kof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus ('å-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins; a stone coffin.

sarcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of carnelian.

sardine (-dēn'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; ('din), a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius.

sardonic (-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also sardonian.

sardonyx ('dō-niks), *n.* a variety of agate.
sargasso (-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf- weed of the North Atlantic. Also sargassum.
sarsaparilla (-så-på-ril'å), *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine.
sarsanet (särs'net), *n.* a thin fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.
sartorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor.
sartorious ('ri-us), *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.
sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.
sasin (sas'in), *n.* the Indian antelope.
sassafras ('å-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.
sassoline ('ō-lin), *n.* native boracic acid. Also sassolin.
sat, *p.t.* of sit.
Satan (sā'tån), *n.* the Devil.
satanic (-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.
satanism ('tan-izm), *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.
satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.; any handbag
sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.
sateen (så-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.
satellite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant.
satiable (sā'shi-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated.
satiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.
satiety (-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.
satin (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin.
satinet (-et'), *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.
satiny ('in-i), *adj.* like satin.
satire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which contemporary vice and folly are held up to ridicule; sarcasm; ridicule.
satiric (så-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also satirical.
satirically (-al-li), *adv.* in a satiric manner.
satirist (sat'i-rist), *n.* a writer of satire; one who satirizes.
satirize ('i-rīz), *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire.
satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.
satisfactory ('to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.
satisfy ('is-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying], to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.
satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.
satrapy (-i), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.
saturable (sat'ū-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being saturated.
saturant ('ū-rånt), *adj.*, impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance that neutralizes acid in the stomach.
saturate ('ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.
saturation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.
Saturday ('ēr-dā), *n.* the 7th day of the week.

Saturn (sat'ẽrn), *n.* the planet next beyond, and next in magnitude to, Jupiter; the ancient Italian god of seed-time and harvest.

Saturnalia (-ēr-nā'li-å), *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part: hence unrestrained revelry.

Saturnalian ('li-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; dissolute; riotously mirthful.

Saturnian ('ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the god Saturn, or to the golden age of purity and happiness.

saturnine ('nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.

satyr ('ẽr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.

sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness.

sauce-box ('boks), *n.* a pert, impudent person.

saucer ('sẽr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.

saucily (saw'si-li), *adv.* in a saucy manner.

sauciness ('si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.

saucy ('si), *adj.* [*comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest], pert; impudent.

sauerkraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation.

saul (sawl), *n.* an Indian timber tree used for building purposes, and yielding the resin called dammar.

saunter (sän'tẽr or sawn'tẽr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering, idle walk or ramble.

saurian (saw'ri-ån), *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.

sauroid ('roid), *adj.* lizard-like.

saury ('ri), *n.* a kind of pike.

sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, &c.

saute (sō-tā'), *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction.

sauterne (-tẽrn'), *n.* a French white wine.

savable (sāv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

savage (sav'āj), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person.

savagely (-li), *adv.* in a savage manner.

savageness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being savage; wildness.

savagery ('āj-ri), *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.

savannah (så-van'å), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also savanna.

savant (-väng'), *n.* a man of learning or science [French].

save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical *prep.* except; not including.

saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* a kind of cooked sausage.

savin ('in), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also savine.

saving (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c., saved: *prep.* with exception in favor of.

savingly (-li), *adv.* in a saving manner.

savior (sāv'yĕr), *n.* one who saves.
Savior, Saviour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).
savoir-faire (sav-wär-fār'), *n.* an intuitive knowledge of what is the right thing.
savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* a hard ball of toilet soap, composed of various ingredients.
savor (sā'vĕr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.
savorily ('vĕr-i-li), *adv.* in a savory manner.
savoriness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality of being savory.
savory ('vĕr-i), *n.* an aromatic plant.
savoy (så-voi'), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.
saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *p.t.* of see.
sawfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.
sawfly ('flī), *n.* an insect with a saw-like apparatus for depositing its eggs.
sawyer ('yĕr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current.
saxhorn (saks'hôrn), *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.
Saxon ('n), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, a race of people formerly inhabiting North Germany, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon: *n.* a member of the Saxon race.
saxophone ('o-fōn), *n.* a brass musical instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.
say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* said (sed), *p.pr.* saying], to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imper.* tell me: *n.* something said; speech; remark.
saying ('ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.
scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.
scabbard ('ărd), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.
scabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* scabby state.
scabby ('i), *adj.* covered with, or full or, scabs; affected with scab.
scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* the itch.
scabrous ('brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted: scaly.
scad (skad) *n.* the shad or horse-mackerel.
scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.
scaffolding (-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.
scalable (skāl'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being scaled.
scalawag (skal'å-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace.
scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems (also skald).
scaldic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed by, the scalds. Also skaldic.
scalding ('ing), *p.adj.* burning as with a hot liquid or steam.
scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which

forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [music]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a scale-insect, or bark-louse, very destructive to fruit trees: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in thin layers.

scalene (skå-lēn′), *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal; said of a triangle.

scallop (skol′op), *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves; the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of in scallops or curves.

scalloped-oysters (-ois′tẽrz), *n.pl.* oysters baked with bread crumbs, &c.

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market.

scalpel (′el), *n.* a small keen-edged knife.

scalper (′ẽr), *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused parts of railway tickets.

scaly (skāl′i), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

scammony (′ō-ni), *n.* an inspissated sap obtained from the root of a species of convolvulus, used as a cathartic.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scamper (skam′pẽr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning], to examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scandal (′dål), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation; disgrace.

scandalize (-iz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

scandalous (-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

scanderoon (skan-de-rōōn′), *n.* a variety of domesticated pigeons, with long bodies, either plain in color or with white wings.

Scandinavian (-di-nā′vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people. Also Scandian.

scant (skant), *adj.* [*comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest], not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scantily (′i-li), *adv.* in a scanty manner.

scantiness (′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also scantness.

scantling (′ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

scanty (′i), *adj.* [*comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest], narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base; a peduncle rising from the ground or stem underneath the ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to escape [poet].

scapegoat (′gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews, one of the two goats determined by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

scapegrace ('grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.
scapple (skap'l), *v.t.* to rough-dress (stone) preparatory to hewing.
scapula ('ū-lå), *n.* the shoulder-blade.
scapular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the scapula or shoulder: in the Roman Catholic Church, part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion. Also scapulary.
scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.i.* to form a scar.
scarab (skar'ab), *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabaeus; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.
scarce (skārs), *adj.* not common; not plentiful; not equal to the demand.
scarcely ('li), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.
scarceness ('nes), *n.* the state of being scarce. Also scarcity.
scare (skār), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.
scarecrow ('krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror; a guy.
scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.
scarfing ('ing), *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.
scarfskin ('skin), *n.* the cuticle.
scarification (skar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of scarifying.
scarificator ('i-fi-kā-tẽr), *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.
scarifier ('i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.
scarify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying], to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator: *as*, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting: as, to *scarify* the soil.
scarlatina (skär-lå-tē'nå), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.
scarlet ('let), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.
scarlet fever (fē'vẽr), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a scarlet eruption.
scarlet runner (run'ẽr), *n.* a variety of bean.
scarp (skärp), *n.* slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.
scary (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.
scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.
scathing ('ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.
scatter (skat'ẽr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.
scatterbrained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.
scaup (skawp), *n.* a species of duck.
scavenge (skav'enj), *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.
scavenger (-ẽr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter.
scenario (shā-na'rē-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play.
scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs: part of a play; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.
scenery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of nat-

ural views; painted representation on a stage.

scenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also scenical.

scenographic (sēn-ō-gråf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scenographically (-ål-i), *adv.* in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves: smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tẽr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority.

sceptered ('tẽrd), *p.adj.* bearing a scepter; regal; imperial.

sceptic. Same as skeptic.

schedule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin.

schiller (shil'ẽr), *n.* the peculiar bronze-like luster in certain minerals.

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially permanent division or separation in the Christian Church; sin of causing such a division.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism. Also schismatical: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism.

schist (shist), *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs.

schistose ('ōs), *adj.* like schist; fissile.

schizogamy (skĭ-zog'a-mi), *n.* a form of reproduction among lower organisms in which a sexual form originates by fission or by budding from a sexless one.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n.* a class of very small organisms, as bacteria, &c.

schnapps (shnaps), *n.* Holland gin.

scholar (skol'ẽr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

scholarly (-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

scholarship ('ẽr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution.

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

scholasticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the Mediæval Age.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scholium (li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (-å)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish.

schooling ('ing), *n.* education.

schoolman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* schoolmen ('men)], one of the divines and philosophers in the Middle Ages.

schooner (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* a vessel with 2 masts, sometimes 3, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer-glass.

schottische (sho-tēsh), *n.* a kind of polka.

schweitzerkase (shvīts'ĕr-kā-zē), *n.* another name for Gruyére cheese.
sciagraph (sī'å-gråf), *n.* the vertical section of a building showing its interior.
sciagraphy (-ag'rå-fi), *n.* the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.
sciatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.
sciatica ('i-kå), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.
science ('ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, especially as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation.
scientific (-en-tif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.
scientifically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a scientific manner.
scientism ('en-tizm), *n.* the theories and practices of scientists.
scientist ('en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.
scilicet (sil'i-set), *adv.* namely [Latin].
scimitar (sim'i-tĕr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also scimeter.
scintilla (sin-til'a), *n.* a spark; the least trace.
scintillate (sin'til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle.
scintillation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of scintillating; a spark or flash; twinkle.
sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* superficial knowledge.
sciolist (-list), *n.* one who knows many things superficially.
scion (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.
scioptic (-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also scioptric.
sciopticon ('ti-kon), *n.* magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.
scire facias (sī-rē fā'shi-ås), a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, &c., or to annul them.
scissors (siz'ĕrs), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.
scissors-telescope (siz'orz-tel'e-skōp), *n.* a stereotelescope the relations of the tubes of which may be varied by a scissors-like arrangement.
scelrotic (sklē-rot'ik), *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.
sclerotitis (-rō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.
scobs (skobs), *n.* raspings of ivory, metal, or other hard substances.
scoff (skof), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.
scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.
scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [*pl.* scoleces (-lē'sēz)], the larva of the tape-worm.
scollop. Same as scallop.
sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c.
scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.
scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.
scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design; *suffix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.
scopolamine (skop'ō-lam-in), *n.* a vegetable alkaloid, identical with hyoscine, recently used as a narcotic to annul the pains of childbirth.

scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast slightly; parch, shrivel, or affect painfully with heat: *v.i.* to be scorched.

score (skōr), *n.* a notch or incision, especially one made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; sake, reason; copy of a small musical work showing the component parts: *v.t.* to notch or mark furrows in; keep record or account of; to make a score of, as runs, points, &c., in a game.

scoria (skō'ri-å), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], volcanic cinder; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.

scoriaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, scoria.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

scorner ('ēr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.

scornful ('fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptous; disdainful.

scornfully (-i), *adv.* with scorn.

scorpion (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail; a painful scourge.

Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.

Scotch (skoch) *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect.

scotch, *n.* a wedge, &c., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially.

scoter (skō'tẽr), *n.* a kind of duck.

scotia ('ti-å), the hollow molding in the base of an Ionic column.

scototherapy (skot-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by the exclusion of light.

Scotticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Scottish idiom.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; low, worthless fellow.

scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge.

scourge (skẽrj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport n a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones.

scraggily ('i-li), *adv.* in a scraggy manner.

scragginess ('i-nes), *n.* scraggy state or quality.

scraggy ('i), *adj.* lean, thin and rough; rough, with irregular points.

scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass: as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scranch (skrånch), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; craunch.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached piece; fragment; a scrimmage: *v.i.* to engage in a scrimmage.

scrapbook ('book), *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, &c.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scraper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; an awkward violinist; miser.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scratches ('ez), *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

scratch race (rās), *n.* a race in which the competitors are unrestricted by conditions or are chosen by lot.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scray (skrā), *n.* the sea-swallow.

screak (skrēk), *n.* a shriek; screech.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

screamer ('ĕr), *n.* a South American wading bird; an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden rules for running moldings; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; the sheet upon which moving pictures are thrown: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller: *v.t.* to press with a screw; apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

screw-propeller (prō-pel'ĕr), *n.* a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

scribble (skrib'l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scribbler ('lĕr), *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law: *v.t.* to adjust.

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

scrimmage ('aj), *n.* a general row or tussle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

scrimpiness ('nes), *n.* scantiness.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

Scriptural ('ūr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

scripturalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

scripturally (-li), *adv.* in a scriptural manner.

scripture ('ūr), *n.* sacred writing; biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'nĕr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lå), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

scrofulous (-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll-tappet (skrōl'tap'et), *n.* an apparatus for operating the warping threads in a loom.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.* the pouch which contains the testes.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* [*pret.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing], to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; contemptible; dirty.

scrubby ('i), *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

scruff (skruf), *n.* the back of the neck.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch.

scruple (skrōō'pl), *n.* 1-3 of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scrupulosity (-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision. Also scrupulousness.

scrupulous ('pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scrutinize ('ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scrutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

scrutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; loose, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuffle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scullery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries (-iz)], a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

scullion ('yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

sculpin ('pin), *n.* a North American fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

sculptor (skulp'tĕr), *n.* one who practices the art of sculpture. *Feminine* sculptress.

sculptural ('tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to sculpture.

sculpture ('tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

sculpturesque (-esk'), *adj.* resembling, or having the character of sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming], to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of; skim.

scupper (skup'ẽr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

scurf (skẽrf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurff (skẽrf), *n.* the bull-trout.

scurfiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scurfy.

scurfy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* scurfier, *superl.* scurfiest], pertaining to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

scurrile (skur'il), *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

scurrility ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* scurrilities (-tiz)], vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity.

scurrilous ('il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scurry (skur'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying], to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scurvily (skẽr'vi-li), *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

scurviness (-nes), *n.* scurvy state or quality; meanness.

scurvy ('vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

scut (skut), *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, &c.

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* to dress (flax or cotton) by beating.

scutcheon ('un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a keyhole.

scuttle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry: *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* scuta ('tȧ)], a shield; a shield-like plate.

scymitar. Same as **scimitar.**

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

Scythian (sith'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Scythia, to its language, or its inhabitants.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* an exclamation expressing impatience or disdain.

se, a *prefix,* meaning *without, apart, aside.*

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

sea-bar ('bār), *n.* the sea-swallow.

sea-bat ('bat), *n.* a kind of flying-fish.

sea-bear ('bār), *n.* the polar bear.

sea-calf ('kăf), *n.* the common seal.

sea-cow ('kou), *n.* the manatee; dugong; walrus.

sea-cucumber ('kū-kum-bẽr), *n.* the trepang.

sea-devil (-dev'il), *n.* a fish with a large head and great mouth, the sea-angler.

sea-dog ('dog), *n.* the common seal; an old sailor.

sea-elephant ('el-e-fånt), *n.* a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.

seafarer ('fā-rẽr), *n.* a sailor.

seafaring ('fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

sea-fennel (-fen'el), *n.* samphire.

sea-fox ('foks), *n.* a variety of shark.

sea-gage ('gāj), *n.* the draught of a ship; a self-registering apparatus for deep-sea soundings.

sea-hog ('hog), *n.* the porpoise.

sea-horse ('hôrs), *n.* the walrus; the hippocampus; the hippopotamus.

seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief

on wax, &c.; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

sea-legs ('legz), *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

sea-lemon ('lem-un), *n.* a marine gasteropodus mollusk of the genus Doris.

sea-leopard ('lep-ård), *n.* a variety of seal.

sea-lion ('lī-un), *n.* a name for several large species of seals.

seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

sea-mew (sē'mū), *n.* a species of gull.

seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needlewoman.

seamy ('i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.

seamy-side (-sīd), *n.* the worst side.

seance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.

sea-pheasant (sē'fez-ånt), *n.* the pin-tail duck.

sea-purse ('pērs), *n.* the horny envelope of the skate, and certain sharks, in which they deposit their eggs.

sear (sēr), *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterize; brand; render callous or insensible.

search (sērch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.

search-light ('līt), *n.* an electric light so arranged that by revolving it a tract of land or sea can be seen at night.

search-warrant ('wor-ånt), *n.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing a police officer to search a house for stolen property.

seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.

seascape (sē'skāp), *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.

season ('zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately: *v.i.* to become mature, acclimated, inured, or seasoned.

seasonable (-ā-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper time; opportune.

seasonableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.

seasonably (-bli), *adv.* opportunely.

seasoning (-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food: anything added to increase enjoyment.

seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post or authority; station; site; residence; mansion; regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, &c.; place in Congress or other legislative body; *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.

secant (sē'kånt), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

secco (sek'ō), *n.* painting on dry plaster: *adj.* dry [Italian].

secede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw

from fellowship, communion, or association.

seceder ('ēr), *n.* one who secedes.

secession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

secessionist (-ist), *n.* an upholder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil War of 1861.

seclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society or others; exclude.

seclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

seclusive ('siv), *adj.* keeping in seclusion.

second (sek'und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [music]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.

secondarily ('und-å-ri-li), *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

secondariness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being secondary.

secondary ('und-å-ri), *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

secondary battery (bat'ēr-i), *n.* a storage battery.

secondary-color (-kul'ēr), *n.* a color produced by the mixture of two primary colors in equal proportions.

secondary-tints (-tintz), *n.pl.* subdued tints, as grey.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [*pl.* secrecies (-siz)], the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

secret ('kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.

secretarial (sek-re-tā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary.

secretary ('re-tå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* secretaries (-riz)], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire.

secretary-bird (-bērd), *n.* a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble when depressed pens stuck in the ear.

secretaryship (-ship), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.

secrete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* to hide or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, &c.

secretin (sē-krē'tin), *n.* a hormone secreted by the mucous membrane of the small intestine, which stimulates secretion of the pancreas and probably also of the cells that produce red blood corpuscles.

secretion (-krē'shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

secretive ('tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing or promoting secretion.

secretiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being secretive; the phrenological organ which impels to secrecy, reserve, or concealment.

secretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrine.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

sectarianism (-ån-izm), *n.* the spirit, tendency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.

sectarianize ('īz), *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, &c.

sectary ('tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sectaries (-riz)], a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

sectile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.

section ('shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares of 640 acres each into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period.

sectionalism ('shun-ål-izm), *n.* local patriotism.

sectionally (-li), *adv.* in a sectional manner.

sector (sek'tẽr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

sectorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* adapted for cutting, noting one molar tooth on each side of both jaws, having the crown adapted for cutting.

secular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secularism (-izm), *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.

secularist (-ist), *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.

secularity ('i-ti), *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

secularization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of secularizing.

secularize ('ū-lår-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual: convert from regular or monastic into secular.

secund (sē'kund), *adj.* arranged on one side only; unilateral.

secure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*).

securely ('li), *adv.* in a secure manner.

security ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* securities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behavior.

sedan (-dan'), *n.* a portable covered chair or vehicle for the conveyance of one person, used in the 18th century, and carried by two men by means of a pole on either side. Also sedan-chair.

sedate (se-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled.

sedately ('li), *adv.* in a sedate manner.
sedateness ('nes), *n.* tranquillity; composure.
sedative (sed'å-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.
sedentarily ('en-tār-i-li), *adj.* in a sedentary manner.
sedentariness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.
sedentary ('en-tār-i), *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.
sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.
sedgy ('i), *adj.* overgrown with sedge.
sedilia (sē-dil'i-å), *n.pl.* seats on either side of the altar set apart for the clergy.
sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.
sedimentary ('å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.
sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition.
seditious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, sedition.
seduce (dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.
seducement ('ment), *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.
seducer ('ēr), *n.* one who seduces, especially one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. *Feminine* seductress.
seducible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being seduced.
seduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.
seductive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.
seductively (-li), *adv.* in a seductive manner.
seductiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.
sedulity (sē-dū-li-ti), *n.* steady diligence.
sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.
see (sē), *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop; *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing], to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed; be attentive.
seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.
seediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.
seedy ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.
seeing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since.
seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking], to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.
seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.
seeming ('ing), *adj.* apparent specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.

seemliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.

seemly ('li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

seen, *p.p.* of see.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.

seesaw ('saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

segment ('ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

segmental (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

segmentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dividing into segments; state of being divided into segments.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others.

segregation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

seichometer (sā-shom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the changes of level of the water in a lake.

Seidlitz (sed'litz), *adj.* noting effervescent powders used as a gentle aperient: *n.* a sparkling mineral water.

seignior (sēn'yēr), *n.* a title of honor in use in Southern Europe; a lord or fee of a manor.

seigniorage ('yēr-āj), *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.

seigniorial (-yōr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the lord of a manor.

seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.

seismic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.

seismicity (sīs-mis'i-ti), *n.* the relative number of earthquakes that occur in a region of given area.

seismograph ('mō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also seismometer, seismoscope.

seismographic ('ik), *adj.* indicated by a seismograph.

seismography (-mog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of earthquakes.

seismologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in seismology.

seismology ('ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

seizable (sēz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being seized.

seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.

seizin ('in), *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also seisin.

seizor ('ēr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.

seizure ('ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

selah (sē'lå), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.

select (sē-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

selection (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

selectman (-lekt'mån), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen ('men)], one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England.

selector ('ēr), *n.* one who selects.

selenate (sel'ē-nāt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid.

selenic (se-len'ik). *adj.* pertaining to containing, or derived from, selenium.
selenium (-le'ni-um), *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.
selenocentric (-lē-nō-sen'trik), *adj.* calculated from the center of the moon.
selenographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to selenography.
selenography (sel-e-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena.
self-determination (self-de-tēr-mi-nā'shun). *n.* political principle that a people may decide by vote how they shall be governed.
self (self), *n.* [*pl.* selves (selvz)], one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity; selfishness: *adj.* very; particular.
selfish ('ish) *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.
sell (sel), [*p. t.* & *p. p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling], to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.
Seltzer water (selt'zēr waw'tēr), *n.* a mineral water, mildly stimulative.
selvage (sel'vāj), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border. Selvedge.
selvagee (-vå-jē), *n.* a kind of skein of rope yarns, used for stoppers, &c.
selvedged ('vejd), *adj.* having a selvage. Also selvaged.
selves, *pl.* of self.
semaphore (sem'å-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.
semblance ('blåns), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.
semen (sē'men), *n.* sperm; seed of plants.
semester (sē-mes'tēr), *n.* a period or term of six months.
semi, *prefix* meaning *half, partially.*
semibreve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* a note equal to 4 crotchets.
semicolon ('kōl-on), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).
seminal ('i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to containing, or consisting of seed; primary; radical; original.
seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (-riz)], a place of education; school, academy, or college.
semiped ('i-ped), *n.* a half-foot.
semipedal (-ål), *adj.* consisting of a half-foot.
semi-Saxon (-sak'sun), *adj.* noting the language intermediate between Saxon and English ⁋150-1250.
semi-tangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of half an arc.
Semite (sem'īt), *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj* Semitic.
Semitic (sē-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.
sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.
sen (sen), *n.* a small Japanese coin.
Senagalese (sen'a-gal'ēz), *n.* native of a French colony in West Africa; a French soldier, native of Senegal.
senary (sen'å-ri), *adj.* of, or containing, 6.
Senate (sen'āt), *n.* the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority.
senate (sen'āt), *n.* an assembly or body of elders; a legislative body generally.
senator ('å-tēr), *n.* a member of a senate.
senatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.
send (send), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sent,

p.pr. sending], to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel: *n.* the motion of a wave causing a vessel to be carried forward.

sendal (sen'dål), *n.* a light, thin silk stuff.

senile (sē'nil). *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age.

senility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.

senior (sēn'yĕr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.

seniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.

senna (sen'å), *n.* the dried leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic medicine.

sennight ('īt), *n.* the space of 7 nights and days.

sennit ('īt), *n.* braided cordage.

senor (sā'nyōr'), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir*. *Feminine* señora.

senorita (-nyō-rē'tå), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss*; a young lady.

sensate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by or through the senses.

sensation (-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.

sensational (ål), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.

sensationalism (-izm), *n.* sensational writing or language; the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

sensationalist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

senseless ('les), *adj.* incapable if sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* sensibilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also sensibleness.

sensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

sensibly (-bli), *adv.* in a sensible manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

sensitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.

sensitively (-li), *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also sensitivity.

sensitize (-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, &c.

sensorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium. Also sensory.

sensorium (-um), *n.* the central seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain.

sensual ('shū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual;

carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

sensualism (-izm), *n.* sensuality; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas or operations of the understanding have their origin in sensation and are transformed sensations.

sensualist (-ist), *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of the bodily appetites.

sensualize ('shū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sensuous ('shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of send.

sentence ('tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sententious (-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

sentience ('shi-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being sentient. Also sentiency.

sentient ('shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculty or faculties of sensation and perception.

sentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

sentimental (-men'tål), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sentimentalism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also sentimentality.

sentimentalize (-īz), *v.i.* to think or act in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.

sentimentally (-li), *adv.* in a sentimental manner.

sentinel ('ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sentinel; watch over or guard.

sentry ('tri), *n.* [*pl.* sentries ('triz)], a sentinel, guard or watch.

sepal (sep'ål or sē'pål), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

separability (-å-rå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being separable or divisible.

separable ('å-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

separate ('å-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other; *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

separately (-li), *adv.* in a separate state or manner.

separateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being separate.

separation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated disconnection; legal disunion of married persons: repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

separator ('å-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, separates.

sepia (sē'pi-å), *n.* [*pl.* sepias (-åz)], the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.

sepoy ('poi), *n.* [*pl.* sepoys ('poiz)], an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

sepsin (sep'sin), *n.* a toxinous ptomain.

sepsis ('sis), *n.* infection by patho-

genic bacteria; a putrefactive condition.

sept (sept), a *prefix* meaning 7, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having 7 angles.

September (sep-tem'bĕr), *n.* ninth calendar month. In the Roman calendar it was the seventh month, therefore its name.

septemvir ('vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* septemviri ('vi-rī)], in ancient Rome, one of 7 men associated together in office.

septenary ('te-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or lasting 7 years.

septenate (-nāt), *n.* a period of 7 years; the period during which the President of the French Republic holds office: *adj.* growing in sevens.

septennial (-ten'i-ål), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, 7 years.

septennially (-li), *adv.* once in 7 years.

septet (sep-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for 7 voices. Also septette.

septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* the plant tormentil; in architecture, an ornamental foliation with 7 lobes; a symbolical figure composed of 7 equal segments of a circle typical of the 7 sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

septi, a *prefix* meaning 7, as *septi*lateral: *adj.* seven-sided.

septic ('tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

septicemia, septicæmia (-ti-sē'mi-å), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also septemia, septæmia.

septillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers annexed.

septin. Same as sepsin.

septuagenarian (-tū-å-jē-nā'ri-ån), *n.* a person 70 years old.

septuagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of 70: *n.* the number 70.

Septuagesima (-å-jes'i-må), *n.* the 3rd Sunday before Lent.

septuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sevenfold.

sepulchral (sē-pul'krål), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kĕr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb.

sepulture ('ul-tūr), *n.* burial.

sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.

sequence ('kwens), *n.* order of succession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

sequent ('kwent), *adj.* following; consequent: *n.* a sequence.

sequentially (-kwen'shål-i), *adv.* by succession.

sequester (-kwes'tĕr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow any interest in the estate of a husband. Also sequestrate.

sequestered ('tĕrd), *adj.* secluded; retired.

sequestration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of sequestering, especially the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; retirement; seclusion.

sequestrator (sek'wes-trā-tĕr), *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.

Sequoia (se-kwoi'å), *n.* a genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the redwood and "big tree" of California.

seraglio (sē-ral'yō), *n.* the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, especially that part where the women are kept; a harem.

serai (se-rä'i), *n.* in the East, a palace; seraglio; caravansary or inn.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū'min), *n.* the albumin of the blood.
serape (sä-rä'pā), *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.
seraph (ser'åf), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs, seraphim ('afs, -im)], an angel of the highest order.
seraphic (sē-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.
seraphically (-ål-i), *adv.* in the manner of a seraph.
seraphine (sēr'å-fēn), *n.* a kind of small harmonium.
seraskier (ser-as-kēr'), *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially the commander-in-chief or minister of war. Also serasquier.
Serbonian (sēr-bō'ni-ån), *adj.* noting the lake or bog of Serbonis in ancient Egypt, which appeared like solid land, but engulfed those who ventured upon it: hence pertaining to any difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extrication.
sere (sēr), *adj.* dry; wiltered [poet.].
serein (se-rang'), *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky.
serenade (ser'ē-nād), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady; piece of music for such an occasion: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.
serene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.
serenely ('li), *adv.* in a serene manner; unruffled; calmly.
serenity (-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness, composure. Also sereneness.
serf (sērf), *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein or feudal slave; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class.
serfage ('āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also serfdom; serfism.
serge (serj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.
sergeancy (sär'jen-si), *n.* the office of a sergeant. Also sergeantcy, sergeantship.
sergeant ('jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal.
sergeant-major (-mā'jĕr), *n.* a warrant officer who is attached to each company or troop and assists the adjutant.
serial (sē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; tale issued in parts.
serially (-li), *adv.* in a series.
seriatim (-ā'tim), *adv.* in regular order.
sericeous (se-rish'us), *adj.* silky.
sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.
series (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.
serin (ser'in), *n.* a kind of finch.
serio-comic (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik), *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.
serious ('ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.
sermon (sēr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.
sermonize (-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.
serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serous; the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.
serous ('rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin, watery.
serpent (sēr'pent), *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person.
serpentine ('pen-tīn), *adj.* pertain

ing to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle: *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish.

serrate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also serrated.

serried ('id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

serum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin yellowish watery fluid secreted by the serous membranes.

serumtherapy (sē-rum-ther'a-pi), *n.* a treatment of contagious diseases by means of inoculation with an attenuated serum from the blood of animals.

serval (sēr'vål), *n.* the African bush or tiger-cat, having a valuable fur.

servant ('vånt), *n.* one who serves, or is in the service of another; a domestic; subordinate; an expression of civility.

serve (sērv), *v.t.* to work for; perform duties for; yield obedience to; worship; supply with, as food, &c.; attend or wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; be employed in labor; suit or be convenient; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

service (sēr'vis), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.

serviceable ('vis-å-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.

serviceableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being serviceable.

serviceably (-bli), *adv.* in a serviceable manner.

servile ('vīl or 'vil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded: said of a letter.

servilely (-li), *adv.* in a servile manner.

servility (-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness. Servileness.

servitude ('vi-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame (ses'å-mē), *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

sesamoid bones ('å-moid bōnz), *n.pl.* small bones formed at the articulation of the great toes, fingers, &c.

sesqui, a *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half*, as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing 3 atoms of oxygen and 2 atoms of a metal.

sessile ('il), *adj.* without a foot-stalk.

session (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.

sessional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a session, especially of an ecclesiastical court.

sesterce (ses'tērs), *n.* an ancient Roman coin, value about 4 cents.

sestertium (-tēr-shi-um), *n.* a sum of 1,000 sesterces.

sestet ('tet), *n.* the last 6 lines of the second division of a sonnet.

set (set), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the key-note; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly, congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established;

regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist; in lawn tennis, a series of as many games as will enable one side to win six.

settee (-tē′), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

setter (′ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which sets; a species of hunting-dog.

setting (′ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

settle (set′l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed state; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

settlement (-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.

settler (′lĕr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

set-to (tōō′), *n.* a contest in boxing; argument.

seven (sev′n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing 7 units: *adj.* consisting of one more than 6.

sevenfold (-fold), *adv.* 7 times as much.

seventeen (-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.

seventeenth (-tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.

seventh (sev′nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of 7 equal parts; the interval of 5 tones and a semitone.

seventieth (′n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of 70 equal parts.

seventy (-ti), *n.* [*pl.* seventies (-tiz)], the sum of 10 times 7; the symbol representing 70 units.

seven-up (-up′), *n.* a card game.

sever (sev′ĕr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.

several (-ål), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various.

severally (-li), *adv.* separately; individually.

severalty (-ti), a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance (-åns), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed: separation; partition.

severe (sē-vēr′), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical.

severely (′li), *adv.* in a severe manner.

severity (-ver′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* severities (-tiz)], the quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; gravity; exactness; strictness; inclemency.

Sevres (sā′vr), *n.* a highly glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sewed or sewn, *p.pr.* sewing], to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.

sewage (sū′āj), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.

sewer ('ĕr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c.; (sō'ĕr), one who sews.

sewerage (-āj), *n.* drainage by sewers; the system of sewers of a town, &c.

sex, a *prefix* meaning *six,* as *sexennial, adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.

sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).

sexagenarian (-å-jē-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is sixty years old.

sexagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the number 60.

Sexagesima (-å-jes'i-må), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.

sexagesimal (-mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.

sexed (sekst), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, sex.

sexenary ('ē-nā-ri), *adj.* proceeding by sixes.

sex-hygiene (-hī-jēn'), *n.* the conservation of functions peculiar to each sex, especially those concerning the birth of children. See eugenics.

sexlocular (-lok'ū-lår), *adj.* six-celled.

sext (sekst), *n.* in the Roman Breviary, the office for the sixth canonical hour..

sextain (seks'tān), *n.* a six-lined stanza.

sextant ('tånt), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.

sextile ('til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

sextillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, the 7th power of a thousand = 1 with 21 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a million raised to the 6th power = 1 with 36 ciphers annexed.

sexto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* sextos ('tōz)], a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.

sexton ('tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to attend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* sextoness.

sextuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold.

sexual ('ū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.

sexuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

sexualize (-īz), *v.t.* to attribute sex to.

sexually ('ū-al-li), *adv.* in a sexual manner; with reference or relation to sex.

shabbily (shab'i-li), *adv.* in a shabby manner.

shabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

shabby ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.

shack (shak), *n.* shabby old house; hut; log cabin.

shack (shak), *n.* liberty of winter pasturage from harvest to seedtime; a tramp.

shackle (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.

shad (shad), *n.* an anadromous fish, valued as food.

shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death: *pl.* wine vaults: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; darken or obscure; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.

shadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a shady manner.
shading ('ing), *n.* the act of making a shade; representation of light and shade.
shadow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; attend closely as a shadow; follow and watch closely, as a detective.
shadowiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy.
shadowing (-ing), *n.* shading.
shadowy ('i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.
shady (shād'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.
shaft (shåft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.
shafting ('ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.
shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, wooly hair; a bushy mass.
shagginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy.
shaggy ('i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.
shagreen (shå-grēn'), *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skins of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen.
shah (shā), *n.* the sovereign of Persia.
shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking], to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.
shakedown ('doun), *n.* a temporary bed.
shaken ('n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.
Shaker ('ēr), *n.* one of a religious communistic sect that practices dancing in worship. *Fem.* Shakeress.
Shakerism ('izm), *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.
Shakespearean (shāk-spēr'e-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearian, Shakspearian.
shakiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaky.
shako (shak'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.
shaky (shāk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shakier, *superl.* shakiest], in a shaking condition; feeble; full of cracks; unsound.
shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.
shall (shal), *v.i.* & *auxil.* [*p.t.* should], to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.
shalloon (-ōōn'), *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.
shallop ('op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.
shallot ('ot), *n.* the eschalot.
shallow ('ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.
sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming], to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make a pretense of in order to deceive.

shamble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.

shambling ('bling), *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace.

shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.

shamefaced ('fāst), *adj.* bashful.

shameful ('fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.

shamefully (-li), *adv.* in a shameful manner.

shammer (sham'ẽr), *n.* one who shams.

shammy ('i), *n.* chamois.

shampoo (-pōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing], to rub and press (the limbs and joints) after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub (the head) with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.

shampooer ('ẽr), *n.* one who shampoos.

shamrock ('rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.

shanghai (shang'hī), *n.* a breed of poultry: *v.t.* to drug or stupefy a sailor, shipping him on a voyage without his consent.

shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.

shanty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut.

shapable (shāp'å-bl), *adj.* that may be shaped; shapely.

shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.

shapeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.

shapely ('li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.

shard (shärd), *n.* a potsherd.

share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.

sharebroker ('brō-kẽr), *n.* one who deals in railway or other shares.

shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful fellow.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle: *n.* a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.

sharpen ('en), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.

sharper ('ẽr), *n.* a cheat; swindler.

shatter (shat'ẽr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.pl.* broken fragments.

shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.

shaver ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; a youngster.

shaving ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.

shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.

shawm (shawm), *n.* an ancient wind instrument.

shea (shē'å), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a kind of butter or solid oil.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows suffi-

'cient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing], to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

shear-steel ('stēl), *n.* a kind of fine steel, specially tempered, &c.

shear-water ('waw-tēr), *n.* a kind of gull.

sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

sheathe (shē*th*), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.

Shechinah (shē-ki-nȧ), *n.* the visible presence of Jehovah manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing cherubim. Also Shekinah.

shed (shed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.

sheen (shēn), *n.* brightness; splendor: *adj.* bright; glittering. Also sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.

sheep (shēp), *n.*, *s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

sheers. Same as shears.

sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

sheik (shēk, or shāk), *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan.

shekel (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin or weight: *pl.* money.

Shekinah. Same as Shechinah.

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* a kind of duck. *Fem.* shelduck.

shelf (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz)], a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; throw shells upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

shellac (-ak'), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

shelter ('tēr), *n.* that which protects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

sheltie ('ti), *n.* a Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelving ('ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shepherd (shep'ērd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sherbet (shēr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

sherd (shērd), *n.* a fragment.

sheriff ('if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a shire or county.

sheriffalty (-ȧl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

sherry ('i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

shew. Same as show.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* a word

which was made the criterion to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.); hence the criterion of a party.

shied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shy.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shiftless ('les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shifty ('i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shillalah (shil-ā'lå), *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh [Irish].

shilling ('ing), *n.* a silver British coin, value about 24 cents.

shilly-shally ('i-shal'i), *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

Shiloh (shī'lō), *n.* the Messiah [Hebrew].

shimmer (sh'm'ēr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously.

shimmy, *n.* a dance in which upper part of the body is vigorously shaken.

shimose (shī'mōs), *n.* Japanese explosive for projectiles.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb a tree, &c.

shindy ('di), *n.* an uproar; spree;

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining], to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.

shiner ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shines; the dace; a gold coin.

shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

shining (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

shinty ('ti), *n.* hockey; the club used in playing hockey.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship, associated with which is the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado. Also Shinto.

Shintoist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of Shintoism.

shinty ('ti), *n.* hockey; the club used in playing it [Scotch].

shiny (shīn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shinier, *superl.* shiniest], diffusing light; bright.

ship, a *suffix* meaning *office, state, dignity, art,* or *skill,* as lord*ship,* horseman*ship.*

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping], to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship.

shipboard ('bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

shipshape ('shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

shirk (shērk), *v.t.* to avoid; get out of; sneak away from.

shivaree (shiv'-a-rē), *n.* a noisy celebration of a wedding; a vulgar, ear-splitting reception of a bride and groom. [See charivari.]

shocker (shok'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shocks; cheap sensational novel.

shocking ('ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

shod, *p.t.* of shoe.

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen-fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz)], a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing], to furnish with a shoe or shoes; tip.

shone, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shine.

shook (shook), *p.t.* of shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.pr.* shooting], to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; kill game in or over: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.

shooting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.

shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping], to visit shops to purchase goods.

shoplifting ('lift-ing), *n.* stealing goods from a shop.

shore (shōr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

shoring ('ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

shorn, *p.t.* of shear.

short (shôrt), *adj.* [*comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest], not long, either in space or time; near at hand; inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain, sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.

short-circuit (shôrt-sĕr'-kit), *v.t.* to shut or break off an electric current before it has completed its course: *n.* a severed electric current.

shorten ('n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.

shorthand ('hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

shortly ('li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.

shortness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being short.

shot (shot), *n.* [*pl.* shots and shot], the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman: range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot.

shot-silk ('silk), *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colors, thus presenting changeable tints.

should, *p.t.* of shall.

shoulder (shōl'dĕr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter with a shout.

shove (shuv), *n.* forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

shovel ('l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing], to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's

self. *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense.

shower (shou'ĕr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

showeriness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showery.

showery (shou'ĕr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* in a showy manner.

showiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

showy ('i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrank, *p.t.* of shrink.

shrapnel-shell (shrap'nel-shel), *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrewish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shrievalty (shrēv'ăl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also shrivalty.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* a bird that preys on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns to eat them conveniently; the butcher-bird.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shellfish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.* shrinking], to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrinkage ('āj), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving], to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

shrove, *p.t.* of shrive.

Shrove Tuesday (shrōv tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

shrubbery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (-iz)], a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging], to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shrink.

shrunken (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* shriveled up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shudder (shud'ĕr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shuddering (-ing), *p.adj.* trembling as with fear or horror.

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuffler ('lẽr), *n.* one who shuffles; an American duck.

shuffling ('ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning], to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, on a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side rail.

shut (shut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shutter ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shuttle ('l), *n.* an instrument used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.

shuttlecock (-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shyer, *superl.* shyest], timid; shunning approach; cautious; reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

shyly ('li), *adv.* in a shy manner.

shyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being shy.

shyster ('stẽr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner.

si (sē), the seventh note of the scale [music].

Siamese (sī-å-mēz), *adj.* pertaining to Siam, its language, or inhabitants.

sibilance (sib'i-låns), *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant. Also sibilancy.

sibilant ('i-lånt), *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.

sibilation (-lā'shun), *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.

sibyl ('il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

sibylline (-in), *adj.* pertaining to, uttered, or written by, a sibyl.

sic (sik), *adj.* such [Scotch]: *adv.* thus [Latin].

siccative ('å-tiv), *adj.* drying.

sice (sīs), *n.* the number 6 at dice.

sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.

sicken ('n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

sickening (-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

sickish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.

sickle ('l), *n.* a reaping hook.

sickliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being sickly or in bad health.

sickly ('li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

sickness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.

sida (sī'då), *n.* a ligneous Indian fiber used as a substitute for hemp and flax.

side (sīd), one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion; bias of a billiard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

sideboard, ('bōrd), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining-utensils.

side-chain theory (sīd'chān thē'o-ri) *n.* the theory of immunity to disease advanced by Ehrlich, growing out

of the theory of side-chains of atoms in the chemistry of the protein molecule.

sidelong ('lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

sidereal (sī-dē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

sidereal year (yēr), *n.* the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.

side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* a paddle wheel at the side of a steamboat.

side-wheeler ('ēr), *n.* a steamboat having side-wheels.

siding ('ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main track, for switching, &c.: *adj.* taking sides.

sidle ('l), *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.

siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued endeavor to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.

sienna (si-en'å), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Sienna, Italy: used as a pigment.

sierra (sē-er'å), *n* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.

siesta (-es'tå), *n.* midday or after-dinner nap.

sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.

siffleur (si-flēr'), *n.* a professional whistler. *Fem.* siffleuse.

sift (sift), *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.

sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception; visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of.

sightliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

sightly ('li), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

sigmoid (sig'moid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.

sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal.

signal (sig'nål), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.

signalize (-īz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

signatory ('nå-tō-ri), *adj.* signing; *n.* one who signs or subscribes, especially for a state.

signature ('nå-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed: flats or sharps after the clef to indicate the key [music].

signet (sig'net), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

significance (-nif'i-kåns), *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also significancy.

significant (-kånt), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

signification (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified: meaning.

significator (-nif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, signifies.

significatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* having signification.

signify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying], to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

signiory (sēn'yōr-i), *n.* dominion; lordship; estate; aristocracy [Italian].
sign-manual (sīn'man-ū-ål), *n.* a signature, especially a royal signature.
signor (sēn'yōr), *n.* sir [Italian]. Also signior. *Fem.* signora.
signorina (-ē'nå), *n.* Miss [Italian].
Sikh (sēk), *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab.
silage. Same as ensilage.
silence (sī'lens), *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity: oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching.
silent ('lent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.
silesia (si-lē'shi-å), *n.* a kind of linen cloth.
silex (sī'leks), *n.* flint.
silhouette (sil-ōō-et'), *n.* the outline or profile filed in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.
silica ('i-kå), *n.* silicon dioxide.
silicate ('i-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.
silicated (-kā-ted), *adj.* combined or impregnated with silica.
silicic (si-lis'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.
silico, a *prefix* denoting the *presence of silicon*, as *silico*fluoride.
silicon ('i-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element.
silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori;* cloth made of silk; garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.
silken ('en), *adj.* made of, or like, silk.
silkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silky.
silky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.
sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window; a young herring.
sillibub ('i-bub), *n.* a mixture of cream, wine, or cider, forming a soft curd. Also sillabub; syllabub.
sillily ('i-li), *adv.* foolishly.
silliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silly.
silly ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.
silo (sī'lō), *n.* a store pit for green fodder, potatoes, &c.
silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.
silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *adj.* referring to a division of the Paleozoic age, or age of invertebrates.
silver (sil'vēr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money; anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.
silvering (-ing), *n.* the art or process of covering with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; the film thus laid on.
silvery (-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.
simian (sim'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.
similar ('i-lår), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.
similarity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance.
simile ('i-lē), *n.* [*pl.* similies (-lēz)], a likening by comparison to illustrate something.
similor ('i-lôr), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of gold.
simmer ('ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.
simony (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesias-

tical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus, Acts viii., 18.

simoom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c. laden with minute particles of sand. Also simoon

simous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.

simper (sim'pĕr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

simple (sim'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest), single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelliglble; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb.

simpleton (-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

simplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness; innocence; folly.

simplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of simplifying.

simplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* (*p.t.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying], to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

simply ('pli), *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

simulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.

simulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true.

simultaneous (-ul-tā'nē-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.

sin (sin), wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning], to commit sin; transgress or offend.

Sinaitic (sī-nō-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or given at, Mt. Sinai.

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard plaster.

since (sins). *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

sincere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure.

sincerely (-li), *adj.* in a sincere manner.

sincerity (-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense. Also sincereness.

sine (sīn), *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure (sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.

sinecure (sin'e-kūr), *n.* an office with compensation in which there is little work to do.

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.

sinewy (-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

sinful ('fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.

sinfully (-li), *adv.* in a sinful manner.

sing (sing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing] to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

single (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one

person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

singleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.

singleton (-tun), *n.* a single card of any suit held by a player at a deal, as at whist.

singly ('gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.

singsong (sing'sông), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

singular ('gū-lẽr), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

singularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* singularities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.

sinister ('is-tẽr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower. *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off water.

sinner (sin'ẽr), *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

sinnet ('et), *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction.

Sinn Fein (Shin'fān) *n.* "ourselves-alone"; revolutionary party in Ireland.

Sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the systematized knowledge of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history.

sinter (sin'tẽr), *n.* crystallized rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.

sinuosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* a wavy line; the character of being sinuous.

sinuous ('ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

sinus (sī'nus), *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula.

sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping], to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.

siphon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also syphon.

siphonage (-āj), *n.* the action of a siphon.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect.

sirdar (-där'), *n.* in India, a chief; captain.

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate.

siren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in Southern Italy, said to have sung with such sweetness that the mariners were irresistbly lured to their destruction: hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn, a South American eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching.

sirene (-rēn'), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* the dog-star.

sirloin (sẽr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos ('ōz)], a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

sirrah (sir'å), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt.
sisal-grass (sis'ål-gras), *n.* the prepared fiber of the American aloe, used for cordage, &c.
siskin ('kin), *n.* a kind of finch.
siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.
sister (sis'tēr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.
sisterhood (-hood), *n.* sisters collectively; number of females belonging to the same religious society, &c.
sister-in-law (-in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law], the sister of one's husband or wife; wife of one's brother.
Sisyphean (-i-fē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a stone which incessantly fell back when it had reached the summit: hence incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome.
sit, *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon.
site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.
sitting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.
situate ('ū-āt), *adj.* placed.
situated ('ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.
situation (-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.
sitz-bath (sits'båth), *n.* a bath for bathing in a sitting posture.
six (siks), *adj.* one more than 5: *n.* the number greater by one than 5; the symbol representing 6 units.
sixfold ('fōld), *adj.* 6 times as many or as much.
sixpence ('pens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 pennies, or 12 cents.
sixpenny ('pen-i), *adj.* worth sixpence.
sixscore ('skōr), *n.* & *adj.* 6 times 20.
sixteen ('tēn), *adj.* 15 and one more.
sixteenmo (-mō), *n.* sextodecimo.
sixteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.
sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.
sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.
sixty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sixties ('tiz)], the product of 6 and 10: *adj.* 10 times 6.
sizable (sīz'å-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.
size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.
sizzle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; fry: *n.* a hissing sound.
skald. Same as scald.
skate (skāt), *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice: *v.i.* to slide on skates.
skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.
skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.
skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.
skeletonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.
skeleton-key (-kē), *n.* a thin light key, the center parts of which have been almost wholly filed away.
skeptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God

or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism.

skeptical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation.

skeptically (-li), *adv.* in a skeptical manner; with doubt.

skepticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.

sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.

sketchily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sketchy manner.

sketchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sketchy; incompleteness.

sketchy ('i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.

skew (skū), *adj.* oblique: *adv.* obliquely.

skewer ('ẽr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.

ski (skē), *n.pl.* long narrow pieces of wood with one end curved in front, used as snow-shoes.

skiagraph (skī-ă-graf). Same as radiograph.

skiagraphy. Same as radiography.

skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], to cause to move on, or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.

skiddaw ('aw), *n.* the black guillemot.

skied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sky.

skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.

skilful (skil'fool), *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.

skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.

skilled (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.

skillet ('et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.

skilling ('ing), *n.* the bay of a barn or slight addition to a cottage.

skilly ('i), *n.* a kind of thin oatmeal broth in which meat has been boiled.

skim (skim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming], to remove the scum from; brush the surface off lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.

skimmer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a marine bird.

skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.

skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning], to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

skinflint ('flint), *n.* a niggard.

skinful ('fool), *n.* a stomachful.

skink (skingk), *n.* a kind of lizard.

skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being skinny.

skinny ('i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.

skip (skip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping], to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket. Also skep.

skipper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.

skirmish (skĕr'mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.

skirr (skĕr), *v.t.* to pass over rapidly.

skirt (skĕrt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border.

skirting ('ing), *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts.

skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.

skittish ('ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.

skittles ('lz), *n.pl.* ninepins.

skiver (skīv'ĕr), *n.* a paring tool for leather; sheepskin split for bookbinding, &c.

skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.

skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.

skunk (skungk), *n.* an American carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent) as at cards.

sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying], to raise in the air; hang very high.

sky-born ('bôrn), *adj.* heaven-born [poet.].

skylark ('lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.

skylarking (-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.

skyscraper ('skrā-pĕr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.

slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of anything, especially marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.

slab-sided ('sī-ded), *adj.* flat-sided; tall and lanky.

slabber ('ĕr), *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.

slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, &c., that hangs loose.

slacken ('n), *v.i.* to become slack or less firm, tense, or rigid; be remiss or less diligent; languish; become slower.

slacker, *n.* one who shirks military service.

slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.

slaggy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, slag.

slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.

slam (slam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming], to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging.

slander (slan'dĕr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.

slanderous (-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.

slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.

slant (slånt), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.

slanting ('ing), *adj.* oblique.

slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping], to strike with the open hand or with anything broad:

adv. with a sudden, violent blow; direct; quick.

slapdash ('dash), *adv.* in a bold, careless, or random manner.

slapjack ('jak), *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

slashing ('ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe.

slat (slat), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.

slatch (slach), *n.* the slack of a rope; passing breeze.

slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.

slatt (slat), *n.* a slab of stone used as a veneer.

slattern ('ērn), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

slatternly (-li), *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

slatting ('ing), *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

slaty (slāt'i), *adj.* like slate.

slaughter (slaw'tēr), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.

Slav (slåv), *n.* one of the great divisions of the Aryan family or language: *adj.* Slavonic.

slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.

slaver ('ēr), *n.* a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

slavery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (-iz)], the state of entire subjugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

slavey ('i), *n.* a maidservant.

Slavic. Same as Slavonic.

slavish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Slavonic (slȧ-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, their literature, or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying], to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleave (slēv), *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice. Also sledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

sledding ('ing), *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of sled.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth, glossy.

sleeky ('i), *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slept, *p.pr.* sleeping], to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.

sleeper ('ēr), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleepful ('fool), *adj.* drowsy. Also sleepish.

sleepily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

sleepiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

sleeping sickness (slē'ping sik'nes), a fatal disease of the African tropics, due to a germ called a trypanosome which is carried by the tsetse fly.

sleepy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sleepier, *su-*

perl. sleepiest], inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleetiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleety.

sleety ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh, another form of sled.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

slender (slen'dĕr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

slept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sleep.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent.

sleuthhound ('hound), *n.* a bloodhound.

slew, *p.t.* of slay.

sley (slā), *n.* a weaver's reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide.

slick (slik), *adv.* immediately; completely: *n.* metal ore, especially gold, crushed and prepared for working.

slid, *p.t.* of slide.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees (music).

sliding-scale ('ing-skāl), *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight: *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

slily. Same as slyly.

slim (slim), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance.

sliminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slimy.

slimsy (slim'zi), *adj.* frail.

slimy (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

slink (slingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking], to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry: said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely: said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean [Scotch]: *n.* the young of a beast prematurely born, especially a calf; a sneak.

slinky ('i), *adj.* thin.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping], to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theater at the sides of the stage.

slipper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

slipperiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slippery.

slippery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slipshod ('shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.
slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.
slither (sli*th*'ẽr), *v.i.* to slide.
sliver (sliv'ẽr) or slīv'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut into long, thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.
sloam (slōm), *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.
slobber, same as slabber.
sloe (slō), *n.* a small bitter plum.
slogan ('gån), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.
sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig.
slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slopped, *p.pr.* slopping], to soil by letting liquid fall upon.
slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.
sloppy (slop'i), *adj.* wet; muddy; splashed.
slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trap-door of a stage; valley: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to groove; trace by a slot.
sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.
slothful ('fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.
slothfully (-li), *adv.* lazily; indolently.
slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.
slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; a bog.
slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate naturally dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.
slough (slōō), *n.* drainage-stream and marsh in a prairie.
sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.
slovenliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly.
slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.
slowworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a small snake-like reptile; the blind-worm.
sludge (sluj), *n.* slush; mire.
sludgy ('i), *adj.* slushy; miry.
slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).
slug (slug), *n.* a shelless mollusk, allied to the land-snail; a sluggard; a kind of oval bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.
sluggard ('ẽrd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.
sluggish ('ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.
sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously.
slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slum, *p.pr.* slumming], to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.
slumber ('bẽr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.
slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or

mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* fall or sink suddenly.

slung, *p.t.* of sling.

slunk, *p.t.* of slink.

slur (slēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring], to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [music]: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a mark (⁀) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy lubricating mixture.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

sluttish ('ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest], artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

slyly ('li), *adv.* in a sly manner.

slyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sly.

smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* make a noise with the lips after tasting something.

small (smawl), *adj.* [*comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest], little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything.

small pica (pī'kå), *n.* a size of printing-type. See type.

smallpox ('poks), *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin.

smalt (smawlt), *n.* a deep blue pigment.

smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.

smarten ('n), *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.

smart-money (-mun'i), *n.* money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty, especially a recruit from his enlistment; money allowed to wounded soldiers and sailors.

smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy.

smasher ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, smashes.

smatter (smat'ėr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.

smattering (-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.

smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* fuller's earth.

smell (smel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling], to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; odor.

smelling ('ing), *n.* the sense of smell.

smelt (smelt), *n.* a small salmonoid fish: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

smerky (smėrk'i), *adj.* jaunty; spruce.

smerlin (smer'lin), *n.* a kind of loach.

smew (smū), *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family; the white nun.

smilax (smī'laks), *n.* a climbing plant of the lily family.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile: *n.* favor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happi-

ness, or slight contempt: a drink of liquor.

smirch (smĕrch), *v.t.* to smear; dirty.

smirk (smĕrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile: *adj.* spruce.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to strike.

smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer: worker in metals.

smithing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of working or forging metals into shape.

smithy ('i), *n.* a smith's workshop.

smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock-frock.

smock-frock ('frok), *n.* an agricultural laborer's loose outer shirt.

smokable (smōk'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out smoke.

smokily ('i-li), *adj.* in a smoky manner.

smokiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smoky.

smoking ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.

smoky ('i), *adj.* giving out, or filled with, smoke; tarnished or noisome with smoke.

smolder (smōl'dĕr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.

smote, *p.t.* of smite.

smother (smu*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

smoulder. Same as smolder.

smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

smudginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.

smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce; neat.

smuggle ('l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.

smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut; give off smut.

smuttily ('i-li), *adj.* in a smutty manner.

smuttiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smutty.

smutty ('i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.

snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

snacot ('ot), *n.* a kind of pipe-fish.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the

bed of a river: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging], to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

snagged ('d), *adj.* full of, or covered with, snags. Also snaggy.

snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

snake (snāke), *n.* a serpent: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to draw out.

snakish ('ish), *adj.* snake-like.

snaky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.

snap (snap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping], to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly: *n.* the act of snapping; noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather: *pl.* a kind of crisp cake: *adj.* brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.

snapdragon ('drag-un), *n.* a plant with a corolla that shuts with a snap when opened; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.

snappish ('ish), *adj.* apt to snap or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.

snapshot (snap'shot), *n.* instantaneous photograph; a quick shot with a gun or rifle.

snare (snār), *n.* a running noose of cord or wire for catching an animal; anything that entangles or entraps one; the gut stretched across the head of a drum: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with, or as with, a snare.

snarl (snärl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

snarling ('ing), *n.* the production of raised hollow metal work by hammering with a special tool on the inner surface.

snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly.

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by sone facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn.

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snicker (snik'ẽr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snigger, same as snicker.

sniggle (snig'l), *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

snip (snip), *v. t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping], to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors; *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker.

sniper (snīp'ẽr), *n.* a citizen who fires on soldiers from concealment.

snivel (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

sniveler ((-ẽr), *n.* one who snivels.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker; knobstick.

snobbish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a snob.

snobbishness (-nes), *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show. Also snobbery, snobbism.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scotch]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow.

snowbird ('bērd), *n.* an Arctic bird, the snow-bunting.

snowdrop ('drop), *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

snowfall ('fawl), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

snow-line ('līn), *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snowy ('i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snub (snub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing], to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snub-nosed ('nōzd), *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuffle ('l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snuffy ('i), *adj.* soiled with snuff.

snug (snug), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

snuggery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (-iz)], a warm, cosy place.

snuggle ('l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soapiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soapstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of steatite.

soapy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing], to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sobbing ('ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

sober (sō'bēr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober.

sobriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname [French].

soc (sok), *n.* certain privileges of tenants under the feudal system; the feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district. Also soke.

sociability (sō-shiă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the

state or quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others. Also sociableness.

sociable ('shiå-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a kind of vehicle; tricycle or bicycle for two riders; a social gathering.

sociably (-bli), *adv.* in a sociable manner. Socially.

social ('shål), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in groups or masses; living in communities.

socialism (-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of co-operation of labor and community of property.

socialist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism.

socialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, socialism. Also socialist.

sociality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being social. Also socialness.

socialize ('shål-iz), *v.t.* to render social; regulate according to socialistic principles.

society (-sī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* societies (-tiz)], a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

sociological (-shi-ō-loj'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, sociology.

sociologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of sociology.

sociology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society; social science.

sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.

sockdolager (-dol'å-jēr), *n.* a conclusive argument; whopper.

socket ('et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; hollow of a candlestick.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal; base of a statue, &c.

sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.

soda (sō'då), *n.* impure carbonate of soda; sodium oxide.

sodality (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* a brotherhood for social service.

soda-water (waw-tēr), *n.* aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda.

sodden (sod'n), *adj.* boiled; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to saturate.

soddy ('i), *adj.* turfy.

sodic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.

sodium ('di-um), *n.* a metallic element.

sofa (sō'få), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soffit (sof'it), *n.* a small paneled ceiling; under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface.

soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind.

soften (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

soggy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet.

soi-distant (swä-dē-zäng'), *adj.* self-styled; calling himself; would-be; pretended [French].

soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar: *v.i.* to become soiled.

soiree (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments.

sojourn (sō'jērn or sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

soko (so'kō), *n.* a species of anthropoid ape.
Sol (sol), *n.* the sun.
sol (sōl), *n.* the 5th note of the diatonic scale.
solace (sol'ās), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.
solano (sō-lä'nō), *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean.
solar ('lår), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.
solar constant (sō'lär-kon'stant), *n.* the supposed uniform amount of heat received by the earth from the sun each day, recently found, however, to be a varying quantity.
solarize (-īz), *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera.
solar-year (-yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds.
sold *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sell.
solder (sod'ēr or sol'dēr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.
soldier (sōl'jēr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.
sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.
solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.
solely (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.
solemn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God.
solemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (-tiz)], a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.
solemnization (-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of solemnizing.
solemnize ('em-nīz), *v.t.* to perform with ceremonies; celebrate.
solenoid (sō-len-oid), *n.* an electromagnetic helix
sol-fa (sōl-fä'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sol-faed, *p.pr.* sol-faing], to sing or vocalize the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* &c.
solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rå), *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapors.
solfeggio (-fād'jō), *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* &c., instead of the letters, A, B, &c. Also solfeggiare.
solferino (-fā-rē'no), *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline color.
solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass.
solicitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.
solicitor ('it-ēr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.
solicitorship (-ship), *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.
solicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.
solicitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.
solid (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty, just; unanimous; *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together.
solidarity (-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.
solidification (-id-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of solidifying, the state of being solidified.
solidify (-id'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying], to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.

solidity ('i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* to utter as soliloquy.

soliloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (-kwiz)], a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* a game played by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.

solitarily ('i-tå-ri-li), *adv.* in a solitary manner.

solitariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being solitary.

solitary ('i-tå-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.

solitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

solo (sō-'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos. ('lōz)], an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

soloist (-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.

solstitial (-stish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or happening at a solstice.

solubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state, quality, or degree of being soluble or dissolvable.

soluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

solus (sō'lus), *adj.* alone [Latin].

solution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.

solvability (sol-vå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being solvable; solvency.

solvable ('vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being solved.

solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.

solvency ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.

solvent (sol'vent), *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

somatology (sō-må-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties.

somber (som'bẽr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

sombrero (-brā'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

sombrous ('brus), *adj.* gloomy; dull.

some (sum), a *suffix* meaning *like, same,* as win*some,* glad*some,* &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

somebody ('bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.

somehow ('how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

somersault ('ẽr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

something ('thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

sometime ('tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

somewhat ('hwot), *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

somewhere ('hwār), *adv.* in one place or another.

somewhile ('hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.

somewhither ('hwi*ther*), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

somnambulist (-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.

somniferous (-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.

somnipathy (-nip'å-thi), *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.

somnolence ('nō-lens), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also somnolency.

somnolent ('nō-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.

son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Son, *n.* the second person of the Holy Trinity.

sonant (sō'nånt), *adj.* sounding; vocal.

sonata (-nä'tå), *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, especially the pianoforte.

sonatina (-nå-tē'nå), *n.* a short, simple sonata.

song (sông), *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

songster ('stĕr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird. *Fem.* songstress.

soniferous (sō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sunz-)], the husband of one's daughter.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes.

sonneteer (-et-ēr'), *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for showing the relation between musical notes, or testing the capacity of the auditory nerves.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing sound.

sonorous (sō-nō'rus), *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

sonship (sun'ship), *n.* the state or position of being a son.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

soot (soot), *n.* finely divided carbon.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth.

soothe (sōō*th*), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

soothsay (sōōth'sā), *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

soothsayer (-ĕr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

soothsaying (-ing), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

sootiness (soot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sooty.

sooty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sootier, *superl.* sootiest], pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky, black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, especially in broth; something given to pacify: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping], to steep or dip in a liquid.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

sophist ('ist), *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (5th century B.C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner.

sophistical (so-fis'ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling. Also sophistic.

sophisticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; vitiate.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* sophistries (-triz)], specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

sophomore ('ō-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year.

sopor (sō'pĕr), *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty.

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

soppy (sop'i), *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos, soprani ('nōz, 'nē)], the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

sorbefacient (sôr-be-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* producing absorption.

sorcerer ('sĕr-ĕr), *n.* a magician.

wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* sorceress.

sorcery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (-iz)], divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sordid ('did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* in a sore manner.

soreness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a cane-like grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from the juice of sorghum.

sorority (so-rôr'i-ti), *n.* the antithetic word to fraternity; a secret organization of women only.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* a woman's club or association.

sorrel (sor'el), *n.* a dock-like plant of the genus Rumex; a reddish-brown color.

Sorrento work (-en'tō wĕrk), *n.* carved ornamental fretwork in olive-wood with inlaid decorations.

sorrily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sorry manner.

sorriness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.

sorrow ('ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

sorrowful (-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.

sorrowfully (-li), *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

sorry ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate.

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.

sottish ('ish), *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.

sotto voce ('tō vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice.

S. O. S., *n.* a wireless call for help sent out by a ship in peril.

sou (sōō), *n.* [*pl.* soos (sōōz)], an old French copper coin=one cent.

soubrette (-bret'), *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing female.

souchet (-sha'), *n.* fish served up in the water in which it has been boiled.

sough (sou, or suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.

sought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of seek.

soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.

soulful ('fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

soulless ('les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless; spiritless; dull; mean.

sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe.

sounding ('ing), *n.* the ascertaining

the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a kind of broth.

sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose; *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to turn from sweet to sour.

sour-crout, same as sauerkraut.

source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.

sourish (sour'ish), *adj.* somewhat sour.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adj.* pertaining to the south.

South, *n.* the southern portion of the United States (with *the*).

southern (su*th*'ẽrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward the south.

Southerner (-ẽr), *n.* a native of the South.

southernwood ('ẽrn-wood), *n.* a species of wormwood.

Southron ('run), *n.* a Southerner.

souvenir (sōō-ve-nēr'), *n.* a memento or keepsake.

sovereign (sov' or suv'ẽr-in), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s.

sovereignty (-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

Soviet (sov-ē-et',, *n.* a name assumed by a radical socialist democratic government in Russia.

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing], to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water.

space (spās), *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to make intervals between (lines or words) by separating them with thin spaces of type-metal.

spacial (spā'shål), *adj.* pertaining to space. Also spatial.

spacious ('shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

spadeful ('fool), *n.* as much as a spade will hold.

spalpeen (spål'pēn), *n.* a scamp [Irish].

span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning], to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.

spangle (spang'gl), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

Spaniard (span'yẽrd), *n.* a native of Spain.

spaniel ('yel), *n.* a variety of dog.

Spanish ('ish). *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.

Spanish-fly (-flī), *n.* cantharides.
Spanish-main (-mān), *n.* the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean sea, and adjacent coast.
spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.
spanker ('ēr). *n.* one who, or that which, spanks; the after-sail of a ship or barque.
spanking ('ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.
spanner (span'ēr), *n.* a wrench for tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.
spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast, yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring], to box; contest in words.
spare (spār), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved.
sparing ('ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.
spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.
sparkle ('l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate.
spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* a contrivance for exploding the gas in a motor by means of an electric spark. Sometimes called sparker.
sparkling ('ling), *adj.* emitting sparks; glittering; flashing; lively; brilliant.
sparling (spär'ling), *n.* a smelt.
sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the passerine family.
sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.
sparsely ('li), *adv.* in a sparse manner.
sparseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.
Spartan (spär'tăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.
sparterie ('tēr-i), *n.* articles spun or woven of esparto grass.
spasm (spazm), *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles.
spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also spasmodical.
spasmodically ('ăl-i), *adv.* in a spasmodic manner.
spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster: *pl.* spatterdashes.
spate (spāt), *n.* a sudden heavy flood caused by heavy rains.
spatial, same as spacial.
spatter (spat'ēr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.
spatterdashes (-dash-ez), *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters.
spatula (spat'ū-lă), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c.
spatulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* spatula-shaped.
spavin (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.
spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, &c.
spawner ('ēr), *n.* a female fish.
speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking], to utter articulate sounds: said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

speaker ('ĕr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of Congress or a state legislature.

speaking ('ing), *p.adj.* uttering speech; life-like: *n.* the act of uttering words.

spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.

spear-grass ('grås), *n.* long stiff grass, especially of the genus Poa.

spearwort ('wērt), *n.* a species of ranunculus.

spec., *abbr.* for speculation.

special (spesh'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific.

specialism (-izm), *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, &c.

specialist (-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.

speciality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* specialities (-tiz)], the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, &c.

specialization ('ål-i-zā'shun), *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specializing.

specialize ('ål-īz), *v.t.* to particularize; assign to a specific use or function.

specially ('ål-i), *adv.* in a special manner; particularly.

specialty ('ål-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

specie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.

species ('shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.

specific (-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease.

specifically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a specific manner.

specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.

specify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying], to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

specimen ('i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, &c., of the whole.

specious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.

speckle ('l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.

spectacle ('tå-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

spectacular (-tak'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to shows or exhibitions; adapted to excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect.

spectator (-tā'tĕr), *n.* a beholder.

specter, spectre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.

spectral ('trål), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.

spectrograph (spek'tro-gråf), *n.* a photographic apparatus used in connection with a spectroscope to record the telescopic observation of star spectrums.

spectroheliograph (spek'trō-hē'li-o-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for photographing the various layers of the

atmosphere of the sun, invented by Hale.

spectrology (-trol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of spectrum analysis.

spectroscope ('trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spectroscopical (-skop'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the spectroscope. Also spectroscopic.

spectroscopically (-li), *adv.* by means of the spectroscope.

spectroscopist ('trō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in spectroscopy.

spectroscopy (-skō-pi), *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.

spectrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra ('trå)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.

spectrum analysis (å-nal'i-sis), *n.* the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth or which passes through it: each substance in the spectrum having its own particular system of lines.

specular ('ū-lår), *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.

speculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c.. out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

speculation (-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.

speculative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

speculator (-tēr), *n.* one who engages in speculation.

speculum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula (-lå)], a mirror, especially a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body and throwing light by reflection within them for examination, &c.

sped, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of speed.

speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words: act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness; success: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding], to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.

speedometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* a recording instrument showing the velocity of a moving vehicle.

speedy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest], not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.

spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

speller ('ēr), *n.* one who spells; a spelling-book.

spelling ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to spelling: *n.* orthography.

spelt (spelt), *n.* a kind of grain.

spelter ('ēr), *n.* zinc.

spence (spens), *n.* a buttery or larder.

spencer ('ēr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.

Spencerism (-izm), *n.* the philosophical system advocated by Herbert Spencer in his works, especially the application of the principles of evolution.

spend (spend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending], to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

spendthrift ('thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

sperm (spẽrm), *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes.

spermaceti (spẽr-må-sẽ'ti), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

spermatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to semen. Also spermatical.

spermatozoon (-må-tō-zō'on), *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

spermodern ('mō-dẽrn), *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit.

sphenoid (sfẽ'noid), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

sphere (sfẽr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c., place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spherical (sfer'i-kål), *adj.* globular.

spherically (-i), *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphericity (sfẽ-ris'i-ti), *n.* roundness.

spherics (sfer'iks), *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spherograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

spheroid (sfẽ'roid), *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

spheroidal ('ål), *adj.* like a spheroid.

spherometer (-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of round surfaces, and the thickness of small bodies.

spherule (sfer'ūl), *n.* a little sphere.

sphincter (sfingk'tẽr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

sphinthariscope (sphin-thar'i-scōp), *n.* an apparatus devised by Crookes consisting of a sensitized surface that scintillates when bombarded with streams of alpha particles from a radioactive substance.

Sphinx (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes ('ez)], a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the sphinx of proposing riddles to travelers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas.

spicate (spī'kāt), *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear. Also spicated.

spice (spīs), *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetables used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spicily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spicy manner.

spiciness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spicy.

spick and span (spik and span), *adj.* new.

spicular (spik'ū-lår), *adj.* dart-like.

spiculate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

spicule ('ūl), *n.* a slender sharp-pointed body.

spicy (spī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest], flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spider ('dẽr), *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the cut-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain; *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spikelet ('let), *n.* a small spike.

spikenard ('närd), *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

spiky ('i), *adj.* spike-like; set with spikes.

spill (spil), *n.* a thin strip of paper

or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling], to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

spiller ('ẽr), *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* a small peg of wood, &c., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spillikins.

spin (spin), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort; a bicycle run.

spinach ('āj), *n.* an esculent vegetable.

spinal (spīn'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone.

spinel (spin'el), *n.* a mineral of various colors, allied to corundum.

spinet (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spiniferous (spī-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* thorny. Also spinose, spinous.

spink (spingk), *n.* a kind of finch.

spinneret (spin'ẽr-et), *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

spinning jenny ('ing-jen-i), *n.* a machine for spinning cotton.

spinster (spin'stẽr), *n.* an unmarried woman.

spiny (spīn'i), *adj.* full of spines.

spiracle (spir'å-kl), *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid.

spiral (spī'rål), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves.

spirally (-i), *adv.* in a spiral form

spirant ('rånt), *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol; *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly.

Spirit, *n.* the third person of the Holy Trinity (with *the*).

spirited (-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spiritless ('les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spirit-rapping (-rap'ing), *n.* a spiritualistic manifestation, characterized by rapping, table-turning, &c.

spiritual (spir'it-ū-ål), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualitites of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spiritualism (-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

spiritualist (-ist), *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

spiritualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

spirituality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church or religion.
spiritualization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of spiritualizing.
spiritualize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.
spiritually ('ū-ål-li), *adv.* in a spiritual manner; like a spirit.
spirituelle (-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.
spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.
spirograph (spī'rō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording graphically respiratory movements.
spirometer (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.
spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to thrust a spit through; impale: [*p.t.* spit or spat], eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.
spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.
spiteful ('fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.
spitefully (-i), *adv.* in a spiteful manner.
spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.
spittle ('l), *n.* saliva; sputum.
spitz-dog (spitz'dog), *n.* a small variety of Pomeranian dog.
splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.
splatter (splat'ẽr), *v.t.* to splash.
splatterdash (-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatterdashes.
splay (splā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying], to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outward.
spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.
spleget (splej'et), *n.* a wet cloth for washing a wound.
splendent (splen'dent), *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous.
splendid ('did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.
splendor ('dēr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.
splenetic (splē-net'ik), *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy.
splenic (splen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.
splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining.
splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.
splint-coal ('kōl), *n.* a variety of coal with a slaty structure.
splinter (splin'tẽr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.
splintery (-i), *adj.* of, or like, splinters.
split (split), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting], to divide length-

wise: tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture: disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence; throb or ache violently.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splĕrj), *n.* a great display.

splutter (splut'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spoffish (spof'ish), *adj.* bustling about trifling matters.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling], to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty.

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or center with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes: *p.t.* of speak.

spoken ('n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of speak.

spokeshave ('shāv), *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.

spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee.

spondee ('dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

spondyl ('dil), *n.* a vertebra.

sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost.

sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spongy.

spongious (spon'ji-us), *adj.* sponge-like.

spongy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

sponsion (spon'shun), *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.

sponson ('sun), *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamboat; one of the armored projections with gun ports of a warship.

sponsor ('sĕr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.

sponsorial (-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship ('ship), *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (-tă-nē'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment.

spontaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost.

spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

spoonbill ('bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

spoonful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* spoonfuls ('foolz)], as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

spoonily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spoony manner.

spoony ('i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

sporades (spor'å-dēz), *n.pl.* stars not included in any constellation.

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also sporadical.

sporadically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a sporadic manner.

sporadic disease (diz-ēz'), *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.

spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination.

sporran (spor'ån), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.

sportful ('fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

sporting ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sporting man (man), *n.* [*pl.* sporting men], a fast man; gambler; a sportsman.

sportive ('iv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sportively (-li), *adv.* in a sportive manner.

sportiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

sportsman (spōrts'mån), *n.* [*pl.* sportsmen ('men), one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, &c. *Fem.* sportswoman.

sportsmanship (-ship), *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

sporule (spor'ūl), *n.* a granule with a spore.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], to mark with spots; discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect.

spotlight ('līt), *n.* an adjustable calcium light for throwing a shifting light on a stage, so as to keep a player within its rays.

spot-stroke ('strōk), *n.* a particular stroke off the red ball when on the spot.

spotter ('ėr), *n.* a detective.

spottiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spotty ('i), *adj.* marked with, or full of, spots.

spousals (spou'zåls), *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe.

sprag (sprag), *n.* a young salmon or cod.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprang, *p.t.* of spring.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small fish.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying], to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading], to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

spread-eagle ('ē-gl), *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended; the heraldic emblem of the United States.

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament in the form of a spray: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging], to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), *n.* a sprite.

sprightliness ('li-nes), *n.* vivacity.

sprightly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliest], vivacious; brisk; animated; airy; gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

springbok ('bok), *n.* the South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* a gin or noose.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

springing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth, the point at which an arch unites with its support.

springtide ('tīd), *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon; springtime.

springy ('i), *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, &c.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

sprinter (sprint'ẽr), *n.* a speedy runner.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* a ghost; a spirit.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a fir tree of the genus Picea; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

sprucely ('li), *adv.* in a spruce manner.

spruceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spruce.

sprung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spring.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spud (spud), *n.* a potato.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spumy ('i), *n.* frothy; foamy.

spun, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spin.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle.

spunky ('i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spẽr), *n.* a rowel with sharp

points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring], to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spĕrn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurrier (spur'i-ẽr), *n.* a spur maker.

spurt (spĕrt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

sputter (sput'ẽr), *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying], to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to its movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

spy-glass ('glås), *n.* a small telescope.

squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

squab-pie ('pī), *n.* pigeon-pie.

squabble ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party.

squadron ('run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed in some particular service.

squalid (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.

squally ('i), *adv.* gusty.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *adj.* shark-like.

squalor (skwol'ẽr or skwā'lôr), *n.* foulness; dirt.

squamoid (skwā'moid), *adj.* scaly.

squamose ('mōs), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also squamous.

squander (skwon'dẽr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate; *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself; *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*).

squarely ('li), *adv.* in a square form.

squareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being square.

square measure (mezh'ẽr), *n.* the square of a lineal measure.

square-rigged ('rigd), *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.

square-root ('rōōt), *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by

itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the square root of 4.

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; unripe pea cod; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; a gourd.

squash-bug (skwosh-bug), *n.* an insect of an offensive odor, which ravages squash vines.

squash-court (skwosh-kort), *n.* a court where the game of squash is played.

squashiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being squashy.

squashy ('i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting], to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

squatter ('ēr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia and New Zealand, one who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise; *n.* a harsh squeak.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess; *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.

squeamish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

squeegee (skwē'jē), *n.* a hoe-shaped implement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning pavements.

squeezable (skwēz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid), *n.* a name for various 10-armed cephalopds; cuttlefish.

squill (skwil), *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily, used in medicine.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely: said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

squire (skwīr), *n.* title of a justice of the peace; in England the owner of a large farm.

squirm (skwērm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squirrel (skwēr'el), *n.* a small, agile, arboreous rodent with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwērt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet: an instrument for ejecting water, &c.

stab (stab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stabbed, *p.pr.* stabbing], to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

stability (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also stableness.

stable ('bl), *adj.* fixed; firm; constant: *n.* a building for lodging horses, cows, &c.: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

stabling ('bling), *n.* the act of putting into a stable; accommodation.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (-å)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games: hence a race-course.

staff (ståf), *n.* [*pl.* staves, staffs (stāvz, ståfs)], a stick carried for support in walking or for defense; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; an outside irregular dealer in stocks.

stag-beetle ('bē-tl), *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles resembling a stag's horn.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theater; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play.

stager (stā'jẽr), *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practiced in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

stagger (stag'ẽr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle; vertigo.

staging (stāj'ing), *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

stagnancy (stag'nån-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagnant ('nånt), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull.

stagnate ('nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stagnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagy (stā'ji), *adj.* characteristic of the stage; unreal.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye; soil with guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot of color different from the ground; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

staircase ('kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, &c.

staith (stāth), *n.* an elevated staging upon a wharf with a line of rails for discharging coals, &c.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured. hence martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with, or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stake-holder (stāk'hōld-ẽr), *n.* the one who holds the money on a wager, to be turned over to the winner.

stalactite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c.

stalagmite (-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite.

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *v.t.* to make stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine: said of horses.

stalemate ('māt), *n.* the position of a king in chess, when he cannot move without being placed in check: *v.t.* to subject to stalemate; bring to a stand.

staleness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stale.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stalking-horse ('ing-hôrs), *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game; a mask.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry; reserved seat in a theater, &c.: *v.t.* to place or keep n a stall: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stallage ('āj), *n.* rent paid for a stall; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

stallion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stalwat (stawl'wērt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

stamen (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stamina (stam'in-å), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

staminal ('in-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina; tonic.

staminiferous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing stamens.

stammer (stam'ĕr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking; stutter.

stammering (-ing), *n.* imperfect utterance in speech: *adj.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downward; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c.; currency; character or reputation; authority.

stampede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals causing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic.

stanch (stånch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood. Also staunch.

stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* a support or post of iron or wood.

stand (stand), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing], to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a

candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

standard ('ērd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree not supported by a wall; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

standardize (stand'ērd-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to a standard; to regulate in conformity to a standard.

standing ('ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect: stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stand-patter (stand-pat'ēr), *n.* a politician who sticks to his party under all circumstances.

stanhope (stan'hōp or 'up), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

stannary (stan'å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* stannaries (-riz)], a tin mine or works: *adj.* pertaining to tin mines.

stannic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or got from, tin.

stanniferous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding tin.

stannous ('us), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stanza ('zå), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

stanzaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

staple (stā'pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as cotton, flax, or wool fiber; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

stapler ('pler), *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring], to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

starboard ('bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking toward the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

Star Chamber (chām'bēr), *n.* an ancient civil and criminal court at Westminster, notorious for its despotism and injustice during the reign of Charles I.

starch (stärch), *n.* a widely diffused vegetable substance: used for laundry purposes, &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

starched (stärcht), *adj.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.

starchy (stärch'i), *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

stare (stār), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong: *adv.* wholly or completely.

starling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Stufnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

starred (stärd), *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars.
starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being starry.
starry ('i), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.
starstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of sapphire.
start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post.
starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* a humming-bird.
startle (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.
starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved.
starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.
starveling ('ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.
stasis (stā'sis), *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.
state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate.
State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States.
stated ('ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.
statedly (-li), *adv.* at fixed times.
stateliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.
stately ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.
statement ('ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.
stater (stā'tẽr), *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece.
statesman (stāts'mån), *n.* [*pl.* statesmen ('men)], one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.
statesmanship (-ship), *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.
state-trial ('trī-ål), *n.* a trial for political offenses.
static (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion. Also statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c., of bodies at rest.
statically ('i-kål-li), *adv.* in a statical manner.
station (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for war-vessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.
stationary (-ā-rī), *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.
stationer ('shun-ẽr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c.
stationery (-ẽr'i), *n.* stationer's articles.
statist (stā'tist), *n.* a statistician.
statistic (stå-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to statistics. Also statistical.
statistically (-ål-li), *adv.* by statistics.
statistician (stat-is-tish'ån), *n.* one skilled in statistics.

statistics (stå-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class, domestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

stator (stā'tẽr), *n.* the part of a dynamo or motor which remains at rest.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

statue ('ū), *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

statuesque (-ū-esk'), *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; immobile.

statuette (-ū-et'), *n.* a little statue.

stature ('ūr), *n.* the natural height.

status (stā'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

status quo (kwō), present or previous condition or position.

statutable (stat'ū-tå-bl), *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

statutably (-tå-bli), *adv.* conformably to statute.

statute ('ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founders, designed to be a permanent rule.

statutory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

stave (stāv), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz)], one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [music]: *pl.* of staff: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving], to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying], to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have.

steadfast ('fåst), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

steadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a steady manner.

steadiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steady.

steady ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest], fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying], to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing], to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.

stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

stealthily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stealthy manner.

stealthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stealthy.

stealthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest], done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.

steamer ('ẽr), *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.

steaminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steamy; mistiness.
steamy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, steam.
stearate (stē'å-rāt), *n.* any salt of stearic acid.
stearic (-ar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from stearin.
stearin ('å-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.
steatite ('å-tīt), *n.* soapstone.
steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.
steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.
steeliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steely.
steeling ('ing), *n.* the process of overlaying, edging, or pointing with steel; acierage.
steely ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; colored like steel.
steelyard ('yård), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.
steening (stēn'ing), *n.* a lining of stone, brick, &c., of a well or similar structure.
steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.
steepen ('n), *v.i.* to become steep or steeper.
steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.
steeple-chase (-chās), *n.* a kind of cross-country horse-race.
steepled ('pld), *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.
steer (stēr), *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.
steerage ('āj), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.
steerage-way (-wā), *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.
steere (stēr), *v.t.* to give a certain angle of elevation to (the bowsprit of a vessel).
steering ('ing), *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit with the horizon.
stegomyia (steg'o-mi-ya), *n.* the mosquito family, transmitting the yellow-fever germ.
stein (stīn), *n.* a mug for lager beer.
steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* a small antelope of South Africa. Also steenbok.
stellar (stel'år), *adj.* pertaining to stars; astral; starry. Also stellary.
stellate ('āt), *adj.* star-like; radiated.
stelliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* star-shaped.
stellular ('ū-lår), *adj.* radiated.
stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [music]: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming], to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.
stemple ('pl), *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining shaft for ascending and descending.
stench (stench), *n.* a strong offensive odor.
stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stenciled, *p.pr.* stenciling], to mark or color with a stencil.
stenograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.
stenographer (ste-nog'rå-fẽr), *n.* a shorthand writer. Also stenographist.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.
stenography (ste-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.
Stentor (sten'tēr), *n.* a person with a very powerful voice: from the Greek herald in the Trojan War.
stentorian (-tō'ri-ån), *adj.* extremely loud.
step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder: *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping], to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk; advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast: *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only.*
steppe (step), *n.* a name for the vast barren plains of Russia.
stere (stār), *n.* in the metric system, a unit of cubic measure = 35.31 cubic feet.
stereo, a *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereo*gram, a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief: *n.* an *abbr.* of stereotype. Also stereograph.
stereometer (ster-e-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body; an instrument for determining specific gravity.
stereometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the cubical contents of bodies; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.
stereopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.
stereoscope (ster'e-ō-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.
stereoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. Also stereoscopical.
stereotelescope (ster'ē-ō-tel'e-skōp), *n.* a binocular telescope that may be used in military operations as a range-finder.
stereotype ('e-ō-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping], to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently: *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, stereotype.
sterile ('il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.
sterility (-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity.
sterilization (-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of rendering sterile; state of being sterile.
sterilize ('il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria.
sterling ('ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit.
stern (stērn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel.
sternal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to the sternum.
sternum ('um), *n.* the breast bone.
sternsheets ('shēts), *n.* that part of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.
sternway ('wā), *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.
stertorous (stēr'tō-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.
stet (stet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting], to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.
stethometer (steth-om'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration.
stethoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

stethoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or by means of, the stethoscope. Also stethoscopical.
stethoscopy (ō-skō-pi), *n.* examination by the stethoscope.
steve (stēv), *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.
stevedore (ē-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold.
stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a store-pond: *pl.* a brothel.
steward (ērd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.
stewardess (-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.
stewardship (-ship), *n.* the office of a steward; management.
sthenic (sthen'ik), *adj.* characterized by morbid activity of the heart and blood vessels.
stiacciato (stē-ät-chä'tō), *n.* in sculpture, the lowest kind of relief.
stibial (stib'i-ål), *adj.* like antimony.
stibialism (-izm), *n.* antimonial poisoning.
stibium (ī-um), *n.* anatomy.
sticcado (stik-ä'dō), *n.* a musical instrument of wooden bars of graduated lengths, played with a small mallet.
stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking], to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).
stickiness (i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.
stickle (l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.
stickleback (-bak), *n.* a spiny-backed fish.
sticky (ī), *adj.* [*comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest], adhesive; glutinous; viscous.
stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease.
stiffen (n), *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.
stiffening (-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.
stiff-necked (nekt), *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.
stifle (stīf'l), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.
stigma (stig'må), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata (måz, 'må-tå)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilizes it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (stigmata).
stigmatize (må-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.
stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sundial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still, calm; lull; pacify; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids.

stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking: *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilted ('ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.

stilton (stil'tun), *n.* a rich kind of cheese.

stimulant (stim'ū-lånt), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect.

stimulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage: excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

stimulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.

stimulator (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.

stimulus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging], to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

stingaree ('gå-rē), *n.* the sting-ray.

stinging ('ing), *p. adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for stinging.

stingy (stin'ji), *adj.* [*comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest], close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], to emit a strong, offensive odor: *v.t.* to cause to stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stinking ('ing), *p. adj.* emitting a stink.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned.

stipe (stīp), *n.* the stalk of a frond or of a pistil; stem of a fungus. Also stipes.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* a salary, especially clerical income.

stipendiary (-pen'di-å-ri), *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.

stipple (stip'l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

stippler ('lēr), *n.* a brush used for stippling.

stipulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.

stipulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

stipulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stipule ('ūl), *n.* a small leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles.

stir (stēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring], to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement.

stirabout ('å-bout), *n.* oatmeal porridge.

stirk (stērk), *n.* a young bull or heifer.

stirps (stērps), *n.* [*pl.* stirpes ('pēz)], family; race; stem; root.

stirrer (stēr'ēr), *n.* one who stirs.

stirring ('ing), *n.* the act of moving:

adj. busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

stirrup (stir'up or stĕr'up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.

stitching ('ing), *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.

stithy (stith'i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

stive (stīv), *v.t.* to make close, hot, or sultry; stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

stiver ('ĕr), *n.* a Dutch coin, value 2 cents: hence anything of little value.

stoa (stō'å), *n.* a portico or porch.

stoat (stōt), *n.* a weasel.

stoccade (sto-kād'), *n.* a thrust in fencing.

stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar; log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

stockade (-ād'), *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.

stock-farm (stok-färm), *n.* a farm for breeding stock.

stockfish ('fish), *n.* salted and dried fish.

stockinet (-i-net'), *n.* an elastic textile fabric.

stocking ('ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stockjobber ('job-ĕr), *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.

stockstill ('stil), *adj.* motionless.

stodgy (stoj'i), *adj.* wet.

Stoic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical.

stoically (-li), *adv.* in a stoical manner.

stoichiometry (stoi-kī-om'e-tri), *n.* the science of estimating the atomic weights, &c., of chemical elements and their compounds.

stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* maintain and tend the fire in: as, to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

stoker ('ĕr), *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of an engine; a fireman.

stola (stō'lå), *n.* [*pl.* stolæ ('lē)], a long, loose garment worn by Roman matrons.

stole (stōl), *n.* a stola; a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches; *p.t.* of steal.

stolen, *p.p.* of steal.

stolid (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull.

stolidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dulness.

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.

stoma ('må), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'-må-tå)], a minute breathing pore or aperture.

stomach (stum'åk), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; put up with.
stomacher ('å-kĕr), *n.* an ornamental breast covering, worn by women.
stomachic (stō-mak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exciting or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach.
stomatic (stō-mat'ik), *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.
stomp, another form of stamp.
stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material of stone used for building, &c.; calculus; hard seed shell of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.
Stone Age (āj), *n.* the period of civilization when stone weapons, implements, &c., were used prior to introduction of bronze.
stone-blind ('blind), *adj.* quite blind.
stonechat ('chat), *n.* a small British bird.
stonecutting ('kut-ing), *n.* hewing or dressing stone.
stoneware ('wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.
stonewort ('wĕrt), *n.* a plant of the genus Chara.
stonily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stony manner.
stoniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stony.
stony ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest], pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.
stood, *p.t.* of stand.
stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.
stool-pigeon (stōōl' pij'un), *n.* a dupe; one who is a decoy for another in a swindling game.
stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension: fall of a bird upon its prey; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats; a flagon.
stop (stop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping], to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!
stopgap ('gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.
stoppage ('āj), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.
stopper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.
stopping ('ing), *n.* the act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.
stopple ('l), *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple.
storage (stōr'āj), *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.
storax (stō'raks), *n.* a balsamic resin.
store (stōr), *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up; warehouse.
storied ('id), *adj.* furnished with stories; told in a story.
stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird with long legs and large pointed bill.
storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; ca-

lamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

stormily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stormy manner.

storminess ('i-nes), *n.* tempestuousness.

storming ('ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

stormy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest], characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Storthing (stōrt'ing), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

story (stōr'i), *n.* [*pl.* stories ('iz)], a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

stovaine (stō'vāne), *n.* a new anæsthetic agent injected along the spine.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove: *p.t.* of stave.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stowage ('āj), *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

stowaway ('å-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (strå-biz'mus), *n.* squinting.

strabotomy (-bot'ō-mi), *n.* a surgical operation for the removal of squinting.

straddle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart: *n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart; a stock option giving the holder the right of both "put" and "call."

Stradivarius (strad-i-vā'ri-ŭs), *n.* an old violin made originally by a famous maker, Stradivari, of Cremona, Italy, who lived from about 1644 to 1737, A.D.

straggle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

stragulum ('ū-lum), *n.* the mantle of a bird

strahlite (sträl'īt), *n.* actinolite.

straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party: *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

straighten ('en), *v.t.* to make straight.

straightforward (-fôr'wĕrd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

straight-spoken ('spō-ken), *adj.* plain-spoken.

straightway ('wā), *adv.* at once.

strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by overexertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw out with force; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts; be filtered.

strainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.

strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.

straiten ('en), *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.

strait-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also strait-waistcoat.

strait-laced ('lāst), *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

strake (strāk), *n.* the iron tire by which the felloes of a wheel are secured continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.

stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* the thorn-apple, commonly called jimson-weed.

strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.

Strand (strand), *n.* a famous street in London, in the business section.

strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar.

strangely ('li), *adv.* in a strange manner.

strangeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being strange.

stranger ('ēr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or acquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suffocate by compressing the windpipe; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.

strangulation (-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

strangury ('gū-ri), *n.* painful voiding of urine by drops.

strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping], to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

strapper ('ēr), *n.* one who uses a strap; a person unusually tall.

strapping ('ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.

strass (stras), *n.* a kind of colorless glass used as the base of artificial paste gems.

strata, *pl.* of stratum.

stratagem (strat'ă-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage.

strategic (strā-tej'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also strategical: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare; direction of a campaign.

strategy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

stratification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

stratified ('i-fīd), *adj.* arranged in strata.

stratiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* strata-like.

stratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying], to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stratum (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata ('tă)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer.

stratus ('tus), *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

strawberry ('ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (-iz)], a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

straw-worm ('wērm), *n.* the caddis-worm.

strawy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering.

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

streaky ('i), *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water

or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

streamer ('ẽr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

streamlet ('let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

streamline (strēm-līn), *n.* name applied to a recent type of automobile body designed to give minimum resistance to the streaming air currents.

stream-tin ('tin), *n.* diluvial ore in tin mines.

streamy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or full of, streams; flowing in streams.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

street Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets.

street-car ('kär), *n.* a car that runs on a street-railway.

street-railway (-rāl'wā), *n.* a railway laid on the surface of the streets, distinguished from a railroad, elevated road, or subway road.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of style; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to become stronger.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant.

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretcher ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

striae (strī'ē), *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrows; fillets between the channels of columns.

striate ('āte), *adj.* marked, or formed with, striae.

stricken (strik'en), *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of strike.

strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.

stricture ('ūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

strident (strī'dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the power possessed by certain male insects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies.

stridulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

striga (strī'gä), *n.* [*pl.* strigae ('jē)], the fluting of a column: *pl.* small, upright, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

strigil (strij'il, *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck *p.p.* struck stricken, *p.pr.* striking], to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint;

ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for leveling a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum.

striking ('ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strung, *p.pr.* stringing], to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.

stringent (strin'jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.

stringiness ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, string, filamentous; viscid.

strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping], to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.

stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c., party badge or color.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* a youth.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* the cone or fruit of the pine-tree.

strocal (strō'kål), *n.* a glassmaker's shovel.

strode, *p.t.* of stride.

stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

stroller ('ẽr), *n.* one who strolls; an itinerant player; vagrant.

stroma (strō'må), *n.* [*pl.* stromata ('må-tå)], the basis of an organ or tissue.

strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; violent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices.

stronghold ('hōld), *n.* a fortress.

strontia (stron'shi-å), *n.* an oxide of strontium.

strontium ('shi-um), *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen on a strop.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left; the first of two stanzas.

strophic (strof'ik) *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, strophes.

stroud (stroud), *n.* a kind of coarse blanket used by the North American Indians.

struck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of strike.

structural (strukt'ū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

structure ('ūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or from of building; form; make; arrangement of parts or organization of a vegetable or animal substance.

struggle (strug'l), *v.i.* to use violent

efforts with contortions of the body; strive with effort; be in pain or agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming], to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'mȧ), *n.* scrofula.

strumous ('mus), *adj.* scrofulous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of string.

strut (strut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

Struthio (strōō'thi-ō), *n.* a genus of birds, containing the ostriches.

strychnic (strik'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strychnine ('nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing], to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle: as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubbed ('d), *adj.* short and thick. Also stubby.

stubbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stubby.

stubble ('l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stubborn ('ẽrn), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stub-nail ('nāl), *n.* a short, thick nail.

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes ('ōz)], plaster used as a coating for walls of internal decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stick.

stuck-up (stuk'up), *adj.* conceited.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob or button; large-headed ornamental nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

studding ('ing), *n.* material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

studding-sail ('ing-sāl), *n.* a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase its area in light winds.

student (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

studhorse (stud'hôrs), *n.* a stallion.

studied ('id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or formal; premeditated.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* an artist's workroom.

studious ('i-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

study (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studied, *p.pr.* studying], to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently: *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stufa (stōō'fȧ), *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy.
stuffy ('i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.
stultification (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.
stultifier ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who stultifies.
stultify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stultified, *p.pr.* stultifying], to render foolish; make nugatory.
stumble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); slide into error or crime: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.
stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat. *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.
stump-speaker (spēk'ēr), *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.
stump-speech ('spēch), *n.* an electioneering speech.
stumpy ('i), *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.
stun (stun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning], to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.
stung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sting.
stunk, *p.t* & *p.p.* of stink.
stunning ('ing), *adj.* remarkably fine or large.
stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; a performance.
stupe (stūp), *n.* flax, flannel, &c., steeped in warm water or medicaments, used as a compress, &c.
stupefacient (-e-fā'shi-ent), *n.* a narcotic.
stupefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.
stupefactive ('tiv), *adj.* causing stupefaction.
stupefier ('e-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stupefies.
stupefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying], to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.
stupendous (-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing.
stupid ('pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical.
stupidity ('i-ti), *n.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.
stupor ('pēr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.
sturdily (stēr'di-li), *adv.* in a sturdy manner.
sturdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy.
sturdy ('i), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.
sturgeon ('jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, and isinglass from the air-bladder.
stutter (stut'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also stuttering.
sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* staying], to shut up in a filthy or mean place.
Stygian (stij'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish.
style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing

upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling], to designate or name.

styliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a style.

stylish ('ish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

stylist ('ist), *n.* a master of literary style.

stylobate ('ō-bāt), *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

stylograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* a stylographic pen.

stylographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen, or stylography.

stylography (stī-log'rå-fi), *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

styloid ('loid), *adj.* resembling a style or pen; pertaining to a particular bone.

styptic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding.

styracine (stir'å-sin), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from storax. Also styracin.

suable (sū'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

suant ('ånt), *adj.* uniform; level.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *adj.* easily persuaded.

suasion ('zhun), *n.* persuasion.

suasive ('siv), *adj.* persuasive.

suave (swāv), *adj.* pleasant in manner.

suavity (swav'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

sub, *prefix* meaning *under, beneath, below, slightly.*

subacid (sub-as'id), *adj.* slightly acid.

subaltern (-awl'tērn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

subalternate (-tēr'nāt), *adj.* successive.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *adj.* dimly conscious.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* a musical term indicating the note next below the dominant.

subdue (-dū'), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

subject ('jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition; the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [music]: *v.t.* (sub-jekt') to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

subjection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

subjective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.

subjectively (-li), *adv.* in a subjective manner.

subjectiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. Also subjectivity.

subjectivism ('iv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative or purely subjective.

subjoin (-join'), *v.t.* to affix.

subjugate ('jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.

subjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

subjugator ('jū-gā-tēr), *n.* one who subjugates.

subjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

sublimate ('li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid) by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine and exalt.

sublimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of sublimating.

sublime (-līm'), *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence: high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style; *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation.

sublimely ('li), *adv.* in a sublime manner.

subliminal consciousness (sub-lim'-i-nål kon'shus-nes), *n.* that which is below the surface of distinct consciousness.

sublimity (-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence. Also sublimeness.

submarine (sub-ma-*rine'*), *adj.* located or found under the sea: *n.* a boat so built and fitted that it can travel under the water, used principally for purposes of war.

submerge (-mērj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

submersion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged. Also submergence.

submission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

submissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

submit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting], to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

submultiple (-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

subordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

subordinately (-li), *adv.* in a subordinate manner.

subordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

suborn (-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

subornation (-ôr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of inducing a person to commit perjury by bribes or persuasion.

subpœna (-pē'nå), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

subscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum of money) for some object by writing one's name; publish (a book) by subscription: *v.i.* to give consent.

subscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; sum of money subscribed.

subsequence ('se-kwens), *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

subsequent ('se-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

subserve (-sērv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

subsequi, *prefix*, meaning *combination* in the proportion of *two* to *three*.

subsessile (-ses'il), *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

subside (-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downwards; settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

subsidence ('ens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

subsidiarily (-sid'i-å-ri-li), *adv.* so as to assist.

subsidiary ('i-å-ri), *adj.* auxiliary;

furnishing additional supplies: *n.* an auxiliary.

subsidize ('si-dīz), *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

subsidy ('si-di), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (-diz)], pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

subsist (-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livelihood.

subsistence ('ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherence.

substance ('stâns), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

substantial (-stan'shâl), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.pl.* essential parts.

substantially (-li), *adv.* in a substantial manner; essentially.

substantiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

substantival (-stan-tī'vâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive.

substantive ('stân-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential; *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial; noun.

substantively (-li), *adv.* in a substantive manner; essentially; as a substantive or noun.

substitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

substitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

subsume (-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

subtangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

subtend (-tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

subter, a *prefix* meaning *under.*

subterfuge ('tēr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.

subterranean (-rā'ne-ân), *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also subterraneous.

subtile (sub'til or sut'l), *adj.* thin; delicately constructed; fine; delicate; refined; acute; cunning; artful.

subtilely (-li), *adv.* in a subtile manner.

subtileness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subtile. Also subtility.

subtle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.

subtlety (-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness. Subtleness.

subtract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

subtraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting.

subtractive ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or having power, to substract.

subtrahend ('trâ-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

subtreasury (sub-trezh'ū-ri), *n.* a branch of the United States Treasury located in various cities of the United States.

subtriple (-trip'l), *adj.* containing a third.

subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *adj.* awl-shaped.

suburb (sub'ērb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; environs (usually *pl.*).

suburban (-ēr'bân), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

subvention (-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

subversion (-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

subversive ('siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.
subvert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt.
subvertible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being subverted.
subway ('wā), *n.* an underground passage.
suc, another form of sub.
succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.
success (-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.
successful (-fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.
successfully (-li), *adv.* in a successful manner.
succession ('shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.
successional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, succession; consecutive.
successive ('iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.
successively (-li), *adv.* consecutively.
successor ('ĕr), *n.* one who succeeeds or follows in the place or character of another.
succinct (-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.
succor ('ẽr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.
succotash ('ō-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together.
succula ('ū-lå), *n.* an axis or cylinder without a drum, with staves to move it round.
succulence ('ū-lens), *n.* juiciness.
succulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.
succumb (-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit.
succursal (-kĕr'sål), *adj.* annexed and assistant, as a chapel of ease.
such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great.
suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.
sucker ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a sweet.
sucking ('ing), *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.
suckle ('l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.
suckling ('ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.
sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* cane-sugar.
suction (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.
suctorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* adapted to, or living by, sucking.
sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed his image when He wiped his face with it on the way to Calvary.
sudation ('shun), *n.* the act of sweating.
sudatorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a sweating-bath.
sudden (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.
sudoriferous (sū-dor-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* secreting perspiration.
sudorific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.
Sudra (sōō'drå), *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided. Also **Soodra.**
suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water.
sudsy (sud'zi), *adj.* like suds.
sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).
suet ('et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.

suffer (suf'ĕr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury.
sufferable (-å-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.
sufferance (-fĕr'åns), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.
suffering ('ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain distress; loss or injury endured.
suffice (-īs), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy.
sufficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.
sufficient ('ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.
suffix ('iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks'), to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.
suffocate ('ō-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.
suffocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of suffocating.
Suffragan (suf'rā-gän), *n.* an assistant bishop.
suffrage ('rāj), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject.
suffragette ('ra-get), *n.* a woman who seeks equal suffrage or the right to vote.
suffragist ('ra-jist), *n.* one who advocates general suffrage.
suffuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a color.
sugar (shoog'ĕr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet.
sugariness ('ĕr-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sweet.
sugary ('ĕr-i), *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet.
suggest (sug-jest' or suj-est'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.
suggestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.
suggestive ('tiv), *adj.* containing, or full of, suggestion.
suggestively (-li), *adv.* by way of suggestion.
suicidal (su'i-sīd-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide.
suicidal (-i), *adv.* in a suicidal manner.
suicide ('i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests.
suint (swint), *n.* a peculiar fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool.
suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim; *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.
suitability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being suitable. Also suitableness.
suitable ('å-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.
suitably ('å-bli), *adv.* in a suitable manner.
suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c.
suitor (sūt'ĕr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.
sulcate (sul'kāt), *adj.* grooved.
sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.
sulkily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sulky manner.
sulkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being sulky.
sulky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sulkier, superl. sulkiest], silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.
sullen (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.
sully ('i) *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sullied *p.pr.* sullying], to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.

sulphate ('fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid.

sulphide ('fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sulphite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid.

sulphur ('fĕr), *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of a yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

sulphurate (-āt), *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, sulphur.

sulphurator ('fĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.

sulphureous (-fū'rē-us), *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also sulphurous.

sulphuret. Same as sulphide.

sulphuretted ('fū-ret-ed), *adj.* combined with sulphur.

sulphuric (-fū'rik), *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur.

sulphuric acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.

sulphurous acid ('fū-rus as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.

sulphury ('fĕr-i), *adj.* like sulphur.

sultan ('tån), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire. *Fem.* sultana.

sultanate ('tån-åt) *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.

sultanship ('tån-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a sultan.

sultrily ('tri-li), *adv.* oppressively.

sultriness (-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.

sultry ('tri), *adj.* [*comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest], very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing], to add into one amount; condense into few words.

sumac (su'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.

summarily (sum'å-ri-li), *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.

summarize ('å-rīz), *v.t.* to state concisely.

summary ('å-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgement; compendium.

summation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

summer ('ĕr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

summit ('it), *n.* the top or highest point.

summon ('un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* the poisoned arrow used with a sumpitan.

sumpitan ('pi-tån), *n.* a kind of long blowpipe, used by the Malays.

sumptuary (sump'tū-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

sumptuary laws (lawz), *n.pl* laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.

sumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magnificent.

sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve: the source of light and heat to the earth; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in

splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning], to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

sundae (sun'dā), *n.* ice cream and fresh fruit or fruit syrup.

Sunday ('dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pertaining to Sunday.

sunder ('dĕr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.

sundew ('dū), *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.

sundial (sun'dī-al), *n.* a contrivance for measuring time, by the shadow of an upright peg cast by the sun on the face of a dial, marked in divisions of hours.

sundries ('driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

sundry ('dri), *adj.* various; several.

sung, *p.p.* of sing.

sunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sink.

sunken (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

sunn (sun), *n.* an East Indian plant, the fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

Sunna ('å), *n.* a collection of oral laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, and esteemed as of equal value with the Koran by the Sunnites.

sunniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.

Sunnites ('īts), *n.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who regard the Sunna as equally binding with the Koran.

sunny ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* the rising of the sun in the Eastern horizon.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* the setting of the sun in the Western horizon.

sunshine ('shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.

sunstroke ('strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.

sun-up ('up), *n.* sunrise.

sup (sup), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supped; *p.pr.* supping], to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; sip.

super, *prefix* meaning *over, above, beyond, in excess.*

superannuate (sū-pĕr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.

superannuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.

superb (sū-pĕrb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.

supercargo (sū-pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.

superciliary (-sil'i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.

supercilious ('i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.

supercilium (-sil'i-um), *n.* the eyebrow.

superdreadnaught (sū'pĕr-dred'nawt), *n.* the most gigantic type of modern battleship, greatly exceeding in size the ships of the dreadnaught type which have a displacement of about 18,000 tons; the newest superdreadnaughts displace about 30,000 tons.

supererogation (-ĕr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.

supererogatory (-e-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.

superficial (-fish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight: not deep; unlearned.

superficiality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge. Also superficialness.

superficies (-fish'i-ēz), *n.* superficial area or exterior face of a body.
superfluity (-flōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* superfluities (-tiz)], superabundance; excess.
superfluous ('flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.
superfrontal (-fron'tăl), *n.* that part of an altar-cloth which hangs over the frontal.
superheat (-hēt'), *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat (steam) until it resembles a perfect gas.
superinduce (-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something else; superadd.
superintend (-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.
superintendence (-ten'dens), *n.* supervision; oversight; control.
superintendent ('dent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.
superior (sū-pē'ri-or), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of a higher rank or position; head of a religious house.
superiority (-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.
superlative (-pĕr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree; *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything.
superlatively (-li), *adv* in a superlative manner.
superlativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being superlative.
supernal ('năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.
supernatural (-nat'ū-răl), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding the, powers or laws of nature.
supernaturalism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.
supernaturalist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of supernaturalism.
supernaturally (-li), *adv.* in a supernatural manner.
supernumerary (-nūm'ĕr-ă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (-riz)], a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.
superphosphate (-fos'fāt), *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.
superroyal (-roi'ăl), *adj.* noting a size of paper larger than royal, 27½ by 20½ in.
superscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.
superscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.
supersede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.
superstition (-stish'un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.
superstitious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.
superstructure (-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.
supertonic (-ton'ik), *n.* in music, the note next above the keynote.
supervene (-vēn'). *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.
supervise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to oversee.
supervision (-vish'un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.
supervisor (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* an overseer.

supervisory (-vī-zō-ri), *adj.* exercising supervision.

supine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

supinely ('li), *adv.* in a supine manner.

supineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supine.

supper (sup'ẽr), *n.* the evening meal.

supplant (-plant'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.

supple ('l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

supplement ('lē-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

supplemental (-men'tăl), *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional. Supplementary.

suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

suppliant (sup'li-ănt), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also supplicant.

supplicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.

supplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

supplicatory ('li-kā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, supplication.

supplier (-lī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, supplies.

supply (-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying], to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* [*pl.* supplies (-liz')], the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).

support (-pōrt), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor, second; incur; carry on, provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood, aid.

suppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true, think.

supposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

supposititious (-poz-i-tish'us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.

suppository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body, where it dissolves.

suppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

suppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.

suppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* tending to suppress.

suppressor ('ẽr), *n.* one who suppresses.

suppurate ('ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.

suppuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

suppurative ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.

supra, a *prefix* meaning *above, beyond, over,* as *supra*lapsarian.

suprarenalin (sū-prä-ren'a-lin), *n.* a preparation of the active principle of the adrenal glands.

supremacy (sū-prem'ă-si), *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority.

supreme (-prēm'), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

supremely ('li), *adv.* in a supreme manner.

sur, a *prefix*, meaning *over*, *beyond*, *above*, *upon*, as *sur*charge (ser-chärj'), *n.* an excessive charge, load, or burden; an overcharge beyond what is just and right: *v.t.* to charge more than is due; overload.

surah (sōō'rå), *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric.

surat (sōō-rat'), *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

surbase (sĕr'bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

surcease (sĕr-sēs'), *v.i.* to stop entirely.

surcharge (sĕr-chärj'), *v.t.* to give an excessive load; to charge more than is required.

surcingle ('sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

surcoat ('kōt), *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

surd (sĕrd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as $\sqrt[3]{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe: *adv.* certainly; securely.

surely ('li), *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

sureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

surety ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sureties ('tiz)], certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

suretyship (-ship), *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

surf (sĕrf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

surface (sĕr'fās), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surf-boat (sĕrf'bōt), *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

surfeit (sĕr'fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surf-man (sĕrf'mån), *n.* a boatman of a surf-boat.

surfy ('i), *adj.* covered with surf.

surge (sĕrj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

surgeon (sĕr'jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who practices surgery.

surgeoncy (-si), *n.* the post of a surgeon in the army or navy.

surgery ('jĕr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

surlily (sĕr'li-li), *adv.* in a surly manner.

surliness ('i-nes), *n.* surly behavior.

surly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest], gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

surmise (-mīz'), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

surmount (-mount'), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

surname ('nām), *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

surpass (-pås'), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

surplice ('plis), *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleeves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

surplus ('plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

surprise (-prīz'), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish.

surprise party ('par-ti), *n.* a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly, each bringing some article of food for supper.

surprising (-prīz'ing), *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

surrender (-ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another: *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious (-rep-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* the deputy of a bishop, who is authorized to issue marriage licenses; a substitute a probate judge.

surround (-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest: *n.* a precipitous place where animals are surrounded.

surroyal (-roi'ăl), *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

surtax (sĕr'taks), *n.* an additional tax: *v.t.* (sĕr-taks') to impose a surtax on.

surtout (-tōō'), *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

surveillance (vāl'yăns), *n.* watch; oversight; inspection.

survey (-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying], to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sĕr'vā), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district.

surveying ('ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

surveyor ('ĕr), *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.

survival (-vī'văl), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

survive (-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i* to remain alive.

survivor ('ĕr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, &c.

survivorship (-ship), *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

sus, *prefix,* another form of sub.

susceptibility (sus-cept-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability. Also susceptibleness.

susceptible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also susceptive.

susceptibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

suslik ('lik), *n.* a squirrel-like rodent.

suspect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt) a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

suspend (-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

suspender ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces.

suspense (-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

suspensible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege, or rights; continuation of a

note from one chord to another [music].

suspensor ('sẽr), *n.* something that suspends; a suspensory.

suspensory ('sŏ-ri), *adj.* that suspends: *n.* a suspensory band, or pouch.

suspicion (-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

suspicious ('us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting suspicion; doubtful.

sustain (-tān), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

sustained (-tānd'), *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform.

sustenance ('ten-ăns), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

sustentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.

susurrus (su-sur'us), *n.* a light whispering; a subdued humming; a gentle sighing, as of the winds.

sutler (sut'lẽr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops.

Sutras (sōō'tråz), *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarizing the teaching of the Brahmans, and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.

suttee (sut-ẽ'), *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile; now forbidden.

sutteeism ('izm), *n.* the practice or rite of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

sutural (sū'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, a suture.

suture ('tūr), *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

suzerain (su'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.

suzerainty (-ti), *n.* the office, or dignity, of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing], to rub or clean with a swab.

swaddle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, especially infants.

swaddling ('ling), *adj.* binding tightly.

swag (swag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging], to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

swagger ('ẽr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

swallow (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; engate entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

swallow-tailed (-tāld), *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts.

swam, *p.t.* of swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin.

swampy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a swamp.

swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

swansdown (swonz'doun), *n.* the down of a swan, or its skillful imitation.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woolen cloth used by printers.

swap (swop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping], to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke: *adv.* hastily; suddenly.

sward swawrd), *n* the grassy surface of land.

swarded ('ed), *adj.* covered with sward.

sware, old *p.t.* of swear.

swarm (swawrm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

swarthily (sworth'i-li), *adv.* with a swarthy hue.

swarthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy. Also swartiness.

swarthy ('i), *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned. Also swart, swarth.

swash (swosh) *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swashing ('ing,) *adj.* crushing; slashing.

swashy ('i), *adj.* soft like fruit too ripe.

swath (swawth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower: sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swā*th*), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying], to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; any thing moving with power and bulk; rule: dominion; authority; control; inclination of weight on one side.

swear (swār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing], to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages.

sweater (swet'ẽr), *n.* a garment knitted for outside wear, generally used for out-of-door exercises.

sweat-shop (swet'shop), *n.* a place where the employees are overworked and paid low wages.

sweating-system ('ing-sis-tem), *n.* the system by which middlemen employ people to work at their own homes for unfair wages.

Swedenborgian (swē-den-bôr'ji-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping], to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

sweepstakes ('stāks), *n.pl.* the whole

money or other things staked or won at a horse-race or in gaming.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, tastè, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; homemade wines.

sweetbread ('bred), *n.* a calf's pancreas.

sweet-briar ('brī-ēr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

sweet-corn ('kôrn), *n.* a kind of maize of a sweet taste, extensively used as a table food.

sweeten ('n), *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleasing; render less painful, difficult, or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

sweet-flag ('flag), *n.* an aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; calamus.

sweetheart ('hart), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweetish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet.

sweetmeat ('mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

sweet-potato (-po-tā'tō), *n.* a plant and its edible root; yam.

sweet-william (-wil'yåm), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind.

swell (swel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling], to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk, heave; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; succession of large waves; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swelling ('ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.

swelter ('tēr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.

sweltry ('tri), *adj.* sultry.

swept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sweep.

swerve (swĕrv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate; incline.

swerving ('ing), *n.* deviation.

swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt; current of a stream.

swifter ('ēr), *n.* a rope for confining the bars of the capstan in their sockets; the foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope used as a fender to a boat.

swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

swim (swim), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; be conveyed along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming; air-bladder of fishes.

swimmer ('ēr), *n.* one who swims; water-spider; water-fowl; protuberance on a horse's leg; a kind of dumpling.

swimming ('ing), *n.* the act or art of floating or moving progressively in the water by the hands and feet.

swimmingly ('ing-li), *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success or without hindrance.

swindle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.

swindling ('dling), *adj.* cheating grossly.

swine (swīn), *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.

swing (swing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], to wave or vibrate

to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of anything in movement; sway; influence.

swingle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain.

swingletree (-trē), *n.* the crossbar of a carriage, &c., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

swinish (swīn'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

swink (swingk), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force at cricket, &c.; take and carry away; purloin.

swirl (swĕrl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog.

Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants.

switch (swich), *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting one electric circuit with another: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.

Switzer (swit'sĕr), *n.* Swiss.

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swiveled, *p.pr.* swiveling], to turn on a swivel or pivot.

swollen, *p.p.* of swell.

swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.

swooning ('ing), *n.* the act of fainting.

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.

sword (sōrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice or vengeance.

swore, *p.t.* of swear.

sworn, *p.p.* of swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.

Sybarite (sib'å-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary: from the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury.

Sybaritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to like, or characteristic of, a Sybarite.

sycamine (sik'å-min), *n.* the black mulberry-tree.

sycamore ('å-mōr), *n.* a tree of the maple family; the fig-mulberry of the East; the buttonwood.

sycee (sī-sē'), *n.* pure native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency.

sycophancy (sik'o-fån-si), *n.* obsequious or servile flattery.

sycophant ('o-fånt), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.

syenite (sī'e-nīt), *n.* a granitic rock found at Syene in Egypt.

syllabic (sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.

syllabically (-ål-li), *adv.* in syllables.

syllabify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* syllabified, *p.pr.* syllabifying], to form into syllables.

syllable ('å-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.

syllabub, same as sillibub.

syllabus ('å-bus), *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

syllogism ('ō-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of

three propositions, the first two being called the premises and the last the conclusion which contains the matter to be proved.

syllogistic (-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

syllogistically (-ạl-li), *adv.* in a syllogistic form.

sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.

sylvan (sil'vån), *adj.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.

sym, *prefix,* another form of syn.

symbiosis (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* the more or less permanent united life of certain animal and vegetable organisms rendering mutual service to each other.

symbiotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symbiosis.

symbol ('bol), *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

symbolic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Also symbolical.

symbolically (-ål-li), *adv.* by symbols.

symbolize (-īz), *v.t.* to represent by a symbol: *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; agree.

symbolism ('bol-izm), *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; science of creeds.

symmetrical (-met'ri-kål), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also symmetric.

symmetrically (-li), *adv.* in a symmetrical manner.

symmetrize ('e-trīz), *v.t.* to make symmetrical.

symmetry ('e-tri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

sympathetic (-på-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate. Also sympathetical.

sympathetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a sympathetic manner.

sympathize ('pä-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sympathy ('på-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

symphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* agreeing in sound; pertaining to a symphony. Also symphonious.

symphony ('fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (-niz)], harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

symposium (-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-å)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symptom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign.

symptomatic (-tō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or indicating, a symptom. Also symptomatical.

symptomatically (-ål-li), *adv.* by symptoms.

syn, a *prefix* meaning *with, together,* as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

synaeresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

synagogical ('å-goj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a synagogue.

synagogue ('å-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events.

synchronize ('krō-nīz), *v.t.* to cause to agree in time *v.i.* happen simultaneously.

synchronous ('krō-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time. Also synchronal.

synclinal ('klī-nål), *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common central point or line.

syncopate ('kō-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syncopation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of syncopating.

syncope ('kō-pē), *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word; fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, syncretism.

syncretism ('kre-tizm), *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord.

syndic ('dik), *n.* a government official: invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official.

syndicalism (sin'di-kal-izm), *n.* a feature of recent labor agitation, which ails at decentralization, substitutes direct for deputed action, approves the strike even if a failure, urges the banding of all producers in trades councils, and looks to the abolition of all non-producers.

syndicate ('di-kāt), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

synecdoche (-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synergy ('ėr-ji), *n.* correlation between different organs.

synod ('od), *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

synodal ('od-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a synod or synods.

synodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or transacted by, a synod. Also synodical.

synodically (-ål-i), *adv.* by the authority of a synod.

synœcious (-ē'shus), *adj.* having both male and female flowers on the same receptacle.

synonym ('ō-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

synopsis (-op'sis), *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

synoptic (-op'tik), *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing. Also synoptical.

synoptically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a synoptical manner.

syntactic (-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also syntactical.

syntactically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a syntactical manner.

syntax ('taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

synthesis ('the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], composition or putting of two or more things together; opposed to analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

synthetic (-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to synthesis. Also synthetical.

synthetically (-ål-i), *adv.* by synthesis.

syntonin ('to-nin), *n.* muscle fibrine.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* venereal disease.

syphilitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis.

syphiloid ('i-loid), *adj.* resembling syphilis.

syphon, another form of siphon.

syren, another form of siren.

Syriac (sir'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to Syria, its inhabitants, or language. Also Syrian.

syrigmus (si-rig'mus), *n.* an abnormal sensation of ringing in the ears.

Syringa (si-ring'gå), *n.* a genus of plants, including the lilac.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

syrup (sir'up), *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar.

system (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

systematic (-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system. Also **systematical.**

systematically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a systematic manner.

systematize ('tem-å-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

system-player (sis'tem-plā'ẽr), *n.* one who speculates or gambles in accordance with a fixed system.

systole ('tō-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

systyle ('tīl), *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* syzygies (-jiz)], the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

szopelka (tzō-pel'kå), *n.* the Russian oboe.

T

T, the twentieth letter in the English alphabet. As a musical symbol *t* indicates *tempo*.

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

tabard ('ård), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat.

tabaret ('å-ret), *n.* a strong satin-striped silk used in upholstering.

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* a pungent and biting sauce made from a variety of Mexican pepper.

tabasheer (-shēr'), *n.* a siliceous substance found in the stems of bamboos and certain grasses, used in the East as a medicine.

tabby ('i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or watery appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying], to water or cause to look wavy.

tabby-cat ('i-kat), *n.* a brindled cat.

tabbying ('i-ing), *n.* the process of passing fabrics under a calender to give them a watered, wavy appearance.

tabefaction (-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act or condition of wasting away.

tabernacle ('ĕr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Roman Catholic Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn; take up a temporary residence.

tabernacle-work (-wĕrk), *n.* sculptured tracery or canopy work.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

tabinet (tab'in-et), *n.* a mixed woolen and silk fabric, used for window-curtains, &c.

tablature ('lå-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

table (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; supply of food; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular: *pl.* backgammon: *adj.* pertaining to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration: *v.i.* to board.

tableau (tå-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux or tableaus (tå-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation.

tableau vivant (vē-väng'), *n.* a living picture; a picturesque representation by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed.

table d'hote (tä'bl-dōt), *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; ordinary.

tableland (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* a small table; medi-

cine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap, sweetmeats, &c.

table-turning (tā'bl-tĕrn-ing), *n.* the movement of tables said to be caused by the agency of spirits.

tablier (tab-li-ā'), *n.* a kind of large apron or small overskirt.

taboo (tå-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing], to forbid approach to, or use of. Also tabu.

tabor (tā'bĕr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also tabour.

taboret (tab'ō-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool.

taborine (-rin), *n.* a side-drum; a drum-head in a hoop of wood with jingles to increase the noise; tambourine.

tabular (tab'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.

tabulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

tacamahac (tak'å-må-hak), *n.* a kind of resin from the balsam poplar.

tache (tach), *n.* a button; loop; catch, clasp, or other fastening.

tachometer (tå-kom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity.

tachymeter (-kim'e-tĕr), *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements.

tacit (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

taciturn ('i-tĕrn), *adj.* habitually silent.

taciturnity ('i-ti), *n.* habitual silence.

tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

tackle ('l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c., of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.

tackling ('ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instruments of action; gear.

tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances.

tactic (tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics. Also tactical.

tactician (-tish'ån), *n.* one skilled in tactics.

tactics ('tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.

tactile ('til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched.

tactility (-til'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility by the touch.

tactual (tak'tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.

tactualist (tak'tū-al-ist), *n.* one who holds that the sense of touch is of fundamental importance in developing conceptions of space.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog.

tael (tāl), *n.* a Chinese money of account, value about $1.05; a weight of 1 1-3 oz.

tafferel, same as taffrail.

taffeta (taf'e-tå), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy, silken fabric. Also taffety.

taffrail ('rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern.

taffy ('i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; flattery.

tafia ('i-å), *n.* rum distilled from molasses.

tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging], to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently.

taglia (tal'yå), *n.* a peculiar combination of pulleys.

tag-rag (-rag), *n.* the rabble.

tahr (tär), *n.* the Himalayan wild goat.

tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; luminous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; catkin; limitation: *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*).

tailage ('āj), *n.* tax or toll. Also tallage.

tailboard ('bōrd), *n* the movable board at the rear of a cart.

tailing ('ing), *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* chaff.

tailor ('ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Feminine* tailoress.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

Taj Mahal (täj mahäl'), *n.* a celebrated mausoleum made of white marble, at Agra, India.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking], to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quantity received or caught, especially fish.

taker ('ēr), *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

taking ('ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

talapoin (tal'å-poin), *n.* a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.; kind of monkey.

talaria (tå-lā'ri-å), *n.pl.* the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury or Hermes, the messenger of the gods.

talbot (tawl'bot), *n.* a quick-scented hunting-dog, with long pendulous ears.

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift.

talented ('ent-ed), *adj.* endowed with talents or eminent ability.

talesman (tālz'man), *n.* one summoned on the panel of a jury.

talipes ('i-pēz), *n.* club-foot.

talipot ('i-pot), *n.* the gigantic fan-palm of Ceylon and India. Also taliput.

talisman ('is-mån), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (-månz)], a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c.; something that produces an extraordinary effect.

talismanic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor; conference.

talkative ('å-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.
talkatively (-li), *adv.* in a talkative manner.
talkativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being talkative.
talking ('ing), *n.* the act of conversing: *adj.* loquacious.
talking-machine (täk'ing ma-shēn), *n.* any machine that reproduces human speech.
tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.
tallage. Same as tailage.
tallow (tal'ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten.
tally ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tallies ('iz)], a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.
tally-ho (-hō), *interj.* & *n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach.
tallyman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* tallymen (-men)], one who sells goods to be paid for by instalments.
tally-shop (-shop), *n.* a shop where goods are sold on the tally-system.
tally-system (-sis-tem), *n.* the practice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.
talmi-gold ('mi-gōld), *n.* Abyssinian gold; cheap imitation of gold.
Talmud ('mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara.
Talmudic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in, the Talmud. Also Talmudical, Talmudistic.
Talmudist ('mud-ist), *n.* one learned in the Talmud.
talon ('on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee molding.
talus (tā'lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff.
tamability (tām-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tamable. Tamableness.
tamable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.
tamale (tå-mā'lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam.
tamandua (tå-man'dū-å), *n.* the small ant-eater of South America.
tamarack (tam'å-rak), *n.* the American black larch.
tamarin ('å-rin), *n.* a South American monkey with a squirrel-like tail.
tamarind ('å-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp.
tamarisk ('å-risk), *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.
tambac. Same as tombac.
tambour ('bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour.
tambourine (-ēn'), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.
tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.
tameless ('les), *adj.* wild; not capable of being tamed.
taminy ('i-ni), *n.* a kind of woolen or worsted cloth.
tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

tampan ('pan), *n.* a venomous South African tick.

tamper ('pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything: use bribery; try small experiments.

tampion ('i-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also tompion.

tam-tam ('tam). Same as tom-tom.

tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning], to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

tandem ('dem), *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.i.* to make a ringing sound.

tangency ('jen-si), *n.* a contact or touching.

tangent ('jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.

tangential (-jen'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

tangentially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of a tangent.

tangerine (-jēr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange.

tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.

tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tangible. Also tangibleness.

tangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.

tangle (tang'gl), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass.

tango (tang'ō), *n.* one of a score or more of modern dances, in syncopated time and one-step motion; differing in the variety of positions, many of which are held to be immodest; all placed under a ban by the National Association of Masters of Dancing.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* a Chinese toy for forming combinations of figures by small squares.

tank (tangk), *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid; an armored car.

tankard ('ĕrd), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a lid.

tannate (tan'āt), *n.* a salt of tannic acid

tanner ('ĕr), *n.* one who tans hides.

tannery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (-iz)], a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.

tannic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, bark.

tannic acid (as'id), *n.* an astringent principle in oak-bark, and gall-nuts. Also tannin.

tanning ('ing), *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.

tansy ('zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

tantalization (-tăl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

tantalize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.

tantalizing (-ing), *adj.* teasing or tormenting.

tantamount (-tă-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

tantivy (-tiv'i), *n.* a gallop: *adv.* swiftly.

tantrum ('trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion

tap (tap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping], to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on;

find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.

taper (tā′pēr), *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed toward the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

tapering (-ing), *adj.* gradually diminishing toward a point.

tapestry (tap′es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying], to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

tapestry carpet (kär′pet), *n.* a kind of carpet somewhat resembling Brussels.

tapeti (′et-i), *n.* a South-American hare.

tapeworm (tāp′wērm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia solium).

tapioca (tap-i-ō′kå), *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava.

tapir (tā′pēr), *n.* a South American quadruped allied to the hog.

tapis (tä-pē′), *n.* a carpet [French].

tappet (tap′et), *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion.

tapping (′ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

taproot (′rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.

taps (taps), *n.* the bugle call sounded in camp at night, signifying "lights out"; also sounded at a military burial.

tapster (′stēr), *n.* one whose business is to draw liquor from a cask.

tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, &c.; a sailor: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring], to smear with, or as with, tar.

tarantass (tar-an-tas′), *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

tarantella (-an-tel′å), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tarantula (′tū-lå), *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing.

taraxacin (-aks′å-sin), *n.* the bitter crystalline principle of the root of the dandelion.

tarboosh (tär-bōōsh′), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

tardily (′di-li), *adv.* slowly.

tardiness (′di-nes), *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

tardy (′di), *adj.* [*comp.* tardier, *superl.* tardiest], moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tār), *n.* darnel; weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made.

target (tär′get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

tariff (tar′if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tarlatan (tär′lå-tån), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin.

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tarnish (tär′nish), *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

taro (′ō), *n.* a plant of the Arum kind, the roots of which are used for food by the South Sea Islanders.

tarpaulin (-paw′lin), *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

tarry (tar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying], to stay behind; delay; linger.
tarsal (tär'sål), *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus.
tarsia ('si-å), *n.* a kind of mediaeval Italian wood inlaying.
tarsus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi ('sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; foot of an insect or crustacean.
tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.
tartan (tär'tån), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.
tartar ('tår), *n.* the white earthy substance deposited on the teeth, &c.
Tartar, *n.* an inhabitant of Tartary (also Tatar), a person of keen, irritable temper.
Tartarean (-tā-re-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Tartarus or Hell; infernal.
tartar emetic (ē-met'ik), *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid.
tartaric acid (-tar'ik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, &c.
Tartarus, ('tå-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions: Hades.
tasimeter (tå-sim'e-tẽr), *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, &c.
task (tåsk), *n.* business or study imposed by another; usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden.
tassel ('l), *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.
tasseled ('ld), *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.
tasset (tas'et), *n.* armor protecting the front of the thigh.
tastable (tās'tå-bl), *adj.* savory.
taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample.
tasteful ('fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.
tastefully (-li), *adv.* in a tasteful manner.
tastily ('i-li), *adv.* with good taste.
tasty ('i), *adj.* showing taste; savory.
tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute; pony [East Indian].
tatt (tat), *v.t.* to make by tatting.
tatter ('ẽr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.
tatterdemalion (-tẽr-de-māl'yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.
tattie ('i), *n.* a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air [East Indian]. Also tatty.
tatting ('ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.
tattle ('l), *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.
tattoo (-tōō), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tattooed, *p.pr.* tattooing], to mark permanently (the skin) by puncturing it and staining the wounds.
tattooing ('ing), *n.* the operation or practice of tattooing the body.
tau (taw), *n.* a cross resembling the Greek letter T (tau).
taube (taw'bā), *n.* [Ger.] an airship

built for dropping explosives; used in the European war of 1914-15.

taught, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of teach.

taunt (tänt or tawnt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

tauriform (taw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a bull.

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tautog (taw-tog'), *n.* a North American edible fish.

tautological (-tō-loj'ĭk-ål), *adj.* of the nature of tautology.

tautologically (-li), *adv.* in a tautological manner.

tautology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of wôrds or of meaning.

tavern (tav'ĕrn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to dress (skins) to make them into leather: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

tawdrily ('dri-li), *adv.* gaudily.

tawdriness ('dri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry.

tawdry ('dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

tawniness ('ni-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawny.

tawny ('ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

taws (tawz), *n.pl.* a leathern strap with one end cut into fringes, used as an instrument of punishment [Scotch]. Also tawse.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.

taxability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being taxable.

taxable ('å-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

taxation (ā'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed: system of raising revenues.

taxicab (taks'i-kab), *n.* an automobile for rent, that records the time and length of trip.

taxidermist ('i-dĕr-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermy ('i-dĕr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history.

taximeter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* the recording device used in a taxicab.

taxonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tazza (tät'så), *n.* an ornamental cup or vase with a large shallow bowl, a foot, and sometimes handles.

tea (tē), *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef: *v.i.* to take tea.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* **taught**, *p.pr.* teaching], to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.

teaching ('ing), *n.* instruction.

teak (tēk), *n.* a very hard durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

teamster ('stĕr), *n.* the driver of a team.

tear (tēr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear; a rent (tār): *v.t.* (tār) [*p.t.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing], to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant.

tearful (tēr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.
tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.
teasel ('l), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woolen cloth. Also teazel.
teaspoon, *n.* small spoon holding about one fluid dram.
teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.
techily (tech'i-li), *adv.* in a techy manner.
techiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being techy.
technic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also technical: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.
technique (-nēk'), *n.* artistic execution.
technological (-nō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to technology.
technologist (-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in technology.
technology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the industrial arts.
techy (tech'i), *adj.* peevish; irritable.
tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n.* the science or art of construction.
ted (ted), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tedded, *p.pr.* tedding], to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.
Teddy-bear (ted'i-bār), *n.* a figure of a bear, made as a toy for children.
tedesco, *adj.* German, as in reference to art.
Te Deum (tē-dē'um), *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving: said to have been composed by Hilary, Bishop of Arles.
tedious (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.
tedium ('di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.
tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; nodule of earth from which the ball is struck at golf; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connective pipe.
teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.
teeming ('ing), *p.adj.* prolific.
teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *teen.*
teeth, *pl.* of tooth.
teething (tēth'ing), *n.* dentition.
teetotal (tē-tō'tål), *adj.* pertaining to teetotalers or teetotalism.
teetotaler (-ēr), *n.* a total abstainer.
teetotalism (-izm), *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.
teetotum (-tō'tum), *n.* a child's toy used in games of chance; a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.
tegmen (teg'men), *n.* [*pl.* tegmina ('mi-nå)], a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed: *pl.* scaly coat of the leaf-buds of trees.
tegument ('ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.
tehee (te-hē'), *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.
teil (tēl), *n.* the linden.
teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* a prism telescope for the correction of the chromatic aberration of light.
telamon (tel'å-mon), *n.* [*pl.* telamones (-mō'nēz)], a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster.
telautograph (tel-aw'to-gråf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument for reproducing writings or drawings at a distance.
telectograph (tel-ek'tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for transmitting pictures by wire or by wireless devised by T. Thorne Baker.
telectroscope (te-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* an imperfectly developed device for transmitting visible images to a distance by electricity.
teleclexis (tel-e-klex'is), *n.* artificial or intentional as distinguished from natural selection.
teledu ('ē-dōō), *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

telegony (tē-leg'ō-ni), *n.* the supposed influence of a first male on offspring subsequently borne to a second male by a given female. The existence of such an influence is a moot point among breeders.

telegram ('e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication.

telegraph ('e-gråf), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph; signal: *v.i.* to send a telegraphic message.

telegrapher (te-leg'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.

telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by means of, or communicated by, telegraph.

telegraphically (-ål-i), *adv.* by telegraph.

telegraphist (te-leg'rå-fist), *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

telegraph-plant (-plant), *n.* a leguminous East Indian plant, the leaves of which have a jerky movement.

telegraphy ('rå-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

telekino (tel-e-ke'nō), *n.* an electrical apparatus for the control of machinery at a distance without conducting wires.

telelectric (tel-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* referring to a mechanical apparatus for producing effects at a distance by electrical means.

telelectroscope (tel-ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* proposed name of an imperfectly developed apparatus for seeing at a distance with the aid of electricity, usually by the use of cells of selenium, the electrical conductivity of which varies under the influence of light.

teleology (tel-e-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things.

telepathy (te-lep'å-thi), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will.

telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.

telephonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveyed by means of, the telephone.

telephonist (te-lef-ō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in, or operates, a telephone.

telephony (te-lef'ō-ni), *n.* the science or art of transmitting sounds at a distance.

telephotography (tel-e-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* reproduction by electricity of photographs at a distance.

telescope (tel'ē-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway carriages in collision.

telescopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, visible by, or like, a telescope. Also telescopical.

telescopically (-ål-i), *adv.* by means of a telescope.

telescopist ('e-skō-pist), *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.

telescopy ('e-skō-pi), *n.* the art or science of using or constructing a telescope.

teleseism (tel'ē-sīsm), *n.* an earth-tremor of remote origin as recorded on the seismograph.

telesis (tel'ē-sis), *n.* progress clearly planned and accomplished by consciously directed effort.

teletypograph (tel-ē-tī'pō-gråf), *n.* a machine telegraph which records its message by perforating a tape, which serves as a guide for the automatic setting of type to print the message.

telic (tel'ik), *adj.* noting the final end or purpose.

tell (tel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling], to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess: *v.t.* to give an account; report; play the informer; act effectively.

teller ('ẽr), *n.* one who tells, nar-

rates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter; one of two members of a legislative body who count votes on a division for each party.

telling ('ing), *n.* the act of relating: *adj.* effective.

telltale ('tāl), *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

telluric (tel-ū'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

tellurium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals.

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

telpherage ('fĕr-āj), *n.* a system of automatic haulage by electricity.

temerity (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

temper (tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation.

temperament ('pĕr-å-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; due mixture of opposite or different qualities.

temperance ('pĕr-åns), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

temperate ('pĕr-āt), *adj.* moderate; not characterized by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

temperately (-li), *adv.* moderately.

temperateness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being temperate.

temperature ('pĕr-å-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

tempered ('pĕrd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tempest ('pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult.

tempestuous (-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Templar ('plĕr), *n.* one of a religious and military order, especially in the 12th century.

template ('plāt), *n.* a mold or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, &c., in cutting or setting out their work. Also templet.

temple ('pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

temporal ('pō-rål), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

temporalism (tem'pō-ral-izm), *n.* adherence to, or having reference to, the temporal power of the Pope.

temporarily ('pō-rå-ri-li), *adv.* for a time.

temporariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being temporary.

temporary (-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.

temporize ('pō-rīz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice.

temptation (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempter (temp'tĕr), *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* temptress.

tempting ('ting), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

tenability (-å-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenable. Also tenableness.

tenable (′å-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenace (′ās), *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

tenacious (te-nā′shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate.

tenacity (-nas′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

tenancy (ten′ån-si), *n.* [*pl.* tenancies (-siz)], the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

tenant (′ånt), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

tenantry (-ri), *n.* tenants collectively.

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tendency (ten′den-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

tender (′dēr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price.

tenderfoot (′dēr-foot), *n.* one who *is new to life* in a mining region or *frontier district.*

tenderling (-ling), *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by excessive care or affection.

tenderloin (ten′dēr-loin), *n.* a certain cut of beef, pork, &c.; a name for a disreputable district of a city.

tenderness (-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

tending (tend′ing), *n.* the act of attending; the swinging round of a vessel upon her anchor.

tendinous (ten′din-us), *adj.* pertaining to a tendon; sinewy.

tendon (′dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects the muscles to the bones.

tendril (′dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

tenement (′e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

tenet (′et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

tenfold (′fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

tennis (′is), *n.* a game played with rackets.

tenon (′un), *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

tenor (′ēr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

tenor-clef (-klef), *n.* the C clef, when placed on the third line of the staff.

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action.

tensely (′li), *adv.* with tension.

tenseness (′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tense. Also tensility.

tensile (ten'sil), *adj.* ductile.
tension ('shun), *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement or feeling; expansive or elastic force.
tensor ('sẽr), *n.* a muscle that stretches.
tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine.
tentacle (ten'tå-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.
tentacular (-tak'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to tentacles.
tentaculum (-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* tentacula (-lå)], a tentacle.
tentative ('tå-tiv), *adj.* experimental.
tentatively (-li), *adv.* by experiment.
tenter ('tẽr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.
tenter-hook (-hook), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.
tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.
tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* thinness; rarity.
tenuous (ten'ū-us), *adj.* slender; not dense.
tenure ('ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.
tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.
tepefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying], to make tepid: *v.i.* to become tepid.
tepid ('id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.
tepidity (tē-pid'i-ti), *n.* moderate warmth. Also tepidness.
ter, a *prefix* meaning *three times*.
teraph (tẽr'åf), *n.* [*pl.* teraphim ('å-fim)], a tutelary household god or image, consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.
teratology (-å-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure.
terce. Same as tierce.
tercel (tẽr'sel), *n.* the male of the falcon. Also tassel.
tercentenary (-sen'ten-å-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.
tercine ('sin), *n.* the outer coat of the ovule of a plant; chorion.
terebinth ('e-binth), *n.* the turpentine-tree.
terebinthine (-bin'thin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, turpentine.
tergiversation (-jiv-ẽr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge.
term (tẽrm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scotch]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.
termagant (tẽr'må-gånt), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman.
terminal ('mi-nål), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c.
terminate ('mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.
termination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act

of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.

terminator ('mi-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.

terminology (-mi-nol'ŏ-ji), *n.* the definition of technical terms.

terminus ('mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini (-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.

termite ('mīt), *n.* the white ant.

tern (tĕrn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* arranged in threes.

ternary (tĕr'nå-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3.

Terpsichorean (tĕrp-si-kō-rē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Terpsichore or to dancing.

terra (ter'å), *n.* the earth; earth.

terrace ('ās), *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf; flat roof on an oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.

terra cotta (kot'å), *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat.

terra Japonica (jå-pon'i-kå), *n.* pale catechu or gambier.

terrain, a region; tract of land.

terralig (ter'a-lig), *n.* a recent fuel product free from smell and smoke.

terrapin ('å-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.

terraqueous (-ā'kwe-us), *adj.* consisting of land and water.

terrestrial (-es'tri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world; not celestial.

terrestrially (-i), *adv.* in a terrestrial manner.

terret ('et), *n.* one of the rings on a harness-pad through which the driving reins pass.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe.

terribleness (-nes), *n.* dreadfulness.

terribly (-bli), *adv.* violently; dreadfully.

terrier ('i-ĕr), *n.* a breed of small dogs.

terrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* terrified, *p.pr.* terrifying], to frighten or alarm exceedingly.

territorial (-i-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district.

territorially (-li), *adv.* as regards territory.

territory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* territories (-riz)], the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c.; large tract of land.

Territory, *n.* an undeveloped region, under a temporary government, that ultimately may become a state; *e. g.* the United States, and Canadian Territories.

terror ('ĕr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear.

terrorism (-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.

terrorist (-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, especially an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

terrorize (-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror.

terry ('i), *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.

terse (tĕrs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise.

tersely ('li), *adv.* in a terse manner.

terseness ('nes), *n.* quality of being terse.

tertian (tĕr'shån), *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day: *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every other day.

tertiary ('shi-å-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation.

tessellate (tes'el-āt), *v.t.* to lay with squares or checkered work.

tessera ('ē-rå), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (-rē)], a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work.

test (test), *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried; examination by a cupel; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a standard; try; refine in a cupel; examine or try by means of a reagent.

testa (tes'tå), *n.* [*pl.* testæ ('tē)], the outer integument or covering of a seed; shelly covering of certain animals.

testaceous (-tā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or having, a hard shell.

testacy ('tå-si), *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.

testament ('tå-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased; will.

Testament, *n.* one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

testamentary (-men'tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also testamental.

testate ('tāt), *adj.* having left a will.

testator (-tā'tĕr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* testatrix.

test-bar (test'bär), *n.* a small sample bar of metal to test the qualities of the material used to make some commercial article or implement.

tester ('tĕr), *n.* an old English coin, value 6d.; a flat canopy; one who tests.

testes ('tēz), *n.pl.* the testicles.

testicle ('ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testify ('ti-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* testified, *p.pr.* testifying], to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.

testily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a testy manner.

testimonial (-ti-mō'ni-ål), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to, or containing testimony.

testimony (-ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (-niz)], evidence; proof, solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.

testiness (test'i-nes), *n.* peevishness.

testing ('ing), *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof; trial.

testis (tes'tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes ('tēz)], a testicle.

testudinal (-tū'di-nål), *adj.* tortoise-like.

testudinate ('di-nāt), *adj.* arched like a tortoise shell.

testudo (-tū'dō), *n.* [*pl.* testudines ('di-nēz)], a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in; an encysted tumor.

testy (tes'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest], peevish; morose; irritable.

tetanus (tet'å-nus), *n.* lockjaw.

tetchy. Same as techy.

tete-a-tete (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

tete-de-pont (-de-pông'), *n.* [*pl.* tetes-de-pont], a work thrown up to defend the entrance of a bridge.

tether (te*th*'ĕr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

tetra, *prefix* meaning *four*, as *tetra*branchiate, *adj.* having four branchiæ or gills.

tetrachord (tet'rå-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale [music]; an instrument with four strings.

tetrad ('råd), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; tetravalent radical or element.

tetragon ('rå-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.

Tetragrammaton (-gram'å-ton), *n.* the mystic number 4 symbolical among the ancient Jews of the Deity.

tetrahedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* four-sided.
tetrahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.
tetrameter (tē-tram'e-tẽr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.
tetrapod (tet'rå-pod), *n.* a four-footed insect.
tetrarch (tē'trārk), *n.* a Roman governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.
tetrarchate (-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. Also tetrarchy.
tetrastyle (tet'rå-stīl), *n.* a building or portico with four columns in front.
tetter ('ẽr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness; herpes.
Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.
Teutonic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Teutons or the Teutonic languages, Low German, Scandinavian, and High German.
Teutonism ('on-izm) *n.* a Germanism.
texas (teks'ås), *n.* the pilot-house, &c., on the hurricane deck of a steamer.
text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand.
text-book ('book), *n.* a standard book of instruction.
text-hand ('hand), *n.* a large hand in writing.
textile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.
textual ('tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.
texture ('tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.
thalamus (thal'å-mus), *n.* the place where a nerve originates or is supposed to originate; receptacle of a flower.
thalassic (thå-las'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in the sea.
thalassography (thal-as-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science of marine organisms.
thaler (tä'lẽr), *n.* a German silver coin, value about 72 cents.
thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
than (*th*an), *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.
thanage (thān'āj), *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a thane.
thanatoid (than'å-toid), *adj.* death-like.
thanatology (-å-tol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.
thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons, held by persons having large territorial possessions.
thaneship ('ship), *n.* the dignity, state, or property of a thane.
thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.
thankful ('fool), *adj.* grateful.
thankfully (-li), *adv.* gratefully.
thankless ('les), *adj.* ungrateful; not obtaining or deserving thanks.
thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.
thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.
Thanksgiving Day (dā), *n.* a day set apart annually, usually the last Thursday in November, for thanksgiving to God for national mercies.
that (*th*at), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (thōz)], not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.
thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.

thaumatrope (thaw'må-trōp), *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn.

thaumaturgic (-tėr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, thaumaturgy: *n.* legerdemain; magical feats.

thaumaturgy ('må-tėr-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.

thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.

the (thē), *def. art.* pertaining to a particular object, person, or class.

thea (thē'å), *n.* the tea plant.

theater, theatre ('å-tėr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action.

theatrical (-at'ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic, pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

theatrically (-li), *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.

theatrophone ('rō-fōn), *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theater by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.

thebaine ('bå-in), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium. Also thebin.

Theban ('bån), *adj.* pertaining to Thebes, or to its inhabitants.

Theban Year (yēr), *n.* the ancient Egyptian year consisting of 365 days, 6 hours.

theca ('kå), *n.* a sheath; seed-case of a fern.

thee (*th*ē), *pron.* objective case of thou.

theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.

theine (thē'in), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

theirs (*th*ārz), *pron. pl.* possessive case of they.

theism (thē'izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God; opposed to atheism.

theist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to atheist.

theistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to theism or theists. Also theistical.

them (*th*em), *pron.* the objective case of they.

theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition [music].

then (*th*en), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.

thence (*th*ens), *adv.* from that place or time.

theobromine (thē'ō-brō'min), *n.* an alkaloid contained in cacao-beans.

theocracy (-ok'rå-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy ('rå-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theocrat ('ō-krat), *n.* one living under a theocracy.

theocratic (-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theodicy (-od'i-si), *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence and the freedom of the human will.

theodolite (-od'ō-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

theodolitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or ascertained by means of, the theodolite.

theogony (-og'ō-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

theologian (-ō-lō'ji-ån), *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

theological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to theology.

theology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (-jiz)], the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

theophany (-of'å-ni), *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual experience.

theorbo (-ôr'bō), *n.* a kind of large lute with two necks.

theorem ('ō-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved.

theoretical (-ō-ret'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Also theoretic.

theoretically (-li), *adv.* in or by theory.

theoretics ('iks), *n.pl.* the speculative part of a science.

theorist ('ō-rist), *n.* one who theorizes; speculatist.

theorize ('ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

theory ('ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* theories (-riz)], an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

theosophic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists. Also theosophical.

theosophism (-os'ō-fizm), *n.* pretension to divine wisdom or illumination.

theosophist ('ō-fist), *n.* a believer in theosophy. Also theosoph.

theosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

therapeutic (ther-å-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science of curing diseases.

there (*th*ār), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

therefore (*th*ār' or *th*ēr'fōr), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

therm, a *prefix* meaning *heat.* Also thermo.

thermæ (thēr'mē), *n.pl.* hot springs or baths.

thermal ('mål), *adj.* pertaining to heat: warm.

thermanæsthesia (thēr'man-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* abnormal deficiency of the sense of temperature.

thermetrograph (-met'rō-gråf), *n.* a self-registering thermometer. Also thermometrograph.

thermometer (-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

thermometric (-mō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, made, or ascertained by, a thermometer. Also thermometrical.

thermophone (ther'mo-fōne), *n.* telephone receiver adapted for use on battleships and land.

thermopile ('mō-pīl), *n.* an instrument for indicating slight variations of temperature.

thermoscope ('mō-skōp), *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

thermostat ('mō-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

thermotactic (thēr-mō-tak'tik), *adj* relating to the movement of organisms as influenced by heat.

thermotension (thēr-mō-ten'shun), *n.* tension applied to test tensile strength of a substance at a given temperature.

thermotic (-mot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

thermotropism ('rō-pizm), *n.* the

phenomena exhibited by some plants of turning toward the sun or source of heat.

thermotypic (thĕr-mō-tĭp'ik), *adj.* relating to the development of a printing surface by applying heat.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

these, *pl.* of this.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses ('sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

Thespian ('pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama: hence dramatic.

theta (thē'tå), *n.* the Greek *th* (Θ).

theurgic (-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to theurgy or supernatural magic.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they, *pl.* of he, she, or it.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the thickest part.

thicken ('n), *v.t.* to make thick or thicker; render dense; inspissate; make dark or obscure: *v.i.* become thick or thicker.

thickening ('en-ing), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it thicker.

thicket ('et), *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thickset ('set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thievish ('ish), *adj.* addicted to theft; dishonest; obtained by stealing.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thiller ('ēr), *n.* the shaft horse.

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

thimble-rig (-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging], to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

thin (thin), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close or crowded; poor; slight; meager; not full or well grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t.* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.

thine (*th*īn), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.

thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, &c.

think (thingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking], to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reasoning; believe; judge; intend or purpose; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine.

thinkable ('å-bl), *adj.* conceivable.

thinking ('ing), *adj.* having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought: *n.* meditation, judgment.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thin.

third (thērd), *adj.* the next after the second: the ordinal of three; noting one of 3 equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals [music].

thirst (thẽrst), *n.* the sensation of a desire to drink; great desire for drink; drought; eager desire: *v.i.* to be thirsty.

thirstily ('i-li), *adv.* in a thirsty manner.

thirstiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being thirsty.

thirsty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest], feeling thirst.

thirteen (thẽr'tẽn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.

thirteenth ('tẽnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth: the ordinal of thirteen.

thirtieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.

thirty ('ti), *adj.* three times more than 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.

this (*th*is), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these, (*th*ẽz)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.

thistle (this'l), *n.* a plant with a prickly stem and leaves, of the genus Carduus.

thither (thi*th*'ẽr), *adv.* to that place or end.

thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.

thong (thông), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.

thoracic (thō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax.

thorax ('raks), *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c.; breastplate or cuirass.

thorite (thō'rīt), *n.* an isometric mineral; a powerful high explosive.

thorium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also thorinum.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.

thornback ('bak), *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate.

thorny ('i), *adj* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.

thorough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.

thorough bass (bās), *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures [music].

thorough-bred (-bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.

thoroughfare (-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.

thoroughly (-li), *adv.* completely; fully.

thorough-paced (-pāst), *adj.* going all lengths; complete.

those, *pl.* of that.

thou (*th*ou), *pron.* [*pl.* you], 2 *per. sing.* of I.

though (*th*ō), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.

thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of think.

thoughtful ('fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.

thoughtfully ('i), *adv.* in a thoughtful manner; with thought.

thoughtless ('les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.

thought-reading ('rē-ding), *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking of; mind-reading.

thought-reader ('rē-dẽr), *n.* one who practices thought-reading.

thousand (thou'zând), *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* 1,000; a large number.

thousandth ('zândth), *adj.* next in order after 999th: the ordinal of 1,000.

thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.

thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.

thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.

thrasher ('ẽr), *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark, the sea-fox; a thrashing machine.
thrashing ('ing), *n.* the operation of separating grain from the husk; a sound flogging.
thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through.
threadbare ('bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.
threat (thret), *n.* a menace: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.
threaten ('n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.
threatening (-ing), *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.
three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* a number the sum of 2 and 1.
threepence (thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents.
threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.* a dirge.
thresh, same as thrash.
threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.
threw, *p.t.* of throw.
thrice (thrīs), *adv.* three times; repeatedly.
thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant.
thriftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a thrifty manner.
thriftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thrifty.
thrifty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest], characterized by economy and good management; frugal.
thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.
thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving], to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.
thriving ('ing), *p.adj.* increasing in wealth; prosperous or successful; growing.
thro', *contr.* of through.
throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, &c.
throatiness ('i-nes), *n.* guttural utterance.
throaty ('i), *adj.* guttural.
throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.
throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.
thrombin (throm'bin), *n.* the organic ferment that causes the coagulation of drawn blood.
thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.
throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt.
throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.
throstle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.
throstling ('ling), *n.* a disease in cattle, characterized by a swelling in the throat.
throttle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe; a throttle-valve.
throttle-valve (-valv), *n.* a valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for con-

trolling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

throve, *p.t.* of thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing], to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shade or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a waver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.* [*pet.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming], to fringe or put tufts on; play idly or unskilfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to strum; drum.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Merula; a disease of infants characterized by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses.

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thrusting ('ing), *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali; a ruffian.

thuggee (-ē'), *n.* the practice of murder by the thugs. Also thuggism, thuggery.

Thule (thū'le), *n.* the name given by the ancient geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known.

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumbscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also thumbkins.

thummim ('im), *n.pl.* a mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest signifying perfection.

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

thumper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, thumps; something huge; barefaced lie.

thunder (thun'dẽr), *n.* the noise accompanying a flash of lightning; loud noise; an alarming denunciation or treat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thunderbolt (-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thundering (-ing), *adj.* emitting, or producing a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

thunderstruck (-struk), *p.adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

thundery (-i), *adj.* produced by, or accompanied with, thunder. Also thunderous.

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* a censer.

thurifer ('ri-fẽr), *n.* one who attends the priest at mass, &c., and carries the thurible.

Thursday (thẽrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*th*us), *adv.* in this or that man-

ner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus) the resin of the spruce fir.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; thump.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep.* & *adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side: *v.t.* oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*thi*), *pron. poss. case* of thou.

thyine (thī'in), *adj.* noting a kind of wood of the cedar family yielding a resin called sandarach.

thylacine (thil'å-sin), *n.* the zebra wolf of New Zealand.

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus.

thyrogenic (thī-rō-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by the thyroid gland or as the result of an altered secretion of that gland.

thyroid (thī'roid), *adj.* shield-shaped: noting one of the cartilages of the larynx.

thyrsoid (thĕr'soid), *adj.* thyrsus-shaped.

thyrsus ('sus), *n. pl.* thyrsi ('sī)], a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees.

thyself, emphatic for thy.

tiara (tī-ā'rå), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem.

tibia (tib'i-å), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; shin-bone.

tibial ('i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the tibia.

tic (tik), *n.* neuralgia. Also tic-douloureux.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c.; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

ticket ('et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, &c., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket.

ticking ('ing), *n.* cloth used for bedticks.

tickle ('l), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter; gratify and amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

tickler ('ler), *n.* one who, or that which tickles; something puzzling or difficult.

ticklish ('lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tickseed ('sēd), *n.* a common name for plants of the genera Corispermum and Coreopsis.

tidal (tīd'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c.; stream; time; season; turning point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tidily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tidy manner.

tidiness ('i-nes), *n.* neatness.

tidings ('ingz), *n.pl.* news.

tidology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of tides.

tidy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one [music]: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as

with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes [music]: *v.i.* to make an equal score.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other.

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third [music].

tiercel (tēr'sel), *n.* a male hawk.

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tiffany ('å-ni), *n.* a thin gauze or silk.

tiffin (tif'in), *n.* East Indian term for a slender repast or luncheon.

tige (tēzh), *n.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tiger (tī'gĕr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery.

tiger-flower (-flou-ĕr), *n.* a flower of the Iris order, spotted yellow and orange.

tiger-lily (-lil-i), *n.* a handsome lily having flowers spotted with orange.

tiger-wood (-wood), *n.* a valuable wood yielded by a tree of British Guiana.

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tighten ('en), *v.t.* to make tight.

tigress (tī'gres), *n.* the female of the tiger.

tigrine ('grin), *adj.* tiger-like.

tigrish ('grish), *adj.* resembling a tiger; fierce.

tilde (til'de), *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that the vowel following it is to be sounded as a *y*.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a Masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

tiler ('ĕr), *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; door-keeper of a Masonic lodge. Tyler.

tiliaceous (-i-ā'shus), *adj.* allied to, or like, the limetree.

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, &c.; cultivate.

tillage ('āj), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

tiller ('ĕr), *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham-ĕr), *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

tilting ('ing), *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

timber (tim'bĕr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.; piece of wood for building or already framed; wooded land: *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

timbre ('bĕr), *n.* tone or character of musical sound.

timbrel ('brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tabret.

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything oc-

curred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper time; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

time-bargain (-bär-gen), *n.* an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

timeist, same as timist.

timeliness ('li-nes), *n.* seasonableness.

timelock (tīm'lok), *n.* a lock with clockwork attachment set to open at a certain time.

timely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest], being or occurring in time; opportune.

timid (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

timidity ('i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

timist (tīm'ist), *n.* one who keeps time [music].

timorous (tim'ĕr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

timothy grass ('ō-thi grås), *n.* a valuable grass used for fodder.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tinned, *p.pr.* tinning], to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tinamou ('å-mōō), *n.* a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal (ting'kål), *n.* crude borax.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or imparting, a color.

tincture ('tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge.

tinder ('dĕr), *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

tinfoil (tin'foil), *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain.

tinker (ting'kĕr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c. : *v.t.* to patch up: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner.

tinkle ('kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinned (tind), *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

tin-plate ('plāt), *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

tinsel ('sel), *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; something superficial and gaudy: *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy, while valueless in reality.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

tinto ('tō), *n.* a red Madeira wine.

tintometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of color by comparison with standard shades or tints.

tintype, same as ferrotype.

tiny (tī'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest], very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting; tilt: *v.t.* & [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping], to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

tipcat ('kat), *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

tipper ('ĕr), *n.* a kind of ale.

tippet ('et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

tipping ('ing), *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

tipple ('l), *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor.

tipsily ('si-li), *adv.* in a tipsy manner.

tipsiness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being tipsy.

tipstaff ('stăf), *n.* a constable.

tipster ('stĕr), *n.* one who supplies private information about racehorses, &c.

tipsy ('si), *adj.* intoxicated.

tipsy-cake (-kāk), *n.* sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

tiptoe ('tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tiptop ('top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor; weary of fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

tiresome ('sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

tiresomely (-li), *adv.* in a tiresome manner.

tiresomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tiresome.

tirwit (tĕr'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

Tisri (tiz'ri), *n.* the seventh month of the ecclesiastical, and first month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding to part of September and October. Also Tishri.

tissue (tish'ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave.

tissued ('ōod), *adj.* variegated.

tissue-paper (-pā-pĕr), *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.

tit (tit), *n.* morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.

titanic (tī-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like the Titans, the fabled giants of classic mythology: hence, huge; of enormous strength.

titanium (-tā'ni-um), *n.* a rare and extremely hard metal, allied to tin; found in combination.

titbit ('bit), *n.* a choice morsel.

tit-for-tat (-tat), *n.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.

tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

tithing ('ing), *n.* the taking or levying of tithes.

titillate (tit'i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.

titillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling.

titivate ('i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.
titlark ('lärk), *n.* any small singing bird of the genus Anthus.
title (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle.
title-deed (-dēd) *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.
titmouse (tit'mous), *n.* [*pl.* titmice ('mīs)], a small, active, perching bird. Also tit.
titrate (tit'rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.
titration (ti-trā'shun), *n.* volumetric analysis.
titter (tit'ĕr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.
tittle (tit'l), *n.* a small particle; iota.
tittle-tattle (-tat'l), *n.* idle, trifling talk.
titular ('ū-lär), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal: *n.* one who is invested with a title to an office, but does not possess the power and authority appertaining to it.
t. n. t., abbreviation and symbol of trinitrotoluol (q.v.).
to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion toward; in accordance with.
toad (tōd), *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.
toadeater ('ēt-ēr), *n.* a sycophant.
toadfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth, of the genus Batrachus
toadstone ('stōn), *n.* a local name for a kind of basaltic or igneous rock; bufonite.
toadstool ('stōōl), *n.* a name of numerous species of fungi of the genus Agaricus.
toady ('i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying], to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.
toadyism (-izm), *n.* sycophancy.
toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk.
tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* an American plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.
tobacconist (-nist), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c.
tobine ('bin), *n.* a stout, twilled, dress silk.
toboggan (-bog'ăn), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.
toby (tō'bi), *n.* a drinking mug used for beer or ale.
tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.
toddle (tod'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.
toddler ('lĕr), *n.* one who toddles; a young child.
toddy ('i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
tody (tō'di), *n.* a small West Indian bird.
toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.
toffy (tof'i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.
toga (tō-gå), *n.* [*pl.* togas (gåz), togæ ('jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.
toga virilis (vir'il-is), *n.* the toga assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen.
together (too-ge*th*'ĕr), *adv.* in company or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.
toggery (tog'ĕr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.
toggle ('l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering toward both ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.
toggle-joint (-joint), *n.* an elbow or knee joint.

toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue.

toilet ('et), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table; dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire.

toilinette (-i-net'), *n.* a cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk.

toilsome ('sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.

toilsomely (-li), *adv.* in a toilsome manner.

toilsomeness (-nes), *n.* laboriousness.

Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* a rich Hungarian wine.

token ('kn), *n.* a mark or sign; memorial of affection, &c.; symbol of good faith or authenticity; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.

tola ('lå), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.

told, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of tell.

Toledo (-lē'dō), *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper, made originally at Toledo, Spain.

tolerable (tol'ĕr-å-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.

tolerableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.

tolerably (-bli), *adv.* passably.

tolerance ('ĕr-åns), *n.* endurance; toleration.

tolerant ('ĕr-ånt), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration.

tolerate ('ĕr-åt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.

toleration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.

toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell; annul.

tolu (tō'lū), *n.* a balsam produced by a South American tree (*Myroxylon toluifera*).

tomahawk (tom'å-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill with a tomahawk.

toman (tō'mān), *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about $1.76.

tomato (tō-mā' or tō-mā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes ('tōz)], a plant and its well-known fleshy fruit. Also love-apple.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tombac (tom'bak), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

tomboy ('boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tom-cat ('kat), *n.* a full-grown male cat.

tomcod ('kod), *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

tomentose (tō-men'tōs), *adj.* covered so closely with hairs as to be scarcely discernible; nappy. Also tomentous.

tomentum ('tum), *n.* the closely matted down on the leaves or stems of certain plants.

tomfool ('fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler.

tomfoolery ('ĕr-i), *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* a jeweler's weight of 12 grains.

Tommy Atkins (tom'-i at'kins), *n.* popular term for the white private soldier in the English Army.

tompion (tom'pi-on), *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron button to which a charge of grape-shot is affixed. Also tampion

tomtit ('tit), *n* the titmouse.

tom-tom ('tom) *n* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies. Also tam-tam.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40

cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tŏng).

tonality (tōn-al'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch.

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; accent; quality of the voice; prevailing style or character; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colors of a painting; interval of sound; chant [music]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of color; mitigate.

tongs (tŏngs), *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

tongue (tung), *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* talk; prate.

tonic (ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

Tonka bean (tong'kå bēn), *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, &c. Also Tonkuin bean.

tonnage (tun'āj), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

tonneau (tun-ō'), *n.* that part of an automobile body behind the chauffeur's seat, arranged for passengers.

tonsils (ton'silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.

tonsilitis (-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

tonsure ('shūr), *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Roman Catholic clerics: *v.t.* to give the tonsure to.

tontine (-tēn'), a loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.

too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

took, *p.t.* of take.

tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.

tooling ('ing), *n.* workmanship performed with a tool.

toon (tōōn), *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the East Indies and Australia.

toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn.

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.

toothsome ('sum), *adj.* palatable.

toothsomely (-li), *adv.* palatably.

toothsomeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being toothsome.

toothwort ('wĕrt), *n.* a plant of various genera having indented leaves.

top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping], to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.

topau (tō'paw), *n.* the rhinoceros-bird.

topaz ('paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors used as a gem.

topazolite ('ō-līt), *n.* a variety of garnet.

top-boots (top'bōōtz), *n.pl.* high boots with light colored tops, used for riding, &c.

tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees [Hindu].
topee (tō-pē'), *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also topi.
toper ('pēr), *n.* a drunkard.
topgallant (top'gal-ănt), *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.
tophamper ('ham-pēr), *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, &c.
Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch: subsequently made a burial-place: hence hell.
topic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme.
topical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.
topically (-i), *adv.* in a tropical manner; locally.
topmast ('măst), *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.
topographer (tō-pog'ră-fẽr), *n.* one who describes particular places in writing.
topographic (top-ō-grăf'ik), *adj.* descriptive of a particular place. Topographical.
topographically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a topographic manner.
topography (tō-pog'ră-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.; the features of a region or locality.
topping (top'ing), *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.
topple ('l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.
topsail ('săl), *n.* the sail second from the deck.
topsy-turvy ('si-tẽr-vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.
toque (tōk), *n.* a kind of bonnet.
tor (tôr), *n.* high pointed hill; jutting rock.
Torah (tō'ră), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.
torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.
tore, *p.t.* of tear.
toreador (tor-e-ă-dôr'), *n.* a bull fighter.
toreutic (tō-rōō'tik), *adj.* pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to metallic work in basso-relievo.
torment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain: torture; anguish: *v.t.* (tôr-ment') to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass.
tormentil ('men-til), *n.* an astringent root.
torn (tôrn), *p.t.* of tear.
tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes ('dōz)], a violent tempest or whirlwind.
torose (tō'rōs), *adj.* swelling in knobs; uneven.
torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes ('dōz)], a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo.
torpescent (-pes'ent), *adj.* becoming torpid.
torpid ('pid), *adj.* numb; inactive.
torpidity ('i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility.
torpify ('pi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torpified, *p.pr.* torpifying], to make torpid; benumb.
torpor ('pẽr), *n.* numbness; inactivity.
torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations.
torrefy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying], to dry by fire; roast (ores).
torrent ('ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along.
torrid ('id), *adj.* dried with heat extremely hot; burning; parching
torsion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turn-

ing or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

torso ('sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos, torsi ('sōz, 'sē)], the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated.

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage.

tortile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.

tortilla (-tē'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate.

tortoise (tôr'tis), *n.* a reptile of the family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo.

tortuous ('ū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.

torture ('tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.

torus (tō'rus), *n.* a large semi-circular molding in the base of a column; that part of a flower on which the carpels are seated.

Tory (tō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* Tories ('riz)], in English politics, a Conservative: *adj.* pertaining to Conservatives.

Toryism (-izm), *n.* the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.

toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.

tossing ('ing), *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.

tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting], to add; count up.

total (tō'tål), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.

totality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum.

totally ('tål-i), *adv.* entirely; fully.

tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry.

totem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of a tribe or clan.

totter (tot'ĕr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.

tottery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* shaking as if about to fall; unsteady.

tottlish ('lish), *adj.* unsteady.

toucan (tōō-kän'), *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with a long curved beak.

touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; treat of in a superficial manner; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.

touch-down (tuch'down), *n.* a point scored in football by carrying the ball across opponents' goal line; the act of making such a point.

touchily ('i-li), *adv.* peevishly.

touchiness ('i-nes), *n.* irritability.

touching ('ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

touchstone ('stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver: hence a criterion.

touchwood ('wood), *n.* dried fungus or decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly.

touchy ('i), irritable; peevish.

tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken; or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough.

toughen ('n), *v.i.* to grow or become tough; *v.t.* to make tough.

toughish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat tough.
toupee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl.
tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* the country.
tourbillion (-bil'yun), *n.* an ornamental rotating firework.
touring car (toor'ing-kär), *n.* an automobile of relatively large size, suitable for making long trips in the country.
tourist ('ist), *n.* excursionist.
tourmaline ('må-lin), *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems.
tournament ('nå-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also tourney.
tourniquet ('ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.
tousle or touzle (touz'l), *v.t.* to pull or tear; worry; put in disorder.
tout (tout), *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.
tout-ensemble (tōō-täng-säm'bl), *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, &c., regarded as a whole.
touter (tout'ẽr), *n.* one who hangs about to secure the custom of tourists for a particular hotel, &c.
tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag as a vessel through the water by means of a rope.
towage ('āj), *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.
toward (tō'ẽrd), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near; at hand. Also towards.
towel (tou'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.
toweling (-ing), *n.* cloth for towels.
tower (tou'ẽr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high headdress worn by women in the 17th century; *v.i.* to raise to a great height; soar.
towering ('ẽr-ing), *adj.* very high; soaring; violent; outrageous.
town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, especially one having a market, and not being a city; the inhabitants of a town; township.
town-hall (toun-hawl), *n.* a building or place wherein the town officers transact their business.
township ('ship), *n.* the district or territory into which many of the States are divided and subordinate to the county.
toxemia, toxæmia (toks-ē'mi-å), *n.* blood poisoning.
toxic ('ik), *adj.* poisonous.
toxicologist (-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in toxicology.
toxicology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c.
toxicomania (-kō-mā-ni'å), *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.
toxin (toks'in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.
toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.* [*p.t.* *p.p.* toyed, *p.pr.* toying], to dally amorously; trifle.
trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c. by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly.
traceable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.
tracery ('ẽr-i), *n.* architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.
trachea (trå-kē'å), *n.* the windpipe: *pl.* the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ).
tracheal ('kē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the trachea.

tracheotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
trachitis (-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the trachea. Also tracheitis.
trachyte (trak'īt), *n.* a term applied to the feldspathic class of igneous rocks.
trachytic (trā-kit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, trachyte.
tracing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.
track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind.
trackage ('āj), *n.* towage.
tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.
tractability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* docility.
tractable ('å-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.
Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-an), *adj.* relating to a system of religious principles published in pamphlet form about 1840, in England.
tractate (trak'tāt), *n.* a small book or treatise.
tractile ('til), *adj.* ductile.
traction ('shun), *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.
tractive ('tiv), *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.
tractor (tēr), *n.* that which draws.
trade-acceptance (trād-ak-sep'tåns), *n.* a draft or bill of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold and accepted by such purchaser, payable at a specified future time.

trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.
trade-mark ('märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods to show his exclusive right, or as a guarantee of genuineness.
trade-price ('prīs), *n.* price of an article as charged to the retailer.
trader ('ēr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; shopkeeper; vessel engaged in any particular trade.
trades-union (-z'ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for the protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.
trades-unionism (-izm), *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.
trades-unionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a trades-union.
trade-winds ('windz), *n.pl.* certain ocean winds in or near the torrid zone which blow steadily from the same quarter periodically. Also trades.
trading ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to trade.
tradition (trā-dish'un), *n.* the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, &c., through successive generations without written memorials; that which is so handed down; ancient custom.
traditional ('un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or handed down by tradition.
traditionally ('un-ål-i), *adv.* in a traditional manner.
traduce (trå-dūs'), *v.t.* to slander.
traffic (traf'ik), *n.* business or trade; commerce; transportation of persons or goods on a railway, vehicle, ship, &c.; intercourse: *v.i.* to trade; bargain: *v.t.* to barter.
tragacanth (trag'å-kanth), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of Astragalus.

tragedian (trå-jē'di-ån), *n.* an actor or writer of tragedies.
tragedienne (-zhē-dyen' or -jē'di-en), *n.* an actress of tragedy.
tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* tragedies (-diz)], a dramatic poem of elevated style, representing some event or series of events in the life of a person or persons and having usually a fatal ending; a melancholy and fatal event; an event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence or some catastrophe.
tragic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; calamitous; fatal; terrible. Also tragical.
tragically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a tragic manner.
trail (trāl), *v.t.* to draw or drag along the ground; hunt or follow by tracking; *v.i.* to be drawn out in length; fall or hang down; grow or climb at great length: *n.* the track followed by a hunter; scent left by a track; anything drawn out in length; the entrails of birds and fishes served up for the table.
train (trān), *n.* a series of railway carriages or trucks coupled together; something drawn or dragged behind as the skirt of a robe, &c; retinue; procession; connected series; suite; process; line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; a heavy kind of Canadian sledge: *v.t.* to instruct by exercise; drill; educate; draw along; form to a proper shape; discipline or tame for use; prepare for athletic contests or horse-racing; trace (a lode) to its head.
trainer ('ēr). *n.* an instructor, especially one who prepares men or horses for exercises of skill, races, &c.
train-oil ('oil), *n.* oil obtained by boiling whale's blubber.
trait (trāt), *n.* a peculiar feature or characteristic; touch.
traitor (trā-tēr), *n.* one who is guilty of treason or the betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust; one who betrays any confidence; a deceiver. *Feminine* traitress or traitoress.
traitorous ('tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of treason; perfidious.
trajectory (trå-jek'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* trajectories (-riz)], the curve described by a body in space, under the action of certain forces, as a comet, or stone thrown upwards.
tram (tram), *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway; tramway-car; shaft of a cart; *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trammed, *p.pr.* tramming]. to travel by tram-car [English]: *v.t.* to transport on a tramway.
tramble ('bl), *v.t.* to wash (ore) in a particular manner.
trammel ('el), *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing; shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action, or freedom: *v.t.* to impede or hinder; shackle.
tramontana (trä-mon-tä'nå), *n.* a cold, blighting north wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.
tramp (tramp), *v.t.* to tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; travel over on foot: *v.i.* to wander: *n.* a vagrant foot traveler; journey on foot; sound of tramping.
trample ('pl), *v.t.* to tread under the feet; prostrate by treading; treat with insult or contempt: *v.i.* to stamp rapidly and repeatedly with the feet; tread roughly.
trampoose (tram-pōōs'), *v.i.* to tramp; walk heavily; wander about.
tramway ('wā), *n.* a street railway; metal tracks for wagons or trucks. Tramroad.
trance (trans), *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or rapt in visions; temporary suspension of sensation and volition while the heart and lungs continue to act; swoon; catalepsy; *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a state of trance.
traneen (trå-nēn'), *n.* crested dog's-tail grass.
tranquil (trang'kwil), *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated.

tranquillity ('i-ti), *n.* calmness: quiet.
tranquilize ('kwil-īz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or quiet.
tranquilly ('kwil-i), *adv.* in a tranquil manner.
trans, a *prefix,* meaning *over, across, beyond, through, on the other side.*
transact (trans-akt'), *v.t.* to manage, as business; carry through; negotiate.
transaction (-ak'shun), *n.* the management of any business or affair; that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair: *pl.* report of a scientific or learned society.
transactor ('tẽr), *n.* one who transacts.
transatlantic (trans-at-lan'tik), *adj.* lying or existing beyond the Atlantic ocean.
transcend (tran-send'), *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed.
transcendency ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence. Also transcendence.
transcendent ('ent), *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience.
transcendental ('ål), *adj.* noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience or external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.
transcendentalism ('ål-izm), *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori,* or independent of experience; a religious movement in the United States, 1839, associated with Emerson and Channing.
transcribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to copy.
transcript ('skript), *n.* a written copy from an original.
transcription (-skrip'shun), *n.* a copy.
transept ('sept), *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.
transfer (trans-fẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transferred, *p.pr.* transferring], to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, &c.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *n.* (trans'fer), conveyance of a right, title, property, &c., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.
transferability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transferable.
transferable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred. Also transferrible.
transferee (-fẽr-ē'), *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.
transferrer (-fẽr'ẽr), *n.* one who makes a transfer.
transfiguration (-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* a change of form or appearance, especially the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the Mount.
transfigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.
transfix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to pierce through.
transfixion (-fik'shun), *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.
transform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of (an algebraic equation) into another of different form without altering its value.
transformation (-fôrmā'shun), *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character; conversion.
transformer (-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* an induction coil for raising or lowering electric pressure.
transfuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out of

one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

transfusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

transgress (-gres'), *v.i.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, &c.; sin: *v.t.* break or violate.

transgression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offense; sin.

transgressor (-gres'ẽr), *n.* an offender.

transient (tran'shent), *adj.* fleeting; brief.

transit (tran'sit), *n.* a passage through or over; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

transition (-sish'un), *n.* the passage from one place or state to another: change, as of key in music or of the subject of discourse.

transitional (-sish'un-ål), *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

transitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* noting an action passing from a subject to an object.

transitively (-li), *adv.* in a transitive manner.

transitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being transitive.

transitorily ('si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* with a short continuance.

transitoriness (-nes), *n.* shortness of duration.

transitory ('si-tō-ri), *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.

translate (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.

translation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

translator ('tẽr), *n.* one who translates.

translucent (-lū'sent), *adj.* semi-transparent.

transmigration (trans-mī-grā'shun), *n.* migration from one place to another; the passing of the soul from one body to another after death; metempsychosis.

transmissibility (-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transmissible.

transmissible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.

transmission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also transmittal.

transmit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting], to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.

transmitter ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, transmits; a telegraphic or telephonic sending instrument.

transmutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* change from one form, nature, substance, or species, into another.

transmute (-mūt'), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

transom (tran'som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window.

transparency (trans-par'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* transparencies (-siz)], the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

transparent ('ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.

transpiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.

transpire (-pīr'), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; be exhaled; become known; come to pass; occur: *v.t.* to perspire; exhale.

transplant (-plant′), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.
transplantation (-plan-tā′shun), *n.* the act of transplanting.
transport (-pōrt′), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans′port) conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another; violent manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.
transportation (-pōr-tā′shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.
transporting (-port′ing), *adj.* ravishing; ecstatic.
transpose (-pōz′), *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.
transposition (-pō-zish′un), *n.* the act of transposing; state of being transposed. Also transposal.
transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shī-ā′shun), *n.* the doctrine that after consecration the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.
transude (-sūd′), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.
transverse (trans-vērs′), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.
transversely (′li), *adv.* in a transverse direction.
trap (trap), *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood: a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c.: *pl.* baggage; portable articles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping], to catch in, or as in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.
trapeze (trå-pēz′), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.
trapezium (-pē′zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 4 right lines, of which no two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.
trapezoid (trap′e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides, having 2 sides parallel to each other.
trapper (′ēr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.
trappings (′ingz), *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.
trappist (trap′ist), *n.* a member of a monastic order founded in the 12th century.
trash (trash), *n.* refuse; worthless or useless matter; rubbish; decayed leaves and stems of the sugar-cane.
trashily (′i-li), *adv.* in a trashy manner.
trashiness (′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.
trashy (′i), *adj.* [*comp.* trashier, *superl.* trashiest], worthless; useless.
trass (tras), *n.* a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth, used as a hydraulic cement. Also terras.
traumatic (traw-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.
travado (trå-vā′dō), *n.* a sudden squall accompanied with lightning and rain [Spanish].
travail (trav′il or ′āl), *n.* labor with pain; severe toil; parturition: *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.
trave (trāv), *n.* a wooden frame for confining a horse while being shod.
travel (trav′el), *v.i.* to journey, especially to foreign or distant places; proceed; move: *v.t.* to journey over: *n.* the act of journeying, especially to foreign or distant places: *pl.* an account of occurrences and things seen during a journey.

traveled ('eld), *p.adj.* having made journeys: hence experienced.

traveler ('el-ẽr), *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercantile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

traverse ('ẽrs), *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece; something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; multiply; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn to one side or the other and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

travesty ('es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* travesties (-tiz)], a burlesque or parody: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* travestied, *p.pr.* travestying], to burlesque or parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

trawler ('ẽr), *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

trawling ('ing), *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

tray (trā), *n.* [*pl.* trays (trāz)], a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, &c.; salver.

trayful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* trayfuls ('foolz)] as much as a tray will contain.

treacherous (trech'ẽr-us), *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

treachery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treacheries (-iz)], treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* a syrup drained from sugar in the process of refining; molasses.

tread (tred), *v.i.* [*pl.* trod, *p.p.* trodden, *p.pr.* treading], to step or walk, especially to walk with a more or less stately or measured step; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish.

tread (tred), *n.* of an automobile, the part of the wheel that comes in contact with the ground.

treadle ('l), *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

treadmill ('mil), *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery.

treason (trē'zn), *n.* the offense of betraying the state or subverting the government of the state to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

treasure (trezh'ūr), *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; accumulate; value highly.

treasurer (-ẽr), *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, &c.; one who has charge of collected funds.

treasureship (-ship), *n.* the office of a treasurer.

treasury ('ūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treasuries (-iz)], a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

treasury note (nōt), *n.* a demand note issued by the United States treasury, and by law made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave toward; entertain with food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; manage in the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertain-

ment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

treatise ('is), *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

treatment ('ment), *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation.

treaty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* treaties (-iz)], the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming an agreement; league or agreement between two states, &c.; negotiation.

treble (treb'l), *adj.* threefold; triple; pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part [music]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

trefoil ('foil), *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

treenail ('nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail.

trek (trek), *v.i.* to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon [South Africa].

trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

trellis-work (-wĕrk), *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

tremble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; shudder; totter; quaver, as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

trembling ('bling), *adj.* shaking as with fear; quivering.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific; marvelous.

tremolite (trem'ō-līt), *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

tremolo (trem'ō-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

tremor (trem'ĕr), *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trenchant ('ånt), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trencher ('ĕr), *n.* one who trenches; a large wooden plate; trencher-cap.

trencher-cap (-kap), *n.* a college cap.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency; *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

trepan (tre-pan'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning], to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trepanning ('ing), *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain.

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* the bêche-de-mer.

trephine (tre-fīn'), *n.* a surgical instrument for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an

involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

trespass (tres'pås), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression: sin.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

tressel, same as trestle.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form for supporting anything; frame of a table.

trestle-board (-bōrd), *n.* a draughtman's designing board.

trestle-bridge (tres'l-brij), *n.* a bridge made of trestle-work.

trestle-tree (-trē), *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

trestle-work (-wērk), *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with cross-beams and braces.

trey (trā), *n.* a 3 at cards or dice; card with 3 spots.

tri, a *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*angled, *adj.* having 3 angles.

triable (trī'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of 3; an element which can replace or directly unite with 3 atoms of hydrogen or similar monatonic element; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth [music].

trial (trī'ål), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

triandrian (trī-an'dri-ån), *adj.* having 3 equal and distinct stamens. Also triandrous.

triangle ('ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 3 lines, and having 3 angles; a frame of 3 halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

triangular (-ang'gū-lår), *adj.* having 3 angles; shaped like a triangle.

triangulated ('gū-lāt), *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

triangulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district or a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

tribal ('bål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

tribalism (-izm), *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.

tribasic (-bā'sik), *adj.* noting an acid in which 3 equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.

tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

tribrach (trī'brak), *n.* a poetic foot of 3 short syllables.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

tribunal (trī-bū'nål), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place: raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

tribuneship (-ship), *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a supe-

rior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

tribute ('ūt), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

tricentenary, same as tercentenary.

triceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

trichina (tri-kī'nå), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ ('nē)], a nemotoid parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines. Also trichiniasis.

trichology (trī'kol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the hair, especially for the cure of baldness.

trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* a three-stringed instrument; a piano having three strings to each key for the greater part of its compass.

trichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property of certain crystals of transmitting various colors in three different directions.

trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without color; decorate or set off (with *out*).

trickery ('ĕr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trickily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tricky manner.

trickiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

trickle ('l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

trickster ('stēr), *n.* a cheat; deceiver.

tricksy ('si), *adj.* full of tricks; pretty.

tricktrack ('trak), *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.

tricky ('i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *adj.* having 3 unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

triclinium (-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (-å)], a couch, usually accommodating 3 persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on 3 sides.

tricolor ('kul-ĕr), *n.* a national flag of 3 colors arranged in equal stripes.

tricontahedral (-kon-tå-hē'drål), *adj.* having 30 sides.

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *adj.* three-pointed.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

trident ('dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with 3 prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune: hence sovereignty of the sea.

tridentate (-den'tāt), *adj.* having 3 teeth or prongs.

tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.

triennial (trī-en'i-ål), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.

triennially (-i), *adv.* once in 3 years.

trier ('ĕr), *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.

trifid ('fid), *adj.* three-cleft.

trifle ('fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.

trifling ('fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.

trifoliate (-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.

triforium ('ri-um), *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.

trifurcate (-fĕr'kāt), *adj.* three-forked.

trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging], to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.

trigger ('ĕr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.
triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.
trigonal (trig'ō-nål), *adj.* three-cornered.
trigonometric (-ō-nō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, trigonometry. Trigonometrical.
trigonometrically (-ål-i), *adv.* by trigonometry.
trigonometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.
trihedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having 3 sides.
trihedron ('dron), *n.* a figure having 3 sides.
trilateral (-lat'ĕr-ål), *adj.* three-sided.
trilaterally (-i), *adv.* with 3 sides.
trilinear (-lin'e-år), *adj.* three-lined.
trilith ('lith), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also trilithon.
trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.
trillion (tril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a unit with 12 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.
trilobite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.
trilogy (tril'ō-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture
trim (trim), *adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming], to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.
trimmer ('ĕr), *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed.
trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in three forms; co-existence among individuals of the same species of 3 distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.
Trinitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.
trinitrotoluol (trī-nī'tro-tol'u-ōl), *n.* a modern explosive for shells, composed of nitric acid and toluol, used in the European war; abbreviated **T. N. T.**
Trinity ('i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality.
Trinity Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday.
trinket (tring'ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.
trinomial (trī-nō'mi-ål), *adj.* consisting of 3 terms, connected by the sign × or —.
trio (trē'ō), *n.* a set of 3; 3 united; composition for 3 voices or instruments.
trional (trī'ō-nal), *n.* a crystalline product of coal tar used in medicine.
trip (trip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping], to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion
tripartite (trip'år-tīt or trī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into 3 parts.
tripe (trīp), *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.
triplane (trī'plān), *n.* an aëroplane of three planes or sustaining surfaces, the lowest bearing the aviator.
triple ('l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of 3 united; 3 times repeated.
triple alliance (trip'l al-ī'ans), *n.* originally the compact between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, for defensive purposes; made

dual alliance by the withdrawal of Italy at outbreak of the European war of 1914.

triple entente (trip'l än-tänt'), *n.* the alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for defensive purposes.

triplet ('let), *n.* 3 united: *pl.* 3 children of one birth.

triplicate ('li-kāt), *adj.* threefold.

tripod (trī'pod), *n.* a three-legged stool or table; the seat supported by 3 legs on which the pythoness sat when giving responses at the Delphic oracle.

tripoli (trip'ō-li), *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.

triptych ('tik), *n.* a writing-tablet in 3 parts; a panel, usually an altar piece, consisting of 3 compartments, two of them folding over the middle one which is fixed.

trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.

trisect (tri-sekt'), *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.

trisection (-sek'shun), *n.* division into 3 parts, especially an angle into 3 equal parts.

trisyllable (tri-sil'å-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale.

tritely ('li), *adv.* in a trite manner.

triteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being trite.

Tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are distinct Gods.

Triton (trī'ton), *n.* one of the sea-gods of Greek mythology, son of Neptune and Venus.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.

trituration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.

triumph (trī-umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.

triumphal (-um'fål), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

triumphant ('fånt), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.

triumvir (-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri ('vi-ri)', one of three men united in office.

triumvirate ('vi-rāt), *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.

triune ('ūn), *adj.* 3 in one.

trivalent (triv'å-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, 3 atoms of hydrogen.

trivet ('et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.

trivial ('i-ål), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.

triviality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* trivialities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being trivial.

trocha (trō't'shå), *n.* a military high-road.

trochee (trō'kē), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.

trochee ('kē), *n.* a metrical foot of 2 syllables: the first long, the second short.

trochlear (trok'lē-år), *adj.* pulley-like: said of certain muscles.

trod, *p.t.* of tread.

troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *n.* a cave dweller: said of certain tribes.

Trojan (trō'jån), *adj.* pertaining to Troy

troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.

trolley ('i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.

trolley car (kär), *n.* a car propelled by means of a trolley and an electric motor.

troppop ('up), *n.* a slattern.

trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

tromometer (trō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an

instrument for measuring earth tremors.

troop (trōōp), *n.* a multitude; small body of cavalry, usually 60; soldiers collectively; company of performers: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds.

trooper ('ĕr), *n.* a cavalryman; troopship.

trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.

trophy ('fi), *n.* [*pl.* trophies ('fiz)], a memorial of a victory; memento.

tropic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.

tropical ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.

tropically (-i), *adv.* figuratively.

trot (trot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace; term of endearment.

troth (trōth), *n.* betrothal; fidelity.

trotter (trot'ĕr), *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.

trotyl (trō'til), *n.* popular name of a highly explosive compound used in bombs and mines in recent warfare.

troubadour (trōō'bă-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy 11th-13th centuries.

trouble (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labor to.

troublesome (-sum), *adj.* causing trouble.

trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.

trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

trouncing ('ing), *n.* a severe beating.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of performers.

trousers (trou'zĕrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.

trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (-sōz')], a bride's outfit.

trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.

trove (trōv), *n.* that which is found unexpectedly; used generally with the word "treasure," as, "treasure trove."

trover (trō'vĕr), *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.

trow (trou), *v.i.* to believe; trust.

trowel ('el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.

troyweight (troi'wāt), *n.* a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used by goldsmiths and jewelers.

truancy (trōō'ăn-si), *n.* playing truant.

truant ('ănt), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of a truant; idle.

truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.

truck (truk), *n.* a wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.

truckle ('l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.

truckle-bed (-bed), *n.* a trundle-bed.

truculence ('ū-lens), *n.* ferocity.

truculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.

trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatigue.

true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], comformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.

true-blue ('blōō), *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

truffle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.

truism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.

truly ('li), *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely; honestly.

trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

trumpery ('ēr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

trumpet ('et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

trumpeter ('ēr), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self-flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an American swan.

truncal (trung'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the trunk.

truncate ('kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt') to lop.

truncated ('kā-ted), *adj.* cut off short.

truncheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

trundle ('dl), *v.t.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

trundle-bed ('bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.

trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column.

trunk-hose ('hōz), *n.* large breeches reaching to the knees.

trunnion (trun'yun), *n.* one of the two bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.

truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; seize and carry off; skewer; make fast.

trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.t.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.

trustee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

trusteeship (-ship), *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.

trustful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.

trustfully (-i), *adv.* in a trustful manner.

trustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being trusty.

trusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* trustier, *superl.* trustiest], justly deserving confidence, faithful.

truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths], agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.

truthful ('fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.

truthfully (-i), *adv.* in a truthful manner.

try (trī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.*

trying], to prove by experiment; test or prove; examine; purify or refine; subject to severe trial; examine judicially; subject to strain: *n.* an attempt or experiment.

trying ('ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

trypanosome (trī-pan'o-sōm), *n.* a protozoal disease germ, of which there are various species, including the microbe of sleeping-sickness.

try-sail ('sāl), *n.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, rigged with a boom and gaff.

tryst (trist), *n.* a rendezvous; place of meeting; appointment to meet; meeting in accordance with appointment.

tsar, another form of czar.

tsarina, same as czarina.

tsetse fly (set'sē-fli), *n.* an African fly with biting mandibles that transmit the germs of protozoal diseases, including sleeping-sickness.

T-square (tē'skwār), *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.

tuatera (tōō-å-tā'rå), *n.* a New Zealand carnivorous lizard.

tub (tub), *n.* a small cask; sponge bath: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tubbed, *p.pr.* tubbing], to place in a tub: *v.i.* to take a sponge bath.

tubby ('i), *adj.* tub-shaped.

tube (tūb), *n.* a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; pipe: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tū'bĕr), *n.* a thickened, roundish, underground stem.

tubercle (-kl), *n.* a small hard local tumor; little tuber.

tubercular ('kū-lĕr), *adj.* full of small knobs or tubercles.

tuberculin (tū-bĕr'kū-lĭn), *n.* a fluid derived from several cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis.

tuberculosis (-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

tuberous ('bĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of roundish fleshy tubers.

tuberose ('bĕr-ōs), *n.* an odoriferous plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flowers.

tubing ('bing), *n.* material for tubes.

tubular ('bū-lår), *adj.* tube-shaped; consisting of a tube or tubes.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in; gather, or turn up; fold under.

tuck-a-hoe ('å-hō), *n.* a curious vegetable production somewhat resembling the truffle; Indian bread.

tucker ('ĕr), *n.* ornamental frilling or article of dress for shading the bosom of a woman.

tucum (tōō'kum), *n.* a South American palm, yielding a valuable fiber.

Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the 3rd day of the week.

tufa (tōō'få), *n.* friable volcanic rock or scoriæ; soft or porous stone formed by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water. Tuff.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

tuft-hunter (-hun'tĕr), *n.* one who courts the acquaintance of persons of rank.

tug (tug), *n.* a pull with great effort; steam towing vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tugged, *p.pr.* tugging], to pull or draw with continued effort; tow: *v.i.* to strain in labor.

tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* act or business of teaching; instruction; fee for instruction.

tulip ('lip), *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

tulle (tōōl), *n.* a delicate silk lace or netting.

tumble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to fall suddenly and violently; roll about: *v.t.* to throw down; turn over: *n.* a fall; a rolling over.

tumbler ('blĕr), *n.* one who tumbles; posture maker; a kind of drinking-glass; variety of pigeon.

tumbrel ('brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also tumbril.

tumefy (tū'me-fī), *v.t.* to make to swell; *v.i.* to swell.

tumid ('mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.
tumidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tumid.
tumor ('mēr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.
tum-tum (tum'tum), *n.* a West Indian dish of boiled plantain.
tumult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.
tumultuous (-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.
tumulus ('mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (-lī)], an artificial hillock raised over a grave.
tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery.
tunable (tūn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.
tundra (tōōn'drå), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in Northern Siberia.
tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.
tuneful ('fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.
tunefully (-li), *adv.* harmoniously.
tuner ('ĕr), *n.* one who tunes musical instruments.
tungsten (tung'sten), *n.* a rare, heavy, greyish-white metal.
tungstic acid ('stik as'id), *n.* an acid of tungsten consisting of 1 equivalent of tungsten and 3 of oxygen.
tunic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.
tunicated ('ni-kā-ted), *adj.* covered with a membrane.
tunicle (tūn-i-kl), *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by Roman Catholic bishops and sub-deacons.
tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* a metallic instrument with prongs, which, when rapped or struck, vibrate regularly, giving a tone of a certain pitch.
tunnel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; net wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under.
tunny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies ('iz)], a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.
tupelo (tū-pē-lō), *n.* a North American tree with red berries and a very hard wood.
turacine (tōō'rå-sin), *n.* a red pigment.
Turanian (tū-rā'ni-ån), *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Aryan and Semitic families.
turban (tĕr'bån), *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.
turbary ('bå-ri), *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.
turbid ('bid), *adj.* muddy; thick.
turbine ('bin), *n.* a wheel turning on a vertical axis and driven by steam or water.
turbit ('bit), *n.* a variety of pigeon.
turbot ('bot), *n.* a large flat fish.
turbulence ('bū-lens), *n.* disorder; agitation.
turbulent ('bu-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.
Turco ('kō), *n.* an Arab sharpshooter in the French army.
Turcophile ('kō-fīl), *n.* a supporter of the Turks in their domination over the Slavonic Christians. Also Turcophil.
tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.

turf (tẽrf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.
turfiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being turfy.
turfing ('ing), *n.* the laying down of turf.
turfite ('īt), *n.* one who makes his living by, or is devoted to, horse-racing.
turfy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or like turf.
turgescence (-jes'ens), *n.* inflation.
turgescent ('ent), *adj.* growing inflated.
turgid ('jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.
turkey (tẽrk'i), *n.* a large fowl whose flesh is much prized by Americans; usually selected for feast-days such as Thanksgiving and Christmas.
turkey-trot, *n.* a modern one-step, syncopated-time dance; named from the high, single steps or trot of the turkey; accompanied by eccentric and sensational motions and positions; widely prohibited as immodest. See tango.
Turkish ('ish), *n.* the language of the Turks: *adj.* pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.
Turkish-bath, (-bäth), *n.* a hot air bath.
turmeric (tẽr'mer-ik), *n.* the root-stock of an East Indian plant, yielding a yellow color used in dyeing.
turmoil ('moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.
turn (tẽrn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; bend back; blunt; make giddy; nauseate; expel: *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope.
turncoat (tẽrn'kōt), *n.* one who deserts his party or his cause; a renegade.
turndun ('dun), *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish which when whirled in the air makes a roaring noise: used by certain savage races.
turner ('ẽr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.
turnery ('ẽr-i), *n.* articles made in the lathe.
turning ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.
turnip ('ip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid, bulbous root.
turnkey ('kē), *n.* a prison warder.
turnpike ('pik), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.
turpentine ('pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.
turpitude ('pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.
turquoise (tẽr'kois), *n.* a precious stone.
turret (tur'et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary iron tower on a man-of-war.
turreted (-ed), *adj.* furnished with turrets.
turtle (tẽr'tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.
turtle-dove (-duv), *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and tenderness.
Tuscan Order (tus'kăn ôr'dẽr), *n.* the most simple of the 5 orders of classic architecture.
tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.
tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.
tussah (tus'ä), *n.* an inferior kind of silk. Also tussore, tusseh.
tussle ('l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.
tussock ('ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of

tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also tussac.
tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet!
tutelage (tū'te-lāj), *n.* guardianship.
tutelary ('te-lå-ri), *adj.* protecting.
tutenag ('te-nag), *n.* Chinese copper.
tutor ('tēr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.
tutorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.
tutorship ('tēr-ship), *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.
tuttifrutti (tut-i-frut-i), *n.* a confection of several kinds of preserved fruits.
tuxedo (tuxs-ē'dō), *n.* a sack coat used in lieu of a full-dress coat on semi-formal occasions.
twaddle (twod'l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.
twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two.
twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp pull or pinch.
tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.
tweezers (twē'zērs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.
twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of 12 equal parts.
Twelfth Day (dā), *n.* Epiphany.
twelvemo (twelv'mō), *n.* duodecimo.
twentieth (twen'ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of 20: *n.* one of 20 equal parts.
twenty ('ti), *adj.* twice 10: *n.* the number which is one more than 19; a score.
twice (twīs), *adv.* two times; doubly.
twiddle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.t.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.
twig (twig), *n.* a sma shoot or branch: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging], to notice; understand; *v.i.* to comprehend.
twilight (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.
twilight sleep (twī'līt slēp), *n.* a condition of partial narcosis induced by the drugs morphine and scopolamin administereed according to a method devised at Freiburg and designed to make childbirth painless.
twill (twil), *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics, fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, with diagonal lines.
twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; any person or thing very like another.
twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.
twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.
twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.
twirl (twērl), *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.
twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting; convolution; manner of twisting; cord or thread; kind of roll tobacco.
twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twitted *p.pr.* twitting], to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.
twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract or move quickly or spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.
twitch-gras ('grås), *n.* couch-grass.
twite (twīt), *n.* the mountain linnet.
twitter (twit'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a suc-

cession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.

two (tōō), *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.

twopenny (tup'en-i), *adj.* of the value of twopence; trumpery; vulgar; worthless.

twoply (tōō'plī), *adj.* of two thicknesses.

tycoon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

tying (tī'ing), *p.pr.* of tie: *n.* the process of washing ores.

tyler, same as tiler.

tympan (tim'pan), *n.* the parchment-covered frame on which sheets are laid to be printed.

two-step (tōō-step), *n.* a simple modern dance that for a time superseded the waltz in popular favor.

tympanic (-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a tympan or tympanum. Also tympanal.

tympanum ('på-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear; flat triangular part of a pediment; hollow drum-shaped wheel.

type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign, or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement, which in the United States is one-twelfth of a pica.

SIZES OF TYPE

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long Primer = 10 point.
Small Pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Gt. Primer = 18 point

type-metal ('met-ål), *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony and tin for casting type.

typewriter ('tī-tēr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting-machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.

typhoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever occasioned by defective drains, &c.

typhoon (-fōōn'), *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

typhus ('fus), *n.* a contagious fever often occurring as an epidemic.

typical (tip'i-kål), *adj.* figurative.

typically (-i), *adv.* figuratively.

typify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* typified, *p.pr.* typifying], to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.

typist (tīp'ist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine.

typographer (tī-pog'rå-fēr), *n.* a printer.

typographical (-pō-graf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing. Also typographic.

typographically (-i), *adv.* by means of type; employed in printing.

typography (-pog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing.

typogravure (tip'ō-grā-vūr'), *n.* a half-toned photo-engraved block for simultaneous printing with printing with type matter.

typology (-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

typothetæ (tī-poth'e-tā), *n.* printers; typesetters.

tyrannical (-ran'i-kål), *adj.* pertain-

ing to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel. Also tyrannic.

tyrannically (-i), *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannize (tir'ăn-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

tyrannous ('ăn-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.

tyranny ('ăn-i), the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

tyrant (tī'rănt), *n.* an oppressor; despot.

Tyrian (tir'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple color.

tyro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice.

Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol or its natives.

tyrolienne (-ō-lē-en'), *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing.

tyrotoxin (tī-rō-tok'sin), *n.* a toxin producing the symptoms spoken of as cheese-poisoning.

U

U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet; a chemical symbol for uranium.

ubiquitous (ū-bik'wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquity ('wi-ti), *n.* omnipresence.

udder (ud'dẽr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes the milk.

uglily (ug'li-li), *adv.* in an ugly manner.

ugliness (-nes), *n.* total absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.

ugly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], that which is offensive to the eye; deformed.

uhlan (ū'lan), *n.* one of a light cavalry in the German army.

ukase (-kās'), *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.

ukelele (ū-kā-lā-le), *n.* Hawaiian musical instrument.

ulcer (ul'sẽr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

ulcerate (-āt), *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.

ulceration (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

ulcerous ('sẽr-us), *adj.* ulcer-like.

ule (ūl), *n.* a Mexican tree which yields caoutchouc.

ulna ('nå), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

ulnar ('ner), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.

ulster (ul'stẽr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.

ulterior (-tẽ'ri-ẽr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ultima ('ti-må), *n.* the last syllable of a word.

ultimate ('ti-māt), *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.

ultimately (-li), *adv.* finally.

ultimatum (-ti-mā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, ultimatums ('tå, 'tumz)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.

ultimo ('ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.

ultra ('trå), *adj.* extreme.

ultramarine (-må-rēn), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane (-mon'tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism.

ultramontanism (-izm), *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility.

ultramontanist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of ultramontanism.

ultra-violet rays (ul'tra-vī-ō-let rās), *n.* the very short rays beyond the violet of the visible spectrum. These rays have strong actinic and bactericidal power and they are used in the treatment of superficial germ diseases.

ululation (ul-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a howling like a dog.

umbel (um'bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.

umbelliferous (-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, umbellated.

umber ('bẽr), *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color.

umbilical (-bil'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, the navel.
umbles ('blz), *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.
umbo ('bō), *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge.
umbra ('brā), *n.* the dark cone of a shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.
umbrage ('brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense.
umbrageous (-brā'jus), *adj.* shady.
umbrella (-brel'ă), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.
umlaut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable.
umpire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.
unabated (un-a-bā'ted), *adj.* undiminished; not lessened or decreased.
unabridged (un-ă-brij'd), *adj.* not shortened or condensed; in size like the original form.
unadorned (un-a-dôrnd'), *adj.* without adornment; plain; simple.
unadulterated (un-a-dul'tĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* unmixed; unalloyed.
unanimity (ū-nă-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.
unanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.
unapproachable (un-a-prōch'a-bl) *adj.* that which cannot be approached.
unarm (un-ärm'), *v.t.* to disarm.
unassuming (un-a-sūm'ing), *adj.* without pretense; modest.
unau (ū'naw), *n.* the two-toed sloth.
unbalanced (un-bal'anst), *adj.* out of balance; unsound in mind.
unbar (un-bär'), *v.t.* to take away the bars; to remove the fastenings.
unbearable (un-bār'a-bl), *adj.* not to be endured.
unbecoming (uh-bē-kum'ing), *adj.* ill-suited; not worthy of; not becoming.
unbelief (un'be-lēf), *n.* skepticism.
unbend (-bend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending], to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.
unbiased (un-bī'ast), *adj.* unprejudiced; not favoring either side or party, or opinion.
unbidden (un-bid'n), *adj.* uninvited; unasked.
unbleached (un-blēcht'), *adj.* not whitened; not bleached.
unblemished (un-blem'isht), *adj.* pure; without stain or blemish.
unblushing (un-blush'ing), *adj.* unashamed; without modesty.
unbosom (un-bōōz'um), *v.t.* to confess; to tell one's secrets.
unbounded (un-bound'ed), *adj.* unlimited; boundless.
unbridled (un-brī'dld), *adj.* unrestrained; unhampered.
unbroken (un-brō'kn), *adj.* whole; untamed; not interfered with.
uncalled (un-kawld'), *adj.* not summoned; not chosen.
uncanny (-kan'i), *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious [Scotch].
unceasingly (un-sē'sing-li), *adj.* continuous; without end.
uncertain (un-sĕr'tn), *adj.* doubtful; not sure; subject to change.
unchain (un-chān'), *v.t.* to loosen from chains or bonds.
unchancy (-chân'si), *adj.* unlucky; perilous.
uncharitable (un-char'i-ta-bl), *adj.* without charity; unkind.
unchaste (un-chāst'), *adj.* immodest; not chaste.
unchecked (un-chekt'), *adj.* without restraint; unhindered.
uncivil (un-siv'il), *adj.* rude; impolite.
unclasp (un-klasp'), *v.t.* to undo the clasp of; to loosen.
uncle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's

father or mother; husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker.

unclean (un-klēn′), *adj.* not clean; impure.

uncomfortable (un-kum′fôr-tă-bl), *adj.* without comfort; uneasy.

uncommon (un-kom′un), *adj.* not common; rare; unusual.

uncompromising (un-kom′prō-mīzing), *adj.* unyielding; firm.

unconcerned (un-kon-sērnd′), *adj.* not interested in; indifferent.

unconditional (un-kon-dish′un-al), *adj.* without condition.

unconquerable (un-kong′kēr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome.

unconscionable (un-kon′shun-ă-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.

unconscious (un-kon′shus), *adj.* without consciousness.

unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū′-shun-al), *adj.* in conflict with a constitution; unlawful.

uncontrollable (un-kon-trōl′a-bl), *adj.* not to be controlled.

unconventional (un-kon-ven′shun-al), *adj.* not according to form or custom.

uncouple (un-kup′l), *v.t.* to loosen the bonds or links; to disconnect.

uncouth (un-kōōth′), *adj.* clumsy; awkward in appearance or behavior.

uncover (un-kuv′ĕr), *v.t.* to take away the cover of; to expose or bring to light.

unction (ungk′shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment· anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.

unctuous ('shus), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.

undaunted (un-dän′ted), *adj.* bold; fearless; unafraid.

undecagon (un-dek′ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 11 sides or 11 angles.

undeceive (un-dē-sēv′), *v.t.* to tell the truth about; to remove deception.

undecennary (un-de-sen′a-ri), *adj.* once in eleven years; occurring every eleventh year.

undecided (un-dē-sī′ded), *adj.* not decided; without resolution.

undefiled (un-dē-fīld′), *adj.* unstained; pure; spotless.

undefined (un-dē-fīnd′), *adj.* without definition; unexplained.

undemonstrative (un-dē-mon′-stra-tiv), *adj.* not showing one's feelings; phlegmatic.

undeniable (un-dē-nī′a-bl), *adj.* not to be denied; beyond dispute.

under ('dĕr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of.

underbid (un-dĕr-bid′), *v.t.* to offer less than another.

underbred (un-dĕr-bred′), *adj.* without breeding or refinement.

underbrush (un′dĕr-brush), *n.* undergrowth; small trees or shrubs growing closely together.

undercurrent (un′dĕr-kur-ent), *n.* a current flowing under the surface of water; a general feeling among people not expressed openly.

undercut (un-dĕr-kut′), *v.t.* to cut under; to strike from beneath; in golf, to hit the ball in such a way that it rises high in the air, and has a reverse rotation that prevents it rolling far after landing.

underestimate (un-dĕr-es′ti-māt), *v. t.* to estimate at too low a value.

underfed (un-dĕr-fed′), *adj.* not sufficiently fed.

undergo (-gō′), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.

undergraduate (-grad′ū-āt), *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.

underground (un′dĕr-ground), *adj.* under the surface of the ground.

underhand (-hand′), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.

underlay (un′dĕr-lā), *n.* a layer of paper to raise the matter to be printed to a proper level.

underlie (un-dĕr-lī′), *v.t.* to lie beneath.

underline (un-dĕr-līn′), *v.t.* to make a line under words.

underling (un′dĕr-ling), *n.* a servant; a subordinate employe.

undermine (un-dĕr-mīn′), *v.t.* to dig under; to weaken·by secret tunnels.

underneath (un-dĕr-nēth′), *adv.* beneath.
underpay (un-dĕr-pā′), *v.t.* to pay insufficiently.
underpin (un-dĕr-pin′), *v.t.* to prop by placing supports underneath.
underrate (un-dĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* to estimate below the true value.
understand (-dĕr-stand′), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.
understanding (′ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.
understudy (un′dĕr-stud-i), *n.* an actor who learns a part to be played by him in the absence or disability of another actor.
undertake (-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking], to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.
undertaker (′dĕr-tāk-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who manages funerals.
undertaking (′ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.
undertone (un′dĕr-tōn), *n.* a subordinate tone or color.
undertow (un′dĕr-tō), *n.* a current under the surface flowing in opposite direction to the surface current or tide.
undervalue (un-dĕr-val′ū), *v.t.* to underrate; to value at less than the real worth.
under-world (un′dĕr-wĕrld), *n.* the criminal classes of society.
underwrite (-rīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* underwrote, *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting], to subscribe one's name to (a policy of marine insurance): *v.i.* to follow the calling of an underwriter.
underwriter (′dĕr-rīt-ĕr), *n.* one who subscribes his name to a policy of marine insurance.
underwriting (-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; marine insurance.
undesirable (un-dē-zī′ra-bl), *adj.* not to be desired.
undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *adj.* without dignity.
undine (un-dēn′), *n.* a water-nymph.
undo (un-doo), *v.t.* to loosen; to do away with that which has been done.
undress (un-dres′), *v.t.* to disrobe; to remove the clothing: *adj.* an informal dress; a costume worn by soldiers when not on duty.
undue (un-dū′), *adj.* improper; excessive; not legal.
undulate (′dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave, or move like waves; vibrate.
undulation (-lā′shun), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.
undulatory (′dū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* undulating; vibratory.
undulatory theory (thē′ō-ri), *n.* the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.
unduly (′li), *adv.* excessively; improperly.
undutiful (un-dū′ti-fool), *adj.* disobedient.
undying (un-dī′ing), *adj.* imperishable; possessing immortality.
unearned increment (-ĕrnd′ in′krē-ment), *n.* the increase of the value of land or property without labor or expenditure on the part of the proprietor.
unearth (un-ĕrth′), *v.t.* to drive from cover; to dig out.
unearthly (un-ĕrth′li), *adj.* inhuman; blood-curdling.
uneasy (un-ē′zi), *adj.* without ease; anxious; unquiet.
uneatable (un-ē′ta-bl), *adj.* not edible; not worthy of eating.
uneclipsed (un-ē-klipst′), *adj.* not eclipsed; inobscured.
unedifying (un-ed′i-fī-ing), *adj.* not edifying; not enlightening.
uneffaced (un-ef-fāst′), *adj.* not effaced; not rubbed out or removed.

unemancipated (un-ē-man'ci-pā-ted), *adj.* not freed from slavery.
unembarrassed (un-em-bar'rast), *adj.* not embarrassed; free from confusion or difficulty; free from entangling alliance.
unemotional (un-ē-mō'shun-al), *adj.* not motional; not giving vent to one's feelings.
unemployed (un-em-ploid'), *adj.* not employed; not occupied; not in use.
unended (un-end'ed), *adj.* not ended.
unendowed (un-en-doud'), *adj.* without endowment; not supplied with.
unenervated (un-en'er-va-ted), *adj.* not weakened.
unenlightened (un-en-līt'nd), *adj.* not enlightened; left in ignorance.
unenterprising (un-en'tẽr-prīz-ing), *adj.* not enterprising; not industrious; not ambitious.
unenumerated (un-ē-nū'mẽr-ā-ted), *adj.* omitted from list; not numbered or mentioned.
unenvied (un-en'vid), *adj.* not exciting the envy of others.
unequal (-ē'kwål), *adj.* not equal; not regular or uniform; ill-matched; disproportionate; insufficient.
unequipped (un-ē-kwipt'), *adj.* not furnished or supplied with.
unequivocal (un-ē-kwiv'o-kal), *adj.* clear; not ambiguous; unmistakable.
unerring (un-ẽr'ing), *adj.* making no mistake; without error.
unessential (un-es-sen'shal), *adj.* not entirely necessary; not of greatest importance.
unevaporated (un-ē-vap'or-ā-ted), *adj.* not evaporated.
uneven (un-ē'vn), *adj.* rough; not equal.
uneventful (un-ē-vent'fool), *adj.* unimportant; without event.
unexaggerated (un-egz-aj'ẽr-ā-ted), *adj.* not overdrawn in statement.
unexampled (un-egz-am'pld), *adj.* without precedence or parallel.
unexemplary (un-egz'em-plā-ri), *adj.* not following a rule or example.
unexpected (un-ek-spek'ted), *adj.* not looked for; sudden.
unexpended (un-ek-spen'ded), *adj.* not spent.
unexplained (un-ek-splānd), *adj.* without explanation.
unexplored (un-ek-splōrd'), *adj.* not seen or examined; unknown.
unfading (un-fād'ing), *adj.* not losing color; not dimmed.
unfair (un-fār), *adj.* showing prejudice; without fairness.
unfaithful (un-fāth'fool), *adj.* disobedient to promise or duty; betraying trust or confidence.
unfaltering (un-fawl'tẽr-ing), *adj.* not faltering; unhesitating.
unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yär), *adj.* uncommon; strange.
unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl), *adj.* not in accordance with the dictates of fashion.
unfasten (un-fas'tn), *v.t.* to loosen; to untie.
unfathomable (un-fath'um-a-bl), *adj.* not to be measured in depth.
unfavorable (un-fā'vẽr-a-bl), *adj.* not favorable; of discouraging aspect.
unfeatured (un-fē'tūrd), *adj.* without feature; without special notice.
unfeigned (un-fānd'), *adj.* genuine; not feigned.
unfelt (un-felt'), *adj.* not felt; unperceived.
unfenced (un-fenst'), *adj.* not fenced; without enclosure.
unfermented (un-fẽr-men'ted), *adj.* not fermented; without fermentation.
unfertile (un-fẽr'til), *adj.* not fertile; not productive.
unfetter (un-fet'ẽr), *v.t.* to loosen from shackles; to free; to place at liberty.
unfilial (un-fil'yal), *adj.* undutiful to a parent.
unfilled (un-fild'), *adj.* not filled; unsupplied.
unfinished (un-fin'isht), *adj.* not finished; incomplete.
unfit (un-fit'), *adj.* not fit: unsuited.

unfix (un-fiks'), *v.t.* to detach from a fastening.
unflagging (un-flag'ing), *adj.* not drooping; unwearied.
unflattering (un-flat'tĕr-ing), *adj.* not flattering; stating the truth plainly; unfavorable.
unflinching (un-flinsh'ing), *adj.* not flinching; unshrinking.
unfold (un-fōld'), *v.t.* to open anything folded; to disclose at length.
unforbidden (un-fôr-bid'n), *adj.* not forbidden; not prohibited.
unforced (un-fôrst'), *adj.* not forced; uncompelled; of an easy naturalness.
unfordable (un-fôrd'a-bl), *adj.* not fordable; that which cannot be waded.
unforeseen (un-fôr-sēn'), *adj.* not foreseen; not anticipated.
unforgetful (un-fôr-get'fool), *adj.* not forgetful.
unforgivable (un-fôr-giv'a-bl), *adj.* not to be forgiven.
unforgotten (un-fôr-got'n), *adj.* not forgotten; held in the memory.
unformed (un-fôrmd'), *adj.* without definite shape.
unforsaken (un-fôr-sāk'n), *adj.* not deserted.
unfortified (un-fôr-ti-fīd), *adj.* not fortified; not prepared for attack.
unfortunate (un-fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* unlucky.
unfounded (un-foun'ded), *adj.* without foundation.
unframed (un-frāmd'), *adj.* without frame; not made or constructed.
unfrequented (un-frē-kwen'ted), *adj.* not frequented; not inhabited.
unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adj.* not friendly; not favorable to.
unfrock (un-frok'), *v.t.* to undress; to remove the orders of a priest.
unfruitful (un-frōōt'fool), *adj.* barren of fruit; not prolific; unproductive.
unfulfilled (un-fool-fild'), *adj.* not fulfilled; unaccomplished.
unfurl (un-fĕrl'), *adj.* unwrapped; unfolded.
unfurnish (un-fĕr'nish), *v.t.* to divest of furniture.
ungainly (un-gān'li), *adj.* clumsy or awkward in appearance or action.
ungarrisoned (un-gar'i-sund), *adj.* divested of troops.
ungear (un-gēr'), *v.t.* to divest of gear.
ungenerous (un-jen'ĕr-us), *adj.* illiberal; mean; ignoble.
ungently (un-jent'li), *adv.* rudely; with harshness.
ungifted (un-gift'ed), *adj.* without gifts as to endowment or faculties.
ungilded (un-gild'ed), *adj.* not covered with gilt; not varnished.
ungird (un-gĕrd'), *v.t.* to loosen from a belt or girdle.
ungirt (un-gĕrt'), *adj.* unbelted.
unglaze (un-glāz'), *v.t.* to remove the glass from frame or pane.
ungloved (un-gluvd'), *adj.* without gloves.
ungodliness (un-god'li-nes), *n.* neglect of divine commands or worship; impiety; irreverence toward the Deity.
ungoverned (un-guv'ĕrnd), *adj.* not governed; unrestrained.
ungraceful (un-grās'fool), *adj.* not graceful; awkward.
ungrammatical (un-gram-at'i-kal), *adj.* not in accordance with the rules of grammar.
ungrateful (un-grāt-fool), *adj.* without gratitude; unpleasing.
ungratified (un-grat'i-fīd), *adj.* not gratified; not satisfied.
ungrudged (un-grujd'), *adj.* not grudged; willingly yielded.
ungual (ung'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.
unguent ('gwent), *n.* an ointment; lubricating substance.
unguided (un-gīd'ed), *adj.* not guided; not conducted.
ungulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* hoof-shaped.
unhallowed (un-hal'ōd), *adj.* not hallowed; profane; wicked.
unhappy (un-hap'i), *adj.* not happy; wretched; unlucky.
unharassed (un-har'ast), *adj.* not troubled; unvexed.

unharmed (un-härmd'), *adj.* uninjured; without hurt.
unharness (un-här'nes), *v.t.* to remove the harness from; to take off armor.
unhatched (un-hatcht'), *adj.* not hatched; not matured.
unhealthful (un-helth'fool), *adj.* not healthful; sickly; subject to disease.
unheard (un-hĕrd'), *adj.* not heard; not perceptible to the ear.
unheedful (un-hēd'fool), *adj.* incautious; not attentive.
unhelpful (un-help'fool), *adj.* not giving in help.
unhesitating (un-hez'i-tāt-ing), *adj.* not hesitating; ready.
unhindered (un-hin'dĕrd), *adj.* not hindered; not prevented from.
unhinge (un-hinj'), *v.t.* to remove from the hinges; to loosen; to remove reason from the mind.
unholy (un-hō'li), *adj.* not holy; profane; not hallowed or consecrated; unsanctified.
unhoped (un-hōpt'), *adj.* not hoped for; unlooked for.
uni, a *prefix*, meaning *one*, or *producing one*, as *uni*cellular: *adj.* formed of one cell.
unicorn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* a fabled animal resembling a horse, but with a straight horn projecting from the forehead.
unicycle (ū-ni-sī'kl), *n.* a vehicle with but one wheel, usually used by trick performers.
uniform ('ni-fôrm), *adj.* having only one form; consistent with itself; same in form, manner, or character; equable: *n.* an official or regulation dress.
uniformity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance; conformity to one pattern; accord.
unify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unified, *p.pr.* unifying], to form into one; make a unit of.
unilateral (-lat'ĕr-ål), *adj.* one-sided.
unilocular (-lok'ū-lĕr), *adj.* one-celled.
unimaginable (un-i-maj'i-na-bl), *adj.* not conceivable.
unimpassioned (un-im-pash'und), *adj.* without passion; cold in delivery or demeanor.
unimpeachable (un-im-pēch'a-bl), *adj.* not impeachable; free from accusation or blame.
unimportant (un-im-pôr'tant), *adj.* not important.
unimposing (un-im-pōz'ing), *adj.* not imposing; not such as to induce respect.
uninfluenced (un-in'flū-ensd), *adj.* not influenced; unbiased by other persons or considerations.
uninjured (un-in'jōōrd), *adj.* not injured; not impaired.
uninsured (un-in-shūrd'), *adj.* not insured, especially against the loss of life or property.
unintelligent (un-in-tel'i-jent), *adj.* without intelligence; without understanding.
unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-al), *adj.* not intentional; without design.
uninured (un-in-ūrd'), *adj.* not inured; not accustomed by wont or practice.
uninvested (un-in-vest'ed), *adj.* not invested; not exchanged for income-bearing property.
uninvited (un-in-vīt'ed), *adj.* not invited; not asked; unsolicited.
union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of uniting, or making one; combination; coalition; concord; conjunction; agreement between parts; harmony in color; trades-union.
unionism (-izm), *n.* trades-unionism.
unionist (-ist), *n.* a trades-unionist.
union-jack (-jak), *n.* the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland.
uniped (ū'ni-ped), *adj.* one-footed.
unique (-nēk'), *adj.* without another of the same kind; unparalleled.
unison ('ni-sun), *n.* accordance of sound; concord; harmony.
unit ('nit), *n.* one; a single person or thing; standard amount or quantity.
Unitarian (-ni-tā'ri-ån), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, regarding the Godhead as uni-personal: *adj.* pertaining to Unitarians.

Unitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Unitarians.
unite (-nīt'), *v.t.* to incorporate into one; make to agree or adhere; join by a legal or moral bond: *v.i.* to become one; combine; commingle.
United Brethren ('ed-bre*th*'ren), *n.pl.* the Moravians.
unity ('ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; concord; uniformity; agreement; harmony.
universal (-ni-vĕr'sål), *adj.* all-pervading; embracing or comprehending the whole; general: *n.* in logic, a proposition which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject.
Universalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all mankind will ultimately be saved, together with Satan and the fallen angels.
Universalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in Universalism.
universality (-sal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being universal.
universally ('sål-i), *adv.* without exception.
universe ('ni-vĕrs), *n.* the whole system of created things; world.
university (-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* universities (-tiz)], an assemblage of colleges or incorporated institutions for instruction in the higher branches of art, science, &c., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties.
unjust (un-just'), *adj.* not just; unfair.
unkempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.
unlawful (un-law'fool), *adj.* in violation of law.
unlearned (un-lĕrnd'), *adj.* ignorant; uneducated.
unless (-les'), *conj.* except; if not.
unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *adj.* without limit; boundless.
unlucky (un-luk'i), *adj.* unfortunate; subject to bad luck.
unman (-mån'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning], to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.
unmanageable (un-man'āj-a-bl), *adj.* beyond control.
unmarried (un-mar'id), *adj.* not married; unwedded.
unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl), *adj.* not to be mentioned.
unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted), *adj.* unabated.
unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* not in accordance with the laws of nature.
unnerve (-nĕrv'), *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.
unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv), *adj.* not obtrusive; modest.
unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), *adj.* without parallel; unrivalled.
unplaced (-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.
unprecedented (un-pre'sē-den-ted), *adj.* without precedent.
unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *adj.* not arranged or thought of beforehand.
unpretentious (un-prē-ten'-shus), *adj.* without pretense; modest in action or demeanor.
unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), *adj.* with no principles; without scruple.
unprofessional (un-prō-fesh'un-al), *adj.* not according to the ethics of a profession.
unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), *adj.* not propitious; unfavorable.
unpublished (un-pub'lisht), *adj.* not printed or published; still in manuscript.
unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be subdued or extinguished.
unravel (un-rav'l), *v.t.* to ravel out; to divest of mystery.
unredeemable (un-rē-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of redemption.
unregenerate (un-rē-jen'ĕr-at), *adj.* not born anew; unconverted.
unrelenting (un-rē-lent'ing), *adj.* not relenting; determined.
unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing), *adj.* continuous; without interruption.

unreserved (un-rē-zĕrvd′), *adj.* unrestrained; without reserve.
unrighteous (un-rīt′yus), *adj.* unholy; sinful.
unrivalled (un-rī′vald), *adj.* without a rival; alone in a class.
unroll (un-rōl′), *v.t.* to roll out or uncoil.
unruffled (un-ruf′ld), *adj.* not ruffled; reserved.
unruliness (-rū′li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.
unruly (-rū′li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
unsavory (un-sā′vor-i), *adj.* displeasing to the taste or smell.
unscathed (un-skāthd′), *adj.* uninjured; without harm.
unscrupulous (un-skrōō′pū-lus), *adj.* without principle or scruple.
unseal (un-sēl′), *v.t.* to remove or destroy the seal of; to open that which is sealed by destroying the seal.
unseemly (un-sēm′li), *adj.* not seemly; unbecoming.
unsettle (un-set′l), *v.t.* to cause uncertainty: *v.i.* to become unsettled or confused.
unsex (-seks′), *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.
unshackle (un-shak′l), *v.t.* to remove the bonds from; to give freedom to.
unsheathe (un-shēth′), *v.t.* to remove from scabbard or sheath.
unshorn (un-shôrn′), *adj.* that which is not sheered or clipped.
unsightly (un-sīt′li), *adj.* unpleasant to the eye; disagreeable in appearance.
unsophisticated (un-sō-fis′ti-kā-ted), *adj.* untrained; without experience; innocent.
unspeakable (un-spēk′a-bl), *adj.* not to be mentioned or spoken of; incapable of description.
unstable (un-stā′bl), *adj.* not firm; not reliable.
unstudied (un-stud′id), *adj.* without study; without preparation.
unsuitable (un-sū′ta-bl), *adj.* not suited to; inadequate.
unsuspected (un-sus-pek′ted), *adj.* not suspected; not foreseen.
untamable (un-tām′a-bl), *adj.* wild; that which cannot be tamed.
untarnished (un-tär′nisht), *adj.* not dulled or tarnished.
untenable (un-ten′a-bl), *adj.* not tenable; incapable of defense.
until (un-til′), *prep.* till; as far as; as long as.
unto (′tōō), *prep.* to.
untoward (un-tō′ĕrd), *adj.* obstinate; ungraceful; unlucky.
untrimmed (un-trimd′), *adj.* without trimming or adornment.
untruth (-trōōth′), *n.* a falsehood.
untutored (un-tū′tĕrd), *adj.* untaught; ignorant.
unutterable (un-ut′ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be uttered or expressed in language; ineffable.
unvarnished (un-vär′nisht), *adj.* not varnished; without embellishment.
unveil (un-vāl′), *v.t.* to take the veil from; to cause to be revealed.
unwarranted (un-wor′an-ted), *adj.* without warrant; unauthorized; unguaranteed.
unwary (un-wā′ri), *adj.* incautious; careless.
unwelcome (un-wel′kum), *adj.* not welcome.
unwholesome (un-hōl′sum), *adj.* not wholesome; unhealthy; detrimental.
unwieldy (un-wēl′di), *adj.* difficult to move; awkward.
unwitting (un-wit′ing), *adj.* not aware; without knowledge of.
unwomanly (un-wōōm′an-li), *adj.* not becoming the female sex.
unwonted (un-wun′ted), *adj.* not common; strange; unaccustomed.
unworldly (un-wĕrld′li), *adj.* unselfish; beyond worldly consideration.
unwritten (un-rit′n), *n.* not written; not statutory.
unyielding (un-yēld′ing), *adj.* not yielding; obstinate.
unyoke (un-yōk′), *v.t.* to remove the yoke from; sever.
up (up), *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.

upas (ū'pȧs), *n.* a tree, common in Java, with a poisonous juice.
upbraid (up-brād'), *v.t.* to reproach.
upbringing (up'bring-ing), *n.* bringing up; raising; rearing.
upcast ('kȧst), *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.
upheaval (-hēv'ȧl), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.
upheave (-hēv'), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.
upholster (-hōl'stĕr), *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.
upholsterer (-ĕr), *n.* one who supplies upholstery.
upholstery ('tĕr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.
upland-cotton ('land-kot-un), *n.* cotton with a short fiber.
uplift (up-lift'), *v.t.* to lift up or elevate: *n.* (up'lift), spiritual elevation.
upon (-on'), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.
upper ('ĕr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.
uppish ('ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.
upright ('rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.
uprising (up-rīz'ing), *n.* a popular movement against authority; a rising up.
uproar ('rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.
uproarious ('i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.
uproot (up-rōōt'), *v.t.* to take up by the roots; to eradicate.
upset (-set'), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up'set) the act of upsetting; state of being upset: *adj.* fixed.
upshot ('shot), *n.* final result.
upstart ('stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence: *adj.* suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence.
up-to-date (up-tōō-dāt'), *adj.* in accordance with the latest custom or fashion.
uptown ('toun), *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town.
upturn (-tĕrn'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.
upwards ('wĕrdz), *adv.* toward a higher place or source. Also upward.
uræmia, same as uremia.
uræmic, same as uremic.
uranin (ū'rȧ-nin), *n.* a brownish-red dye.
uranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element.
uranography (-rȧ-nog'rȧ-fi), *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, &c.
urao (ōō-rä'ō), *n.* a name for natron found in South America.
urate ('rāt), *n.* a salt of uric acid.
urban (ĕr'bȧn), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.
urbane (-bān'), *adj.* polite; refined.
urbanity (-ban'i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.
urceolate (ĕr'se-ō-lāt), *adj.* urn-shaped.
urchin ('chin), *n.* a small boy; hedgehog.
urea (ū're-ȧ), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.
uremia (ū-rē'mi-ȧ), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.
uremic (-rē'mik), *adj.* pertaining to uremia.
urge (ĕrj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.
urgency ('en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.
urgent ('ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.
uric acid (as'id), *n.* a peculiar and characteristic substance found in urine.
urim ('rim), *n.pl.* a mystic ornament

worn by the Jewish high priest, constituting, with the thummim, the oracle by which Jehovah declared his will.

urinal ('ri-nål), *n.* a place of convenience.

urinary ('ri-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or like urine.

urine ('rin), *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.

urinoscopy (ū'ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* the diagnosis of disease by examination of the patient's urine.

urn (ėrn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.

urasol (u'rā-sol), *n.* common name of a specific for rheumatism, composed of salicylic acid, acetic acid, and formaldehyde.

urophanic (ū-rō-fan'ik), *adj.* appearing in the urine.

urosepsis (ū-rō-sep'sis), *n.* a morbid condition resulting from the infiltration of urine into the tissues.

ursiform (ėr'si-fôrm), *adj.* bear-like.

ursine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

urubu (ōō'rōō-bōō), *n.* the black vulture of Central America.

us (us), *pron.* objective of we.

usable (ūz'å-bl), *adj.* that can be used.

usage ('āj), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.

usance ('åns), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz) to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

useful ('fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.

usefully (-i), *adv.* in a useful manner.

useless ('les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.

usher (ush'ėr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).

usual (ū'zhū-ål), *adj.* habitual; customary.

usually (-i), *adv.* ordinarily.

usufruct ('zū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.

usurer ('zhūr-ėr), *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

usurious (-zhōō'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.

usurp (-zėrp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right; applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, &c.

usurpation (-zėr-pā'shun), *n.* the act of usurping, especially the unlawful seizure of regal power.

usurper (-zėrp'ėr), *n.* one who usurps.

usury ('zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.

utensil (-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.

uterine ('tėr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

uterus ('tėr-us), *n.* the womb.

utilitarian (-til-i-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.

utility (-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.

utilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.

utmost (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.

Utopian (ū-tō'pi-ån), *n.* pertaining to the imaginary island, described by

Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed: hence ideal; visionary.

Utopianism (-izm), *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.

utter (ut'ẽr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.

utterance (-åns), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

uttermost ('ẽr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

uvea (ū'vē-å), *n.* the posterior, dark-colored layer of the iris.

uvula ('vū-lå), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

uvular ('vū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the uvula.

uvulitis (ū-vū-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the uvula or soft palate.

uvulotomy (ū-vū-lot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of removing the uvula wholly or in part.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

V

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet; the chemical symbol for *vanadium*.

vacancy (vā'kån-si), *n.* [*pl.* **vacancies** (-siz)], state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

vacant ('kånt), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

vacate ('kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

vacation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vaccinal (vak'si-nål), *adj.* pertaining to vaccine or vaccination.

vaccinate ('si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vaccination (-nā'shun), *n.* act of vaccinating.

vaccinator ('si-nā-tēr), *n.* one who vaccinates.

vaccine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from cows; caused by the cowpox: *n.* a liquid taken from the udder of a cow affected with cowpox; a therapeutic virus prepared by cultivating disease-germs and then killing them with heat: the method is largely due to Sir Almorth Wright, and his anti-typhoid vaccine is a typical example.

vaccinetherapy (vak'sin-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease for prevention or cure by the modern vaccine method.

vacillate (vas'il-āt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver.

vacillation (-ā'shun), *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

vacuity (vå-kū'i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vacuole (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

vacuous ('us), *adj.* empty; vacant.

vacuum ('ū-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

vade mecum (vā'dē mē'kum), L. go with me.

vagabond (vag'ā-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp.

vagary (vå-gā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **vagaries** ('riz)], a wild freak; whim.

vagina (-jī'nå), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath.

vaginal (vaj'i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a vagina or sheath.

vaginate ('i-nāt), *adj.* invested with a sheath.

vagrancy (vā'grån-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

vagrant ('grånt), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.

vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.

vaguely ('li), *adv.* in a vague manner.

vagueness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being vague.

vails (vālz), *n.pl.* gratuities given to servants.

vain (vān), *adj.* [*comp.* **vainer**, *superl.* **vainest**], empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious.

vainglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.

valance (val'ăns), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.
vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills; valley.
valedictory (-dik'tō'ri), *adj.* bidding farewell.
valence (vā'lens), *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.
Valenciennes (vā-len-si-enz'), *n.* a rich kind of lace.
valentia (-len'shi-ă), *n.* a waistcoat material. Also valencia.
valentine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.
valerian (vă-lē'ri-ăn), *n.* a plant of the genus Valeriana, with a valuable medicinal root.
valet (val'ā), *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to act as valet to.
valetudinarian (-e-tū-di-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid.
Valhalla (-hal'ă), *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell.
valiant ('yănt), *adj.* brave; heroic.
valid ('id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.
validity (vă-lid'i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.
valise (vă-lēs'), *n.* small portmanteau.
vallation (-lā'shun), *n.* a rampart.
valley (val'i), *n.* [*pl.* valleys ('iz)], a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.
vallisneria (-is-nē'ri-ă), *n.* a fresh-water plant.
valonia (vă-lō'ni-ă), *n.* a trade name for the large acorn-cups of two kinds of oak.
valor (val'ĕr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.
valorous ('ĕr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.
valuable ('ū-ă-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value.
valuate (val'ū-āt), *v.t.* to appraise as to value.
valuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.
value ('ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.
valued ('ūd), *adj.* highly esteemed or prized.
valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.
vamose (vă-mōs'), *v.i.* to decamp.
vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to.
vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.
van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods, &c.
vanadium (văn-ād'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
vanadium steel (văn-ad'i-um-stēl), *n.* a kind of steel in which the metal vanadium takes the place of carbon wholly or in part.
Vandal (van'dăl), *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art, when plundering Rome, 5th century.
vandal (van'dăl), *n.* one who is hostile to art or literature; one who ruthlessly destroys what is artistic or venerable.
vandalism (-izm), *n.* hostility to works of art or literature; wanton destruction of what is artistic, &c.
vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock.

vang (vang), *n.* a rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to the side of a ship.
vanessa (vå-nes'så), *n.* one of a species of handsome butterflies.
vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.
vanilla (vå-nil'å), *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavoring.
vanish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear.
vanity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (-tiz)], love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.
vanning ('ing), *n.* a method of cleansing ore.
vanquish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.
vantage ('tāj), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.
vapid (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid.
vapidity (vå-pid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.
vapor (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; bully.
vapor-dust (vā'por-dust), *n.* infinitesimal globules of water in the air not visible as a fog or haze.
vaporize (vā'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to convert nto vapor.
vapor-jacket (vā'por-jak'et), *n.* a glass jacket about the bulb of a gas thermometer for testing the properties of liquids at definite temperatures.
vaporous ('pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal.
vapory (-i), *adj.* full of vapors.
vaquero (vä-kā'rō), *n.* a herdsman [Mexican].
variability (vā-ri-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being variable; changeableness. Also variableness.
variable ('ri-å-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.
variably (-bli), *adv.* in a variable manner.
variance ('ri-åns), *n.* difference; quarrel.
variant ('ri-ånt), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing.
variate ('ri-āt), *v.t.* to diversify.
variation (-ri-å'shun), *n.* partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north; tendency in organ isms produced by the same parenls to vary slightly.
varicella (var-i-sel'å), *n.* chickenpox.
varicocele ('i-kō-sēl), *n.* a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.
varicose ('i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged: said of veins.
varied (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.
variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.
variegation (-gā'shun), *n.* diversity of colors.
variety (-rī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (-tiz)], intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.
variola (vā-rī'ō-lå), *n.* smallpox.
variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.
various ('ri-us), *adj.* different; several.
varix ('riks), *n.* dilatation of a vein.
varlet (vär'let), *n.* formerly a servant, footman or page; a scoundrel.
varnish ('nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate.
varus (vā'rus), *n.* a variety of clubfoot.
vary (vā'ri), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying], to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.
vascular (vas'kū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels as part of a

structure of animal and vegetable organisms.

vase (vās or vāz), *n.* a vessel for various purposes, especially one of antique or ornamental pattern.

vasectomize (va-sek'to-mīz), *v.t.* to render sterile by an operation that does not involve castration.

vasectomy (va-sek'to-mi), *n.* excision of the sperm duct to produce sterility, an operation sometimes performed on habitual criminals or defectives to prevent them from breeding.

vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.

vasoconstriction (vas'ō-kon-strik'shon), *n.* contraction of the blood vessels.

vasodilation (vas'ō-dil-a-tā'shon), *n.* dilatation of the blood vessels.

vassal ('ål), *n.* a feudal tenant; bondman: *adj.* servile.

vassalage (-āj), *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage. Also vassalry.

vast (våst), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.

vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing or leather making.

Vatican ('i-kån), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the Papal authority.

Vaticanism (-izm), *n.* ultramontanism.

vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs; miscellaneous theatricals.

vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.

vaulted ('ed), *adj* arched; concave.

vaunt (vänt or vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.

vaunting ('ing), *n.* vainglorious boasting.

vauntlay ('lā), *n.* hounds suddenly turned off to precede the rest of the kennel.

Veadar (vē'å-där), *n.* the 13th or intercalary month of the Jewish calendar.

veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.

vector (vek'tēr), *n.* a directive quantity, as a straight line, force, or velocity.

Veda (vā'då), *n.* [*pl.* vedas ('dåz)], one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.

Vedanta (-dän'tå), *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.

vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also vidette.

veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.

vegetable (vej'e-tå-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c.

vegetarian (-tā'ri-ån), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.

vegetarianism (-izm), *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.

vegetate ('e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.

vegetation (-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.

vegetative ('e-tā-tiv), *adj.* growing or having the power of growing, as plants.

vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor. Also vehemency.

vehement ('he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium

vehicular (-hik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.

vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.

veinous ('us), *adj.* full of or provided with veins.

velarium (ve-lā'ri-um), *n.* the great awning stretched over open theaters in ancient Rome. Also velum.

veldt (velt), *n.* open country [South Africa]. Also veld.

vellum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.

velocipede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.

velocity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (-tiz)], speed; rate of movement of a body.

velodrome (vel'o-drom), *n.* a race-course, usually for bicycles; also a hollow cone in which to exhibit feats of bicycle riding.

velograph (vel'o-graf), *n.* a speedometer that also records the number and duration of stops of the vehicle.

veloure (vel-ōōr'), *n.* a dress fabric similar to plush, but with shorter nap.

veloute (ve-lōō'tā), *n.* a rich white sauce.

velutinous (-lū'ti-nus), *adj.* velvety; soft.

velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.

velveteen (-ēn'), *n.* imitation velvet.

venal (vē'năl), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of or pertaining to the veins.

venality (-nal'i-ti), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venation (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.

vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.

vendace (ven'dās), *n.* a small salmonoid fish.

vendee (-dē'), *n.* the buyer.

Vendemiaire (vang-dē-mi-ār'), *n.* a month in the calendar of the French Revolution, covering a period from September 22 to October 31.

vendetta (ven-det'ă), *n.* a kind of blood-feud.

vendible (ven'di-bl), *adj.* salable.

vendor ('dēr), *n.* the seller. Also vender.

veneer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretense.

venene (vē-nēn'), *n.* the active toxin of snake venom. Also spelled venine.

venenific (ven-ē-nif'ik), *adj.* relating to the production of poison.

venerable (ven'ēr-ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.

venerate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere.

veneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.

venereal (ve-nē'rē-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrosidiac.

venery (ven'ēr-i), *n.* sexual intercourse; hunting.

venesection (vē-nē-sek'shun), *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Venetian (-nē'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants.

Venetian-blind (-blind), *n.* a window-blind formed of long thin slats of wood.

Venetian-door (-dōr), *n.* a door with long narrow side-lights.

vengeance (venj'ăns), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

vengeful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.
vengefully (-i), *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.
venial (vē'ni-ål), *adj.* pardonable.
venially (-i), *adv.* pardonably.
venison (ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.
venom ('um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite.
venomous (-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.
venous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.
vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.
ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion.
ventilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.
ventilator ('ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.
Ventose (vang-tōs'), *n.* a month in the calendar of the French Revolution extending from Feb. 19 to March 20.
ventral (ven'trål), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.
ventricle ('tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.
ventriloquism (-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* the act or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.
ventriloquist (-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloqiusm.
venture ('tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.
venturesome (-tūr'sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also venturous.
venturesomeness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity; rashness.
venturine (vent'ūr-in), *n.* a powder made of fine gold wire: used for japanning.
venue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid.
veracious (ve-rā'shus), *adj.* truthful; true.
veracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; truth.
veranda (-ran'då), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also verandah.
verb (vĕrb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.
verbal ('ål), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.
verbalism (-izm), *n.* something expressed verbially.
verbally (-i), *adv.* orally; verbatim.
verbatim (vĕr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.
Verbena (-bē'nå), *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants.
verbiage ('bi-āj), *n.* verbosity.
verbose (-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.
verbosely ('li), *adv.* with verbosity.
verbosity (-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also verboseness.
verdancy ('dån-si), *n.* greenness; inexperience.
verdant ('dånt), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.
verd-antique (vĕrd-an-tēk'), *n.* a green incrustation on ancient copper and brass coins; a beautiful mottled marble.
verderer (vĕr'der-ĕr), *n.* an English official who has charge of the royal forests.
verdict ('dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.
verdigris ('di-grēs), *n.* the blue-green substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.
verditer ('di-tĕr), *n.* a blue or green pigment.
verdure ('dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.
verge (vĕrj), *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.

verger ('ėr), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of an English cathedral.
verifiable (ver'i-fī-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being verified.
verification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.
verify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying], to prove to be true; fulfil.
verily ('i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.
verisimilitude (-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.
veritable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.
verity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* verities (-tiz)], agreement with fact; truth; reality.
verjuice (vėr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.
vermicelli (-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.
vermicular (-mik'ū-lår), *adj.* worm-like. Also vermiform.
vermifuge ('mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. Also vermicide.
vermilion (-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.
vermin ('min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.
vermuth ('mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.
vernacular (-nak'ū-lėr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.
vernal ('nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.
vernier ('ni-ėr), *n.* a graduated scale that subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.
veronal (ver'ō-nal), *n.* a product of coal-tar used in medicine.
versatile ('så-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.
versatility (-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.
verse (vėrs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the Bible.
versed (vėrst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.
vers libre (vår'lē-br'). (F.) Verse with no regular measure.
versicle (vėr'si-kl), *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by priest and people alternately.
versification (vėr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.
versifier ('si-fī-ėr), *n.* a composer of verses.
version ('shun), *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.
verst (vėrst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.
versus (vėr'sus), *prep.* against [Latin].
vertebra ('te-brå), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.
vertebral ('te-brål), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.
Vertebrata (-brā'tå), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.
vertebrate ('te-brāt), *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.
vertex ('teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices ('ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.
vertical ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
vertically (-i), *adv.* perpendicularly.
verticil ('ti-sil), *n.* a whorl. Also verticel.
vertigo ('ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.
vertu ('tōō), *n.* artistic skill: hence works of art, curios, &c. (Italian).

vervain ('vān), *n.* a plant of the genus Verbena: formerly supposed to possess magical properties and used in medicine.

verve (vērv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy.

very (ver'i), *adj.* [*comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest], real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.

vesication (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.

vesicatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* raising blisters.

vesicle ('i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

vesicular (-ik'ū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of vesicles; full of interstices.

Vesper ('pēr), *n.* the evening star; Venus when appearing after sunset; evening.

vespers (ves'pērz), *n.pl.* the 6th hour of the Roman Breviary; evening songs.

vessel ('el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube or canal in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.

vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

vesta (ves'tå), *n.* a wax match.

vestal ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

vestal virgins (vēr'jinz), *n.pl.* the 6 virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.

vested (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed.

vestibule ('ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.

vestige ('tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.

vestment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.

vestry (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* vestries ('triz)], a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.

vestryman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* vestrymen (-men)], a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.

vesture ('tūr), *n.* clothing; covering.

vetch (vech), *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares.

veteran (vet'ēr-ån), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced.

veteranize (-īz), *v.i.* to re-enlist.

veterinarian (vet-ēr-i-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who practices the art of healing diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

veterinary ('ēr-i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.

veto (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes (-tōz)], the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.

vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.

vexation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.

vexatious ('shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.

vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

vexing ('ing), *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.

via (vī'å), *adv.* by way of [Latin].

viaduct ('å-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.

vial ('ål), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also phial.

viands ('andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.

viaticum (-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Roman

Catholic Church to a person in danger of death.

vibrant ('brānt), *adj.* vibrating; resonant.

vibrate ('brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.

vibration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.

vibratory ('brå-tō-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.

vicar (vik'ẽr), *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.

vicarage (-āj), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.

vicar-apostolic (ap-o-stol'ik), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a missionary bishop with powers direct from the Pope.

vicar-general (-jen'ẽr-ål), *n.* the assistant of a bishop, who assists him in ecclesiastical suits and visitations.

vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.

vice (vīs), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise.

vice, *prefix* meaning *in place of, second in rank.*

vicegerent (-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.

vice-president (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* one who acts in place of a president in case of the absence, death or disability of the latter.

viceregal (-rē'gål), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

viceroy ('roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.

viceroyalty ('ål-ti), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

vice versa (vī'se-vẽr'sa), *adj.* phrase from the Latin meaning "to the contrary"; conversely.

Vichy water (vē'shi waw'tẽr), *n.* a mineral effervescent water.

vicinage (vis'i-nāj), *n.* a neighborhood.

vicinity (-vis-in'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity.

vicious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change.

victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.

victimize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.

victor ('tẽr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage. *Feminine* victoress.

victoria (-tō'ri-å), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons.

victorine (-tō-rēn'), *n.* a small fur tippet.

victorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a recently discovered element.

victorious (-tō-ri-us), *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

victory ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* victories (-riz)], the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

victual (vit'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* victualed, *p.pr.* victualing], to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.

victualer ('l-ẽr), *n.* one who provides food; the keeper of a house of entertainment.

vicuna (vi-kōōn'yå), *n.* an animal of Mexico and Chili, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool.

vide (vī'dē), *v.t.* see [Latin].

videlicet (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* to wit; namely [Latin].

vidette, same as vedette.

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.

Viennese (vē-en-ēz), *adj.* pertaining to Vienna or to its inhabitants.

view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.*

the act of seeing; prospect; survey; purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vigil (vij'il), *n.* a watching; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vigilance ('i-lâns), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vigilance committee (kom-it'ē), *n.* an organization of men banded together for purposes of protection to property and life in a new community where the law is inoperative.

vigilant ('i-lânt), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.

vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vigor ('ēr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vigorous ('ēr-us), *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.

vihara (vi-hä'rå), *n.* a Buddhist temple or monastery.

viking (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (8th to 10th centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; wicked.

vilely ('li), *adv.* in a vile manner.

vileness ('nes), *n.* baseness.

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ēr), *n.* a defamer.

vilify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying], to defame; debase by slander.

villa ('å), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.

village ('āj), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet.

villager (-ēr), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain ('in or 'ān), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; scoundrel.

villainous (-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.

villainy (-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

villanage (-āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also villeinage.

villein, same as villain.

villi ('ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.

villous ('us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.

vinaceous (vī-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, grapes or wine; wine-colored.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.

vincible (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.

vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.

vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.

vindication (-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.

vindicator ('di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who vindicates.

vindicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.

vindictive (-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge.

vindictively (-li), *adv.* in a vindictive manner.

vine (vīn), *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, especially the common grape.

vinegar (vin'e-gēr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c.: hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.

vinery (vīn'ēr-i), *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially.

vineyard (vin'yård), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.

vinic (vī'nik), *adj.* pertaining to wine.

vin-ordinaire (vang-ōr-dē-nār'), *n.* a kind of claret: the common wine of France.

vinous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.
vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.
vintner (vint'nēr), *n.* wine merchant.
viol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.
viola (vē-ō'lå), *n.* the tenor violin.
violable (vī'ō-lå-bl), *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.
violate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; outrage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.
violation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring: rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.
violator ('ō-lā-tēr), *n.* one who violates.
violence ('ō-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.
violent ('ō-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; vehement; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.
violet ('ō-let), *n.* a plant of the genus Viola; a color like that of the violet.
violin (-ō-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.
violinist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the violin.
violoncellist (vē-ō-lon-chel'ist), *n.* a performer on the violoncello.
violoncello (-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class.
violone (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol [music].
viper (vī'pēr), *n.* a venomous serpent of various species; a crafty, malignant person.
viperous (-us), *adj.* viper-like; malignant.
virago (vi-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.
virgin (vēr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden: the Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.
virginal (-ål), *adj.* maidenly; chaste: *n.* a 16th century musical instrument.
virginity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.
virile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.
virility (-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.
virtu, same as vertu.
virtual (vēr-tū-ål), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.
virtually (-li), *adv.* practically.
virtue ('tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.
virtuoso (-tū-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi ('sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.
virtuous ('tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.
virulence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.
virulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.
virus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system; something that acts as a moral poison.
vis (vis), *n.* power; force.
visage (viz'āj), *n.* the countenance.
vis-a-vis (vē-zå-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another: *adv.* face to face.
viscera (vis'ēr-å), *n.pl.* the intestines.
visceral ('ēr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the viscera.
viscid ('id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.
viscidity ('i-ti), *n.* stickiness; glutinousness. Also viscosity.
viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Feminine* viscountess.

viscous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous.
viscus ('kus), *n.* an entrail.
vise (vīs), *n.* a two-jawed instrument for holding work.
Vishnu (vish'nū), *n.* one of the early gods of the Hindus; later, their Supreme Being.
visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility. Also visibleness.
visible ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye, in view; obvious; apparent.
Visigothic (-i-goth'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Visigoths, a branch of the Goths that settled in Southern France and Spain.
vis inertiae (vis in-ēr'shi-ē), *n.* inherent resistance in a body to change its state, either to motion or rest.
vision (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination.
visional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to vision.
visionary (-å-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.
visit (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another: brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.
visitant ('i-tånt), *n.* a visitor.
visitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.
visite (vē-zēt'), *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear.
visitor (vis'i-tẽr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.
visor. See vizor.
vista (vis'tå), *n.* [*pl.* vistas ('tåz)], *n.* a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue.
visual (vizh'ū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight.
visualize (-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.
vitagraph (vīt'a-graf), *n.* one form of cinematograph.
vital (vī'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential.
vitalism (-izm), *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, force.
vitality ('i-ti), *n.* vital force.
vitalize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.
vitally (-i), *adv.* essentially.
vitals ('tålz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.
vitamine (vit'am-in), *n.* a substance of unknown chemical composition that exists in the covering of cereal grains, in milk, in meats, and in various other foods, and which appears to be an absolutely essential element in the diet; a diet of polished rice, for example, produces the disease beri-beri because of the absence of vitamine.
vitascope (vī'tå-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for projecting kinetographic pictures in life size upon a canvas.
vitellin (-tel'in), *n.* the albumenoidal substance in the yolk of eggs.
vitellus ('us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.
vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.
viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* vine culture.
vitreo a *prefix* meaning *pertaining to*, or *like glass*, as *vitreo*-electric, exhibiting positive or vitreous electricity.
vitreous (vit're-us) *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.
vitrescence (vi-tres'ens), *n.* the quality of being vitrescent.
vitrescent ('ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.
vitric (vit'rik), *adj.* glass-like.
vitrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.
vitrified ('ri-fīd), *adj.* converted into glass.

vitriform (-fôrm), *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.
vitrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying], to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.
vitriol ('ri-ol), *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.
vituperate (vī-tū'per-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.
vituperation (-ā'shun), *n.* abusive censure.
vituperative ('pĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.
viva (vē'vă), *interj.* hurrah! [Italian].
vivacious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.
vivacity (-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.
vivarium (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state.
viva voce ('vå vō'sē), orally [Latin].
vive (vēv), *interj.* long life or success to [French].
vivid (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.
vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying], to endue with life; quicken.
viviparous (vī-vip'å-rus), *adj.* producing young alive.
vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.
vivisection (-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.
vivisectionist (-sek'shun-ist), *n.* one who practices or upholds vivisection. Also vivisector.
vixen (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.
viz. (viz), *adv.* namely.
vizier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.
vizor (vī'zĕr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.
vocable (vō'kå-bl), *n.* a word; term.
vocabulary (-kab'ū-lå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (-riz)], a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained; words used.
vocal (vō'kål), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character; produced in the larynx.
vocalist (-ist), *n.* a singer.
vocalize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.
vocally ('kål-i), *adv.* with the voice.
vocation (-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.
vocative (vok'å-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case.
vociferate (vō-sif'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.
vociferation (-ā'shun), *n.* violent outcry.
vociferous ('ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.
vodka (vod'kå), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.
voe (vō), *n.* a fiord; creek.
vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion.
voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance: faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.
void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.
voile (voil), *n.* a thin dress fabric of cotton, wool or silk.
volant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.
Volapuk (-lå-puk'), *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.
volatile ('å-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.
volatilize ('å-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.
volatility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.
volcanic (-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano.

volcanize ('kån-īz), *v.t.* to subject to volcanic action.

volcano (-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes ('nōz)], a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.

volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.

volitive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.

volley ('i), *n.* [*pl.* volleys ('iz)], the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying], to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once.

volplane (vol'plān), *v.i.* to descend in an aëroplane from a great height without motor power or with the motor shut off.

volt (vōlt), *n.* the circular tread of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electromotive force.

voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.

voltameter (-tam'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.

volubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

voluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.

volume ('ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quantity or fullness of voice or tone.

volumetric (-u-met'rik), *adj.* measured by volume.

voluminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

voluntarily ('un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* spontaneously.

voluntariness (-ri-nes), *n.* spontaneousness.

voluntary ('un-tā-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.

volunteer (-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.

voluptuary (vō'lup-tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure.

voluptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual, exciting sensual desires.

volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

voluted ('ed), *adj.* having a spiral scroll.

vomer (vō'mĕr), *n.* the thin, slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils.

vomica (vom'i-kå), *n.* an abscess in the lungs.

vomit ('it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

vomiting (-ing), *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.

vomito (vō-mē'tō), *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form [Spanish].

voodoo (vōō-dōō'), *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannibalism and human sacrifices, prevalent among certain negro races.

voracious (vō-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

voracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.

vorant (vō'rånt), *adj.* devouring or swallowing.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices ('ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.

vortex-atom (vor-teks-at'om), *n.* a

suppositious whirl in the ether conceived by Lord Kelvin as the possible basis of all tangible matter.

vorticity (vor-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or condition of a fluid in which a whirlpool or vortex motion occurs.

votary (vō'tå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* votaries (-riz)], one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow.

vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, &c., by ballot or other method of suffrage; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterize: *v.i.* to give a vote.

voter ('ēr), *n.* an elector.

voting ('ing), *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.

voting-machine (vo'ting-mā-shēn), *n.* a machine working on the principle of a cash register which counts and registers the votes at an election.

votive ('iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee.

voucher ('ēr), *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts.

vouchsafe (-sāf'), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.

voussoir (vōō-swär'), *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge.

vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection: *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.

vowel ('el), *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound; *adj.* vocal.

voyage (voi'āj), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.

voyager ('ēr), *n.* a traveler by water.

voyageur (vwä-yå-zhēr'), *n.* a Canadian boatman.

vraisemblance (vrā-săng-blängs'), *n.* an appearance of truth.

vulcanite (vul'kån-īt), *n.* vulcanized india-rubber.

vulcanize (-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.

vulgar ('gēr), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude or common people; common; general; vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.

vulgar fractions (frak'shunz), *n.pl.* common fractions; expressed by placing the numerator above the denominator, with a horizontal or oblique line between.

vulgarian (-gā'ri-ån), *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas.

vulgarism ('gēr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.

vulgarity (-gar'i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.

Vulgate ('gāt), *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Roman Catholic Church, made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, the vulgate.

vulnerability (vul-nĕr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being vulnerable. Also vulnerableness.

vulnerable ('nĕr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.

vulpine ('pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.

vulpinite ('pin-īt), *n.* a variety of gypsum susceptible of a fine polish.

vulture ('tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.

vulturine (-in), *adj.* vulture-like.

vulva (vul'va), *n.* the external parts of the female sexual organs.

vulviform ('vi-fôrm), *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.

vying (vī'ing), *p. adj.* competing; emulating.

W

W, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet; the symbol in chemistry for *tungsten* or *wolfram*.

Waac, *n.* English women in khaki.

wabble, same as wobble.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* a German miner's name for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

waddie ('i), *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines. Also waddy.

wadding ('ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, &c.

waddle ('l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking.

waddler ('lēr), *n.* one who waddles.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, &c.: *v.t.* to ford.

wady ('i), *n.* the channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season. Also wadi.

wafer (wā'fēr), *n.* a small colored paste disk for securing letters, &c.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

waffle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil over a flame or coals.

waft (wåft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant med m: *v.i.* to float.

wag (wag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.* wagging], to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

wagen-boom (vä'gen-bōōm), *n.* a South African tree yielding a tough wood, used for wagon wheels. Also wagon-tree.

wager (wāj'ēr), *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard; to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

waggery (wag'ēr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

waggish ('ish), *adj.* humorous, sportive.

waggle ('l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

wagon ('un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c.

wagoner (-ēr), *n.* the driver of a wagon.

wagonette (-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

wagtail ('tāl), *n.* a small bird.

waif (wāf), *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also wailing.

wain (wān), *n.* a wagon.

wainscot ('skut), *n.* paneled wooden lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.

wainscoting (-ing), *n.* material used to wainscot a house.

wainwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.
waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; middle part.
waistcoat (wāst'kōt or wes'kut [colloquial]), *n.* a short, sleeveless men's garment covering the chest and waist.
wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.
waiter ('ēr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Feminine* waitress.
waiting ('ing), *adj.* serving; attendant.
waits (wāts), *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets of English towns at Christmastide.
waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.
wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waked or woke, *p.pr.* waking], to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.
wakeful ('fool), *adj.* watchful.
waken, same as wake.
wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left by the stroke of a whip, &c.: *v.t.* to mark with a wale.
walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.
walkist ('ist), *n.* a professional pedestrian.
wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with or as with, a wall; defend or protect.
wallaba ('å-bå), *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable deep-red timber.
wallet (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.
wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white: said of horses.
wallflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* a plant of the genus Cheiranthus with sweet-scented flowers; one who, at a ball or party, takes no part.
Walloon (wal-ōōn'), *n.* one of a people dwelling in the southeastern part of Belgium, of Latin, Celt and Teuton ancestry.
wallop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop [Scotch].
wallow ('ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.
walnut (wawl'nut), *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.
Walpurgis Night (väl-pōōr'gis nīt), *n.* the eve of May Day, when witches are supposed to hold high revelry.
walrus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks.
waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.
wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* a fruit much esteemed by the Chinese.
wampum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.
wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.
wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.
wander (won'dĕr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.
wanderlust (wand'ĕr-lust), *n.* love of constant travel.
wanderoo (-ōō'), *n.* a large bearded monkey of Southern India.
wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the iliuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.

wanghee (wang-hē'), *n.* a bamboo imported from Japan and China, used for walking-sticks, &c.

wanness (won'nes), *n.* wan condition.

want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.

wantage (want'ag), *n.* the empty space in a partially filled cask or receptacle of liquor.

wanting ('ing), *adj.* deficient; absent.

wanton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sportive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* the American elk.

war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring], to make war; fight; strive violently.

warble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.

warbler ('blĕr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.

war-brides (wār'brīds), *n.* speculative securities based on European war contracts.

war-cry (wār'-krī), *n.* the distinguishing shout of a tribe as a summons to battle or engaged in actual conflict.

ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.

warden ('en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; churchwarden.

warder ('ĕr), *n.* keeper; guard.

wardrobe ('rōb), *n.* portable **closet** for clothes; wearing apparel.

wardroom ('rōōm), *n.* a cabin for naval lieutenants.

warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

wares (wārz), *n.* merchandise; goods.

warfare (wawr'fār), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.

warily (wār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously.

wariness ('i-nes), *n.* caution.

warlock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard.

warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite: *v.i.* to become warm.

warm-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* denoting animals whose temperature ranges 98° to 112° Fahr.

warm colors (kul'ĕrz), *n.pl.* colors having yellow or red for their basis.

warmth ('th), *n.* moderate heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.

warn (wawrn), *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.

warning ('ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.

warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

warping ('ing), *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilization of estuary land by flooding it with water.

warrant (wor'ånt), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

warranty (-i), *n.* guarantee; security.

warren ('en), *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve.
warrior (wawr'i-ẽr), *n.* a soldier; fighter.
wart (wart), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and certain animals.
wary (wā'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], cautious; circumspect.
was, *p.t.* of be.
wase (waz), *n.* a circular straw head-covering used by porters when carrying loads.
wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.
washer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, washes; ring of metal; leather, &c., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, &c.
washing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.
washout (wäsh'-owt), *n.* a ditch or chasm caused by a violent current of water.
wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.
waspish ('ish), *adj.* petulant and irritable; slender-waisted.
wassail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.
waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.
wasteful ('fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly.
wastefully (-i), *adv.* in a wasteful manner.
wastrel (wāst'rēl), *n.* a shiftless person; a spendthrift; a vagabond.
watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.
watchful ('fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.
watchfully (-i), *adv.* in a watchful manner.
watchword ('wẽrd), *n.* a password.
water (waw'tẽr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine; stock issued without provision for the payment of interest: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.
watercourse (waw'tẽr-kōrs), *n.* a channel or bed for running water.
water-cure (kūr), *n.* the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.
water-cooled (wa'ter-kōōld), *adj.* cooled by contact with circulating water, as in case of an automobile engine.
watered ('tẽrd), *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled; having a wavy appearance.
watered stocks (stoks), *n.pl.* shares of stock added to the capital stock without cash or property added to the assets of the company.
waterfall (waw'tẽr-fawl), *n.* water falling perpendicularly; a cascade; a cataract.
water-gauge (waw'tẽr-gāj), *n.* a contrivance to measure the volume of water.
wateriness ('tẽr-i-nes), *n.* watery condition.
watering-place (waw'tẽr-ing-plās), *n.*

a resort for bathing in or drinking waters of a medicinal value; a pleasure resort.

water-level (waw'tĕr-lev-el), *n.* a level determined by the surface of smooth water; an instrument for ascertaining levels by means of water enclosed in a glass tube.

water-line (waw'tĕr-līn), *n.* a line to which the water rises on the hull of a ship; a water mark.

water-logged (waw'tĕr-logd), *adj.* saturated with water so as to be unmanageable; usually referring to a ship.

watermain (waw'tĕr-mān), *n.* a pipe or tube under the ground which supplies water to a town or city.

water-mark (waw'tĕr-märk), *n.* a mark showing the highest or lowest point to which water has risen during a certain period; translucent lines in writing paper indicating the trade mark of the maker.

water-power (waw'tĕr-pou-ĕr), *n.* power used to drive machinery by utilizing the weight or force of water.

waterproof (waw'tĕr-prōōf), *adj.* impervious to water; a rain-coat.

water-shed (waw'tĕr-shed), *n.* the division between streams of waters flowing in opposite directions.

waterspout (waw'tĕr-spout), *n.* a column of water moving with great force and violence over the surface of the sea.

watery ('tĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

watt wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

wattage (wot-āge), *n.* electric power expressed in watts.

wattle ('l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c.; kind of acacia.

wattles.

wattlebird (-bĕrd), *n.* an Australian honey-bird.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; signal made by waving: *v.i.* to move like a wave; play loosely; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon; raise into inequalities of surface.

waver ('ĕr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wavering (-ing), *adj.* hesitating; undecided.

waveson ('sun), *n.* goods floating on the waves after shipwreck.

waviness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy ('i), *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear; rage: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

waxbill ('bil), *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling wax.

waxen ('en), *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

waxiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

waxwing ('wing), *n.* a small bird the secondary quills of whose wings are tipped with small horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

waxy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive; angry.

way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.

waylay ('lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying], to beset by the road or in ambush.

wayward ('wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; froward.

we (wē), *pron.*, *pl.* of **I**.

weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.

weaken ('n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.
weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* a person weak in moral or physical strength.
weak verb (vērb), *n.* a verb the *p.t.* & *p.p.* of which are formed by adding *ed* or *d*.
weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.
weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.
wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence.
wealthily ('i-li), *adv.* richly.
wealthiness ('i-nes), *n.* opulence.
wealthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest], rich; affluent.
wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.
weapon (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.
wear (wār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore, *p.p.* worn, *p.pr.* wearing], to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.
wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* in a weary manner.
weariness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.
wearisome ('i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.
weary ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest], worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying], to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired or fatigued; become impatient.
weasand (wē'zând), *n.* the windpipe.
weasel ('zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.
weather (we*th*'ēr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; sail to the windward of; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.
weather-cock (-kok), *n.* a vane.
weather-gage (-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.
weather-helm (-helm), *n.* a term applied to a vessel when she is inclined to come near to the wind.
weather-side (-sīd), *n.* that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.
weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.
weazen (wē'zn), *n.* sharp and thin; withered.
web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.
webbing ('ing), *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax.
wed (wed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.
wedding ('ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.
wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.* to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.
Wedgwood ware ('wood wār), *n.* a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).

wedlock ('lok), *n.* matrimony.
Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.
wee (wē), *adj.* very small.
weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.
weediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being weedy.
weedy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.
week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.
weekday ('dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.
week-end (wēk'end), *n.* a social gathering at country homes during the last days of the week; also week-end visits to resorts.
weekly ('li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* [*pl.* weeklies ('liz)], a periodical issued once a week.
ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy.
weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.
weeping ('ing), *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.
weever (wē'vēr), *n.* a kind of fish.
weevil (wē'vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.
weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.
wehrwolf, same as werewolf.
weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.
weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.
weightily ('i-li), *adv.* in a weighty manner; heavily; impressively.
weightiness ('i-nes), *n.* heaviness; importance; force.
weighty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest], having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.
weir (wēr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.
weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.
welcome (wel'kum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.
weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.
welfare (wel'fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.
welkin ('kin), *n.* the sky.
well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.
well-bred ('bred), *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.
Wellingtonia (-ing-tō'ni-å), *n.* a name for the big trees of California.
Wellingtons ('ing-tunz), *n.pl.* long-legged boots.
Welsh (welsh), *adj.* pertaining to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Wales collectively; the language of Wales.
Welsh-rabbit (-rab'it), *n.* melted cheese spread upon toast.

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

welter ('ĕr), *v.i.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters: *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

welwitschia (-wich'i-å), *n.* an African plant producing only two large leaves.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

went, *p.t.* of go.

wept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of weep.

were, *p.t. pl.* of be.

werewolf ('woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods. Also werwolf.

wert, 2 *per. sing.* of were.

Wesleyan (wes'li-ån), *adj.* pertaining to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wesleyanism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley, 1739; Methodism.

west (west), *n.* one of the 4 cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* toward the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

western ('ĕrn), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

Western, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Occident or to a western region or country.

westward ('wĕrd), *adv.* toward the west. Also westwards.

wet (wet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty.

wether (weth'ĕr), *n.* a castrated ram.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wet; humidity; moisture.

wet-nurse ('nĕrs), *n.* a nurse who suckles the child of another.

wey (wā), *n.* a unit of weight or measure, varying with different articles.

whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart, resounding blow.

whacker ('ĕr), *n.* one who whacks; something very large, especially a lie.

whale (hwāl), *n.* a large mammal of the Cetacea, many species of which yield oil and whalebone; a fish of great size.

wharf (hwawrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz)], a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

wharfinger ('in-jĕr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.

what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

whatnot ('not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* a weal.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured.

wheatear ('ĕr), *n.* a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail.

wheaten ('n), *adj.* made of wheat.

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words: cajole; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped

mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar-ō), *n.* a barrow, usually with one wheel and two handles for carrying light loads.

wheeler ('ēr), *n.* one who wheels; the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

wheelman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* wheelmen ('men)], a cyclist; a steersman

wheelwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing.

wheezing ('ing), *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.

wheezy ('i), *adj.* affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk), *n.* a large marine gasteropod.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.

whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.

where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.

whereas (-az'), *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.

wherefore ('fōr), *adv.* for which or what reason; why.

wherry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed.

whet (hwet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.

whether (hweth'ēr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.

whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.

which (hwich), *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of *who*.

whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.

whiffle ('l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.

whiffletree, same as swingletree.

whiffling ('ling), *n.* evasion; prevarication.

Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a political party in the United States that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; one of a political party which originated in the 17th century, now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pertaining to Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; spend: usually followed by *away*.

whilom (hwī'lōm), *adv.* formerly; long ago.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* while.

whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.

whimper ('pēr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

whimsical ('zi-kål), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.

whimsically (-i), *adv.* in a whimsical manner.

whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.

whin-chat ('chat), *n.* a small singing bird.

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.

whining ('ing), *adj.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.

whinny (hwin′i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.

whinstone (hwin′stōn), *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.

whip (hwip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping], to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish in with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.

whipper (′ẽr), *n.* one who whips, especially an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging; coal-whipper.

whipper-in (-ẽr-in′), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

whipping (′ing), *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.

whippoorwill (hwip′pēr-wil), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry.

whir (hwẽr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring], to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.

whirl (hwẽrl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.

whirligig (′i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.

whirlpool (pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.

whirlwind (′wind), *n.* a violent *wind moving* spirally; sudden violent *rush.*

whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.

whiskers (′ẽrz), *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whisky (hwis′ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also whiskey.

whisper (′pẽr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.

whist (hwist), *n.* a card game: *interj.* hush!

whistle (hwis′l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; small wind-instrument; throat.

whistler (′lẽr), *n.* one who whistles; broken-winded horse; one who keeps an unlicensed dram-shop.

whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle.

white (hwīt), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow: hence pure; innocent; having silvery hair; hoary: *n.* a white man; albumen of an egg: *v.t.* to whitewash.

whitebait (′bāt), *n.* a small, delicate fish.

white book, *n.* official name of collections of diplomatic messages issued by England and Germany just before the European war of 1914.

whitecap (′kap), *n.* a redstart; one of a self-constituted tribunal of persons who visit the houses of offenders against morality and punish them by whipping.

white-feather (′*feth*-ẽr), *n.* cowardice.

white friar (frī′ẽr), *n.* a Carmelite monk.

White House (hous), *n.* the official

residence at Washington of the United States President.

white-lie ('lī), *n.* a polite or light falsehood.

white-livered ('liv-ērd), *adj.* cowardly.

whiten ('en), *v.t.* to make white; blanch.

white-precipitate (-prē-sip'i-tāt), *n.* ammonia compounded with corrosive sublimate.

white-pyrites (-pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a sulphuret of iron.

white-smith ('smith), *n.* a tinsmith.

white-squall ('skwawl), *n.* a squall not preceded by clouds.

white-swelling ('swel-ing), *n.* a scrofulous inflammation about the joints.

white-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.

white-vitriol ('vit-ri-ol), *n.* sulphate of zinc.

whitewash ('wosh), *n.* a composition of lime, whiting, size, water, &c., for whitening ceilings, &c.: *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash; clear from imputation or disgrace; clear (a bankrupt) from his obligations by judicial process.

white-wine ('wīn), *n.* a name for wines of a clear, transparent color.

whitewood ('wood), *n.* tulip-tree wood.

whither (whi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.

whiting (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities; an edible fish.

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

Whitsun ('sun), *adj.* pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whitsunday ('sun-dā), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost.

whittle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing], to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* referring to one or more persons: used relatively and interrogatively.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* a word used by drivers of horses or oxen, meaning "stop!"

whoever (-ev'ĕr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.

wholesale ('sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

wholesome ('sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

wholesomely (-li), *adv.* in a wholesome manner.

wholesomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wholesome.

wholly (hō'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of who.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whooping-cough ('ing-kôf), *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping], to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whopper ('ĕr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practice idolatry.

whoredom ('dum), *n.* fornication; idolatry.

whorl (hwĕrl or whôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwĕrld), *adj.* furnished with whorls.

whortleberry (hwĕr'tl-ber-i), *n.* small shrub and its edible blue fruit.

whose (hōōz), *pron. poss.* of who or which.

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame.

wicked ('ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

wicker ('ēr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wicket ('et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

wick-i-up (wik'i-up), *n.* another name for wigwam or tepee.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease.

widely ('li), *adv.* extensively.

widen ('en), *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

wideness ('nes), *n.* width; breadth.

widgeon (wij'un), *n.* a species of duck.

widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

widower (-ēr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width) *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wivz)], a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment.

wifely ('li), *adv.* like, or becoming, a wife.

wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head.

wigan ('ån), *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.

wigged (wigd), *adj.* wearing a wig.

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* a scolding.

wiggle, same as wriggle.

wight (wīt), *n.* a human being.

wigwag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by means of a wigwag; to wave to and fro.

wigwam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian tent.

wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable; disorderly; reckless; *n.* a desert.

wilderness (wil'dēr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.

wildcat (wīld'kat), *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control.

wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick; *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole [Scotch].

wilful ('fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.

wilfully (-i), *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.

will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling toward; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.

willet ('et), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.

willing ('ing), *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying spontaneous; voluntary.

will-o'-the-wisp (wil-o-*the*-wisp'), *n.* an ignis fatuus; a deceitful object luring to a vain pursuit.

willow ('ō), *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.

wilt, 2 *per. sing.* of will.

Wilton carpet (wil'tun kär'pet), *n.* a kind of imitation Brussels.

wily (wī-li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.

win (win), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning], to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.

wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.

wincey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.

winch (winch), *r.* the crank of a wheel or axle.

Winchester (win'ches-tĕr), *n.* a light repeating rifle.

wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose, as hounds; render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd) to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle.

windage (wind'āj), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.

windfall ('fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.

windflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* the anemone.

windhover ('hŏv-ĕr), *n.* the kestrel.

windiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.

winding (wīnd'ing), *n.* turning; twisting.

winding sheet (-shēt), *n.* a cerement.

windlass (wind'lăs), *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.

windmill (wind'mil), *n.* a structure containing sails or contrivances to be revolved by the wind, thereby furnishing power for various uses, such as grinding, raising water, &c.

window (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea.

wind-shield (wind'shēld), *n.* a framed glass placed in front of an automobile to ward off the wind.

windward (wind'wĕrd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

windy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest], pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grapes; liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.; care or protection: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

winking ('ing), *n.* the act of shutting and opening the eyes rapidly; act of conniving.

winner (win'ĕr), *n.* one who wins.

winning ('ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

winnow ('ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome ('sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

winter ('tĕr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

winter-solstice ('tĕr-sol-stis), *n.* the solstice when the sun enters Capricorn, about December 21.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph: *v.i.* to send a telegram.

wire-binder (wīr-bīn'dĕr), *n.* a harvesting machine that cuts the grain and binds the sheaves with wire; or the mechanism that does the binding.

wireless telegraphy (wīr'les te-leg'-rå-fi), *n.* any form of telegraphic communication effected by means of electricity without the use of wire circuits.

wireless telephony (te-lef'o-ni), *n.* the art of telephoning without wire.

wire-pulling ('pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wire-tapper (wīr-tap'ĕr), *n.* one who illicity intercepts telegraph or telephone messages by "tapping" the wire.

wiry ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wisdom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

wisdom-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the name popularly given to the third molar in each jaw, appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting*.

wiseacre ('ā-kĕr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wisely ('li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wishing ('ing), *n.* a wish.

wishing-bone (-bōn), *n.* the merrythought. Also wishbone.

wish-wash ('wosh), *n.* thin, weak liquor.

wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wistful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wistfully (-i), *adv.* in a wistful manner.

wistiti (wis'tē-tē), *n.* the marmoset.

wit (wit), *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist.

witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

witchcraft ('kråft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.

witchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

witch-hazel ('hā-zel), *n.* a shrub or small tree of the genus Hamamelis.

witching, same as bewitching.

with (*with*), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.

withal (*with*-al'), *adv.* also; likewise; in addition to.

withe (wīth), *n.* a tough flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.

wither (*with*'ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.

withers (*with*'ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.

within ('in), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.

withy (with'i), *n.* a large species of willow; twig: *adj.* flexible and tough.
witless (wit'les), *adj.* stupid; without sense.
witness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence: *n.* one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.
witted (wit'ed), *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.
witticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.
wittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being witty.
wittingly ('ing-li), *adv.* with knowledge.
witty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wittier, *superl.* wittiest], smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by or possessed of, wit; satirical.
wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.
wizard (wiz'ẽrd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.
wizen ('en), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.
woad (wōd), *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye.
Woden (wō'den), *n.* one of the gods of the Scandinavians; the English word "Wednesday" is derived from the name, and means "Woden's day."
woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.
woful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean. Also woeful.
wofully (-i), *adv.* in a woful manner.
wold (wōld), *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.
wolf (woolf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (woolvz)], a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.
wolfish ('ish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.
wolf's-bane (woolfs'bān), *n.* aconite.
wolf's-foot ('foot), *n.* club-moss.
wolverene (wool-vẽr-ēn'), *n.* a carnivorous quadruped; the glutton. Wolverine.
woman (woom'ån), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim'en)], an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.
womanhood (-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.
womanish (-ish), *adj.* suitable to, characteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.
womankind (-kīnd), *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.
woman suffrage (woo'man-suf'rāj), *n.* women's right to vote.
womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.
wombat (wom'bat), *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Australian marsupial.
won, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of win.
wonder (wun'dẽr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.
wonderful (-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also wondrous.
wonderfully (-i), *adv.* in a wonderful manner.
wonder-sphere (-sfẽr), *n.* a large silver ball inclosed in crystal, which reflects all the life around it, everything that comes within its range.
wonted ('ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.
woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.
wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunk of trees sawn for use.
Woodburytype (-bẽr-i-tīp), *n.* a photo-mechanical process for printing pictures from blocks.
woodcock ('kok), *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.
woodcut (wood'cut), *n.* a block of

hard wood on which is engraved a design or picture.

wooden ('n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.

woodiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woody.

woodman ('mån), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.

woodpecker ('pek-ẽr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.

wood-pulp (wood-pulp), *n.* pulp for paper-making prepared by mechanical and chemical treatment of wood-fiber.

woodruff ('ruf), *n.* an herb.

wood-spirit (wood-spir'it), *n.* a very poisonous form of alcohol distilled from wood; methyl alcohol.

woody ('i), *adj.* abounding in woods; consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.

wooer (wōō'ẽr), *n.* one who woos.

woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.

wooing (wōō'ing), *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.

wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.

wool-gathering (-ga*th*'ẽr-ing), *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.

woolen ('en), *adj.* made of wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woolen goods.

woolliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.

woolly ('i), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool.

woolpack ('pak), *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.

woolsack ('sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.

wool-staple ('stā-pl), *n.* the city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple to be sold.

wool-stapler ('stā-plẽr), *n.* a dealer in wool.

wootz (wōōtz), *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India, used fo edged tools.

word (wẽrd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase.

Word, *n.* the Son of God; Holy Scripture.

word-book ('book), *n.* a vocabulary.

word-building ('bil-ding), *n.* the formation or composition of words.

worded ('ed), *adj.* expressed in words.

wordiness ('i-nes), *n.* verbosity.

wording ('ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.

word-painting ('pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.

wordy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing many, words; verbose.

wore, *p.t.* of wear.

work (wẽrk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.

workhouse ('hous), *n.* a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor.

workman (wẽrk'man), *n.* a laborer; a craftsman.

workmanship (wẽrk'man-ship), *n.* skill; quality of work produced.

world (wẽrld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created

things; universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.

worldliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.

worldling ('ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.

worldly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.

worm (wẽrm), *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.

worm-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

wormwood ('wood), *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.

worn, *p.p.* of wear.

worried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.

worrier ('i-ẽr), *n.* one who worries.

worriment ('i-ment), *n.* anxiety; trouble.

worrisome ('i-sum), *adj.* causing worry.

worry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying], to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety: be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.

worse (wẽrs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad]: *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adv.* bad in a greater degree.

worship (wer'ship), *n.* in England, a title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, especially mayors; act of paying divine honor to God: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.

worshipful (-fool), *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honor: a term of respect.

worshiper (-ẽr), *n.* one who worships.

worst (wẽrst), *adj.* [*superl.* of bad], bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.

worsted (woos'ted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.

wort (wẽrt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; an herb.

worth (wẽrth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.

worthily (wẽr'*th*i-li), *adv.* in a worthy manner; justly.

worthiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; excellence.

worthless (wẽrth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.

worthy ('*th*i), *adj.* [*comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest], having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth.

would, *p.t.* of will.

would-be (wood'bē), *adj.* pretending or desirous of being thought to be: *n.* a vain pretender.

wound (wōōnd or wound), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury; *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wind (wound).

wove, *p.t.* of weave.

woven, *p.p.* of weave.

wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* a Japanese ape.

wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.

wraith (rāth), *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen

immediately before, or at the time of his death [Scotch].

wrangle (ran'gl), *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wrangler ('glẽr), *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrapped (wrapt), *p.pr.* wrapping], to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrapper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

wrasse (ras), *n.* a bony, brightly colored fish of the genus Labrus.

wrath (räth), *n.* violent anger; indignation.

wrathful ('fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wrathfully (-i), *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

wreak (rẽk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rẽth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rẽ*th*), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wreckage ('āj), *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

wrecker ('ẽr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* a small insessorial bird.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrester ('ẽr), *n.* one who wrests.

wrestle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also wrestling.

wrestler ('lẽr), *n.* one who wrestles.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

wretched ('ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality or character.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wrigling: *n.* a wriggling motion.

wriggler ('lẽr), *n.* one who wriggles.

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter [Scotch].

wring (ring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrung, *p.pr.* wringing], to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wringer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, wrings.

wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

wrist-reflex (rist re'fleks), *n.* an involuntary jerk of the wrist caused by tapping the tendons, to test muscular and nervous conditions.

writ (rit), *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing], to form with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist.
writhe (rīth), *v.t.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.
writing (rīt'ing), *n.* the act of forming letters with a pen, &c.; composition, manuscript, or book; legal instrument.
written (writ'n), *adj.* reduced to writing.
written law (law), *n.* statute law.
wrong (rông), *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also wrongly.
wrongful ('fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.
wrongfully (-i), *adv.* in a wrongful manner.
wrote, *p.t.* of write.
wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated.
wrought (rawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of work.
wrought-iron ('ī-ērn), *n.* malleable iron; iron capable of being welded.
wrung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wring.
wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.
wryly ('li), *adv.* in a wry manner.
wryneck ('nek), *n.* a migratory bird, allied to the woodpecker: a distorted neck.
wryness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.
wulfenite (wūl'fen-īt), *n.* a mineral named after the Austrian geologist Wulfen, belonging to the chromium group.
wych (wich), *n.* a brine pit.
wych-elm ('elm), *n.* a species of elm.
Wyclifite (wī'klif-īt), *n.* one who believes in the tenets of John Wicklif, the first translator of the Bible into English.

X

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet; an algebraic symbol indicating an unknown quantity; a chemical symbol indicating *xenon;* in the wireless telegraphic code represents a false signal.

xanthein (zan'the-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also xanthin.

xanthic ('thik), *adj.* tending to a yellow color.

xanthic acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, colorless, oily liquid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and an oxide of ethyl.

Xanthippe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* a scolding woman: from the termagant wife of Socrates.

xantho, a *prefix,* meaning *yellow,* as *xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

xanthophyll ('thō-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xanthous ('thus), *adj.* yellow; noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

xenia (zē'ni-a), *adj.* the immediate influence of pollen on the fruit, as when corn of a white-eared strain produces ears bearing yellow kernels, proving pollenation by a yellow-eared race.

xenium (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno, (a *prefix,* meaning a *stranger,* as *xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

xenobiosis (zen'ō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* a form of communal life among ants when two colonies of different species live together on friendly terms for mutual protection or benefit.

xenon (zē'non), *n.* a newly discovered gas, associated with argon.

xenoparasite (zen-ō-par'a-sīt), *n.* a parasitic fungus that can grow on its host plant only when the host is injured or diseased.

xerasia (zē'rā'si-å), *n.* a disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness.

xeres (zer'es), *n.* sherry.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dēr'må), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

xerophthalmia (-rof-thal'mi-å), *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

xerostatic (ze-rō-stat'ik), *adj.* growing under practically uniform conditions of dryness of soil and climate.

xerotropic (ze-ro-trop'ik), *adj.* induced by sudden change from moist to dry conditions of climate and soil.

xiphoid (zī'foid), *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-rays (eks'rāz), the Roentgen rays.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar. Also xylol.

xylite ('līt), *n.* a kind of asbestos.

xylo, a *prefix,* meaning *wood.*

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'så-mum), *n.* a balsam obtained from the dried wood of the balsam-tree.

xylogen ('lō-jen), *n.* lignin.

xylograph ('lō-gråf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xylographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertain-

ing to xylography or wood engraving.

xylography (-log'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xyloid (zī'loid), *adj.* like wood.

xyloidin (-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xylol, same as xylene.

xylonite ('lō-nīt), *n.* a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

xylophone ('lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers.

Xyris (zī'ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants.

xyster (zis'tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xystos ('tos), *n.* a long covered portico for athletic exercises. Also xystus.

Y

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet; a chemical symbol for *yttrium;* an algebraic symbol for the second of two unknown quantities, **x** being the first.

yacare (yak'å-rā), *n.* a South American crocodile.

yacca-wood ('å-wood), *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica, used for cabinet-work.

yacht (yot), *n.* a light and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yachting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen ('men),] the owner or sailer of a yacht.

yager, same as jäger.

yahoo (yā-hōō'), *n.* a savage: from the race of brutes in "Gulliver's Travels."

yak (yak), *n.* a kind of ox.

yak-lace ('lās), *n.* a coarse lace.

yaksha ('shå), *n.* a Hindu gnome.

yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea.

yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yankee ('ē), *n.* the popular name of New England Americans: used generally for citizens of the United States: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the United States.

Yankee-Doodle (-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the United States.

Yankeeism (-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

yanking ('ing), *adj.* active; pushing.

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss.

yap (yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping], to yelp or bark, as a dog: *n.* a yelp or bark.

yapock (yap'uk), *n.* a South American aquatic opossum.

yapon (yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea; South Sea tea.

yappy (yap'i), *a.* inclined to yelp or bark.

yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.

yard-arm (yärd'arm), *n.* one of the two ends of a ship's yard.

yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* a measuring stick of three feet in length.

yarn (yärn), *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.

yataghan (yat'å-gån), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber.

yaup (yawp), *n.* the blue titmouse.

yaw (yaw), *v.i.* to steer wildly; deviate from the right course: said of a ship; rise in blisters or white froth.

yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat: *v.i.* to howl.

yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c.: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily.
yawning ('ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy.
yawp (yawp), same as yelp.
yclad (ē-klad), *adj.* clothed.
ycleped (ē'klept), *adj.* called. **Also** yclept.
ye (yē), *pron. nom. pl.* of thou.
yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly.
yean (yēn), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lamb.
yeanling ('ling), *n.* a lamb.
year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun (365¼ days): *pl.* age; old age.
yearbook (yēr'book), *n.* a book published at the end of the year, filled with statistics and information regarding the preceding twelve months.
yearn (yērn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.
yeast (yēst), *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; froth; any preparation for raising dough.
yeastiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.
yeasty ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or containing, yeast.
yeggman (yeg'man), *n.* a burglar; a safe-blower.
yelk, same as yolk.
yell (yel), *n.* a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.t.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.
yellow ('ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced.
yellow book, *n.* official name of a collection of diplomatic messages issued by France just before the European war of 1914.
yellow-fever (fē'vēr), *n.* a dangerous fever often epidemic in hot countries along the coast, where sanitary rules are not observed.
yellowish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow.
yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.
yeoman (yō'mån), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen ('men)], in England a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; an officer of the Royal household; in the United States navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.
yeomanry (-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry.
yerba (yēr'bå), *n.* Paraguay tea.
yerk (yērk), *v.t.* to jerk; thrust suddenly; lash [Scotch]: *v.i.* to kick: *n.* a sudden, smart thrust.
yes (yes), *adv.* yea: opposed to no.
yesterday ('tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.
yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.
yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus: *adj.* pertaining to yew trees.
yewen ('en), *adj.* made of yew.
Yiddish (yid'ish), *n.* a kind of composite language spoken by foreign Jews in England.
yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.
yielder ('ēr), *n.* one who yields.
yielding ('ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.
yl, a *suffix*, meaning *basis*: used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.
yield-point (yēld'point), *n.* the amount of load or stress that will produce permanent injury through deformation or rupture of a ductile material, as a steel or iron girder.
Y-level (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.
yodel, same as jodel.
yogi (yō'gē), *n.* one of a religious order in India, popularly supposed to have occult powers; an ascetic.
yojan ('jån), *n.* in the East Indies, a measure of length = 5 miles.
yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught

oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.

yokel (yō'kl), *n.* a rustic.

yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus, the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

Yom-Kippur (yom-kip'ẽr), *n.* the Jewish day of atonement.

yonder (yon'dẽr), *adj.* at a distance, but in view: *adj.* being at a distance, but in view. Also yon.

yore (yōr), *adv.* an old time; long ago.

you (ū), *pron. nom. & obj. pl.* of thou: now used for thou and thee.

young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.

youngish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat young.

youngster ('stẽr), *n.* a young person; lad.

younker ('kẽr), *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

your (yōōr), *pron. poss. pl.* of thou or you. Also yours.

yourself (-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (-selvz')], you in your own person.

yourts (yōōrts), *n.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimo.

youth (yōōth), *n.* [*pl.* **youths** (yōōths)], early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.

youthful ('fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.

youthfully (-i), *adv.* in a youthful manner.

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

yttria (it'ri-å), *n.* the oxide of yttrium.

yttrium ('ri-um), *n.* the metallic base of yttria.

yttrocerite (-rō-sē'rīt), *n.* a mineral of violet-blue color.

yucca (yuk'å), *n.* a sub-tropical American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

yufu (yu'fōō), *n.* a crude fabric made from the bark of the paper-mulberry tree.

yuga (yōō'gă), *n.* according to the Hindu belief one of the four ages of the world.

yulan (yōō'lan), *n.* a Chinese flower of the magnolia species; a species of magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log ('log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide ('tīd), *n.* Christmastide.

Z

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. An algebraic sign for a third unknown quantity, x and y standing for the other two.

zaffre (zaf′ēr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, &c. Also **zaffer.**

zaim (zā′im), *n.* a Turkisk military chief.

zamang (zå-mang′), *n.* a huge leguminous tree, the sweet pulpy pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

zamouse (zå-mōōs′), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

zany (zā′ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew.

zaptiah (zap′ti-å) *n.* a Turkish policeman.

zealot (zel′ot), *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic.

Zealot, *n.* one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A.D.).

zealous (′us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

zebec, same as xebec.

zebra (zē′brå), *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

zebu (′bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

zechstein (zek′stīn), *n.* magnesium limestone.

zeeman effect (zē′măn ef-fekt), *n.* a distortion of spectral lines due to the influence of a magnetic field on the source of light, as discovered by Prof. Zeeman of Amsterdam.

Zemstvo (zemst′vō), *n.* a popularly elected prov. or dist. administrative assembly in Russia in pre war time.

zenana (ze-nā-nå), *n.* in India, that part of a house reserved exclusively for women. Also zanana.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia.

Zend-Avesta (-å-ves′tå), *n.* the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians ascribed to Zoroaster.

zendik (′dik), *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

zenith (zē′nith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

zeolite (zē′ō-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates; so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zephyr (zef′ēr), *n.* the west wind; soft, gentle breeze.

Zeppelin (zep′e-lin), *n.* a dirigible, passenger-carrying airship, named after its inventor.

zero (z′rō), *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series; the theoretical point, at 272 degrees of the Centigrade scale, at which temperature ceases to exist, is called the absolute **zero.**

Zero-Hour, *n.* the exact time to attack.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

zeugma (zūg′må), *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zif (zif), *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (part of May-June) and eighth of the civil year.

zigzag (zig'zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns.

zimb (zimb), *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse.

zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metal.

zincic (zin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc. Also zincky, zinky, zinckic.

zincode (zingk'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

zincograph ('ō-grăf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

zincography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.

zincoid ('oid), *adj.* zinc-like.

Zingaro (thing-gä'rō), *n.* Spanish term for gipsy.

zingel (zing'el), *n.* a perch found in the Danube.

zinkenite (zingk'en-īt), *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zion (zī'un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God.

Zionism (-izm), *n.* a project for the reëstablishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.

zircon (zĕr'kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.

zirconia (-kō'ni-å), *n.* the oxide of zirconium.

zirconium ('ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

zither (zith'ĕr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding box and 28 to 31 strings.

zoanthropy (zō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal.

zobo ('bō), *n.* an ox-like animal of India. Also zobu.

zodiac ('di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing the 12 constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually.

zodiacal (-dī'å-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.

zodiacal light (līt), *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening at twilight, and before dawn.

zoetrope ('ē-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.

zofra ('frå), *n.* a Moorish carpet.

zoidogamous (zō-i-dog'a-mus), *adj.* fertilized by motile male cells comparable to those of animals, as in case of certain flowerless plants.

Zolaism ('lå-izm), *n.* excessive realism in the literary treatment of the worse side of human life or nature: from Emile Zola, the French realistic novelist.

zollverein (tsol'fĕr-īn), *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827 and further extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.

zonal (zō'nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, a zone or zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* one of the 5 great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined: a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone.

zoned (zōnd), *n.* wearing a belt or girdle; having zones; striped.

zone-plate (zōn'plāt), *n.* a plate consisting of alternate series of opaque and transparent concentric rings which brings light to a focus by diffraction.

zonophone (zō'nō-fōn), *n.* a kind of phonograph record.

zoö, a *prefix* meaning *animal*, as *zoö*chemistry, animal chemistry.

zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are

kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.

zoöcentric (zō-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* relating to the theory that the world was intelligently designed as the home of conscious beings.

zoöchore (zō'ō-kōr), *n.* a plant disseminated with the aid of animals, as when burrs are carried in the wool of a sheep.

zoöcurrent (zō'ō-kur-ent), *n.* an ocean current carrying living organisms.

zoögene (zō'ō-jēn), *adj.* of animal origin, as coral islands, or beds of limestone.

zoögenic (zō'ō-jen'ik), *adj.* of animal as distinguished from vegetable, origin.

zoögenous (zō-oj'e-nus), *adj.* of animal origin; acquired by man from the lower animals, as in case of certain diseases.

zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-og'rå-fi), *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.

zoögeographical (-ō-graf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to zoögeography.

zoöglœa (-ō-glē'å), *n.* a mass of bacteria inclosed in a viscous, gelatinous substance.

zoögraphic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphy (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zoöid ('oid), *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization.

zoölatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* animal-worship.

zoölogical (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.

zoölogically (-li), *adv.* according to the principles of zoölogy.

zoölogist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.

zoölogy (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution.

zoömechanics (zo-o-me-kan-iks), *n.* the theory that all vital processes are explicable in terms of matter and motion.

zoömorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form or with the attributes, of an animal.

zoön ('ōn), *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum.

zoöphilist (-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.

zoöphysiology (-ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.

zoöphyte ('ō-fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.

zoösperm ('ō-spērm), *n.* the male seed-cell.

zoöspore ('ō-spōr), *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.

zoötomist (-ot'ō-mist), *n.* a comparative anatomist.

zoötomy ('ō-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.

zorilla (zō-ril'å), *n.* a kind of skunk.

Zoroastrian (-rō-as'tri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.

Zoroastrianism (-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.

zouave (zōō-ăv') *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.

zuchetto (tsōō-kāt'ō), *n.* a skull-cap covering the tonsure and worn under the biretta. Also zuchetta.

Zulu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of the warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.

zumbooruk (zum'boo-ruk), *n.* a small swivel cannon fired from the back of a camel.

Zuni (zōō'nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

zweibund (tsvī'boont), *n.* a dual alliance of nations.

zwieback (tsvē'bach), *n.* a form of bread baked in crisp slices.

zygoma (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.* the cheek-bone.

zygomorphous (zig-ō-môr'fus), *adj.* shaped like a yoke.

zygote (zī'got), *n.* the living product of the union of two germ cells whether animal or vegetable.

zygotic (zī-got'ik), *adj.* relating to zyotes or fertilized egg-cells.

zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.

zymic (zim'ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.

zymocyte (zī'mō-sīt), *n.* a micro-organism that produces fermentation.

zymogen (zī'mō-jen), *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment. Also zymogene.

zymologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zymology.

zymology ('ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Also zumology.

zymolysis (zī-mol'i-sis), *n.* normal digestion as produced by non-living ferments.

zymometer (-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids. Zymosimeter.

zymophore (zī'mō-fōr), *adj.* bearing a toxin or poison.

zymophyte (zī'mō-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.

zymosis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* a fermentation.

zymotic (-mot'ik), *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.

zymotic diseases (dis'ēz-ez), *n.* a class of contagious or epidemic diseases, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.

zymoticcally (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a zymotic manner.

zymurgy (zī'mẽr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, &c.

Zyrian (zir'i-an), *n.* a member of a race of people living in north eastern Russia.

zythum ('thum), *n.* an ancient beverage made from malt and wheat.

ADDITIONAL HELPS

TO

The Study and Use of To-day's English

MORE than a list of words is needed by those who wish to keep pace with the growth of our language. The preceding vocabulary is the newest and most usable list of words and word information to be found in any Dictionary.

Added to this, the following pages contain dramatic accounts of how our language grew, stories of word building, a section devoted to information daily used, and a classified Supplementary Dictionary of sporting, technical, professional and political terms.

THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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The Dictionary is our most general and most helpful book of reference. Few homes are without some one of its manifold forms, and it is appealed to as an authority on the correct spelling of words, their pronunciation, and their exact shades of meaning. In the larger dictionaries, and to some extent in their abridgements, we expect to find also the derivation of words, as well as a certain amount of encyclopedic information, frequently made clearer by appropriate illustrations. There is commonly an Appendix too, containing a variety of miscellaneous information, judiciously selected and conveniently arranged. In short, if one were for any reason limited to a single book of reference, one's choice would ordinarily, and quite naturally, be the Dictionary.

The evolution of so convenient and comprehensive a manual has been the result of a long process of development, extending over many centuries. Its course is marked by a relatively small number of epoch-making works, each of which held the field, directly or indirectly through revisions and imitations, for long terms of years. Like so many other of our institutions, its origin and growth cannot clearly be understood without going back to those peoples to whom we owe so much that they must always hold a prominent place in any sounded ucational system, the Greeks and Romans.

The name "dictionary," from *dictionarius* (*liber*) or *dictionarium*, originally meant a "word-book." It had as rivals numerous other terms, such as lexicon (the Greek form of "word-book"), glossary, vocabulary, and the like. Its victory over all of them has been so complete, that "dictionary" is not only the most common designation of a word-book, but is extended to other handbooks alphabetically arranged, such as dictionaries of antiquities, of quotations, of biography, and similar works. Even the alphabetical order, or "dictionary order" as it is sometimes called, which seems to us so obviously the best, had a long contest with the arrangement by subjects or classes, and was not universally adopted until toward the end of the sixteenth century. The alphabetical arrangement itself passed through various stages, beginning with lists of words having the same initial letter but not otherwise differentiated, passing to lists alphabetized by the first two letters, and culminating in our present system.

Dictionaries are in general of two kinds: those in which the words of one language are defined in terms of another, and those in which the words of a language are explained or defined in the same tongue. The former become necessary when foreign languages are studied, the latter when a speech has *reached such* a stage of development as to contain words which are not readily *understood by* the general public.

The first word-books were the glossaries used by the Greek schoolboys of *the fifth century* before our era, to master the meanings of the obsolete and *poetic words* in their national reading-book, the poems of Homer. These *glossaries* were gradually expanded and amplified until Philetas of Cos, who

lived between 325 and 265 B. C., compiled what might be called the first Homeric Lexicon. As time went on, other special lexicons were made, and finally, toward the end of the first century of our era, the first general Greek Dictionary was begun by Zophyrion and completed by Pamphilus of Alexandria.

Similar educational conditions existed among the Romans, and the glossaries made to explain unfamiliar words led at last to the great dictionary of Verrius Flaccus, of the time of Augustus. This lexicon was so large that it was twice abridged, by Festus and Paulus Diaconus. Only the latter has been preserved, along with some portions of the earlier epitome of Festus. Verrius illustrated the meaning and use of words by quotations, which give the work its principal value for modern scholars, and also introduced some encyclopaedic matter. It will be seen that much of the ground gained in the course of so many centuries was lost during the Dark Ages, and that our English dictionaries practically began again at the beginning and passed through the same stages of growth, although at last they far outstripped their prototypes in the ancient world.

After lexicography had lain dormant for some time, it was given a fresh impulse by the Revival of Learning and the use of Latin as a means of communication among educated men of different nationalities. Vocabularies became necessary, which at first explained the meaning of words in simpler Latin, but tended more and more to use the vernacular. In England the making of such word-books began between 600 and 700 A. D., but their development was retarded for more than three centuries by the Norman conquest, since it was not until the close of the fourteenth century that English finally gained the ascendancy over French and became the recognized language of the schools.

The period which followed the victory of the mother tongue is marked by the appearance of a great number of Latin-English word-books, not yet called dictionaries, but bearing various fanciful titles, such as *Medulla Grammatices*, or "Marrow of Grammar," *Ortus* (i. e. *Hortus*) *Vocabulorum*, or "Garden of Words," and the like. A second stage is represented by the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, the "Children's Storehouse," which contained about 10,000 English words with their Latin equivalents. The first work of the kind to be termed a "Dictionary" was that of Sir Thomas Elyot, Knight, issued in 1538. The number of Latin-English and English-Latin lexicons is very large and they show a consistent improvement. Space does not permit an enumeration even of those of epoch-making importance; it may merely be remarked that owing to the high demands made by the modern science of lexicography, we have as yet no dictionary either of Greek or of Latin which is regarded as adequate. In the case of Latin the deficiency is gradually being supplied by the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, published with the support of five great Academies of Germany and Austria. The printing of this mammoth work began in 1900, and it has so far covered the first four letters of the alphabet.

The next forward step was made by Richard Howlet, whose *Abecedarium*, issued in 1552, besides giving the Latin equivalents for a large number of English words, also gave English definitions of some of the more difficult terms. Next, the dying out of Latin as a means of communication led to a more general study of the modern languages. Dante had long since made an appeal for greater attention to Italian in his *De Vulgari Eloquio*, but it was not until the early part of the sixteenth century that Dictionaries of English in connection with a modern language were put forth. One of the earliest was the *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse* (1530), which was soon followed by dictionaries of Spanish and Italian, and shortly afterwards by a polyglot lexicon in eleven languages, called the *Ductor in Linguas*, or "Guide into Tongues."

The Evolution of English Dictionaries

Dictionaries of Greek, Latin and the modern foreign languages had an obvious practical purpose, but the necessity for an English dictionary did not suggest itself until the end of the sixteenth century, when it was brought to mind by the introduction into our tongue of many learned or "book" words, the meaning of which could not be grasped in the ordinary way, but required definition by specialists. Thus English dictionaries had in the beginning the same aim as the glossaries of the Greeks and Romans; that is, the definition of the "hard" words of the language.

This is explicitly set forth in the title of Robert Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall of Hard Words*, published in 1604, in which he explains the meaning of about 3,000 such terms. His work passed through three editions and then gave place to the *English Expositor*, or *Exposition of Hard Words*, of John Bullokar (1616). A new departure was made by the *English Dictionary* of Henry Cockeram (1623), which consisted of three parts. The first contained the "hard" words with their definitions, but the second gave a list of ordinary words provided with their learned equivalents, thus enabling the ambitious and industrious to substitute elegant and high-sounding terms for those current in every-day life, and so improve their style and conversation. The third part furnished an explanation of the classical, historical and mythological allusions met with in literature, besides giving information about important personages, marvellous animals, and the like.

In 1656 a *Glossographia*, an explanation of obscure legal terms, was published by Thomas Blount, who enlivened the sober annals of the science by his controversy with Edward Phillips, declaring that the latter's *New World of Words* and *Nomothetes* were clumsy plagiarisms of his own books. But the general tendency was to add more and more of the common words of the language. A series of dictionaries by Coles (1677), Cocker (1704), and Kersey (1708) continued this good work, and finally, in 1721, Nathaniel Bailey issued his *Universal Etymological English Dictionary*. This was the first work of the kind to aim at a complete collection of all the words of our mother tongue, a step made necessary by the special attention which was given to etymology. For while the editor did not consider it essential to give a common word like "cat" a fuller definition than "a creature well known," the derivation of all words was equally important. Bailey's work at once proved popular and went through a number of editions. In that of 1731 he marked a further advance by indicating the proper accentuation of the words. His Dictionary also included many legal and technical terms, as well as "the Etymology and Interpretation of Proper Names of Men and Women and Remarkable Places in Great Britain." In 1730, with the help of several specialists, Bailey brought out his folio edition, into which he introduced diagrams and proverbs. An interleaved copy of this edition formed the working basis for Johnson's Dictionary.

Dr. James A. H. Murray has pointed out in his Romanes lecture of 1900 that many of these dictionaries owed their existence to the needs of women, whose educational advantages were less than those of men, a fact which is given quaint expression in their dedications and title-pages. Cockeram's book, for example, announced its purpose as being that of "enabling as well as Ladies and Gentlewomen . . . as also Strangers of any Nation to the understanding of the more difficult authors already printed in our language, and the more speedy attaining of an elegant perfection of the English tongue, both in reading, speaking, and writing," while Blount's Glossographia was dedicated to the use of "the more-knowing Women and less-knowing Men."

Bailey had many rivals and competitors, who followed the same general plan, among them Dyche and Pardon (1735), B. N. Defoe (1735) and Benjamin Martin (1749). The next step in advance was prompted by a feeling

among literary men and booksellers of the need for a "standard dictionary," the purpose of which should be to "fix the language" and prevent its deterioration. This erroneous conception of the nature of speech was not confined to England, but the example had already been set by the Accademia della Crusca in Italy and the Académie française. The latter had in fact published a dictionary, the fruit of twenty years of preparation and forty of labor, from which all technical terms were rigidly excluded, as well as all other words which did not receive the stamp of academic approval. We now realize that such a notion is a perverted one, and that a dictionary should be an inventory of the language and not a "Who's Who?" of diction. At the time, however, the plan met with general approval, and in 1747 a syndicate of London booksellers contracted with Samuel Johnson to produce such a book within three years for the consideration of 1500 guineas. Johnson thereupon addressed a memorial on the "Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language" to Lord Chesterfield, in the hope of securing his patronage for the enterprise. It was not until Johnson had nearly completed his great task that the noble lord paid any attention to the matter, and then his tardy aid and encouragement were rejected by the indignant lexicographer. The work had in fact taken eight years and a half, and the greater part of the stipend had been exhausted in the pay of six amanuenses and in other incidental expenses.

The feature which made Johnson's Dictionary epoch-making was the attention given to the historical development of the language and the illustration of the uses of words by well-selected quotations. These quotations were entirely supplied by the editor and were for the most part made from memory; but though frequently not verbally exact, they are almost always sufficiently so to be entirely adequate to their purpose. Johnson also prided himself on his etymologies, but his original contributions in that line have gone the way of the greater number of those which preceded the modern days of scientific etymology. There are some definitions in which the editor allowed his sense of humor or his personal feelings to get the better of strict accuracy and literary decorum. Thus he defines a lexicographer as "a maker of dictionaries, a harmless drudge," and a pensioner as "a Slave of the State, hired by a stipend to obey his master." Other well-known examples are oats, whig, tory, and excise, which is said to be a "hateful tax, levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but by *wretches* hired by those to whom the excise is paid." His work was not free from errors, but he in part disarmed criticism in his Preface by freely admitting their possibility. He was true scholar enough to acknowledge his slips, and when a lady once asked him how he came to define pastern as "the knee of a horse," he replied, "Ignorance, Madam, pure ignorance."

The value of Johnson's work was immediately recognized and it passed into a second edition within a year. It was some forty years, however, in wholly supplanting Bailey's Dictionary and others of that type; but it finally became the standard and held the field for many years.

The next feature to be added to our dictionaries was the systematic and accurate indication of pronunciation. Bailey and Johnson had indicated the proper accentuation of words, but had made no further attempt to show their sounds. This was first done by William Kenrick (1773), who was followed in 1780 by Thomas Sheridan, father of the famous dramatist. In 1791 John Walker, a former actor and lecturer on elocution, issued his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, which became as great an authority on pronunciation as Johnson was on definition and quotation. Except for this addition, the efforts of lexicographers for many years after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary were confined to attempts to supplement and perfect that work. It was reprinted

and revised many times, the best edition being that of the Rev. H. J. Todd (London, 1818), which is not yet wholly superseded.

The first to enter into competition with Johnson by making an independent work was Charles Richardson, whose *New Dictionary of the English Language* (1837) was based upon the theory that definition was a subordinate matter and illustration by quotation the essential thing. The result was an extremely valuable repertory of passages from the best writers from 1300 down to his own time, but the plan of the work prevented it from being a popular success.

Meanwhile the first great American lexicographer, Noah Webster (1758-1843), had begun a series of dictionaries which culminated in the *American Dictionary of the English Language*. This work was based upon a new and extensive collection of material, and as the name implies, was an American dictionary, introducing words which had hitherto been regarded as provincial and illustrating usage by quotations from American as well as from British writers. He did not even confine himself to the best authors, believing that "language was an instrument not so much of literature as of daily association." He gave elaborate rules for spelling and pronunciation and in various appendices, as well as in the definitions of certain words, he included much encyclopedic matter. The work appeared in several editions during its author's lifetime, and was continued after his death by his son-in-law Chauncey Allen Goodrich (1790-1860), and later by Noah Porter (1811-1892), President of Yale College. For many years the supremacy of Webster's Dictionary in America was disputed by that of Joseph Emerson Worcester (1784-1865), who differed from Webster on many points of spelling and pronunciation, as well as in treating the language objectively rather than didactically. The victory in the "war of dictionaries" seems to have rested with Webster, although his etymologies, which were the least successful part of his work, have been generally discarded, while many of the characteristic features of the book have been modified or dropped. It still bears the name of its founder, but in its title *American* has given place to *International*.

The final step in English lexicography is represented by the *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, the publication of which began at Oxford in 1884 and is now nearing completion. Its aim is to record the full history of every word which has ever existed in our language during the last 800 years, with its proper spellings, pronunciation, etymology and definitions, and with quotations illustrating its usage.

This monumental work is purely a word-book, without encyclopedic matter. The latter feature was given special prominence by John Ogilvie in his *English Dictionary, Technical and Scientific*, first published in 1850 and afterwards in several editions, finally appearing as the *Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*. This work has had a profound influence on all our dictionaries except the New Oxford, all of which contain a greater or less amount of encyclopedic material and a profusion of illustrations.

STANDARD ENGLISH

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The choice of words, among the many thousands which are available for general use, marks, better than any other criterion, the range of one's command of the resources of a language. For although accuracy in pronunciation serves, as a rule, to distinguish the educated from the uneducated, and to gain for them that recognition which is accorded to persons sensitive to the finer elements of culture, it is among such persons a token of intellectual distinction to find at the right moment the right word, showing in this nicety of adjustment a precision of idea and a command of the means of expression beyond what is common. So much is not demanded of the majority of moderately educated men; to them the use of the standard language is a matter, not of artistic proficiency, but of everyday correctness. And the importance of this correctness is obvious to the business man as well as to the student in so far as it concerns his own social and commercial life. What is usually less obvious is its importance to the community; that is to the nation, or more generally the several countries which in common speak the English language. The great convenience of a language which encircles the globe and is understood from Alaska to Capetown would be seriously diminished if the great agencies of our common culture, the schools, the pulpit, the newspapers, and the dictionaries, did not labor incessantly to keep in check the little variations which tend to disintegrate our common heritage. Local peculiarities of pronunciation, local innovations in words and new meanings attached to the old words would in no long time establish a variety of dialects such as those of Italy, where the peasant from near Naples cannot converse with his countryman of Venice unless through an artificial literary language acquired in school.

From some such variety of dialects the English standard language arose at the time of Chaucer and of Wyclif's translation of the Bible. Since that time, though in England the dialects have maintained themselves among the illiterate, a clear tradition established by the court, the church and the universities has been disseminated throughout the masses of English-speaking people. To this tradition it is encumbent on those who wish to speak and write well to conform.

The court of appeal to which the average individual must resort in case of doubt is the dictionary. But the consulter of the dictionary should recognize that its function—at any rate in recent times—is not to legislate regarding usages. Dr. Johnson, indeed, did so. But his celebrated dictionary of 1755 represented a movement initiated in the group of Swift, Addison, and Pope to compose a dictionary which should fix in one perfect form forever an unalterable English language. Many scholars then believed, and all now know, that even greater recognition than the following which Johnson secured among American as well as English authors, could not stay the flux of language. Even the Roman rhetorician Quintilian had recognized that fashions in words must

change. The dictionary therefore records what is in good use now. Its sources are the great conservative centers of intellectual authority—the educational world, the pulpit, and distinguished authors. To these in Europe, notably in England and Germany, may be added the spoken language of classical and serious modern drama. That no one of these constitutes an ideal guide results from the inevitable intellectual and temperamental variations to which individual professions are subject. The pedantry of the schoolmaster contrasts with the simple emotional appeal of the actor; the wit of a keen editorial would not become the decorum of the cloth. As in the well-educated man almost any one of the elements that go to make up education may be lacking, so in the speaker or writer of good English individual virtues and vices of language distinguish the real from the ideal.

Yet certain principles of choice will keep one from going far wrong. One should use in language that sense of refinement which checks one from conspicuousness or eccentricity in clothes and in conduct. To say that one should be unobtrusive is good advice only to those who cannot excel. But in seeking to excel one should avoid the outlandish, using only such language as good sense warrants. Long words which call attention to themselves are rarely in good taste. This is as much as to say that language should be adapted to the hearers, to the audience and to the occasion. An address concerning a coal strike delivered at a Bostonian *thé dansant* would not serve for miners in their shirt sleeves. Without citing extremes, everyone will recognize the difference between formal occasions, such as public lectures, and informal, when a simpler range of words and certainly a simpler form of sentences would alone be in keeping.

Often in conflict with this principle of adapting language not only to the temperament but to the intelligence of those about one, a principle of even greater importance should control one bent on acquiring command of language —that of seeking to express one's idea with precision. Often to convey an idea with clearness will require a phrase, when to express it exactly requires but a word, because the specific word does not come to mind or because the audience cannot be trusted to comprehend its meaning. The "provenience of seicentismo concetti" serves for some one hundred words not of an elaborately technical character, but should be used only in addressing truly erudite persons. The very citation of such a phrase emphasizes the supreme importance of simplicity as a means to clearness. And yet undeviating allegiance to simplicity would leave everyone in the language of childhood. A compromise between such simplicity and an endeavor to carry upward the standard of one's environment is truer taste than the safer nonchalance of negative unobtrusiveness.

Regarding less these general principles of choice in the tenor of one's language, certain criteria for individual words have been formulated by rhetoricians. It should be observed that not all words are necessarily, because they are in the dictionary, good words. On the contrary, many are labelled *colloquial* or *slang* or *archaic*. Nor does the dictionary necessarily ban other words, sometimes rarely used or highly technical, which it would not be advisable to publish. Many a word formed with the prefix *un* or the suffix *ly* it would be quite legitimate to coin without express authority. Careful observance of etymology in order to prevent formation of hybrids is here the main requisite.

Of the words which come to us from unaccredited sources, Americans are peculiarly exposed to the influx of foreign words, creating in local centers temporary mixed languages which permanently affect in various small ways the speech of districts. Especially difficult to avoid is the influence on pronunciation. A standard American pronunciation, enforced throughout our schools as a counter to the growing individualization of the northeast, southeast, and west, would do more to resist this tendency than individual efforts can hope

to. To nationalize the British standard is a futile endeavor; we must say *ben* or *bin*, and not *been*. We cannot pronounce *trait* as *tray* or *chivalry* with *tch*. But any large influx of foreign words would go further; it would make for serious difficulty in intelligibility.

The outcome of this tendency usage will decide in time. For time, though slowly, transforms speech so that the speech of five hundred years ago would be hard to follow, and Juliet would seem to us to speak with a brogue. Changes are constantly in progress. New words creep in; old words fade gradually from memory. One can hardly do better than quote Pope's famous couplet:

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

To-day one would not hesitate as in 1900 to use the words *graft* and *automobile*. Perhaps in 1930 *peeved* will have won its way to good repute. It has not done so as yet. On the other hand, certain authors have sustained injury by a fondness for words already nearly obsolete. They spoiled for many the golden melody of Spenser's verse. And we deem it an affectation when a writer uses *whilom*, *forsooth* and the like, as a part of his own speech.

A danger less likely to beset consulters of dictionaries, but certainly more conspicuous in general conversation, especially at the showing-off age, is that of indiscriminately using slang. While only pedantry will deprecate the occasional use of a slang term when it felicitously conveys a specific thought or feeling, a regard for definiteness in thinking will condemn the meaningless iteration of a few stock phrases as equally applicable to the most incongruous things. Besides the vagueness, slang injures through its tendency to express the more vulgar, trivial, and commonplace points of view toward life, insensibly cheapening the whole intellectual tone of one habituated to its influence. The expression *I should worry*, is but equivalent to the similar Old French *non mi cale*, from which we have *nonchalance;* but the user of the latter term, if aware of its meaning, looks at that meaning critically rather than feels it. Soon, however, the slang lost its expressiveness of a mood, becoming a mere catchword or gag. Other slang satisfies a permanent need, gains favor, and is in repute. Swift fought for years the abbreviation *mob* for *mobile vulgus*, fickle rabble, as disconcerted faculties today combat *prof*.

The standard language consists of those expressions which are exempt from criticism on the scores of being (1) too old or too new; (2) too local or still alien; and (3) beneath a reasonable tone of refinement. But within this chosen group must be distinguished two classes of terms: one to be used universally and one only to special groups of persons; namely, general and technical words. General words, in this sense are those known to the generality of people and embrace relatively but a few thousand, to which, however, in the main this article has been confined. Technical words, to the contrary, will be recognized by few not specially interested in the subject matter of the art, game, science, or craft with which they are involved. *Castling* in chess will serve as an example. Such words can be used but sparingly unless to persons of the particular group which they serve.

In addition to choosing words which are in themselves exempt from criticism, which express one's meaning and are suited to one's audience, the discriminating user of language is influenced by certain intellectual qualities. Of these the most essential is temperateness of expression. The hyperbole of vague enthusiasm or distaste manifests an uncritical and unreflective attitude of mind. *It is usually* a quickly recognized mark of intellectual inferiority, *manifesting itself not only* in the exaggeration which individual words imply.

but even more in the use of such intensive expressions as *very* or less common incremental adverbs. Similar to this vice of hyperbole, though of more various character, is the tendency to use frequently qualifying words which modify the positive content of one's statements. Such an expression as *of course* when, if it be of course the statement need not be made, and when if it be not the expression is at best an irritating form of flattery, should be avoided. *No doubt* often implies actually the existence of doubt. Or, one's expression overstates and must be qualified, indicating original inability to achieve precise expression. This reveals poverty of vocabulary.

Within the compass of individual words not infrequently there exists a considerable choice, where several meanings of a word are still well known. *Dainty* is an instance; whether to apply it to a person of fastidious habits or to a thing palatable or otherwise agreeable to such a person. But applied to the person it may concern appearance or manner or tastes. There is, chiefly, a danger of too greatly extending the meaning of a word by confusion with some other through close association. This type of error, called "impropriety," or "malaprop," from Mrs. Malaprop in the "School for Scandal," is well illustrated by her own saying, "I'll *precede* along after you." Close akin to it are such solecisms as that which arise commonly in the misuse of *liable* for *likely*. One may be *liable* to arrest for overspeeding, and yet not *likely* to be arrested. *Liable* usually accompanies a noun, *likely* a verb. Another instance is the confusion between *due* and *owing*. This error arises from using *due* as if it also were a participle.

Among the correct uses of a word, it was once widely maintained that the primary or original meaning of a word is that toward which one should incline. Ruskin especially was addicted to resuscitating the original significance. This conservative tendency, so long as it avoids eccentricity, makes for stability. But its fundamental inapplicability appears in such a word as *passion*, which then must be used to denote "suffering," as occasionally it still does ("the passion of our Lord"); or in the word *take*, which originally meant "to give." A better principle for choosing is to use those meanings only which are widely intelligible, and of those that one which no other word conveys so clearly. Among synonyms choose the meanings which are least synonymous. This makes for clearness. Avoid the error of the schoolboy who wrote: "One fine day we took a nice drive up and got an elegant view."

As to the extent of his vocabulary, it were better not to inquire. The well-educated person uses from two to five thousand words; exceptionally gifted authors rarely double that number. And yet the acquisition of a vocabulary, which is so highly commended in Professor Palmer's *Self Cultivation in English*, is no great task if one were to resolve upon his advice to acquire regularly and use two new words a week. Ability to choose words rests upon the ready command of many, just as lapses into error usually arise from command of too few. Therefore to enlarge the vocabulary best makes for the attainment and spread of standard English.

PRACTICAL SYNTAX

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It is the purpose of this article to present to the general reader in a brief and somewhat informal manner the more common principles of syntax. The historical phase of syntax is not presented. The clientele to which such a volume as this will appeal will find the following discussion of syntactical relationships of practical value.

When we express our thoughts in ordinary conversation we generally take little thought of the relation the words we are using bear to each other. What we mean to say is brought out clearly and vividly, as much by the tone of voice, inflection, facial expression, body gestures, and manner, as by the words themselves. But when we set our thoughts down in written form we are without these valuable aids of voice and manner to make clear what we are trying to say. Our thoughts must be understood because the relations which exist between the various parts of our sentences are clear. If the relations between the parts of our sentences are not clear, or if they do not follow the generally accepted rules governing syntactical relations, the thoughts we are trying to express will not be understood.

Good usage, common practice, society—whatever you will—has decided what is good form, what is proper, in this field of syntax, just as it has in the fields of morals, etiquette, or fashions. Therefore the man or woman who has occasion to set his thoughts down in writing should observe the common practice, the universally understood rules which govern the relationship of words. If he fails to do so, or if he attempts to make his own rules, he will be considered as outside the pale of cultured, educated people. From this it will be seen that the ability to construct sentences properly is hardly less important than the power to speak.

The term used when referring to this relation which must exist between the various parts of sentences is *Syntax*. As has been said, Syntax involves the observance of established rules in the correct arrangement of words in good use. This phase of syntax is known as *Grammar*. In languages which are highly inflected the relations between the words is shown by the inflections. The English language is not highly inflected, having lost most of its inflected forms; the relations between the words in English sentences is shown by their grammatical order. The normal order of the words in English sentences is: first, the noun, with its modifiers; then the verb with its modifiers. The adjective modifiers of a noun usually follow it. In the case of verbs the modifiers may come before or after the verb. The modifiers of both the nouns and the verbs should be placed near to the words they are intended to modify.

All sentences may be divided into three general forms, namely:

(*a*) The simple sentence, which consists of one subject and one predicate, as *The boy runs*. In such a sentence *boy* is the subject, *runs* is the predicate.

(*b*) The compound sentence, which consists of two or more clauses of equal value, joined by a co-ordinate conjunction, as *"The way was long and the day*

was cold." Here the clause *the day was cold* is equal in value to *the way was long*, and is joined to the first clause by the co-ordinate conjunction *and*.

(*c*) The complex sentence, which contains a main or principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses joined to the main clause by a subordinate conjunction, as *The boy ran when he heard the bell.* The main clause is *the boy ran;* the subordinate clause is *when he heard the bell;* the subordinate conjunction joining the two clauses is *when*. These three definitions classify all the sentence forms.

Every sentence requires a subject; this subject is said to be in the nominative case. It answers the question Who? or What? and the predicate or verb asserts something about it. The subject of a sentence may be either a noun or a pronoun or other word, phrase, or clause which may take the place of a noun or pronoun.

Illustrations: 1. Mary plays with her doll. *Mary*, a proper noun, is the subject of *plays*. 2. He went home. *He*, a personal pronoun, is the subject of *went*. 3. To give aid is a great privilege. *To give aid*, an infinitive phrase, is the subject of *is*. 4. Swimming is good exercise. *Swimming*, a verbal noun, is the subject of *is*. 5. That the man knew his business was evident to all. *That the man knew his business*, a noun clause, is the subject of *was*. 6. The wicked are punished. *Wicked*, an adjective, is the subject of *are punished*. 7. Now is the time to strike. *Now*, an adverb, is the subject of *is*.

When one noun is used to explain or to describe another noun it is said to be in Apposition with that noun; and they are always put in the same case. Illustration: Mr. Smith, the minister, has gone abroad. The noun *minister* describes the Mr. Smith referred to and is in the nominative case to agree with Mr. Smith, which is the subject of the sentence.

The nominative case has additional uses. The verb *to be* and verbs of a like nature such as *seem, become, look*, etc., take two nominatives, one for a subject and the other to complete their meanings. Examples: The king is a great man. *Man*, a nominative, completes the meaning of the copula *is*. She looks every inch a queen. *Queen*, a nominative, completes the predicate *looks*. A noun and an adjective or a noun and an adjective phrase or a noun and a participle, not connected with any other words in the sentence are put in the *Nominative Absolute*. Illustration: The bridges having been burned, the convicts were unable to escape. *The bridges having been burned* is the *Nominative Absolute*.

Other Uses of Nouns

When a noun denotes ownership, it is said to be in the *Possessive Case*. The possessive is the only case in English denoted by a separate form. The possessive singular is formed by adding the apostrophe and *s* to the singular: e. g., cat, cat's; Dickens, Dickens's. The possessive plural is formed by adding apostrophe s to the plural if it does not end in *s;* e. g., men, men's; children, children's. If the plural form ends in *s*, the possessive adds only an apostrophe, e. g., dog, dogs'.

When a noun is the object of a verb, verbal, or of a preposition, it is said to be in the *objective* case. Illustration: John built the house. *House* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning and receives the action of the verb *built*. The man taking the picture is my uncle. Here *picture* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning and receives the action of the participle *taking*. The boy of honor will not steal. In this sentence *honor* is in the objective case because it is the adjunct of the preposition *of*.

There are some peculiar uses of the objective which should be mentioned. One is the use of the objective as the indirect object, or as the object of the preposition *to*, expressed as understood

Another peculiar use of the objective should be noted in the adverbial use of the objective case to denote time, measure, and distance. Illustration: He stayed in Rome two weeks. *Two weeks* is in the objective case because it denotes time. The retained object will be treated under the government of verbs.

Pronouns

Pronouns must agree in person, number and gender with the nouns for which they stand. In the sentence John lost his book, *his* is a personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender to agree with the proper noun *John*, for which it stands. The personal pronouns are: I, you, he, she and it.

Sometimes doubt arises as to which case of the personal pronoun one should use after parts of the verb *to be*. The nominative case is the correct one, although the objective is growing in common usage. Right: It is *I*. It is *he*.

The possessive case of the pronoun and also of the noun should be used before a gerund. (The gerund is a verbal noun which still retains its power of governing a noun.) Illustration: We heard of *his* writing a novel. In such sentences the possessive must be used, *not* the objective.

The relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *what* and *that*. These pronouns have a double function, that of conjunctions and pronouns combined. As conjunctions they may be either co-ordinating or restrictive. Some writers insist that *who* cannot be restrictive, but others insist that it may be used either way. *Which* may also be either, but *that* is practically always restrictive. Illustrations: I wrote a check for James, who went home. This is the same as saying: I wrote a check for James and he went home. Here *who* is a co-ordinating conjunction. The street that you crossed is West End Avenue. *That* limits a particular street and is, therefore, restrictive.

Who is the only relative pronoun which has different case endings. *Who* is used when referring to persons, *which* to things, and *that* may be used of either person or things. A very common error is the use of the nominative case *who* for the objective *whom* and vice-versa. Illustration: The woman who (whom) I thought was honest deceived me. *Who* must be used instead of *whom* because it is the subject of *was*. Who (whom) did they say won? Who must be used because it is the subject of *won*. The man whom (who) you saw is Mr. Blank. Whom must be used because it is the object of the verb *saw*.

As is sometimes used as a relative pronoun and must be mentioned. It is used after *same*, *such*, *so much*, etc. Illustrations: Harry was working along the same lines as his father. This is equivalent to saying, Harry was working along the same lines that his father was working along.

Before leaving pronouns, the adjective pronouns must be mentioned. *Each other* is used when two or more than two are referred to; e. g., They fought each other for standing room. *Each other* may refer to any number here. *One another* is used when only two are referred to; e. g., John and James played with one another when they were children. *Any* is almost always treated as plural. *Anyone* is usually used for the singular. Illustrations: Are any of you going to the matinee? Has anyone a pencil? The pronoun *any* must not be confused with the adjective *any*.

Adjectives

In Old English, adjectives agreed with the noun which they modified, in number, gender and case. This agreement has long been discarded. Now the only two adjectives that agree in any way with the nouns they modify are *this* and *that*, which still retain their plural forms *these* and *those*.

Some adjectives have three degrees, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative. Examples: *Good* is the positive degree. It is used in speaking of one person or thing; e. g., John is a good boy. *Better* is the comparative degree which is used when but two things are compared; e. g., John is better than Jack. *Best* is the superlative degree. It is used when three or more things are compared, e. g., Of all the boys in the neighborhood, John is the *best*. Some adjectives are compared by adding *er* and *est* to the positive, as, dark, darker, darkest; high, higher, highest. There are other adjectives which are compared by adding *more* and *most* to the positive degree: as, beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful; cruel, more cruel, most cruel. The distributive adjectives *each, every, either* and *neither* go with the singular nouns only.

The definite article *the* and the indefinite articles *a* and *an* are probably used more than any other words. *The* is not usually repeated before each of two or more modifiers of a noun unless emphasis is desired. Illustrations: The big black cat is dead. The cat was the biggest and blackest cat I ever saw.

The is called the definite article because it points out one particular object. *A* and *an* are called indefinite because they do not point out any particular object, but limit any one of a class of things. They are sometimes repeated for emphasis before each of a series of nouns; e. g., He was a thief, a forger, and a murderer.

Verbs

The relation of a verb to its subject has already been discussed. When a sentence has a collective noun such as mob, fleet, cavalry, crowd, or committee for a subject, that regards many units as one, syntax requires a singular verb. Illustrations: The mob is coming. The fleet is ready to sail. The committee is ready to make its report. If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns joined by *or* the singular verb is used. If these nouns are joined by *and* the plural form of the verb is used. If the subject is plural in form but singular in meaning, a singular verb is used; e. g., Thirty years is a long time to wait for a fortune.

Verbs are either transitive or intransitive. *Transitive* comes from the Latin word *transire*, which means to go over. Therefore, a transitive verb is one which requires an object to receive the action expressed and to complete its meaning. An intransitive verb does not require an object to complete its meaning. A transitive verb in the active voice governs its direct object in the objective case; e. g., John likes his dog. *Dog* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning of the verb and receives its expressed action. A verb is said to be in the active voice when the subject is represented as acting upon the object. The passive voice is that form of the verb which represents the subject as being acted upon; e. g., The apple was eaten by Mary. Some transitive verbs, such as *giving, paying, promising*, etc., govern the direct object, which is also in the objective case.

Factitive verbs, verbs of making, when active are transitive and take two objects; one the direct object and the other the second or factitive object. Some writers call the latter an object complement. An object complement is a word added to an incomplete verb to complete its meaning. If the verb is transitive, the complement often defines the action that is exerted upon the direct object. Illustration: They made him foreman. *Foreman* is the second object or object complement; it completes the act performed upon *him*.

Some transitive verbs which have two objects retain one of them when they are changed from active to passive voice. This object is called the retained object. Example: (active voice) He gave me the house; (passive voice with the retained object) I was given the house.

Practical Syntax

When two or more clauses in a sentence are dependent upon a principal verb, all the verbs must be arranged in a proper sequence of tenses to convey the true meaning of the sentence. Example: The man went home after the boy came. *Went* is in the past tense, so *came* must be in the past or past perfect tense, because that action occurred before the man *went*.

In simple sentences care should be taken to use the proper tenses of verbs to express the time intended to be expressed. Some common errors are the use of *come* for *came; seen* for *saw; done* for *did; drug* for *dragged;* and *had went* for *had gone*. A verb may govern another verb if the second verb is an infinitive. Example: We heard her sing. *Sing*, the infinitive, is the object of heard, with *her* for its subject. The subject of an infinitive is always in the objective case.

Participles, although they are adjectives, retain their verbal power of governing nouns or pronouns. Example: The girl playing the piano is my sister. *Piano* is governed by *playing*.

Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Illustration: The old man walked slowly. *Slowly* modifies *walked*. The sun was very bright. *Very* modifies the adjective *bright*. The fox ran so swiftly that the dogs could not catch him. *So*, an adverb, modifies another adverb *swiftly*. Adverbs should be placed as close as possible to the words which they modify. Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees, the positive, comparative, and superlative, and are compared as adjectives are. Illustration: Mary sewed rapidly. Mary sewed more rapidly than Jane. Mary sewed most rapidly when alone.

Prepositions

Prepositions govern nouns and pronouns in the objective case. Prepositional phrases may be used as adverbs or adjectives; e. g., John went to Boston. *To Boston* is a prepositional phrase modifying the verb *went*. The Madonna of the Chair is a famous painting. *Of the Chair* is a prepositional phrase modifying the noun Madonna.

The following is a partial list of special prepositions which require special attention: Agree *with* (a person); agree *to* (a proposal); change *for* (a thing); change *with* (a person); differ *from* (a statement or opinion); differ *with* (a person); different *from*. For a complete list consult a good grammar.

Conjunctions

The main co-ordinate conjunctions, those which join clauses of equal value, are: *and, also, as well as, but, or, yet, still,* and the correlatives which go in pairs or groups of three, as: *both—and, not only—but, neither—nor, either—or,* etc. Care must be taken always to use *nor* with *neither* and *or* with *either*.

Some of the subordinate conjunctions are *while, when, since, if, because,* and *whenever*.

Syntax shows the agreement and government between the various parts of speech. The foregoing discussion is but a brief presentation of the syntax of English sentences. For a complete discussion, consult some good English grammar.

ETYMOLOGY

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Definition

We shall here interpret the term *etymology* to mean a study of the sources of our vocabulary, the elements of words, the causes of change in the form and meaning of words, and the principles of derivation.

The Sources of Our Vocabulary

The English vocabulary has grown to great size. The number of words found in extant Old English literature does not exceed thirty thousand; Webster's *New International Dictionary* (1910) lists more than four hundred thousand. Most of these are of foreign origin. Of the 14,286 words listed in Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*, only about four thousand are native words. Yet if we count every word on the page as often as it occurs we find that most writers use mainly English words. Shakespeare used 90 per cent; the English Bible, 94 per cent; Milton, 81 per cent; Addison, 82 per cent; Tennyson, 88 per cent. Most of our shortest and simplest words are native.

If any language comes into close contact with another, there is likelihood of word-borrowing. English is one of the most cosmopolitan of languages. From the French it began to borrow even before the Norman Conquest; after that, as intercourse with France increased, it borrowed heavily from both Norman and Parisian French. Layamon's *Brut* (c. 1200) has 150 words of French origin. Behrens lists some 1,250 words borrowed before 1250, of which 64 belong to religion and the church, and 28 to war and chivalry. The romance of *King Alexander* (before 1300) has over 760 words of French origin. Many Spanish and Italian words have also come in as a result of commercial activity.

Another large group of borrowings is from the Latin. Because of its use as the language of the church, Latin was familiar to the educated classes, and even in OE. times contributed about fifty words, including *apostle, clerk, deacon, evangelist, martyr, mass, patriarch, pope, prophet, tunic.* A few Latin words were borrowed from the Britons themselves (*-caster, -cester, -chester*, from *castra*, "a camp," *lake, mount, mile, port, wall, -wick, wine*, possibly *-coln* in *Lincoln, street*). In ME. times, because of the influence of Latin literature, more words were borrowed, many coming from the Vulgate. Latin has continued to be, down to our times, the language of men of science, in which Bacon wrote his *Novum Organum*, Copernicus his *De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus*, and Linnæus his *Systema Naturæ*. It has been estimated that about four-fifths of all borrowed words in English come from French and Latin. Of Skeat's 14,286 words, about eight thousand are of Latin and Romance origin.

The number of words coming from Greek is small, though important. From the Continent the Angles brought *church* and *devil*. Down to modern times Greek words came in only through Latin. Since the Renaissance, Greek has contributed many scientific words; indeed, owing to the influence of Latin and Greek, English has nearly lost the power of coining words out of native ele-

ments. We speak not of a "sound-writer," but of a *phonograph;* not of a "force-measure," but a *dynamometer.*

Then there is a large Scandinavian element. As is well known, in the eighth and ninth centuries, Danish invaders overran northeastern England. With the gradual amalgamation of Danes and Angles came the introduction of many Danish words, e. g., *bask, churn, club, skin, kill, dream,* "vision," *-by* in place names, *thwaite, thrust, tidings, tight, call, law, they, take, hit, knife.* Most Danish borrowings belong to our everyday vocabulary.

A small number of words comes from Celtic sources. In OE. times were borrowed *bannock, brat, brock, -comb* in place names, *down,* "hill," *dun* (color), *mattock,* possibly *rock* and *slough;* in later times, from the Irish, *bog, brogue, gallowglass, glib,* "lock of hair," *kern,* "soldier," *shamrock, shanty;* from the Scotch Gaelic, *cairn, claymore, clan, coronach, crag, gillie, glen, mackintosh, pibroch, slogan, Tory, whiskey;* from the Welsh, *bragget, coracle, cromlech, crowd* (musical instrument), *flannel, flummery, maggot.*

From other languages we have borrowed a considerable number of words: e. g., Dutch, *derrick, frolic, jerkin, mumps, plug, skipper;* Persian, *bazaar, divan, mogul, shawl, orange, pajamas, arsenic;* Hebrew, *bedlam, cherub, seraph, shekel, rabbi, camel, elephant;* Arabic, *alkali, emir, harem, mohair, sheik, sherbet, sofa;* American Indian, *hickory, hominy, moccasin, moose, skunk, toboggan.* Some words from these sources are used in a religious connection; others have been derived from commerce. There is hardly a language spoken on the earth that has not contributed something to our vocabulary.

Finally, we have many hybrid words, derived from two or more sources. *Macadamization* is Gaelic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French. *Cablegram* is French and Greek. *Linseed* is Latin and English. *Michaelmas* is French (from Hebrew) and Latin.

The Elements of Words

In general it may be said that simple words are composed of *roots* (the most primitive forms of words), *prefixes,* and *suffixes.* The combination of a root with a single prefix or suffix may form a *stem* (e. g., *stagnat-* in *stagnation*). To the stem were attached the inflectional endings which denoted differences of case, voice, mood, and tense. E. g., *respect* is made up of the prefix *re-*, the Latin root *spec,* "see" and the suffix *-t,* which is the survival of Latin *-tum.* From a kindred Greek root *skep, skop,* we get *telescope* (*tele,* "far") and *skeptic.* From the root *swad* we get *sweet, suave* (Lat. *suavis* for *suad-uis*), *persuade, assuage.* From the root *kap* we get *have, hawk* (OE. *haf-oc*), *haven, cap-acious cap-ital* (Lat. *caput,* "head"), *chapter, recipe, reception, head.* From the root *dam,* "tame," we get *tame, dame, damsel, duenna, dominion, domino.* From the root *pak,* "bind, fasten," we get *pacify* (Lat. *pec-us,* "that which is tethered up, cattle"), *pecuniary,* "relating to cattle," which formerly served as money, *fee,* which in OE. meant "cattle," *pact* in *compact, fair, fain.* Skeat enumerates over 460 Indo-European roots occurring in English words.

The chief prefixes are English *be-* (same as *by*), *for-, fore-, forth-, mis-,* "wrongly," *on-, out-, over-, twi-,* "two," *un-,* "not," *under-, with-,* "against"; Lat. *ab-,* "from," *ad-,* "to," sometimes disguised as in *ac-cede, af-fix, al-lude, ap-pend, ambi-,* "both," *ante-,* "before," *bi-,* "double," *com-,* "together" (*compound, con-tact, collision*), *contra-,* "against," *de-,* "down," *dis-,* "apart," *du-,* "two," *ex-,* "out of," *extra-,* "beyond," *in-,* "not," *inter-,* "between," *multi-,* "many," *non-, ob-,* "near," *per-,* "through," *post-,* "after," *pre-,* "before," *pro-,* "instead of," *re-,* "again," *retro-,* "backward," *semi-,* "half," *sub-,* "under," *super-,* "above, over," *trans-,* "beyond," Greek *anti-,* "against," *apo-,* "off," *arch-, auto-,* "self," *di-,* "double," *dia-,* "through," *epi-,* "upon,"

hemi-, "half," *hypo-*, "under," *meta-*, "among, after," *pan-*, "all," *para-*, "beside," *poly-*, "many," *pro-*, "before," *proto-*, "first."

The suffixes are so numerous that we can mention only a few: English, *-dom*, *-er*, *-hood*, "state," *-ness*, *-red* (*hat-red*), *-ric* (*bishop-ric*), *-ship*, *-th* (*you-th*); diminutives, *-ock*, *-ling*, *-kin* (*Per-kin*, "little Peter"), *-ing*, patronymic (*Buck-ing-ham*, "home of the Buck family"); adjectival, *-fast*, *-fold*, *-ful*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-some*, *-ward*, *-y;* adverbial, *-ling* (*dark-ling*), *-long*, *-ly*, *-meal*, *-ward*, *-ways*, *-wise;* Latin, *-an*, *-and* (*vi-ands*), *-end*, *-ant*, *-ary*, *-ate*, *-cle*, *-ee* (*refer-ee*), *-ion* (*un-ion*), *-tion*, *-ment*, *-or*, *-ory;* Greek, nominal *-ad*, *-ant*, *-asm*, *-ast*, *-ics*, *-isk*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-oid*, *-tre* (*scep-tre*); adjectival, *-ic*, *-astic*, *-istic;* verbal, *-ize;* French, *-age*, *-als*, *-ance*, *-ard*, *-aire*, *-ar*, *-cer*, *-ier*, *-acy*, *-ess* (*larg-ess*), *-et*, *-ette*, *-eur*, *-ery*, *-tude*, *-ty;* adjectival, *-ese*, *-esque* (originally diminutive), *-ous;* verbal, *-ish*, *-fy*, *-y* (*marr-y*).

Our vocabulary has also been greatly enriched by combining words into groups (compounds) of two or more. Sometimes the two elements mean the same (*gangway*, *pathway*, *sledgehammer*, *haphazard*); usually the first element modifies the second (*steamboat*, *typewriter*, *quickstep*); sometimes the two are in the relation of subject and predicate (*skinflint*), or verb and object (*spitfire*), (*scarecrow*), or verb and adverb (*come-down*, *dug-out*). In some compounds the two elements have become welded together so completely that the compounding has been forgotten (*window*, from *wind* and *eage*, "eye"; *stirrup*, from *stig* and *rap*, "mounting rope"; *barn*, "barley building").

Changes in Form and Meaning

Our language, like every other, is in a constant state of flux or change. Words are constantly changing both form and meaning, and syntactical conceptions are constantly shifting. The growth of printing has probably retarded these processes to some extent; yet they still go on. Their progress, like that of the glacier, can be perceived only by measurements at long intervals. In OE. *ham* the vowel was pronounced as in *father;* in time, through imperceptible changes, it came to be pronounced as in *law;* and it is now pronounced like *oa* in *boat*. The changes in this vowel influenced and were influenced by the same vowel in other words; hence we have the phonetic law, OE. *a* > ME. *aw* > MnE. *ō*. In a similar manner other vowels have shifted since OE. times. OE. *ē* (as in *hay*) has become *ee* (*geese*); OE. *i* (as in *eel*) has become *ai* (*while*); OE. *ō* (as in *tone*) has become *oo* (*boon*); OE. *u* (as in *fool*) has become *au* (*foul*); OE. *æ* (as in *there*) has become *ea* (*heal*).

Other phenomena are due to earlier changes, some of which we will now enumerate.

Grimm's Law, or the Great Consonant Shift, holds good of all the Teutonic languages. About 400 B.C. Indo-European *p*, *t*, *k* became Teutonic *ph*, *f*, *th*, *kh* (cf. Latin *pedem*, *foot;* Latin *tres*, *three;* Latin *cornu*, *horn*). Then all IE. *ph's*, *th's*, *kh's*, which had been stops (*loop-hole*, *knot-hole*, *block-house*), became the spirants (capable of being prolonged) *f*, *th* (*thin*), *ch* (Ger. *ach*). Thirdly, IE. *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, which had been stops, became spirants and then *b*, *d*, *g* (cf. Sanskrit *bhratar*, Latin *frater*, *brother*). Lastly, before or about 100 B.C., IE. *b*, *d*, *g* became Teutonic *p*, *t*, *k* (cf. Latin *lubricus*, *slippery;* Latin *turba*, *thorpe;* Latin *duo*, *two;* Latin *genu*, *knee;* Latin *jugum*, *yoke*).

An exception to this law was formulated by Karl Verner in 1875 (Verner's Law). When the accent did not rest on the vowel immediately preceding the consonant in question, the medial and final voiceless spirants *f*, *th* (*thin*), *h*, *s* (from IE. *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*) became the voiced spirants *v*, *th* (*then*), *g*, *z*. This accounts for the difference between *was* and *were;* singular *wæs*, plural *wæsúmn*, became *wæzun*, became *warun*, became *were*. So comparing Greek *hekaton* with *hund-*

red, we see that the IE. *kmtóm* became first Teutonic *hunth* (*th* voiced as in *then*), and then *hund-*.

This helps us to see what an important part accent has played in language. It is accent, indeed, which has given us our series of Vowel Gradations, seen in *sing, sang, sung, drive, drove, driven, bear, bore, take, took, fight, fought.* *Sang* differs from *sing* because, owing to different accentuation in the original Indo-European, the vowel of the original *sang*-form was not pronounced with quite the same stress, and as a result became a different vowel.

In early times, too, Teutonic vowels underwent change because of a *y* or *i* sound in the next syllable. Thus, though *hal* became *whole, haljan* became *hælan*, now *heal.* The plural of *mann* (*manniz*) became *menn.* The plural of *cū*, "cow" (*cū-iz*) became *cy*, and with the addition of another plural ending, *kine.* Thus we account for the difference between *foot* and *feet, gold* and *gild, long* and *length, full, fill, doom, deem, food, feed, fox, vixen.*

Not only do vowels change because of being near consonants; they sometimes change those consonants themselves. The vowels *a, o, u* are called back vowels; *e, i* are front vowels and may cause a consonant to be fronted (palatalization). Thus *kirk, seg, brig, flick* (still heard in some parts of Britain) have become our *church, sedge, bridge, flitch;* and we have both *seek* and *be-seech.*

In a few words one sound has taken the place of another (substitution). We still write *laugh, cough, enough*, but we say *læf, cauf, enuf.* In Cornwall they also say *thoft* (thought) and *broft* (brought).

Moreover, there is always a tendency to cut off the ends, or to cut out parts, of words (Abbreviation). This has caused us to lose most of our inflectional endings. Teutonic *drankidēdum* (four syllables) has become *drenched.* All infinitives formerly ended in *-an. Pea* was formerly *peas; cherry* is from *cheris; any* is from *ænig.* Medial consonants have been lost from various words (*Wooster* from *Worcester, Norfolk* from *Northfolk, speak* from *sprecan, worship* from *worthship, hail* from *hægel, fortnight* from *fourteen-night, England* from *Ænglaland, either* from *ægehwæther.*

On the other hand a few words have gained sounds (*yew*, from OE. *iw, newt* from *ewt, bridegroom* from *bridguma, nightingale* from *nihtegal, nickname* from *eke-name*). In many words, however, a consonant added in the spelling was rarely or never pronounced (*island, debt, corps*).

One of the most powerful influences at work upon words is Analogy. We all like to have regularity in language as in other things, and our minds tend to put words into groups. On the analogy of *kingdom* we make *dukedom, Christendom.* OE. *rihtwis* has become *righteous* on the analogy of words like *gracious, vicious.* Two persons can be friends; so we sometimes hear, "I'll *be friends* with him." On the analogy of *lemonade* we have *orangeade.* The folk mind sometimes makes mistakes which lead to curious changes (Folk-Etymologies). *Asparagus* becomes *sparrow-grass;* Old French *pick-ois* becomes *pick-ax. Jerked beef* has nothing to do with jerking, but is connected with Peruvian *charqui*, "dried meat." *Rothschild*, "red shield," has come to be pronounced as if it were *Roth's-child. Shamefaced* was formerly *shamefast. Penthouse* is not really related to either *pent* or *house* (formerly *pentus* from French *pentis*). In *admiral* there is confusion of Arabic *amir al bahr*, "commander of the sea," with Latin *admirari*, "admire."

Likewise words are constantly shifting in meaning. These changes may be grouped roughly as follows:

Generalization of meaning. *Circumstances*, formerly "the things that surround us," now means "conditions over us" ("under these *circumstances*"). *Virtue*, formerly "manliness," now has various meanings, which the context helps to decide. *Fire* as a verb is more general than its noun equivalent.

Specialization. *Meat*, once "food," now means only "flesh." *Disease* formerly "discomfort," is now confined to sickness. *Minister* formerly meant any kind of "servant." *Undertaker* was once "a contractor" in general.

Division. Many words have split into two or more. Latin *persona*, "mask," has given us *parson* in the ecclesiastical sense and *person* in the sense of "human being." Latin *ex-agium* has yielded both *assay* and *essay*. *Head* has widely different meanings.

Transference of meaning. *Bead* originally meant "prayer"; as perforated balls on a string were used to count prayers, they gradually took on the word for prayers themselves. *Exchequer*, originally "a chess-board," has come to mean "a national banking account." *Moustache* originally meant "the face between the end of the nose and the upper lip." *Quaint*, formerly "wise, skilful," now means "fanciful, odd, old-fashioned." *Game* in the hunter's language means not "sport," but the result of it—what is taken.

Degeneration. *Villain* formerly meant merely "a slave attached to a country estate (*villa*); later it meant "a farm laborer." *Caitiff* formerly meant "captive." *Counterfeit* formerly meant simply "to copy."

Euphemism. The desire to speak decently concerning subjects which one is loath or afraid to mention specifically leads us to use many words in senses different from the original. Disliking to say *died*, we substitute *passed away, fell asleep, breathed his last. Trowsers* is found better than *breeches* or *pants*. One who steals large sums is often called an *embezzler*. We *perspire* rather than *sweat*. Disliking to swear, we get around it by saying *Geel Jerusalem! golly!*

Slang is also an important feeder of language. *Graft*, originally "a twig attached to a branch," has now come into good use for "illegitimate income." *Off one's base*, borrowed from baseball language, is often used to describe one who expresses a wrong opinion. To *freeze out*, to *give one the cold shoulder*, are by many preferred to *treat coldly*.

The Principles of Derivation

From these illustrations we get some notion of how language has grown and continues to grow. The etymologist must bear all these processes in mind. In tracing the history of words one should observe the following canons, based on those of Skeat:

1. Ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; observe chronology.
2. Observe history and geography. Borrowings are due to actual contact.
3. Observe phonetic law strictly. This is of fundamental importance.
4. Account for the whole of a word, not merely a part.
5. Disregard resemblances of form or even connection in sense between words in languages which have different phonetic laws or no necessary connection.
6. No explanation of a word is valid which will not account also for all its cognate forms.

PUNCTUATION

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The number of punctuation marks in common use has gradually increased during the last five-hundred years, because the art of representing the meaning of discourse to the eye of the reader has been made more important by invention of printing and the great increase in the number of persons who can read. Originally the period was the only mark used, and from this single sign all the others were made by slight changes in its form. At least this is the commoner theory as to their origin.

The comma came first, which was made by adding a downward stroke to the period. Then the need was felt for a mark which should show a pause longer than that indicated by the comma, yet shorter than that marked by the period. Hence, the modern use of the semi-colon, which is a period above a comma. But still a longer pause sometimes occurs within the sentence: the colon, or two periods, serves to mark it. Even the question-mark was originally only a period with an inverted comma above it, that is, it was an inverted semi-colon, and from this the present form of the sign was evolved.

Still the number of marks is comparatively small. There are only twelve in common use, though this number could be increased by counting certain printers' signs rarely used in writing. And of these twelve there are only four or five which it is difficult to use intelligently and well. Indeed the comma is the only one that is very generally misused. For those who find themselves in a state of confusion or uncertainty concerning the uses of this important mark, it will be well to lay down the rule that the comma is not to be used unless there is good reason for it. The purpose of it, as of all marks, is to make the meaning as clear as possible to the eye, and in a case of doubt it is a good plan to omit the comma unless it serves this purpose.

However there are certain uses of all the points which are recognized as standard and regular, are found in all good books (with some variations, it is true), and must be learned by one who wishes to write not only clearly, but also according to the customs of his language and his time. The more important of these uses are described in the following rules, and the observance of them will remove most of the difficulties that arise in ordinary practice. But it must be remembered that punctuation is only a part of the whole art of expression; if the style is loose and familiar, punctuation must be of one kind; in exact and formal writing it will be of another; and a violation of the laws of speech may involve one in difficulties of punctuation which cannot be overcome.

The twelve marks are as follows: Period (.), comma (,), semi-colon (;), colon (:), question-mark (?), exclamation-point (!), apostrophe (’), quotation-mark, single (‘ ’), and double (“ ”), dash (—), hyphen (-), parentheses (( )), brackets ([ ]).

The Period

The period is used (1) to indicate the end of a sentence, and (2) after *abbreviations; as, Mr., P.O., T.B.* Macaulay, A.M.

Punctuation

The Comma

The comma is used within a sentence to mark certain pauses or changes of vocal expression which would occur if the words were spoken aloud. The principal cases where it regularly occurs are the following:

1. Between the members of a series of words or phrases which are not connected by conjunctions, as *Lawyers, doctors, clergy, all agree on this point.* When *and* occurs before the last member of such a series, present usage favors the use of the comma there also, as *Lawyers, doctors, and clergy all agree on this point.*

2. To mark off words or phrases of different address from the rest of the sentence; as:—*Friends, listen to me; I repeat, John, what I have often said.*

3. After an exclamatory word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence, when no particular emphasis is to be put upon it in utterance; as:—*No, we cannot go; Well, we shall see.* (Of course, when emphais is desired, the exclamation point is used.)

4. Before quotations not more than one sentence long; as:—*I asked, "Where shall we stay tonight?"*

5. To mark off words which are parenthetical in their nature, that is to say, such as interrupt the forward movement of the sentence; as:—

How many men, the pessimist observes, do not speak as they think.
Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, was elected in November.
Cotton goods, the most valuable of all our lines, are advancing in price.

6. To mark off words or brief phrases used soon after the beginning of a sentence to indicate the relation of what one has been saying to what one is about to say, such, for instance, as *therefore, of course, however, also, to be sure.* Some persons, however, do not use the comma in this case, and the best rule perhaps is not to use it unless the word or phrase causes a real interruption in the forward movement of the sentence.

7. To mark off *non-restrictive* relative clauses. This is an important rule, which needs some explanation. A relative clause (that is, a clause which is introduced by a relative pronoun, *who, which, what,* or a relative adverb, such as *whereby, whereon*) may serve to restrict or define the noun or pronoun that it goes with, or, in other words, tell exactly which one of a number of persons or things one is speaking of, and in that case it is not separated from the noun or pronoun by a comma, as *The man whom we saw down town was wearing a new overcoat.* (Here the clause is necessary, for it tells what man we are speaking of.) But, on the other hand, the clause may not be restrictive, but only descriptive or informative, adding some fact or observation concerning a person or thing already clearly defined. In this case the clause must be set off by commas, as *John Jones, whom we met down town, was wearing a new overcoat.* (Here the clause is not necessary to the sense, but is a voluntary addition by the author.)

8. Sometimes at the end of a long or complicated clause, merely to indicate that a rest or breathing-space is needed. But the general rule laid down at the beginning, that a comma should not be used unless it is necessary for clearness, may well be followed in this case.

The Semi-colon

1. The general rule for the semi-colon is that it separates clauses less closely knit together in syntax and thought than those separated by the comma; as:—

The amount of our order must depend upon the probable state of trade; and of this we shall be better able to judge after the holidays
In the city men work and play; in the country they live.

2. As the comma is used to separate *words* and *phrases* used in series (see Rule 1 under "The Comma"), so the semi-colon is used to separate *clauses* in series. The last of such a series of clauses often begins with *and*, but there also the semi-colon should be used; as:—*Most men accept the ideas of the majority party; some follow the opinions of chosen leaders; and only a few think for themselves.*

3. Clauses beginning with certain conjunctions are more freely marked off with semi-colons than others. These are *for, so, and so, therefore*, etc.

4. In a long and comprehensive sentence, it is necessary sometimes to use the semi-colon to separate a large inclusive division of the sentence containing smaller subdivisions; as:—*Now, as the night begins to deepen, we will leave you and seek the moor; but to-morrow morning, at the first fall of dew, we will again find out the dwellings of men.*

5. Sometimes after an exclamatory word, such as *No, Yes, Come*, a semi-colon is used to indicate a longer pause or a different expression of the voice than that indicated by the comma.

The Colon

The colon is used:—

1. Before a list of particulars or items; as:—

We have made several statements to your firm: first, that . . . ; secondly, that . . . ; [*etc.*].

The reasons are the following: [*etc.*].

2. To introduce a quotation, especially one that is more than a sentence in length; as:—*She said in reply: "I will tell you the whole story."*

3. After a salutation in a letter; as:—*Messrs. J. H. Gideon and Company, Gentlemen:* [*etc.*].

4. The dash may be used with the colon in all the above cases, especially when that which follows is written as a separate paragraph. Many examples of this will be observed in the present discussion.

The Question-Mark

The question-mark is used:—

1. At the end of a question, as *Is he here?* If, however, the question is put indirectly (that is, not in the exact words of the speaker), no question-mark is used, as *He asks what we are now to do.*

2. To suggest doubt as to the correctness of a word or statement, or to indicate a suggested correction; as:—

There are said to be 30 (*?*) *hogsheads.*

He reports that ten (*?eleven*) *cases are still to arrive.*

The Exclamation-Point

The exclamation-point is used to indicate a sense of wonder or intense feeling, as *What a catastrophe it was!*

The Apostrophe

The apostrophe is used:—

1. To indicate the possessive case, singular and plural, of nouns. (*a*) The rule for the singular number is to place the apostrophe before the letter *s*, which is the sign of the possessive, as *man's, horse's*. If, however, the noun is a proper name and ends in *s*, we may either write the possessive in the usual way, as just described, or we may omit the regular possessive ending *s* and indicate the possessive by merely placing the apostrophe after the final *s* of the word, as *Dickens' works*, or *Dickens's works*. (*b*) If the plural of a noun is

formed in the usual way, by adding *s* or *es* (or *x*, as in some nouns from the French), the possessive plural is formed by adding an apostrophe after the *s*, as *boys' books; asses' milk; the beaux' stra'agem.* But if the plural is formed without *s* or *es*, the possessive plural is indicated by adding an apostrophe and *s*, as in the singular, as *men's clothes; women's wraps. Note.*—The apostrophe is never used in the possessive case of pronouns, as *its, theirs, whose.*

2. In writing the plural of figures, signs, letters, and the like; as: *Cross your t's and dot your i's; the* 6's *should be written in a column.*

3. To show that letters are omitted in contracted forms of words, as *doesn't, isn't gov't. Note*—It is wrong to use the apostrophe to indicate the plural of proper names, as *The Joneses,* not *the Jones's.*

The Quotation-Mark

1. The double quotation-mark is used at the beginning and at the end of a direct quotation; as: *I heard him say: "How many trains run on Sunday?"*

2. The single quotation mark is used at the beginning and at the end of a quotation within a quotation; as:—

In the course of his speech he said: "I will now read my opponent's words. In a Nashville newspaper he declared, on October 5th, 1913, *'I will not accept office in any circumstances.' I need make no comment."*

3. When the main quotation and the quotation within it end at the same place, both the single and the double quotation-mark must be used at the end, thus ' ".

The Dash

1. The dash is used to indicate a sudden interruption of what is being said, or a violent break in the construction of a sentence; as: *What would have happened to us—but I can't bear to think of the possibility.*

2. Sometimes the dash is used to indicate a parenthetical statement, but ordinarily the parenthesis, or even the comma, will serve the purpose better. And, in general, the dash should not be used to take the place of other marks.

The Hyphen

1. The hyphen is used between the parts of a compound word, as *to-day, to-morrow, twenty-three, frost-bitten.*

2. At the end of a line to indicate that a word begun is to be finished at the beginning of the next line. The rule with regard to such division is that the part carried over to the following line should constitute a complete syllable (or more than one syllable); that is, a syllable should not be broken in the middle, as *propo-sal,* not *propos-al; sim-ple,* not *simp-le.*

Parentheses

Parentheses are used to mark off words thrown into the midst of a sentence, but not regarded as a part of it; as: *Please meet me (I will let you know the time later) at the Grand Central Station.*

Brackets

Brackets are used to mark off words thrown in by the writer or speaker while he is quoting the words of another; as:—

The writer continues as follows: "In the year preceding [that is, twenty-six years before the present date] nothing had happened."



CAPITALIZATION

Capital letters should be used:

1. At the beginning of a sentence, and at the beginning of a quotation within a sentence. A direct question put in the midst of a sentence should also begin with a capital letter, even when it is not quoted from another speaker; as: *I ask you, What are we to do?*

2. In so-called proper names, that is, names formally given to a particular person or thing, such as the names of persons, corporations, cities, mountains, buildings, countries, etc., as *Napoleon, The Vesuvius Life Insurance Company, New Brunswick, City Hall*, etc.

3. In adjectives derived from proper names, as *English, Napoleonic, Democratic*. Sometimes adjectives which are parts of proper names are not derived from nouns; they must also be capitalized; as: *Episcopal Church*.

4. Names of the Deity and of sacred objects associated with the Deity. Pronouns referring to the Deity are also usually capitalized. As: *The Bible, the Cross, hallowed be Thy name.*

5. Titles when they are used as naming the particular persons that are bearing them; as: *He wrote to the President; King Albert.* But when they are used without being meant to name a particular person they are not capitalized; as: *A president may be as powerful as a king; the presidents of companies are usually elected.*

6. In the names of the days of the week and the names of the months, as *Wednesday, July*. The names of the seasons are not capitalized.

7. In titles of books, stories, magazines, etc., as *Twelfth Night, The Gentle Boy*. But small and unimportant words in such titles are not capitalized, as *A Trip to the Moon.*

Twenty-Two Supplementary Dictionaries

- Dictionary of Americanisms
- Dictionary of Atomic Weights
- Dictionary of the Automobile
- Dictionary of Aviation
- Dictionary of Baseball
- Dictionary of Classical Abbreviations
- Dictionary of Commerce and Law
- Dictionary of Football
- Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases
- Dictionary of Forms of Address
- Dictionary of Golf
- Dictionary of Lacrosse
- Dictionary of Lawn Tennis
- Dictionary of Military and Naval Terms
- Dictionary of Most Common Abbreviations
- Dictionary of Music
- Dictionary of Photography
- Dictionary of Polo
- Dictionary of State Names and Meanings
- Dictionary of Wireless Telegraphy
- Dictionary of Words of Like and Opposite Meaning
- Dictionary of Yachting

DICTIONARY OF AMERICANISMS

A carefully selected list of the most common and recent words and phrases that have a peculiar significance in the United States

A

aboard, nautical word applied here also to railroad cars and other vehicles, as "all aboard," "get aboard."

approbate, to license or approve.

around, near or about.

B

backwoods, partly cleared forest region.

bad, same as ill, sick.

baggage, same as English luggage.

balance, remainder.

barking up the wrong tree, following a mistake or blunder.

batty, a stage of imbecility or insanity.

bear, in the stock market, one who depresses the value of stock to buy cheaper.

bee, assembly of persons for charitable and mutually helpful purposes.

big stick, wielding the, in politics, the withholding of his approval of a public measure by a chief executive in order to force compliance with his wishes concerning other measures.

blizzard, unusually severe wind and snow storm.

blue envelope, in many business places, a notice of discharge is placed in a blue envelope; hence, getting a blue envelope is tantamount to getting discharged.

blue-sky law, law to prevent the issue and sale of fraudulent securities, based on nothing between the ground and blue sky.

bluff, deception to gain an advantage.

board, all kinds; English pine and fir boards called "deals."

bogus, false, counterfeit, fraudulent.

bomb-men, those who destroy property or life by hand bombs.

bonanza, a rich strike in business.

bone, one dollar.

border, on lawn, garden, etc., same as English "edging."

boss, superintendent, foreman, one of superior authority.

bottoms, rich land along the course of a river.

bounced, discharged from employment.

brash, same as brittle.

breadstuffs, grains generally.

buggy, light four-wheeled carriage.

bull, in the stock market, one who raises the value of stocks to sell at an advance.

bulldoze, to intimidate.

bunco, scheme or game for swindling.

buncombe, extravagant speech for temporary effect.

bureau, same as English "chest of drawers."

C

cabinet, president's, same as "ministry" and "government" in Europe.

calculate, to think, suppose.

calico, printed cotton goods; English, white cotton cloth only.

call, invitation from a congregation to a clergyman to become its pastor.

camp-meeting, religious assembly originally held in woods.

candy, same as English "sweets."

caption, heading of page, chapter, section; descriptive name of an illustration.

carpet-bagger, originally a northern politician seeking office in the South after the Civil War.

caucus, secret political or other assembly.
cheese it, a cry of warning, such as "cheese it, the cop," meaning "look out."
chores, odd jobs about a house, factory, or farm.
cinch, something easy to do or get.
clever, good-natured, quick-witted, accommodating.
conclude, to determine to do something; English, to form opinion.
cop, policeman.
corn, maize only; English, grain generally.
cracker, same as English "biscuit."
creek, small stream of water; English, "small arm of the sea."
creole, native of Spanish America, Louisiana or West Indies of European ancestry.
cut it out, to give up or abandon, as, a habit.
cute, clever, sharp; abbreviation of "acute."

D

dead broke, without money; a bankrupt.
deadhead, seeker of valuable privileges without payment.
divide, long ridges or stretches of mountains forming a watershed.
dope, narcotic; sleepy or dazed person.
down east, the New England States.
dress, same as English "gown."
drummer, commercial traveler.
dry goods, same as English "haberdashery."
dump, in the stock market, to unload or sell off unprofitable stocks.

E

elect, to choose; as, "He elected to take" something.
elevator, same as English "lift."
endorse, *to* sanction, approve; on *checks, notes*, etc., same as English *"back."*
eventuate, *to* result in.
expect, applied to the past, as, "I expect it was."

F

fall, autumn; about Sept. 22 to Dec. 23.
fan, baseball enthusiast.
fix, to adjust, put into order; same as English "fasten."
fizzle, ridiculous or unexpected failure.
fleshy, of a person, stout.
foul-shop, non-union industrial plant.
freeze out, as to persons, to get rid of.
frock, woman's dress.
fruit-dealer, same as English "greengrocer."

G

gallowses, same as English "braces."
gangster, one of a gang of desperadoes.
gerrymander, to arrange a political division so that a minority party may gain advantage over the majority party.
glad-rags, one's best clothes.
go ahead, same as English "all right."
go-devil, two roller skate wheels fastened at each end of a narrow piece of wood, with a small wooden box at the front end; used by youth for coasting, etc.
gone up, failed in business.
graft, a bribe in money or other consideration.
grit, pluck.
guess, to think.
gulch, deep ravine cut by water.
gunman, one of a gang of desperadoes, armed and ready at all times to shoot an opponent.
gutter-snipe, small, narrow poster pasted on the street side of a curbstone.

H

hack, carriage for hire.
handle, fly off the, to lose one's temper.

hang around, to loiter.
hatchet, to bury the, to end a controversy, to forgive.
hayseed, farmer.
help, servant.
high-falutin, over-flowery speech, bombast.
hitting the pipe, smoking opium.
hobo, tramp, vagabond.
hold on, request or order to stop.
homely, ill-featured person.
hoodlum, vagabond, loafer.
how, Indian for "How do you do?"

I

improve, to cultivate, beautify.
in-fare, a wedding reception provided by the groom's family.
insurgent, in politics, one who rebels against the leaders or policies of his party.
irrigate, to take a drink.

J

Jersey lightning, apple-jack.
jolly, to flatter, tease.
joy-riding, wild, reckless driving of horse or auto.

K

knock, severe criticism of other people.

L

levee, formal official reception.
light-fingered, as to a person, petty thief, pickpocket.
loafer, lounger, vagabond, idler.
lobby, attempt to influence members of a body by persons not members; collectively all who lobby.
lobster, turncoat, backer-out.
locate, to determine the place of some person or thing.
lumber, sawn wood for building and other purposes.
lynch law, action of a mob without legal authority.

M

mad, angry.
made his pile, said of one who has become rich.
mail, method of transporting letters and packages; also articles transported; same as English "post."
main guy, one in supreme authority.
make tracks, run away.
making a bee-line, rapid, direct course toward a certain point.
mammy, negro nurse of Southern white children.
mending his fences, looking after his political interests.

N

notions, in trade, all kinds of small wares.

O

obnoxious, same as English "offensive."
one-horse, mean, trivial, cheap, as "one-horse affair."

P

pants, pantaloons, same as English "trousers."
peart, smart, acute.
picayune, anything small, mean, or contemptible.
pile, a quantity of money, a fortune.
pipe-laying, schemes to secure illegal votes.
pinched, caught, arrested.
plunk, one dollar.
political campaign, same as English "political contest."
posted, thoroughly informed.
prairie hen, same as English pinnated grouse.
pull, special favor with parties in authority.
pull a leg, to coax, beg money or favor.
pulled, of a person, arrested; of an improper resort, raided or closed by the authorities.

Q

quadroon, a person with one-quarter or three-quarters white blood.
quite, same as English "very" in "very cold."

R

rails, on railroads and railways, same as "metals" in many European countries.
reckon, to think, suppose.
reliable, trustworthy.
right away, at once, immediately; same as English "straightway."
right smart, very well.
rile, to make angry.
roast, to criticise severely.
rock bottom, in business, as far down as one can go; on a firm foundation.
rube, countryman in a city.
run, in business, to mange or keep; as, "who runs the hotel?"

S

salting a mine, secretly placing samples of rich ore on worthless tracts to sell the land.
sand, money.
scab, non-union workman.
scalawag, scapegrace, rascal.
scratched ticket, in politics, a ticket on which certain names are erased and others substituted.
seven sisters, series of laws to check trusts and secure industrial independence.
shack, slight wooden shed or shelter.
shake, to leave a person, place, or thing.
shower, simultaneous gifts of various articles to a person by friends to mark an event, such as a birthday, recovery from sickness, or marriage engagement.
skedaddle, to run away.
sleigh, same as English "sledge."
slip, an open space between two wharves or in a dock.
small potatoes, a thing or person small, mean, or of little account.
smile, to take a drink.
soured, of a person, one become dissatisfied with a condition.
span, pair of horses.
squatter, one who settles or squats on land without legally acquiring it.
stakes, pull up, to remove.
stall, to stick fast, as "train stalled by snow."
stampede, sudden flight of crowd.
stand-patter, in politics, one who sticks to his party under all circumstances.
stiff, a corpse.
stoop, door steps.
store, same as English "shop."
straight, of drinks, without water; same as English "neat."
straight ticket, in politics, a ticket voted without change.
street car, horse or electric, same as English "tram-car."
strike oil, to make a fortunate move.
stump, on the, one who travels from place to place making political speeches.
suspenders, same as English "braces."
switch, on railroads, same as English "shunt."

T

tanglefoot, liquor.
tavern, place for entertainment and lodging of travelers; in England, place for entertainment only.
tenderfoot, a nobby city man in a mining or ranching region.
ten-strike, a fortunate stroke, hit, or transaction.
ticker, a watch.
truck, small fruits and vegetables.
trust, combination of business interests, illegal where in restraint of trade or competition.
turn down, same as freeze out.

U

up in the air, of a person, getting over-excited.

V

vamose, to disappear.
vendue, an action.

W

whoop it up, to create enthusiasm or excitement.
wilt, to lose energy or interest.
wire-puller, one who seeks an advantage by favor of others.

DICTIONARY OF ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Elementary Substances, with Their Symbols and Atomic Weights

Name of Element	Symbol	Atomic Weights		Name of Element	Symbol	Atomic Weights	
		H-1	O-16			H-1.	O-16
Aluminium	Al	27.5	27.1	Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	200.0	200.3
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	120.0	120.0	Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	96.0
Argon	A		40.0	Neodymium	Nd		144.0
Arsenic	As	75.0	75.0	Nickel	Ni	58.8	58.17
Barium	Ba	137.0	137.4	Nitrogen	N	14.0	14.14
Bismuth	Bi	208.0	208.5	Osmium	Os	191.0	191.0
Boron	B	11.0	11.0	Oxygen	O	16.0	16.0
Bromine	Br	80.0	79.96	Palladium	Pd	106.5	106.0
Cadmium	Cd	112.0	112.0	Phosphorus	P	31.0	31.0
Cæsium	Cs	133.0	133.0	Platinum	Pt	197.0	194.8
Calcium	Ca	40.0	40.0	Potassium (Kalium)	K	39.0	39.15
Carbon	C	12.0	12.0	Praseodymium	Pr		140.0
Cerium	Ce	138.0	140.0	Rhodium	Rh	104.0	103.0
Chlorine	Cl	35.5	35.4	Rubidium	Rb	85.0	85.4
Chromium	Cr	52.5	52.15	Ruthenium	Ru	104.0	101.7
Cobalt	Co	59.0	59.0	Samarium	Sa		150.0
Columbium	Cl	94.0	94.0	Scandium	Sc		44.1
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63.0	63.4	Selenium	Se	79.0	79.1
Erbium	Er	169.0	166.0	Silicon	Si	28.0	28.4
Fluorine	F	19.0	19.0	Silver (Argentum)	Ag	108.0	107.93
Gallium	Ga	69.0	70.0	Sodium (Natrium)	Na	23.0	23.05
Germanium	Ge		72.0	Strontium	Sr	87.5	87.6
Glucinum (Beryllium)	G	9.03	9.1	Sulphur	S	32.0	32.06
Gold (Aurum)	Au	196.7	197.2	Tantalum	Ta	182.0	183.0
Helium	He		4.0	Tellurium	Te	127.0	127.0
Hydrogen	H	1.0	1.01	Thallium	Ti	204.0	204.1
Indium	In	113.4	114.0	Thorium	Th	231.0	232.0
Iodine	I	127.0	126.85	Tin (Stannum)	Sn	118.0	118.5
Iridium	Ir	193.0	193.5	Titanium	Ti	48.0	48.1
Iron	Fe	56.0	56.0	Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	184.0	184.0
Lanthanum	La	139.0	138.0	Uranium	U	240.0	239.5
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	207.0	206.9	Vanadium	V	51.2	51.2
Lithium	Li	7.0	7.03	Ytterbium	Yb		173.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.0	24.36	Yttrium	Y	89.0	89.0
Manganese	Mn	55.0	55.0	Zinc	Zn	65.0	65.4
				Zirconium	Zr	90.0	90.6

DICTIONARY OF THE AUTOMOBILE

A

accelerator, the pedal used for quickening the speed of a car.

afterfire, the explosion of an accumulation of unburnt gas in the muffler, caused by misfires in one or more cylinders; makes a loud and somewhat startling report.

artillery wheel, a heavy wooden wheel with steel hub.

B

back fire, the ignition of the charge in the motor cylinder prematurely causing the motion of the engine to stop or reverse.

back kick, a more or less violent kick of the crank handle when a back fire occurs while the crank is in hand.

barking. See afterfire.

bonnet, the metallic covering for the motor.

brake, a device for slackening the speed of the car; operated both by hand and by foot. See emergency-brake, service-brake.

break, a low-tension spark.

C

cable, the insulated wire or wires that conveys the electrical energy to the spark plug.

carburetter, apparatus for mixing gasoline and air for fuel.

chain, the links that convey power from one sprocket wheel to another.

charge, the mixture of gas and air in a cylinder.

chassis, the frame, including the power apparatus and the running and steering gears. See body.

chauffeur, another name for the driver.

clearance, another name for the combustion chamber.

combustion chamber, the same as the clearance space in a steam engine cylinder.

compensating-gear, a gear that enables the rear wheels to rotate at different speeds, in turning.

contact breaker, a device that keeps the circuit closed excepting at the moment of the spark.

contact maker, a device that breaks the circuit at the moment of the spark.

control levers, levers mounted on the frame on the driver's side and on the steering wheel.

cooling, reducing the heat of the cylinder by means of water passing through jackets or by air circulating through radiating flanges.

cranking, turning the crank handle quickly by hand to start the engine rotating.

crypto-gear, another name for planetary-gear.

current, power produced from a chemical battery or small dynamo.

cylinder, the mechanism in which the piston works and the explosions occur.

D

dark-colored smoke, in the exhaust, indicates a too rich mixture of gas which takes fire imperfectly.

dead-axle, a non-rotating rear axle.

dead center, the point where the crank is incapable of imparting motion either forward or backward.

dense-white smoke, in the exhaust, indicates a poor oil, an excess of cylinder oil, or a deposit of soot in the cylinder.

differential-gear, another name for compensating-gear.

direct drive, where power is applied direct instead of by gears.

E

emergency-brake, a device for a sudden slackening of speed or stoppage of car, operated by a hand lever

engine, the combustion apparatus; operated with gas and with liquid fuel.

exhaust manifold, the tube that conveys the burnt gas to the muffler.

exhaust valve, that by which the burnt gases pass out of the engine; operated mechanically; opened at every alternate upward stroke of the piston by means of a cam.

F

feed port, an opening for the admission of steam or gas.

flash boiler, a compact type of steam generator.

float carburetter, another name for gravity carburetter.

foot pedals, apparatus used with or without the control levers to control the motion of the car when running.

friction clutch, that which connects the engine with the first shaft.

frozen-carburetter, to be avoided by jacketing, heating the air supply, or warming the carburetter and admission pipe with boiling water.

fuel, in non-electric cars, a mixture of gasoline and air.

G

garage, a place for housing or repairing a car.

gas, the mixture of gasoline and air.

gasoline-electric car, a car in which the change-speed gear and its connections are replaced by a dynamo driven by the engine, and the electrical energy generated is utilized in operating one or more electric motors, which in turn propel the car.

gasoline fire, best extinguished by sand or a dry chemical; also by a moist blanket; a stream of water should never be used as it spreads the fire.

gravity carburetter, a carburetter which atomizes the fuel through a small nozzle and mixes it with a current of air.

ground circuit, the return of the current to its source by means of the metal of the engine.

I

ignition, lighting of the fuel by an electric spark.

inlet valves, valves by means of which the explosive mixture is admitted to the combustion chamber of the engine; one kind is opened automatically by the motor itself on its suction stroke; another is operated mechanically.

inner lever, the lever that shifts the transmission-gear.

in step, valves are said to be "in step" with each other when all of them are operated by the same cam shaft.

intake manifold, the tube that conveys the gas from the carburetter to the cylinder.

interrupter, a contact breaker on a magneto.

J

jackets, apparatus on the cylinder walls through which water circulates for cooling the cylinder.

jack-in-the-box, another name for compensating-gear.

jump, a high-tension spark.

L

live-axle, an axle that rotates with the wheels. See dead-axle.

lubrication, small gasoline motors are usually lubricated on the splash system, a charge of oil being caused to flow into the crank chamber about every 20 miles travelled; in

large cars the lubrication of the engine and of the different bearings of the car is effected mechanically; bearings that do not require frequent attention are filled with grease lubricators.

M

magneto, in principle, the same as dynamo.

manifold, the tube that transmits the gas, steam, air, or water.

misfire, the skipping of one or more cylinders when the motor is firing gases.

mixer, another name for carburetter.

mixing chamber, small enclosure containing a nipple or nozzle through which the gasoline is sucked, partly by the engine, and partly by the stream of air with which it is mingled by being sprayed against a cone.

motor, the machine for transforming the electric current into mechanical energy; placed in the forepart of the frame with its crank shaft at right angles to the axles of the road wheels, and with its fly-wheel on the rear end of the shaft.

muffler, an apparatus for reducing the velocity of the exhaust gases, thereby reducing the noise; consists of a cylinder and a pipe, the latter full of small holes, permitting the admission of the exhaust at high pressure and its weakened release into the atmosphere.

multiplex-cylinder engine, an engine using several small cylinders instead of a large single one.

N

non-skids, chains, knobs, and other projections on tires to prevent slipping.

O

***one-horse* power**, 33,000 foot pounds *of work* done in one minute.

outer lever, the lever that operates *the* **emergency brake**.

P

piston, a metallic device in the cylinder that receives the force of the explosions and conveys it to the crank shaft.

planetary-gear, a means of transmission by the use of a clutch and an enclosed system of gear wheels.

pneumatic tires, hollow rubber tires whose elasticity absorbs shocks on uneven roads.

poor mixture, the explosive mixture in which air predominates.

pre-ignition, the premature ignition of the explosive mixture.

R

radiator, tubing for cooling cylinders with water.

reversing-gear, gear arranged for altering the direction of road-wheels.

rich mixture, the explosive mixture in which gas predominates.

running-gear, springs, axles, wheels, and steering-gear.

S

service-break, a device for slackening the speed of a car; operated by a foot-pedal and released by a spring when the foot is removed.

shock-absorber, an apparatus for reducing shocks when driving over an uneven road.

short circuit, a defect in insulation allowing the current to leak.

skidding, the sliding of a car off of its course.

smoke. See dark-colored smoke; dense-white smoke; thin-blue smoke.

smoky exhaust, escaping burnt gases; also the smoldering of soot in a cylinder, causing pre-ignition.

spark, the electric spark that jumps across the terminals of the spark-plug when the piston reaches the end of its first return or compression stroke.

spark-gap, the space between the two electrodes or points of the spark-plug.

spark plug, a plug that regulates the sparks.
sprayer carburetter, another name for gravity carburetter.
spur-gears, gears for changing speed.
steering-post, the post to which is attached the steering wheel, the spark regulating handle, and the carburetter throttle; set obliquely toward the driver.
storage battery, a chemical means of producing electricity for ignition.
stroke, the distance the piston passes each way.
stud-steering axle, the front axle on which the steering wheels are hinged.
surface carburetter, a carburetter in which air is sucked from the engine over a surface moistened with liquid spirit.

T

tank, the container of the fuel.
thin-blue smoke, in the exhaust, indicates an accurate mixture of the gas and a proper ignition.
throttle, the admission valve interposed between a carburetter and the inlet valve pipe, so that the driver can vary the amount of mixture, or gas, passing to the engine.
timer, the revolving switch which opens and closes the primary circuit.
tonneau, a car with front seats for two persons and a rear one for several.
transmission, that part of the mechanism between the engine and the road wheels; it transmits the high speed power to the low speed road wheels.
trembler, a contact maker which makes several rapid contacts for each ignition; it is the vibrating spring blade on an induction coil, which interrupts the primary current during the time the contact is made in the commutator.

U

underslung, a car in which the frame is below the axles.

V

valve, the apparatus which regulates the flow of mixture or gas by opening or closing its passage-way.
valve-chamber, the part of the combustion chamber which forms a pocket above the valve.
valve-face, the seating on which the valve closes.
valve-gear, of the engine; its entire mechanism.
valve, exhaust, the one through which the burnt gas passes outward.
valve, inlet, the valve through which the gas is admitted.
vibrator coil, a device for giving a series of sparks instead of one for each ignition.

W

water-jacket. See jackets.
wheel-base, the amount of distance between the centers of the back and front wheels.
wheel-track, the amount of distance between the paths of the front wheels.
worm-gearing, that on which the teeth of the worm wheels are of a spiral character, and transmit the power into a sliding thrust.

DICTIONARY OF AVIATION

A

advancing edge, the front edge of a plane. See following edge.

aerial transportation, a system of dirigible travel, inaugurated by Count Zeppelin, of Germany, with an elongated cylindrical airship, 420 feet long and 39 feet in diameter. He made some remarkable voyages, but lost a number of airships through a variety of disasters.

aerodrome, a race-course for flying machines; also a hangar.

aeronaut, strictly, one who pursues the science of ballooning.

aeronautics, the construction and operation of flying machines, of the lighter-than-air type.

aeroplane, a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type, with one or more surfaces sufficient to support the weight of passengers.

aerostat, technical name for the machine or apparatus.

aerostatics, technical name for the science of mechanical aviation.

aerostation, the same as aëronautics.

ailerons, subsidiary horizontal planes set parallel to and between the main planes, capable of independent operation, and used for maintaining a horizontal equilibrium.

alighting gear, the under-mechanism of an aëroplane, for lessening the impact on reaching the ground.

angle of incidence, the angle of inclination of the supporting plane to the line of flight.

arch, the down curve on the end of a plane.

ascent. See initial ascent.

aspect, the upper view of the plane surface.

aspect-ratio, the proportion of the length to the width of a plane surface.

aviation, the science of the mechanical flight in heavier-than-air constructions.

aviator, strictly, one who pursues the science of aviation, or flying.

aviatrix (ā'vi-a-trix), *n.* a woman aviator.

B

balancing surface, any surface that may be used in steering or maintaining even balance.

ballast, bags of sand usually attached to the car of a balloon to lighten it for more upward flight by being thrown out.

ballonets, small auxiliary balloons, elongated or conical in shape, attached to the end of the main gas bag of a balloon for greater stability.

balloon, a lighter-than-air spherical or elongated bag of silk or other material, inflated with gas; the original type of a flying machine.

biplane, a machine with two planes or wings, one set above the other.

body, that part of a machine which contains the motor, fuel, and passengers.

C

camber, extreme depth of curvature on an aëroplane wing.

car, the apparatus suspended from a balloon by ropes, in which the operator sits and to which are attached the bags of sand or ballast used to lighten the balloon when necessary by being thrown out.

cells. See partitions.

center of gravity, the point where the machine balances in all directions.

center of pressure, the line along which the air acts to elevate the planes; just forward of the center of gravity.

center of thrust, the point where the propulsive thrust of one or more propellers is balanced.

compression side, the side of a plane or propeller-blade that acts against the air.

D

demountable, a kind of mechanism that can be readily taken apart and reassembled.

dihedral, pairs of wings inclined upward to each other.

dirigible, or **dirigible balloon,** a balloon of the lighter-than-air type, so constructed that it may be made to travel in any desired direction; operated by a propeller driven by a motor; fashioned in cigar, conical, and cylindrical shapes; some over 400 feet in length; with long passenger and operating car suspended from the gas bag.

double monoplane, monoplane with two sustaining surfaces, one ahead of the other.

double surfaced, wings with surfaces above and below the ribs, wing bars, etc.

E

edge, one of the ends of a plane.

elevator, a horizontally-placed rudder for vertical steering.

engine, the mechanism that gives speed and power with minimum weight.

F

feathering, a device for securing stability in a dirigible, consists of attaching four rigid planes, arranged like a cross, at the rear of the gas bag.

fin, a single fixed plane for increasing the stability of a dirigible.

fire balloon, popular designation of the Montgolfier balloon.

flapping flight, one occasioned by a rapid reciprocation of sustaining surfaces.

flying machine, a construction for aerial flight and travel, heavier-than-air, as distinguished from a balloon, classed as lighter-than-air.

following edge, the rear edge of a plane. See advancing edge.

fuselage, the frame work of a machine.

G

gliding, a powerless flight down a slant.

gyroplane, a combination of aëroplane and helicopter.

gyroscope, an instrument used to give steadiness to a flying machine.

H

hangar, a shed for housing a flying machine.

heavier-than-air, applied to flying machines that weigh more than the air they displace.

helicopter, a flying machine which ascends by means of a helix-shaped fan wheel.

helicord propellers, two propellers fitted to a helicopter and rotating in opposite directions.

horizontal rudder, a rudder set horizontally for vertical steering.

hydroaëroplane, an aëroplane that can rise from water after alighting thereon.

I

initial ascent, the elevation from the ground; acquired by the rotation of the propellers; aided by wheels on which the machine runs along the ground or by runners sliding along an inclined plane, till the propellers have gained sufficient speed to lift the machine into the air.

L

landing wheels, wheels on the chassis that take up the first shock on alighting.

lateral stability, stability in a side-to-side direction.

lighter-than-air, applied to an airship that weighs less than the air it displaces.

line of thrust, the line along which the force of the propeller acts.

longitudinal stability, stability in an end-to-end direction.

M

main plane, the principal plane of a machine with more than one sustaining surface.

monoplane, a machine with a single carrying surface or plane, fixed at either side of the frame work carrying the motor, driver's seat, and operating apparatus.

Montgolfier, name commonly applied to the pioneer of modern balloons, constructed by the Montgolfier brothers, Joseph and Stephen, at Annonay, France, in 1782.

multiplane, an aëroplane with two or more sustaining surfaces variously disposed.

N

nacelle, the frame work or body of an aerial vehicle; most generally applied to dirigibles.

O

ornithopter, a flying machine with "flapping wings," or movable planes.

outrigger, frame work at either end of an aeroplane to support the tail or rudder.

P

panel, another name for partition.

partition, a rigid vertical wall between two main planes, dividing the space into "cells", open in the direction of travel, and used to afford lateral stability.

pilot, another name for an aeronaut or aviator.

plane, *usually,* a flat surface; in *aeroplanes,* a curved sustaining surface; *also known* as "wing."

polyplane, another name for a *multiplane.*

port, the left side.

propeller, the mechanism with two or more blades which changes a rotary force into a straight-line motion; set in the rear in the biplane, in front in the monoplane.

R

rib, the horizontal part of a plane or wing construction to which the covering is attached; used to maintain the true form of the plane; its shape fixes the curve of the plane.

rudder, a device for changing the direction laterally in a horizontal plane, and for elevating or lowering the plane of travel.

runners, devices attached to the chassis of some machines in preference to wheels to lessen the shock of landing.

S

shock-absorber, any device attached to the chassis for lessening the shock on landing, such as wheels, runners, etc.

single-surfaced, planes or wings with a single surface, having the ribs and wing bars above or below.

skids, another name for runner.

soaring flight, an upward movement as distinguished from gliding.

stabilize, to make stable or maintain equilbrium by various devices.

stabilizer, any device for creating or maintaining stability.

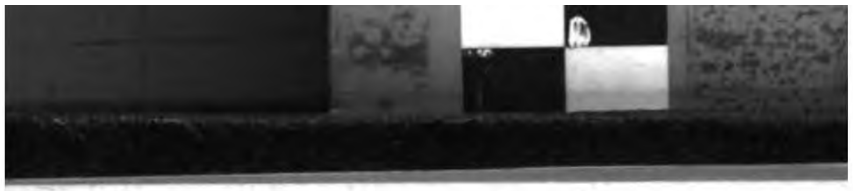
starboard, the right side.

starting impulse, that which sets the machine in motion; the initial thrust of the propeller, or appliances within or without the machine.

stiffener, in the plane construction, a straight bar used to stiffen a flat surface.

supplementary surface, any auxiliary surface, as aileron, fin, rudder, etc.

sustaining surface, a plane or any surface capable of providing an tension.



T

tail, the rear end of an aëroplane, used to secure greater stability and for the attachment of rudders.

tetrahedral cell, one of several, with open ends, assembled to impart additional sustaining power to an aëroplane.

thrust, the push of a propeller.

tilting rudder, a rudder attached on an outrigger in front of the main planes of a biplane.

tilting wing tips, wing tips capable of being thrown up or down, to supplement other means of balancing.

torque, the force tending to overturn an aëroplane sideways.

tractor screw, a propeller set in front of an aëroplane, to draw it forward.

transverse control, a device to counteract the tendency of an aëroplane to slide sideways from the horizontal, by warping the tips of the planes.

triplane, an aëroplane with three main surfaces.

turn-buckle, right and left hand swivels in a sleeve, used for making wires and rods taut.

U

upward impulse, secured by making the surfaces concave on the under side, on an eccentric curve.

V

velocity, the speed with which an aëroplane will glide on its own momentum solely.

vertical rudder, a rudder set vertically for horizontal steering.

vertical surfaces, surfaces set vertically to help maintain a lateral balance and to aid lateral steering.

volplaning, another name for gliding.

W

wind-flapping machine. See ornithopter.

wake, the path in the air made by a machine in flight.

whirling-table, a mechanism for revolving the planes.

wind-pressure, the resistance of the air to a machine in flight.

wing, another name for plane.

wing arc, the arc of movement of a flapping wing. See Flapping flight.

wing bar or **wing girder,** a strengthening bar extending from tip to tip in a wing or plane, and crossed at right angles by the ribs.

wing skid, the same as wing wheel.

wing-spread, the distance between the tips or ends of a wing-surface.

wing-surface, the extent of a wing's surface.

wing-tip, either extremity of a wing.

wing warping, the twisting or bending of the wing ends to transfer the maximum lift from one side of the machine to the other; varies the angles of the wing-tip inclination to the line of travel.

wing wheel, a small wheel under the tip of a wing to protect it on alighting.

DICTIONARY OF BASEBALL

A

a, on score cards, assists.
amble, a slow run to a base.
assist, when a player handles the ball in a play that results in a base-runner being put out, or would so result if the play fail through no fault of the assisting player.
at bat, a batsman in his box ready to bat.

B

b. h., on score cards, base hits.
back-stop, a fence or other contrivance about 90 feet behind the home plate for stopping balls that pass the catcher.
balk, where the pitcher seems about to deliver the ball but does not do so; a base-runner gets the next base as a result.
ball, the leather-covered sphere with which the game is played; about 3 inches in diameter.
base hit, (1) when a batted ball strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders; (2) when a fair-hit ball is wholly or partially stopped by a fielder in motion; (3) when the ball is hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner; (4) when the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner; (5) when a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, or when a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, the batsman is credited with a base hit.
base lines, markings on the field where the players must run from base to base.
baseman, a fielder at either base.
base on ball, a base credited to a batsman after the pitcher has delivered four balls.
base-runner, a batsman immediately he hits a ball.
bat, instrument for striking the ball; made of willow, basswood, or ash; 2½ inches in diameter; not over 42 inches in length.
batsman's box, the place on either side of the home plate where the batsman must stand at play.
batsman's outs, making three foul bunts or hitting the ball so that it is caught by an opponent before alighting.
battery, the pitcher and catcher.
bean ball, the same as a curved ball.
beating the ball, a player reaching a base before the ball gets there.
bench, place where the players of a side assemble when not in play.
bender, the same as a curved ball.
biffed ball, a ball hit uncommonly hard.
block ball, a ball in play touched by a spectator or one of the batting side when not in play.
blocked, when a fielder gets between a runner and a base, thus keeping him from touching the base.
body protector, same as breast-plate.
bone-head, a player who makes a blunder.
bounder, a ball that bounds along the ground before being stopped.
box, station of the pitcher, batsman, and coacher, in play.
breast-plate, a shield of padded leather or canvas; also an inflatable rubber bag.
breezed, the same as earned run.
bumped, a fair hit by the batsman.
bungle, the same as base hit.
bunt hit, a ball batted so lightly to

the infield that it cannot be fielded in time to put out the runner.

C

cage, a long, low alley bounded by two walls and a wire netting, in which beginners practice pitching and batting.

called strike, a ball that the batsman does not strike at; called by the umpire.

captain, the official head of the team, who directs the movements of the players while on the field, and who is the only person permitted to address the umpire, and then only on a question of interpretation of the rules.

carrom, catching a ball on its rebound from the outfield fence.

catcher, the member of the battery who catches the ball thrown or delivered by the pitcher.

catcher's position, varying with conditions; sometmes close behind the batsman; at others, as when no runner is on the bases and the batsman has not had his last strike, about 70 feet back of the home plate.

center field, the part of the field back of second base.

center field hit, a batted ball that reaches the center field.

center fielder, the player stationed on the center field.

chop, to bat the ball directly to the ground so that it bounds to the infield.

circuit, all the bases.

circuit clout, the same as earned run.

clouted ball, a heavily hit ball.

clouting the ball, where a batsman gets more safe hits than usual.

club, the same as bat.

coacher, one of the side at play who directs the base-runners.

coacher's box, space in foul territory near the first and third bases assigned *to the coacher.*

corralled, where a ball is caught or *fielded with precision.*

curve, the direction from a straight line a ball is made to take by the pitcher while passing to the batsman. See in-curve, out-curve, and spit-ball.

curved ball, a ball deflected by the pitcher from a straight line, as an in-curve, out curve, and spit-ball.

cushion, the same as base.

D

daisy cutter, the same as grounder.

dead ball, a ball that strikes any part of the batsman's person before being struck, or any part of the umpire's person, while on foul ground, without first passing the catcher.

dead on base, a player or players left on a base or bases at the end of an inning.

deep-short, the ground back of the shorp-stop's position between the second and third bases.

delivery, the throw of a ball by the pitcher.

diamond, space in which the game is played; a square with 90 foot sides.

died, a player put out by any means under the rules.

dish, the same as home plate.

double hit, a ball batted so that a base-runner can make two bases.

double play, a play where the ball is handled quickly enough to retire two men.

drop, a peculiar twist given to a ball by a pitcher which causes it to drop toward the ground.

E

e, on score cards, errors.

earned run, a run made when a player makes the circuit of the bases without the assistance, by errors, of the opposite team; but a run is not counted as earned under any circumstances after the opponents in the field have had three chances to retire the side at bat and have not taken advantage of them.

error, a misplay which prolongs the time of the batsman at the bat or allows the base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out.

F

fair ball, a ball that passes over the home plate at an altitude between the batsman's shoulder and knee.

fair hit, a ball that falls in front of the foul lines.

fan, an enthusiastic spectator of a game.

field, place where the game is played; should be at least 350 feet wide by 500 feet long.

fielded, a ball caught or stopped by a fielder.

fielders, players of the side not batting. See in-fielders, out-fielders.

flinger, the same as pitcher.

floater, an average sped ball.

fly ball, a ball batted high into the air, affording a comparatively easy chance for a fielder to catch it; if caught before touching the ground, whether on fair or foul territory, the batsman is out.

foozle, a weak or poor play.

forced out, a base-runner compelled to make room for his successor and is touched by the ball held by a fielder; also when the base-runner cannot reach the next base as soon as the fielder holding the ball.

foul ball, a ball batted into foul territory.

foul lines, lines extending from the home plate through the first and third bases to the extremity of the field.

foul strike, a ball batted when the batsman is out of position, or a ball bunted which rolls into foul territory; also a foul ball batted before the batsman has two strikes.

foul tip, a ball that does not rise above the batsman's head.

fumble, where a fielder trying to catch a batted ball misses by miscalculation.

fungo ball, a ball that makes an unusually long flight in the air.

G

game, nine innings played by each side.

garden, the same as out-field.

gobbled, a ball caught.

grass cutter, the same as grounder.

ground, area on which the game is played; includes in-field, out-field, and stands.

grounder, a ball that keeps close to the ground.

H

hammered ball, one hit extra hard.

heave, the same as throw.

hefties, extra heavy hits.

hit and run play, where a batsman signals to a base-runner that he will hit the next ball pitched.

hit in the slats, where a pitched ball strikes the batsman.

home base, the same as home plate.

home plate, a piece of iron, wood, or marble about one foot square, whitened, and sunk flush with the ground; sometimes called the home base. The batsman stands here when at play.

home run, a complete circuit of the bases made on a hit.

honor, a particularly creditable play.

hugging the base, a runner keeping close to base, fearing a surprise play.

I

in-curve, the deviation of a pitched ball toward the batsman.

in-field, space inclosed by base lines.

in-fielders, the first, second, and third basemen and the short stop.

inner works, where the in-fielders play.

innings, the time at the bat of the nine players representing a club in the game; is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

J

judge, the umpire; the first where there are two.

K

kick, to dispute the umpire.

L

left field, area behind third base and short stop.
left fielders, the players stationed in the left field.
left on base, the same as dead on base.
leg protectors, short trousers heavily padded at the knees and along the side of the leg and thigh, to prevent injury when sliding to a base.
lifted, a suspended or retired player.
lobbed ball, one thrown with slight speed.
lofted, a ball struck high into the air.
long fly, a ball batted a long distance in the air.
low liner, a ball driven in a straight line without touching the ground.

M

manager, the business man of a team.
mask, a face protector of leather and wire, worn by the catcher and umpire while in play.
meander, when a runner is not compelled to make speed.
mound, the same as pitcher's box.
mound-man, the same as pitcher.
muff, failure to hold a ball when catching it.

N

nine, synonymous with club or team

O

out, as to a runner, when he can advance no further; as to the side at the bat, three outs retire the side.
out-curve, the deviation of a pitched ball from the batsman.
out-field, space in fair territory behind the in-field.
out-fielders, the right, center, and left fielders.
outer works, where the out-fielders play.
over-run base, where the speed of the runner prevents his stopping at a base.
over-slid base, where the runner slides over the base.

P

p. o., on score cards, put-outs.
pan, the same as home plate.
pass, the same as base on ball.
passed ball, a ball that passes the catcher and permits the base-runner to gain the next base.
pick-up, a ball caught just after touching ground.
pill, the same as ball.
pitcher, the member of the battery who throws or delivers the ball.
pitcher's box, the place where the pitcher must have one foot when delivering a ball, 60 feet from the home plate, and on a straight line with the home and second base; marked the same as the home plate.
plate, the same as home plate.
platter, the same as home plate.
pop a foul, when a ball goes more than 10 feet in the air and lies outside the fair territory.
pound, heavy drive with the bat.

R

r, on score cards, runs.
rally, the advance of a lagging team.
receiver, the same as catcher.
retiring, putting out a base-runner by any authorized means.
right field, area back of first base and to the right of second base.
right fielders, the players stationed in the right field.
rise, a peculiar twist given to a ball by a pitcher which causes it to rise.
roller, a ball that rolls along the ground after alighting.
rode home, made an easy home run.
rubber, the same as home plate and pitcher's plate.
run, successful circuit of all bases.
runner, the same as base-runner.
running in, a fielder closing in on a batted ball.

S

s. b., on score cards, stolen bases.

sacrifice hit, a hit by the batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before he reaches first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

safe hit, a clean hit, which advances the batsman a base.

scalped field, a field destitute of turf.

scoop the pill, to pick up the ball.

scratch hit, where a ball should be caught, but for some reason cannot be.

short field, area between second and third bases.

short stop, a player stationed midway between the second and third bases.

shot ball, the same as biffed ball.

shut out, failure of a team to score in the number of innings played.

side, nine players.

side out. See out.

skied ball, a very high ball.

skin diamond, the same as scalped field.

slide, where a base-runner slides feet or head first to a base to prevent being put out.

sliding bag, a canvas bag or cushion used by beginners in learning to slide to bases.

sliding spool, a spool attached to a taut, inclined rope, used by beginners in learning to throw a ball.

slugger, a batsman who hits long distances.

snapped ball, a short, quick throw.

soft fly, a ball batted a short distance in the air.

spit-ball, a ball on which the pitcher has spit, causing it to deviate in an uncertain direction from a straight line, as it moves against the air.

spot light, a momentary center of attraction.

stolen base, a base gained by a runner without help from a hit by the batsman.

strike, when a batsman tries and fails to hit a delivered ball, or does not strike at a fair ball.

strike-out, when three strikes have been called on a batsman.

strolled, the same as base on ball.

substitute, one who takes the place of another player at any stage of the game; a relieved player cannot again enter that game.

support, the same as assist.

T

tag, the same as touch.

team, the same as nine.

three-base hit, when the batsman makes a hit that enables him to reach third base without stopping and without being put out.

throw, the same as delivery.

tickey, a batted ball caught immediately by the catcher.

toss, a delivery by one fielder to another.

touch, where a base-runner is touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder.

triple play, a play where the ball is handed sufficiently quick to "retire" three men.

twirl, the same as delivery.

two-base hit, when the batsman makes a hit that enables him to reach second base without stopping and without being put out.

U

umpire, a person satisfactory to both sides, who sees that the rules are observed and judges various points and disputes. Sometimes there are two, one at the plate and the other on the bases.

underhand throw, delivery by a peculiar twist of the wrist.

W

warm-up, a pitcher exercising to limber his arm.

wild pitch, a ball pitched out of the reach of the catcher, enabling a base-runner to gain one or more bases.

wild throw, a ball thrown beyond the reach of the fielder to whom it was directed; also one thrown too low.

DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL ABBREVIATIONS

A. Absolvo. Aedilis. Aes, Ager, Ago, Aio, Amicus, Annus, Antiquo, Auctor, Auditor, Augustus, Aulus, Aurum, Aut.
A.A. Aes alienum, Ante audita, Apud agrum, Aurum argentum.
A.A. Augusti AAA. Augusti tres.
A.A.A.F.F. Auro argento aere flando feriundo.
A.A.V. Alter ambove.
A.C. Acta causa, Alius civis.
A.D. Ante diem; *e.g.*, **A.D.V.** Ante diem quintum.
A.D.A. Ad dandos agros.
AE.D. Aedes, Aedilis, Aedilitas.
AE.M. and **AIM.** Aemilius, Aemilia.
AE.R AErarium. **AER.P.** Aere publico.
A.F. Actum fide, Auli filius.
AG. Ager, Ago, Agrippa.
A.G. Animo grato, Aulus Gellius.
A.L.AE. and **A.L.E.** Arbitrium litis aestimandae.
A.M. and **A.MILL.** Ad. milliarium.
AN. Aniensis, Annus, Ante.
ANN. Annales, Anni, Annona.
ANT. Ante, Antonius.
A.O. Alii omnes, Amico optimo.
AP. Appius, Apud.
A.P. Ad pedes Aedilitia potestate.
A. P. F. Auro (or argento) publico feriundo.
A.P.M. Amico posuit monumentum, Annorum plus minus.
A.P.R.C. Anno post Roman conditam.
ARG. Argentum.
AR.V.V.D.D. Aram votam volens dedicavit, Arma votiva dono dedit.
AT. A tergo. Also **A TE.** and **A TER.**
A.T.M.D.O. Aio te mihi dare oportere.
AV. Augur, Augustus, Aurelius.
A.V. Annos vixit.
A.V.C. Ab urbe condita.
AVG. Augur, Augustus.
AVGG. Augusti (generally of two)
AVGGG. Augusti tres.
AVT.PR.R. Auctoritas provinciae Romanorum.
B. Balbius, Balbus, Beatus, Bene, Beneficiarius, Beneficium, Bonus, Brutus, Bustum.
B. for **V.** Berna, Bivus, Bixit.
B.A. Bixit annos, Bonis auguriis, Bonus amabilis.
BB. or **B.B.** Bene, bene, *i.e.*, optime, Optimus.
B.D. Bonae deae, Bonum datum.
B.DD. Bonis deabus.
B.D.S.M. Bene de se merenti.
B.F. Bona femina, Bona fides, Bona fortuna, Bonum factum.
B.F. Bona femina, Bona filia.
B.H. Bona hereditaria, Bonorum heres.
B.I. Bonum judicium. **B.I.I.** Boni judicis, judicium.
B.M. Beatae memoriae, Bene merenti.
B.N. Bona nostra Bonum nomen.
BN.H.I. Bona hic invenies.
B.P. Bona paterna, Bonorum potestas, Bonum publicum.
B.Q. Bene quiescat, Bona quaesita.
B.RP.N. Bono reipublicae natus.
BRT. Britannicus.
B.T. Bonorum tutor, Brevi tempore.
B.V. Bene vale, Bene vixit, Bonus vir.
B.V.V. Balnea vina Venus.
BX. Bixit, for vixit.
C. Caesar, Caius, Caput, Causa, Censor, Civis, Cohors, Colonia, Comitialis (dies), Condemno, Consul, Cum, Curo, Custos.
C. Caia, Centuria, Cum, the *prefix* Con.
C.B. Civis bonus, Commune bonum, Conjugi benemerenti, Cui bono.
C.C. Calumniae causa, Causa cognita, Conjugi carissimae, Consilium cepit, Curiae consulto.
C.C.C. Calumniae cavendae causa.
C.C.F. Caesar (or Caius curavit faciendum, Caius Caii filius.

CC.VV. Clarissimi viri.
C.D. Cæsaris decreto, Caius Decius, Comitialibus diebus.
CES. Censor, Censores. **CESS.** Censores.
C.F. Causa fiduciæ, Conjugi fecit, Curavit faciendum.
C.H. Custos heredum, Custos hortorum.
C.I. Caius Julius, Consul jussit, Curavit judex.
CL. Clarissimus, Claudius, Clodius, Colonia.
CL.V. Clarissimus vir, Clypeum vovit.
C.M. Caius Marius, Causa mortis.
CN. Cnæus.
COH. Coheres, Cohors.
COL. Collega, Collegium, Colonia, Columna.
COLL. Collega, Coloni, Coloniæ.
COM. Comes, Comitium, Comparatum.
CON. Conjux, Consensus, Consiliarius, Consul, Consularis.
COR. Cornelia (tribus), Cornelius, Corona, Corpus.
COS. Consiliarius, Consul, Consulares. **COSS.** Consules.
C.P. Carissimus or Clarissimus puer, Civis publicus, Curavit ponendum.
C.R. Caius Rufus, Civis Romanus, Curavit reficiendum.
CS. Cæsar, Communis, Consul.
C.V. Claeissimus or Consularis vir.
CVR. Cura, Curator, Curavit, Curia.
D. Dat, Dedit, &c., De, Decimus, Decius, Decretum, Decurio, Deus Dicit, &c., Dies, Divus, Dominus, Domus, Donum.
D.C. Decurio coloniæ, Diebus comitialibus, Divus Cæsar.
D.D. Dea Dia, Decurionum decreto, Dedicavit, Deo dedit, Dono dedit.
D.D.D. Datum decreto decurionum, Dono dedit dedicavit.
D.E.R. De ea re.
DES. Designatus.
D.I. Dedit imperator, Diis immortalibus, Diis inferis.
D.I.M. Deo invicto Mithræ, Diis inferis Manibus.
D.M. Deo Magno, Dignus Memoria, Diis Manibus, Dolo Malo.
D.O.M. Deo Optimo Maximo.
D.P.S. Dedit proprio sumptu, Deo perpetuo sacrum, De pecunia sua.
E. Ejus, Eques, Erexit, Ergo, Est, Et, Et am, Ex.
EG. Æger, Egit, Egregius.
E.M. Egregiæ memoriæ, Ejusmodi, Erexit monumentum.
EQ.M. Equitum magister.
E.R.A. Ea res agitur.
F. Fabius, Facere, Fecit, &c., Familia, Fastus (dies), Felix, Femina, Fides, Filius, Flamen, Fortuna, Frater, Fuit, Functus.
F.C. Faciendum curavit, Fidei commissum, Fiduciæ causa.
F.D. Fidem dedit, Flamen Dialis, Fraude donavit.
F.F.F. Ferro flamma fame, Fortior fortuna fato.
FL. Filius, Flamen, Flaminius, Flavius.
F.L. Favete, linguis, Fecit libens, Felix liber.
FR. Forum Fronte, Frumentarius.
F.R. Forum Romanum.
G. Gaius (=Caius), Gallia, Gaudium, Gellius, Gemina, Gens, Gesta, Gratia.
G.F. Gemina fidelis (applied to a legion). So **G.P.F.** Gemina pia fidelis.
GL. Gloria.
GN. Genius, Gens, Genus, Gnæus (=Cnæus).
G.P.R. Genio populi Romani.
H. Habet, Heres, Hic, Homo, Honor, Hora.
HER. Heres, Herennius. **HER.** and **HERC.** Hercules.
H.L. Hac lege, Hoc loco, Honesto loco.
H.M. Hoc monumentum, Honesta mulier, Hora mala.
H.S.E. Hic sepultus est, Hic situs est.
H.V. Hæc urbs, Hic vivit, Honeste vixit, Honestus vir.
I. Immortalis, Imperator, In, Infra, Inter, Invictus, Ipse, Isis, Judex, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justus.
IA. Jam, Intra.
I.C. Julius Cæsar, Juris Consultum, Jus civile.
ID. Idem, Idus, Interdum.
I.D. Inferis diis, Jovi dedicatum, Jus dicendum, Jussu Dei.

I.D.M. Jovi deo magno.
I.F. In foro, In fronte.
I.H. Jacet hic, In honestatem, Justus homo.
IM. Imago, Immortalis, Immunis, Impensa.
IMP. Imperator, Imperium.
I.O.M. Jovi optimo maximo.
I.P. In publico, Intra provinciam, Justa persona.
I.S.V.P. Impensa sua vivus posuit.
K. Kæso, Cai, Calumnia, Caput, Carus, Castra.
K., KAL., and **KL.** Kalendæ.
L. Lælius, Legio, Lex, Libens, Liber, Libra, Locus, Lollius, Lucius, Ludus.
LB. Libens, Liberi, Libertus.
L.D.D.D. Locus datus decreto decurionum.
LEG. Legatus, Legio.
LIB. Liber, Liberalitas, Libertas, Libertus, Librarius.
LL. Leges, Libentissime, Liberti.
L.M. Libens merito, Locus monumenti.
L.S. Laribus sacrum, Libens solvit, Locus sacer.
LVD. Ludus.
LV.P.F. Ludos publicos fecit.
M. Magister, Magistratus, Magnus, Manes, Marcus, Marius, Marti, Mater, Memoria, Mensis, Miles, Monumentum, Mortuus, Mucius, Mulier.
M'. Manius.
M.D. Magno Deo, Manibus diis, Matri deum, Merenti dedit.
MES, Mensis. **MESS,** Menses.
M.F. Mala fides, Marci filius, Monumentum fecit.
M.I. Matri Idææ, Matri Isidi, Maximo Jovi.
MNT. and **MON.** Moneta.
M.P. Male positus, Monumentum posuit.
M.S. Manibus sacrum, Memoriæ sacrum, Manuscriptum.
MVN. Municeps, or municipium; so also **MN., MV.,** and **MVNIC.**
M.V.S. Marti ultori sacrum, Merito votum solvit.
N. Natio, Natus, Nefastus (dies), Nepos, Neptunus, Nero, Nomen, Non, Nonæ, Noster, Novus, Numen, Numerius, Numerus, Nummus.
NEP. Nepos, Neptunus.
N.F.C. Nostræ fidei commissum.
N.L. Non licet, Non liquet, Non longe.
N.M.V. Nobilis memoriæ vir.
NN. Nostri. **NN., NNO.,** and **NNR.** Nostrorum.
NOB. Nobilis. **NOB., NOBR.,** and **NOV.** Novembris.
N.P. Nefastus primo (*i.e.*, priore parte diei), Non potest.
O. Ob, Officium, Omnis, Oportet, Optimus, Opus, Ossa.
OB. Obiit, Obiter, Orbis.
O.C.S. Ob cives servatos.
O.H.F. Omnibus honoribus functus.
O.H.S.S. Ossa hic sita sunt.
OR. Hora, Ordo, Ornamentum.
O.T.B.Q. Ossa tua bene quiescant.
P. Pars, Passus, Pater, Patronus, Pax, Perpetuus, Pes, Pius, Plebs, Pondo, Populus, Post, Posuit, Præses, Prætor, Primus Pro, Provincia, Publicus, Publius, Puer.
P.C. Pactum conventum, Patres conscripti, Pecunia constituta, Ponendum curavit, Post consultatum, Potestate censoria.
P.F. Pia fidelis, Pius felix, Promissa fides, Publii filius.
P.M. Piæ memoriæ, Plus minus, Pontifex maximus.
P.P. Pater patratus, Pater patriæ, Pecunia publica, Præpositus, Primipilus, Proprætor.
PR. Præses, Prætor, Pridie, Princeps.
P.R. Permissu reipublicæ, Populus Romanus.
P.R.C. Post Romam conditam.
PR.PR. Præfectus prætorii, Proprætor.
P.S. Pecunia sua, Plebiscitum, Proprio sumptu, Publicæ saluti.
P.V. Pia victrix, Præfectus urbi, Præstantissimus vir.
Q. Quæstor, Quando, Quantus, Que, Qui, Quinquennalis, Quintus, Quirites.
Q.D.R. Qua de re.
Q.I.S.S. Quæ infra scripta sunt; so **Q.S.S.S.** Quæ supra, &c.
QQ. Quæcumque, Quinquennalis, Quoque.
Q.R. Quæstor reipublicæ.
R. Recte, Res, Respublica, Retro,

Rex, Ripa, Roma, Romanus, Rufus, Rursus.
R.C. Romana civitas, Romanus civis.
RESP. and **RP.** Respublica.
RET.P. and **RP.** Retro pedes.
S. Sacrum, Scriptus, Semis, Senatus, Sepultus, Servius, Servus, Sextus, Sibi, Sine, Situs, Solus, Solvit, Sub, Suus.
SAC. Sacerdos, Sacrificium, Sacrum.
S.C. Senatus consultum.
S.D. Sacrum diis, Salutem dicit, Senatus decreto, Sententiam dedit.
S.D.M. Sacrum diis Manibus, Sine dolo malo.
SER. Servius, Servus.
S.E.T.L. Sit ei terra levis.
SN. Senatus, Sententia, Sine.
S.P. Sacerdos perpetua, Sine pecunia, Sua pecunia.
S.P.QR. Senatus populusque Romanus.
S.S. Sanctissimus senatus, Supra scriptum.
S.V.B.E.E.Q.V. Si vales bene est, ego quidem valeo.
T. Terminus, Testamentum, Titus, Tribunus, Tu, Turma, Tutor.
TB., TI., and TIB. Tiberius.
TB., TR., and TRB. Tribunus.
T.F. Testamentum fecit, Titi filius, Titulum fecit, Titus, Flavius.
TM. Terminus, Testamentum, Thermæ.
T.P. Terminum posuit, Tribunicia potestate, Tribunus plebis.
TVL. Tullius, Tullus.
V. Urbs, Usus, Uxor, Vale, Verba, Vestalis, Vester, Vir, Vivus, Vixit, Volo, Votum.
V.A. Veterano assignatus, Vixit annos.
V.C. Vale conjux, Vir clarissimus, Vir consularis.
V.E. Verum etiam, Vir egregius, Visum est.
V.F. Usus fructus, Verba fecit, Vivus fecit.
V.P. Urbis præfectus, Vir perfectissimus, Vivus posuit.
V.R. Urbs Roma, Uti rogas, Votum eddidit.

DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE AND LAW

A

a, capital A endorsed on the face of an account or document may mean *audited*, *accepted*, or *approved*. Small *a*, written @, means *at*, as, 10 yds. @ 14 cts.

a1, of first quality. Used technically in shipping, but applied to other matters. The mark originated with the English Lloyds, who rate vessels A1, A2, and so down. In the American system the registry descends from A by fractions, A1, A1¼, A1½, A1¾, A2.

abandonment, in marine insurance, the abandonment of property insured to the insurers.

abatement, amount deducted from a bill for any cause; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

abator, one who removes a nuisance.

abeyance, held in suspense, as an unsettled estate.

abstract, abridgment or epitome of a deed or other document.

acceptance, agreement by the *drawee* of negotiable paper to pay the same. Agreement to terms offered.

acceptance supra protest, agreement to pay a note or bill after it has been protested, for the honor of the maker or an indorser.

acceptor, he who by his signature makes acceptance.

accession, acquiring property attached as an incident.

accessory, one who instigates, encourages or aids in the offense of another.

accommodation paper, notes or bills not representing an actual sale or trade transaction, but merely drawn to be discounted for the *benefit of drawer, acceptor or indorsers, or all combined.*

accord and satisfaction, offer and acceptance of one thing in place of another due.

account, a statement of sums and amounts due from one person to another and their offsets, arising from mutual transactions. Summary of *debits* and *credits*.

accountant, an expert in examining books.

account current, a running account for a certain period, showing what is due at the present time.

account sales, the account of a broker or commission agent, showing amount and rate of sales, expenses of freight, commission, etc., and *net* amount due the principal.

accretion, gradual increase of land through natural causes.

accroach, to attempt to use power without authority.

accrue, to increase, to be due as profits.

acknowledgment, a receipt. In law, admission of facts.

acquittance, a written receipt in full, or discharge from all claims.

act, a formal writing expressing what has been done, as, an act of Congress, an act of bankruptcy.

actionaire [Fr.], the holder of shares in a stock company.

actuary, officer of a life insurance company; expert in vital statistics and annuities.

act of God, a cause of injury not to be prevented by human means.

adjustment, settlement of claims in marine or fire insurance. Determining amount of loss and liability. In accounts, the settling of a disputed account.

admiralty court, a court having jurisdiction in maritime matters.

ad valorem [Lat.], according to the value.

ad valorem duties, duties levied on

goods according to value; not by quantity, weight or measure. Opposed to *specific duties*.

administer, to settle an estate as administrator or executor.

administrator, one who has charge of the estate of a man dying without a will, or appointed in place of an executor.

advance, increase in value.

advances, money paid before goods are delivered to buyer, or sold by broker.

adventure, shipment of goods on shipper's own account. Merchants keep a debit and credit account with each enterprise, as, Adventure to Rio Janeiro.

adventure, bill of, writing signed by master of ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

adventure in co., shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

adverse possession, possession of real property avowedly contrary to the claim of another person.

advice, mercantile information sent by letter, called *letter of advice*.

affiant, one who makes an affidavit.

affidavit, declaration under oath.

affiliation, establishment of paternity.

affinity, connection resulting from marriage.

affreightment, the act of hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

agent, one who acts for another.

aggravation, in law, something enhancing crime or increasing damages.

agio [Ital.], difference in value between bank notes and gold, or between one kind of paper money and another.

agiotage, speculation on fluctuation of public securities.

agrarian, relating to land.

agreement, a contract. Literally, the meeting of minds.

alias [Lat.], a second or assumed *name*.

alien, *one of* foreign birth and allegiance.

alimony, in divorce law, provision for support of a wife.

aliquot part, a number contained within a larger number an exact number of times.

allegation, rule for obtaining the proportion of ingredients in making mixtures, and the value of such mixtures.

allonge [Fr.], a paper pasted on a note or bill of exchange to allow more indorsements than the bill has room for.

allegiance, obedience and support due to the government.

allotment ticket, order for payment of wages to seaman's family at stated intervals during the voyage.

allow, to yield to another's profit; to concede; to discount.

allowance, deduction from gross weight or amount. Sailor's rations.

alloy [Fr., *à la loi*.], baser metal introduced in coinage; the union of different metals. Neither of the precious metals is used in absolute purity in coinage. Gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver, with nickel, brass, or copper. The proportion of alloy differs in different countries.

alluvion, gradual increase of the shore of a stream.

amotion, a turning away or removal.

amount gross, the total sum or aggregate.

amount net, total sum less proper deduction for expenses, discount, or charges.

ancestor, in law, embraces collaterals as well as lineals.

anchorage, a spot near shore where ships are in safety. Holding ground.

ancient writings, deeds thirty years old may be admitted to evidence without proof.

anker, a foreign measure of about ten gallons.

annex, to take permanently, as to annex territory; fixtures are annexed to the freehold.

annuity, a sum paid yearly or at stated intervals.

answer, to be responsible for; to reply.

antedate, to date beforehand.
application, in insurance, the first step in obtaining a policy.
appellate jurisdiction, courts having power to review decisions of lower courts.
apply, to dispose of in a particular manner, as, to apply funds in payment of a note.
appraisement, ascertaining the value of goods or property.
appraiser, he who appraises. In particular, an officer of government who ascertains the value of dutiable goods.
appreciate, to rise in value.
apprentice, a minor bound out to learn a trade.
apprize, another form of *appraise*.
appropriation, setting apart for a specific purpose. Government grant of money.
appurtenance, something incidental to another.
arbitration, settlement of disputed claims or accounts by arbitrators.
arbitrators, disinterested parties called in to settle disputes.
arbitration of exchanges, comparison of currency of intermediate places, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.
archives, state papers, records, charters, and other important documents.
article, a single piece of goods; a division of a document or contract.
arson, the malicious burning of another's house.
articles of partnership, the contract between the parties.
articles of war, rules for the government of army and navy.
assay, to test the purity of precious metals.
assess, to levy a tax or share of expenses.
assets, funds of an individual, firm, or corporation; resources; opposed to liabilities.
assignats, *paper money* of France *after the Revolution*, never redeemed.
assignee, a person to whom an assignment is made; trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate.
assignment, conditional transfer of property for safe keeping, or adjustment.
assignor, one who transfers his property to assignees for the benefit of creditors or for other reasons.
assizes [Eng.], a criminal court for jury trials held from place to place.
association, a body of men; a stock company; a society.
assortment, a quantity of goods varying in form, color, style, size, or price.
assumpsit, an action to recover damages for breach of contract.
assurance, nearly synonymous with insurance; an agreement to pay on a contingency *sure to occur*.
attachment, a seizure of property or person by order of the court, to be held until the cause is decided.
attest, to witness by signature a document or judicial act.
attorney, an agent; an officer of the court; a counselor.
attorney, power of, written authority for one person to act for another.
attorney general, the chief law officer of the government.
attorn, to agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.
auction, public sale to highest bidder.
auctioneer, a person licensed to sell by auction.
audit, to scrutinize accounts and vouchers.
auditor, one authorized to examine accounts; an officer of the United States Treasury.
aver, to assert formally.
average, the mean value; medium quality; a fair sample.
average, general, in marine insurance, a proportionate contribution levied on ship and goods to cover necessary sacrifice of a part.
average, particular, partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps.

average, petty, small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and part by cargo.

average of payments, method of finding the time when payment may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.

avoid, in law, to nullify.

avulsion, lands torn by the current from one estate and added to another.

B

bail, a surety for appearance; the amount pledged.

bailments, in law of contracts, delivery of goods for some purpose.

balance, difference necessary to make *debit* and *credit* sides of an account equal; weighing scales.

balance account, an account made up of balances of different accounts; a brief summary of the state of a business.

balance sheet, a paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.

balance of trade, difference in value between total exports and imports of a country.

ballast, weight used to steady a ship; *in balance,* loaded with ballast instead of cargo.

bale, a package of goods or produce.

banco, difference between bank value and current value of money.

bank, an institution for deposit, discount, and circulation.

bankable, capable of passing at par at a bank.

bankbook, passbook of a bank, showing state of depositor's account.

bank hours, usually from 9 or 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

banker, a dealer in money; one entrusted with funds by others.

bankrupt, one unable to meet his business liabilities; the word literally means *broken up.*

bank stock, shares in a banking company; paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

bar, a final defense; profession of law.

bargain, an agreement of sale; an advantageous commercial transaction.

barque or bark, a three-masted vessel, rigged square as to fore and main masts, and "fore and aft" as to mizzen mast.

barratry, in shipping, any wilful breach of duty or trust by master or crew, as against owners or insurers; in common law, malicious stirring up of litigation.

barrel, a measure of capacity, containing 31½ gallons, wine measure; 36 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure.

barrel bulk, in freight measurement, 5 cubic feet.

barrister, English name for a lawyer who practices in the courts.

barter, to exchange one kind of goods for another.

base court, an inferior court, not one of record.

bazaar [Turk.], place of trade; specially applied to shops for sale of fancy articles.

beacon, general word for light-house or light-ship.

bear, in stock exchange slang, one who strives to depress the price of stocks.

bearer, he who holds and presents for payment a note, bill, check, or draft.

bearer, payable to, negotiable paper so drawn need not be indorsed.

bench warrant, one issued by a superior court judge.

bill, a statement of accounts due; general term for all negotiable paper.

bill book, in bookkeeping, the account kept of all notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

billhead, a printed form of bills, with business address at the top.

bill of discovery, application to equity court to compel disclosure of facts.

bill of entry, a bill of goods entered at the custom-house.

bill of exceptions, a written list of exceptions to a court's decisions,

bill of exchange, a written order from one person to another, ordering or requesting him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person at a given date.

bill, domestic or inland, a bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn.

bill, foreign, a bill of exchange payable in a foreign country; usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate.

bill of lading, a receipt given by a ship's master for goods received for carriage, promising to deliver the same at a certain time and place, dangers of the sea excepted: four copies are usually made, one for master, one for shipper, one to be sent in ship to consignee, the fourth sent by some other ship.

bill of parcels, sometimes used for invoice.

bill of particulars, specification of demands for which an action is brought.

bill of sale, a contract under seal for the sale of goods.

bill of sight, a form of custom-house entry, allowing consignee to see goods before paying duty.

bills payable, notes and bills issued in favor of other parties by a merchant.

bills receivable, notes and bills made by others and payable to ourselves.

blank credit, permission to draw money on account, no sum being specified.

bona fide [Lat.], in good faith.

blackmail, extortion of money by threats.

blockading, obstructing an enemy's ports.

board of trade, about equivalent to *chamber of commerce* or *merchants' exchange;* an association of business men to regulate matters of trade and further their interests, and for the settlement of differences between its members.

bond, a legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or do something under penalty of paying a sum fixed.

bond creditor, a creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

bond debt, a debt contracted under obligation of a bond.

bonded goods, goods on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties.

bonded warehouse, buildings owned by persons approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who have given bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the evenue laws; used for storing imported merchandise until the duties are paid or the goods re-shipped without entry.

bondsman, one who gives security for the payment of money, performance of an act, or integrity of another.

bonus, additional money paid beyond interest; extra profits.

book debts, – accounts charged on the books.

bookkeeper, one who keeps mercantil accounts.

bookkeeping, single entry, that system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction.

bookkeeping, double entry, the system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

borough, an incorporated town or village.

bottomry bond, the mortgage of a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship.

bought and sold notes, notes given by a broker to the seller and buyer respectively.

bounty, a bonus or premium given to encourage trade.

brand, literally a mark of designation made by a hot iron; any trademark, device, or name; the particular quality of a class of goods.

breach of trust, violation of his duty by a trustee.

breadstuffs, any kind of grain, corn, or meal.

breakage, allowance made by a

shipper for loss by the destruction of fragile wares.
breaking in, such violence as is necessary to constitute burglary.
breaking bulk, opening packages of goods in transit.
brief, a concise summary or statement of a case.
broker, an agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission; the most common are *bill, exchange, insurance, produce, ship,* and *stock brokers.*
bull, stock exchange slang for a broker or dealer who believes that the value of stocks will rise and speculates for a rise, "goes long" on a stock.
bullion, uncoined gold or silver.
burden of proof, obligation of a party asserting a fact to prove it.
burglary, at common law, breaking into a house in the night time with felonious intent.
bushel, a cylindrical measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150 42-100 cubic inches.
by-law, local or restricted municipal regulations.

C

cabinet, advisory council of a sovereign or president.
calculate, to determine by reckoning; to adjust by comparison.
call, demand for payment of installments due on stock.
cancel, to annul or erase; often done by stamp or punch.
canon, a precept of ecclesiastical law.
capias, writ commanding sheriff to take defendant or a witness into custody.
capital, money invested in business; amount of assets.
capitalist, one having money to invest; a wealthy man.
capital offense, one punishable by death.
capital stock, the aggregate amount invested in a stock company; total value of stock at par.
capitation, tax levied by polls.
carat, a measure of weight for gold and precious stones.
cargo, merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.
carrier, one who carries goods for another.
cartage, the amount due for carting goods.
carte blanche [Fr.], literally white paper; free or full powers.
case, a box for holding goods or merchandise; at law, an action or suit.
case, action on the, a common law form of action.
cash, ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes; checks and drafts are usually included.
cash-book, a book of entry for money paid in and out.
cashier, one who has charge of money; a bank officer.
cassation [Fr.], act of annulling; reversal.
cash sales, sales for cash.
caveat, formal notice not to interfere with one's rights.
certificate, a written voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a stock-certificate.
certified check, one accepted by the bank on which it is drawn as good.
chamber of commerce, an association of merchants for the encouragement of trade.
charter, a grant by a state empowering a corporated association to do business.
charter-party, a written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.
check, an order on a bank for payment of money on demand to bearer or the order of some person.
check-book, a printed book of blank checks.
check-clerk, one who examines accounts of other clerks; a bank clerk who enters up checks.
choses in action, personal property for which the right of action exists, but which has not been reduced to possession.

circular, a printed letter of advertisement.

circular note, a note or bill issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, calling upon correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.

clearance, a custom house certificate that a ship is free to leave.

clearing, 1. Entering a ship at the custom house and obtaining clearance. 2. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances at the clearing house.

clearing house, a banking exchange for daily settlements.

c. o. d., collect on delivery; method of payment for goods sent by express.

collateral, in law of descent, that which is not lineal; a grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.

collateral security, a secondary security to be available if the chief security fail.

collector, one authorized to receive money for another; chief officer of a custom house.

commerce, extended trade or traffic.

commission, an agent's percentage for transacting business.

commission broker, one who buys or sells on commission.

commissioner of deeds, an attorney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in a foreign state.

common carrier, a public conveyer of goods or passengers.

common law, unwritten law, as distinguished from written or statute law.

company, an association in business; a joint stock concern.

compound interest, interest on both principal and interest.

composition, a payment by a debtor of a percentage of his debts as settlement in full.

consideration, value received; a bonus.

consignee, one to whom goods are sent.

consignment, *goods sent to an agent to be sold.*

consols, government securities of England, paying three per cent.

consul, a representative of one country in a port of another to protect trade interests and the rights of seamen and other citizens.

consulage, duty paid by merchants for protection of commerce abroad.

contraband, prohibited goods or merchandise; smuggled goods.

contraband of war, goods which neutral ships are forbidden to carry to belligerents; as munitions or arms.

contract, an agreement; a bargain.

contractor, one who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates; a public supply agent.

conveyance, a written instrument by which property is transferred; a deed.

cooperage, charge for putting hoops on casks or barrels.

copying-press, an instrument for taking impressions from damp paper.

corner, in stock and grain broker's slang, the buying up of a large quantity of stock or grain to raise the price.

corporation, a body of business men authorized by law to transact certain business.

counter-entry, an entry in a contrary sense.

counting room, a merchant's business office.

coupon [Fr.], a certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be cut off when due.

court of equity, one having a chancery or equity jurisdiction; not limited by the common law.

cr., abbreviation for *credit;* the *cr.* side of an account is on the right hand.

credit, in bookkeeping, value received or transferred from the party; opposite of *debit;* financial standing; power to obtain loans.

creditor, one to whom money or value is due.

credit mobilier, an association intending to buy up and conduct railroads or other companies on limited liability principles; in this

country the most noted was the Credit Mobilier company of the Pacific Railroad.

curbstone broker, a broker not a member of the regular stock exchange.

currency, the circulating medium of a country.

current, passing freely; now running, as, *current accounts.*

customs, taxes on goods exported or imported.

custom house, a place appointed to receive customs.

custom house entry, a statement made and fees paid in clearing a ship.

customary law, practices which have become law through the long usage of the mercantile world.

D

damages, compensation for injury received.

date, day of the month and year.

day-book, a book for recording daily transactions.

days of grace, in some States, three days allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified. In some other countries more than three are allowed.

debase, to lessen in value; as, a debased coinage.

debenture, a custom house certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.

debit, to make debtor; opposite of credit; a charge entered.

debtor, one who owes; opposite of creditor.

decimal, a tenth part; by tenths.

declined, decreased in value.

deed, a sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.

default, failure to pay.

defendant, in law, the one against whom a claim or charge is made.

deficit, a lack of funds to balance accounts.

del credere [Ital.], extra commission given an agent in consideration of his warranting the solvency of the purchaser.

demand, claim for payment.

demurrage, forfeit money for detention of vessels beyond the time allowed by a charter-party.

deposit, money left with a bank subject to order; payment on account.

depot, a place of storage or ware house; improperly used of a railway station.

derelict, ship or cargo abandoned at sea.

deterioration, lessening in value.

deviation, the departure of a ship from her regular course to stop at other ports.

directors, the managers of a stock company.

discharge, to pay a debt; to unload a ship.

discount, a sum thrown off the amount of a note or bill; a deduction; *to discount* is to lend money on bills after deducting the interest.

discount broker, one who lends money on notes or bills.

dissolution, breaking up of a partnership.

dividend, payment of the profits of a joint stock concern, *pro rata,* proportional payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.

dockage or dock dues, charges for the use of a dock.

docket, a ticket or mark on goods showing measurement or destination; a list of cases before a court.

donee, one to whom something is given.

draft, an order to pay money; a rough copy of a writing; a deduction from gross weight of goods; number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

draw, to make a draft; to call for funds.

drawback, an allowance or return of duties paid at the custom house.

drawer, the maker of a draft or bill of exchange.

drawee, the one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.

drayage, charges on goods hauled by a dray; cartage.

drummer, one who solicits custom for a merchant by showing samples.
dry goods, commercial name for textile fabrics.
due, owing; that which is owed.
due bill, a written acknowlegment of debt, not negotiable.
dun, to demand payment.
dunnage, loose articles of a cargo; loose material laid on the bottom of the ship's hold to raise goods and prevent injury by water.
duplicate, a copy; a second article of the same kind.
duress, confinement; restraint; compulsion.
duties, taxes levied by a government on exports or imports.

E

eagle, a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars.
e. e., abbrevaition for *errors excepted.*
effects, property; goods on hand; the possessions of a firm.
ejectment, dispossession of houses or land; forcing out.
ell, a measure of length, 1 yard, 9 inches.
embargo, order of a government forbidding ships to leave its ports.
embark, to enter a ship for a voyage; to engage in any enterprise.
emporium, a commercial city; a place of trade.
endorse, to transfer notes, bills, or checks by writing one's name on the back; to guarantee payment.
endorsee, he in whose favor endorsement is made.
endorser, one who endorses.
engrosser, one who takes the whole of a line of goods; a forestaller; one who "corners" the market on commodities; an ornamental penman.
engrossing clerk, a copyist; a copying clerk.
entrepot, a place where goods are deposited without paying duty, to await transportation elsewhere; a free port.
entry, in bookkeeping, any record made; depositing a ship's papers with the custom house.
equity, a branch of jurisprudence distinct from the common law.
equity of redemption, privilege allowed to a mortgagor to redeem property within a given time.
estoppel, preclusion of a person from asserting a fact or doing an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.
examiner, a custom house officer who compares goods with invoices.
exchange, place where merchants meet to transact business; percentage on sale of bills; difference of value between different currencies.
exchange broker, one who negotiates foreign bills of exchange.
exchequer, a treasury; summary of finances.
excise, internal revenue tax.
executed, finished; accomplished in legal form.
executor, one appointed to carry out the provisions of a will.
executory, to be performed in the future.
executrix, feminine form of *executor.*
exhibit, voucher or document presented in court; transcript of ledger balances.
export, to send goods to a foreign country.
export duty, tax imposed on exports.
exporter, one who exports.
exports, the goods or merchandise exported.
express, to transmit with celerity.
express company, a corporation engaged in the business of transporting goods and money from one place to another more quickly than can be done by sending as ordinary freight.
extension, allowance of time for payment to a debtor; carrying out items of a bill or account.
e & o. e., "errors and omissions excepted."

F

face, the amount for which a note is drawn.
fac simile [Lat.], an exact copy; a counterpart.

factor, an agent appointed to sell goods on commission; a consignee.
factorage, commissions allowed to factors.
facture, an invoice or bill of goods.
failure, becoming bankrupt; suspension of payment.
fair, of average quality; above middling.
fall, decrease in price or value.
false pretenses, misstatements made with intent to defraud.
fancy goods, light fabrics, ribbons, laces, etc.
fare, charge for passage.
farthing, an English copper coin worth half a cent; an insignificant value.
fee, payment; charge of a professional man; a gratuity.
fee-simple, in real estate, an absolute title; one with no conditions attached.
finance, funds; public money; revenue.
financier, one skilled in money matters.
fire insurance, indemnity against loss by fire.
fire policy, the writing by which insurers agree to pay fire insurance.
firm, name, style or title of a business concern; the partners taken collectively.
five-forties, United States bonds, issued during the Civil War, redeemable after five years, payable at not more than forty years after date, bearing 6 per cent interest.
five-twenties, United States bonds, redeemable any time after five years, payable twenty years from date, bearing six per cent interest.
fixtures, anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate; that which forms a part of realty.
flat, inactive; depressed; dull; *flat value* of stock and bonds is the value without interest.
flotsam, goods thrown into the sea which swim.
f. o. b., "free on board"; transportation and shipping expenses included.
footing, amount of a column of figures.
forced sale, sale of commodity under compulsion or foreclosure.
foreclose, to seize property under the conditions of a mortgage.
foreign bill, a bill of exchange drawn in one country upon a citizen of another.
forestall, to buy up goods before the regular time of sale; to bring about an increase in the price of provisions.
forwarder, a merchant or agent who transmits or forwards goods.
fractional currency, United States money for sums less than a dollar, chiefly silver coin.
franc, French unit of coinage; 100 *centimes;* value, 18 3-5 cents.
franking, privilege of sending letters free of charge.
fraud, in law, any wrongful artifice, device or concealment by which pecuniary damage is done to another.
free goods, goods admitted without an import tax.
free port, a port where ships may load and unload free from duties.
free trade, trade not restricted by tariff duties for "protection."
freight, sums paid for transportation of merchandise or hire of a ship; less properly, the goods carried.
funded, made into a permanent loan on which interest is paid.
funds, ready money; shares in a national debt; public securities.

G

garbles, dust, filth or soil removed from spices, drugs, etc.; *to garble* is to separate this refuse.
garnishment, legal notice attaching goods or money of one person in the hands of another.
garnishee, the person on whom is served a writ of garnishment or "trustee process," ordering him to appear in court and give information in regard to the goods of another, the original debtor, in his hands.
gauge, to measure the contents of a cask; measure or standard.

general order store, a bonded warehouse to which merchandise not claimed within a certain time is sent under a "general order."
goods, merchandise; movable property.
good will, the interest of an established business in the way of trade and custom.
grain, collective name for all cereals.
great gross, twelve gross; *i. e.*, 1,728 articles.
gross, twelve dozen; total amount; opposed to *net*.
gross ton, twenty-two hundred and forty pounds.
guarantee, the one to whom security is given or guaranty nade.
guarantor, one making a guaranty.
guaranty, security; an undertaking that one person will pay money to another or fulfil a contract.
gunny-bags, sacks of coarse material used for coffee.

H

hand, measure of animals' height; about four inches.
hand-money, money paid to bind a bargain.
harbor, a place of security for vessels.
harbor-dues, charges made for use of a harbor.
harbor-master, an officer having charge of a harbor.
hogshead, a measure of capacity; 2 barrels, or 63 gallons; a large cask.
holder, he in whose possession a note or bill may be.
hollow-ware, trade name for cast or wrought iron vessels, kettles, etc.
honor, to accept and pay a note, draft or bill.
husbandage, compensation paid to a "ship's husband" (*q. v.*).
hypothecate, to pledge as security; to mortgage chattels.

I

immovables, land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.

importer, a merchant who imports goods.
imports, goods brought from a foreign country.
impost, government tax on imported goods.
income, total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.
income tax, a government tax of a percentage on the income of individuals or corporations.
indemnification, making good a loss; securing one against damages.
indemnity, guarantee against loss; freedom; compensation for damages suffered.
index, names of titles or accounts arranged alphabetically.
indorse. See endorse.
indulgence, extension of time for payment.
inland bill, a bill of exchange or draft drawn upon a person in the same state or country.
insolvent, unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.
instalment, a part payment or part delivery of goods.
instant, of the present month, as, the 12th inst.
insurable interest, such an interest as will entitle a person to obtain insurance on the life or property of another.
insurance, a contract in which one party, the *insurer*, agrees in consideration of the *premium*, to pay a certain sum on the death of the *insured* or to indemnify him for loss to property by fire or marine risks.
insurance broker, one who negotiates insurance contracts.
interest, money paid for use of money; share in a business or venture.
interest account, in bookkeeping, a separate account of sums paid and received as interest.
internal revenue, government revenue derived from domestic sources.
intestate, not disposed of by a valid will; one who dies without a will.

in transitu [Lat.], on the road; not brought to an end.
inventory, a list of goods and merchandise on hand; any enumeration of articles; a schedule.
investment, placing of money in business or securities.
invoice, account of merchandise shipped, with prices and charges annexed.
invoice book, a book for entering copies of invoices.
involved, confused; embarrassed by liabilities.

J

jettison, throwing goods overboard or cutting away masts and sails to save a vessel.
jetsam, goods thrown into the sea which have sunk.
jobber, one who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.
job lot, goods left over; an odd assortment.
joint stock, that held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.
joint stock company, a business association, the capital of which is represented by shares of stock.
joint tenants, those who have not only unity of possession, but also of title and interest, and the survivor takes the whole.
journal, an account book intermediate between day-book and ledger.
judgment, a judicial decree; decision of a court.
judgment note, one containing a power of attorney from maker to payee to confess judgment for the maker to the extent of face and interest.
jurisdiction, extent of a court's authority as to place, sum, or subject matter.

L

lame duck, stock-brokers' slang *for one* unable to meet his liabilities.
land, to discharge cargo; to disembark.
law, merchant, body of law relating to mercantile customs.
law days, days allowed in a charter-party for unloading a ship.
lay down, cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.
lazaretto [Ital.], a place in quarantine where goods are fumigated.
leakage, an allowance made for waste by leaking of casks.
lease, an agreement for letting lands or tenements for life, a term of years or months, or at will.
legal tender, currency or coin which a government has declared shall be received in payment of debts; a formal proffer of money to pay a debt; if refused, the creditor cannot recover.
lessee, one to whom a lease is given.
lessor, one who makes a lease.
letter book, that in which copies of letters sent and received are made.
letter of advice, one giving notice of a shipment made, bill drawn, or other business transaction.
letter of credit, one authorizing credit to a certain amount to be given to the bearer.
letter of license, one by which creditors of an insolvent debtor postpone their claims and allow him to continue trade.
letter of marque, commission from a government to a private ship to seize and destroy ships and property of a hostile country.
letters of administration, authority given to administer an intestate estate, or one in regard to which the executor has refused to act.
letters patent, a writing executed and sealed, granting power and authority to do some act, or enjoy some right.
letters testamentary, authority to an executor to act as such, after probate of will has been made.
liability, that for which one is responsible; debts; obligations.
license, permission to trade or act, as liquor license, peddler's license.

lien, a hold or claim on property to secure a debt.

lighterage, payment for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

liquidation, settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

Lloyds', an old association of English marine underwriters (insurers) which formally met at Lloyd's coffee house, London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters and has a vast correspondence. To rate on Lloyd's books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' register, a yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships issued by the Lloyds.

loan, money or property furnished for temporary use; a public debt.

loan office, an office where loans are negotiated.

log-book, a book in which is recorded the daily progress of a vessel, weather notes, and all incidents.

long price, price after duties are paid.

longshoremen, laborers who load and unload vessels.

M

manifest, a list or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers to be exhibited at custom houses.

manifold writer, a contrivance by which several copies may be obtained at once; it consists of several sheets covered with a preparation of plumbago.

manufactures, articles which have undergone some process; not crude or raw.

marine insurance, insurance on vessels and cargo.

mark, a letter, figure, or device, by which goods and prices are distinguished; private marks are usually made by selecting a word of ten letters and letting each letter stand for a *digit.*

market, *a public place of sale for provisions or other wares.*

mart, a market; a place of traffic.

maturity, time fixed for payment; becoming due.

maximum, the highest price or sum.

measurement goods, goods on which freight is charged by measurement.

mercantile agency, a concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.

mercantile paper, notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.

merchant, one who buys and sells goods, generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.

merchantable, fit for market; in sound condition.

merchant service, trading ships taken collectively; the management of merchant vessels.

merger, absorption of a lesser by a greater debt or obligation.

metallic currency, silver, gold, and copper coinage.

metric system, a decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now in general use in Europe and growing into use in English-speaking countries.

minimum, lowest price; least quantity possible.

mint, a place for coining money.

misfeasance, the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

mitigation, reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.

mixed fabrics, those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.

money, the measure of value and medium of exchange; strictly speaking, money must have intrinsic value to the amount it represents, as gold or silver; but bank notes and sometimes checks are included.

money-broker, one who deals in money.

money market, the general system of cash loans; the exchange of different kinds of currency.

money order, an order requesting one person to pay money to another; not

negotiable; most commonly used of post-office orders.

monopoly, sole power of dealing in certain class of goods.

mortgage, a conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition, as, the payment of a note.

mortgage deed, a deed of the nature of a mortgage.

mortgagee, the person to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgagor, one who gives a mortgage.

movables, personal property; property not fixed.

muster, a collection of samples.

N

national banks, banks organized under the conditions of an act of Congress; they can issue bank notes only to the amount of United States bonds they have deposited in the U. S. Treasury.

negotiable paper, notes, bills and drafts which may be transferred with all their rights by indorsement or assignment.

negotiations, agreeing upon a mercantile transaction; making a bargain; fixing a price.

net, the clear amount; what remains after deducting charges and expenses.

net profits, clear profit, after deducting losses.

net weight, weight of merchandise without bag, box, or covering.

nominal, in name only; very small, as, a nominal price.

non-feasance, the not doing of what ought to be done.

notary public, a public officer who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, protests, notes and bills, etc.

notarial seal, seal of a notary public.

note of hand, a written undertaking to pay money at a certain time.

note book, a book in which notes of hand are recorded.

O

obligation, a duty; a binding engagement; bond with condition annexed.

on sale, goods left with another person to sell on account.

open account, a running or unsettled account.

opening, the display of a new stock of goods for sale.

open policy, in marine insurance, a policy which covers undefined risks.

option, permission to choose; in stock-broking, privilege of taking or delivering stock at a given day and price.

order, a commission to purchase; directions to pay money or deliver goods.

order book, that in which orders received are entered.

ordinary, a ship in harbor is said to be in ordinary; of medium quality.

outstanding accounts, book debts not yet collected.

overdraw, to call for more money than is on deposit.

overdue, applied to a note or draft the specified time for payment of which has passed.

overt, apparent; manifest; open.

P

package, a bundle; a parcel; a bale.

panic, a monetary pressure; financial crisis.

paper, negotiable evidence of indebtedness.

paper money, bills of banks or the government passing current as money.

parole [Fr.], not written, as, parole evidence.

par value, the face or nominal value.

par of exchange, the value of a unit of one country's coinage expressed in that of another's.

partner, an associate in business; member of a partnership.

partnership, contract of two or more persons to join money, stock, or skill in trade for mutual benefit.

part owner, one of several owners of a ship; the relation differs materially from partnership.
pass book, a book kept by a customer in which entries of purchases are made; a bank book.
passport, a permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.
pawnbroker, one who lends money at interest on security of goods deposited.
payable, justly due; capable of payment.
payee, the person to whose order a note, bill, or draft is to be paid.
per cent [Lat.], by the hundred; rates of interest, discount, etc.
per centage [Lat.], an allowance reckoned by hundredth parts; commission.
per contra [Lat.], to the opposite side of an account.
permit, written authority to remove dutiable goods.
petty cash book, account of small receipts and expenses.
policy, the instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.
port, a harbor for vessels; a commercial city.
port of entry, a port where a custom house is established for the entry of imports.
post-date, to date after the real time.
posting, to transfer from day-book or journal to the ledger.
post obit, a promise to pay loans after the death of some person.
power of attorney, written authority from one person to another to act for him.
preferred creditor, one whose claims a bankrupt debtor elects to settle first.
premium, a sum beyond par value; the amount paid annually in insurance contracts.
price current, a statement showing prevailing price of merchandise, stock, or securities.
price list, a list of articles with prices attached.
prime, of high quality; superior.
principal, the sum on which interest is paid.
proceeds, the sum realized by a sale.
procuration, a general letter or power of attorney.
produce, farm products of all kinds.
profit and loss, an account in which gains and losses are balanced.
promissory note See note.
pro rata [Lat.], a proportional distribution.
protective tariff, duty imposed on imports to encourage manufacturers.
protest, notice to the sureties of a note that it was not paid at maturity or to the drawer of a draft that acceptance was refused.
purveyor, one who supplies provisions.

Q

quarantine, restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on suspicion of infection; the place of such restraint.
quitrent, rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.
quotation, current prices of stocks or commodities.

R

real estate, land, houses and fixtures; all immovable property.
rebate, deduction; abatement; discount; giving back part of sum already paid.
receipt, a written acknowledgment of payment.
receipt book, a book in which receipts are filed
receiver, an officer appointed by a court to hold in trust property in litigation, or to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt concern.
recoup, to counterbalance losses by gains.
rectification, second distillation of alcoholic liquors.
register, a ship's paper, issued by

the custom house, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.

re-insurance, transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.

remittance, transfer of funds from one party to another.

renewal, giving a new note for an old one; extension of time.

rent, compensation for the use of real estate.

rente, a French term equivalent to government annuity.

repository, a warehouse or storehouse.

reprisal, the seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.

respondentia bond, a bond for a loan secured by the cargo of a ship.

retail, to sell in small quantities.

returns, profit on an investment.

revenue, income of a state; taxes received.

revenue cutter, a small government vessel used in collecting taxes and preventing smuggling.

reversion, right to possess property after the happening of some event, as the death of a person.

S

sale, transfer of property for a consideration.

salvage, compensation given those who rescue ship or cargo from loss.

salvor, one who voluntarily engages in saving a ship or cargo from peril.

sample, a small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.

sans recours [Fr.], without recourse; sometimes added to an indorsement of a note or bill to protect indorser from liability.

scrip, certificate of stock given before registration.

seaworthy, fit for a voyage and properly equipped.

securities, documents securing a right to property.

sell, to make a sale; to transfer for consideration.

set-off, a counter claim or cross debt arising from a different matter from the one in question.

share, interest owned by one of a number; unit of the division of stock.

ship, technically, a three-masted square-rigged vessel; commonly used for any large vessel.

shipment, quantity of goods dispatched.

shipper, one who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.

shipping, collective term for a number of vessels.

shipping articles, articles of agreement between captain and seamen.

shipping clerk, one who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.

ship's husband, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.

ship's papers, papers which a vessel must carry; register, sea-letter, logbook, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.

ship's stores, provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.

short, to "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not got in hopes that prices will fall.

short exchange, bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.

shrinkage, reduction in bulk or measurement.

sight, the time when a bill is presented to the drawee.

sight draft, one payable *at sight*, *i. e.*, when presented.

signature, the name of a person written by himself.

silent partner, one who furnishes capital but takes no active part in a business.

simple interest, interest on principal alone; not compound.

sinking fund, a fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.

smuggling, introducing goods into a country without paying duties.

solvent, able to meet all liabilities.

specialty, a written, sealed, and delivered contract.
specie, any kind of coined money.
specification, a written description and enumeration of particulars.
speculation, a business investment out of the ordinary run of trade.
stamp duty, law requiring stamps to be affixed to checks and proprietary articles.
staple, principal commodity of a country or district.
statute law, body of laws established by legislative enactment; written as opposed to unwritten or common law.
sterling, lawful or standard money of Great Britain.
stock, shares in the capital of corporations; goods on hand.
stock broker, one who buys and sells stock on commission.
stock exchange, place where shares of stock are bought and sold.
stock-holder, one who holds shares of stock.
stock jobber, one who speculates in stocks.
stoppage in transitu [Lat.], right of seller to stop goods "on their passage" if purchaser has become insolvent.
storage, sums paid for storing goods.
storekeeper, officer in charge of a bonded warehouse.
stowage, careful arrangement of cargo in a ship.
subpœna, a writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
subpœna duces tecum, a subpœna requiring witness to bring papers with him.
subrogation, putting one thing in place of another; substituting one creditor for another.
sundries, unclassified articles.
supercargo, an agent who accompanies cargo to care for and sell it.
surety, one who binds himself to pay money in case another person fails to pay, to fill a contract, or to serve with integrity.
surveyor, agent of an insurance company to examine and report on applications for marine or fire insurance.
suspend, to fail; to stop payment.
suspense account, an account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.
sutler, one authorized to sell goods to an army.
suttle weight, weight after *tare* is deducted.

T

tale quale [Lat.], "such as"; used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.
tally, keeping account by checking off.
tally man, one who receives payment for goods in weekly instalments.
tare, allowance in weight or quantity on account of cask, bag, or covering. *Actual tare:* when each cask, *etc.*, is weighed. *Average tare:* when one is weighed as a sample. *Estimated tare:* when a fixed percentage is allowed.
tariff, rate or list of duties; price list.
teller, officer of a bank who receives or pays out money.
tenants, those who lease or rent real estate.
tenants in common, persons holding the same property in common, *i. e.*, by distinct titles and not as joint tenants.
tender, offer to supply money or articles. See legal tender.
ten forties. United States Government bonds, which could be redeemed by the government in ten years or allowed to run for forty.
tenor, intent, nature, character; sometimes an exact copy.
textile fabrics, all woven or piece goods.
testator, one who has made a will; feminine form, *testatrix.*
time bargain, a contract for the future sale of stock.
tonnage, the weight a ship will carry in tons; capacity of a vessel.

tort, a private or civil injury for which damages will lie.
trade, buying and selling; commerce; traffic.
trade discount, an allowance made to dealers in the same line.
trade-mark, letters, figures, or devices used on goods and labels which a manufacturer has the sole right to use.
trade price, that allowed by wholesalers to retailers.
trade sale, an auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.
trades-union, a combination of workingmen to protect their own interests.
traffic, business done; especially that of a railroad.
transshipment, removing goods from one ship or conveyance to another.
transportation, conveying goods from one place to another.
transit duty, tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.
traveler, a commercial agent; a drummer.
treasury notes, those issued by government and passing current as money.
treaty, an agreement or compact between two or more nations.
tret, allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after tare has been deducted.
triplicate, to make three copies of a paper; the third copy.
trustee process, same as *garnishment*, (*q. v.*).

U

ullage, what a cask lacks of being full.
unclaimed goods, goods in government storehouses unclaimed after three years from importation, or on which duties have not been paid, may be sold at auction.
undersell, to sell below the trade price.
underwriter, a marine insurer; an individual, not a company.
unseaworthy, unfit for a voyage in condition or equipment.
unsound, in bad condition; of *doubtful* solvency.
usance, the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange; it differs greatly in different countries; any business custom.
usury, interest beyond the lawful rate.

V

valid, of force; binding; good in law.
value, to estimate; worth.
value received, phrase used in notes and bills to express a consideration indefinitely.
vendee, one to whom something is sold.
vendor, a seller.
vendue, an auction sale.
venture, a mercantile speculation or investment.
void, that which is of no legal effect.
voidable, that which may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.
voucher, a book, receipt, entry, or other document which establishes the truth of accounts.

W

warehouseman, one who stores goods for pay.
waiver, relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.
warranty, an undertaking that goods or title are as represented.
wastage, loss in handling; shrinkage.
waste, refuse material.
way bill, list of goods given to a carrier.
wharfage, fees paid for use of a wharf.
wood acid, pyroligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash and other woods, and used by calico printers.
woody wool, the wool or wadding manufactured from pine leaves in Breslau.
wootz, a species of steel made in the East Indies from magnetic ore, valuable for edge tools.
wreckage, merchandise saved from a wreck.
wurris, a powder obtained from the seeds of euphorbia and used as a red dye for silk.

DICTIONARY OF FOOTBALL

A

advance, distance gained by a ball through kicking or running.

B

backward pass, a pass or throw of the ball in any direction excepting toward the opponents' goal.

ball, oval-shaped, inflated rubber, covered with leather, measuring 28½ and 23 inches on circumference of extreme axes, and weighing about 15 ounces.

batting the ball, any player on either side may bat or strike with his hand or fist a fly ball in any direction, excepting toward his opponent's goal, to keep an opponent from getting it.

block, to interfere with or obstruct the movement of an opponent.

blocked kick, a ball so kicked that it strikes an opponent before crossing the scrimmage line.

break through, to force a passage through an opposing line.

buck, to dash against or break through a scrimmage line with the ball.

C

captain, the leader of a team or side.

center, the player on the center of the forward line who snaps the ball back between his feet for a kick, putting the ball into play.

cleats, small knobs on soles of shoes to prevent slipping.

coach, a director or instructor of a team or side.

consecutive, a continuous possession of the ball by a side.

crawling, an attempt by a runner to carry a dead ball forward; prohibited.

cross-bar, the strip of wood attached to the top of the two goal posts.

D

dead ball, when the holder or the referee has cried "down"; when a goal has been gained; when the ball has gone into touch or touch-in-goal, excepting for a punt-out; when a touchdown has been made; where a fair catch has been heeled; and where for any other reason the ball is out of play.

defense, the play of the side opposing the side with the ball.

distance-kick, a ball kicked off, kicked out, or kicked from a fair catch; must be kicked a distance of at least 10 yards toward the opponents' goal line.

down, when a referee blows his whistle or declares a ball dead.

drop-kick, a kick the instant the ball rises after the player has dropped it from his hands.

E

eleven, a full team.

end, the player at each end of the forward line.

end lines, lines marked on the field at each end.

end zones, the space between the goal, end, and side lines.

F

fair catch, catching a ball kicked by an opponent before it alights, or catching a punt-out.

field, level tract of ground or lawn, 360 feet long by 160 feet wide.

field of play, the space between the goal lines and end lines.

fly-ball, a ball kicked high in the air

forward line, seven players, *viz.* the center, two ends, two guards and two tackles.

forward pass, a pass or throw of the ball from a point at least 5 yards back of the scrimmage line.

foul, a violation of a rule.

free kick, any kick when the rules restrain the opponents from advancing beyond a certain point before the ball is put into play.

full-back, a player on the last line who co-operates with the half-backs.

G

goal, two upright posts, at least 20 feet in height and 18½ feet apart, with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, erected in the center of each end goal line.

goal from field, where a ball is kicked in any way excepting a punt, from the field of play over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal, but without touching the ground or any player after the kick.

goal from touchdown, where the ball is kicked from the field over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal without touching the ground.

goal lines, lines marked on the field 10 yards from and parallel to the end lines.

gridiron, popular name of the field of play.

guard, the player on each side of the center.

H

half-backs, two players in rear of the quarter-back, who do most of the running with the ball.

head coach, the chief coach.

hurdling, in general, jumping or attempting to jump over an opponent still on his feet; prohibited.

I

interference, any one of several authorized means by which a player holding the ball may interpose his body so as to prevent opponents from tackling.

interlocked interference, where the players of the side having the ball grasp one another or form a mass of men so as to keep off tacklers; prohibited.

K

kick-off, a place-kick at the beginning of a game and after any score excepting a safety.

kick-out, a place-kick by a player of the side which has touched the ball down in their own goal, or into whose touch-in-goal the ball has gone.

kneeing, the same as striking.

L

line coach, the instructor for the forward line.

line of scrimmage, an actual or imaginary line for each side, parallel to the goal lines, and about 12 inches apart.

linesman, an official who marks the distances gained or lost, remains on or near one of the side lines during the game, has two assistants who are stationed outside of the field of play, and acts as an assistant to the referee and umpire.

loose-ball, a ball on the ground out of possession of either side; kicking it or at it prohibited.

M

mark of the catch, indication where a fair catch has been made.

mark of the line, indication where the side or goal line has been crossed.

measuring the position of a dead ball, when a ball has been declared dead its position must be measured from its forward point; rotating it prohibited.

muff, the failure to catch a ball.

N

neutral zone, the space between the scrimmage lines; about 12 inches.

O

officials of the game, the referee, umpire and linesman.

out of bounds, when the ball or the player holding it touches the ground beyond the side line or its extension.

P

passing, the reception of the ball from the snap-back by the quarter-back and its delivery by him to another player.

periods, the four parts into which the game is divided; 15 minutes each.

piling-up, players jumping or throwing themselves on a prostrate player after the ball has been declared dead; prohibited.

place-kick, a kick after the ball has been placed on the ground.

punt-kick, a kick before a dropped ball touches the ground.

punt-out, a punt-kick by a player on the side that has made a touchdown toward another player on his own side to enable the latter to make a fair catch.

putting the ball in play, restoring a dead ball for play.

Q

quarter-back, the player immediately back of the center, who receives the ball and endeavors to place it in the hands of a third man before an advance can be made.

R

referee, the official whose decisions on all questions are final; superior on occasions to the umpire.

restraining line, the line on or behind which players of the side must stand when free kicks are made.

run-in, when a player, excepting in a scrimmage, picks up a rolling or bounding ball and succeeds in running with it till he gets behind his opponents' goal-line, and there touches it down.

running-in, interference with a player kicking the ball by opponents running into or otherwise roughly treating him; prohibited.

S

safety, when the ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead; when a player on the side in possession of the ball makes a forward pass which becomes incompleted behind his goal line or commits a foul that would give the ball to the opponents behind the offender's goal line; when a player kicks the ball behind his goal line and it crosses the extension of either side line.

scoring, points in a game and their values, *viz.*, touchdown, 6 points; goal from touchdown, 1 point; goal from the field, 3 points; safety by opponents, 2 points; a forfeited game, 1 to 0 in favor of the offended side.

scrimmage, when the holder of the ball, being in the field of play, puts it down in front of him, and all players who have closed around on their respective sides endeavor to push their opponents back, and, by kicking the ball, to drive it in the direction of the opposite goal-line; the scrimmage ends when the ball is in touch or goal.

scrub, a team picked up at random for practice; also the team playing against the one with the ball.

side, the same as team.

side lines, lines marked on the field at each side.

snapper-back, in a scrimmage, the player who puts the ball into play.

snapping the ball, in a scrimmage, sending the ball back from its position on the ground by a quick motion of the hand or hands.

striking, striking of a player with the fist, elbow, or knee of another; prohibited.

T

tackle, the player next to each guard, who in defensive play breaks through the opposing line to seize the player

having the ball; also the holding by one or more players of the opposite side of the player who has the ball.

tackling, interference with a player by an opposing player. Under the rules a player when tackling must have at least one foot on the ground. Tackling below the knee is prohibited except by players on the defensive line of scrimmage, and then only by the two players on the ends of the line.

take the man, to support a player of one's own side who is about to kick the ball by charging an opponent who is coming up to kick it.

taken over, when a player kicks, passes, or knocks the ball across his own goal line and there makes it dead.

team, eleven players and the substitutes.

time of game, in general, 60 minutes, 4 periods of 15 minutes each.

touch, when a ball crosses the touch-line, or when the holder puts a part of either foot across the touch-line; also the space at the sides of a field of play, separated from it by the touch-lines.

touchback, when a ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead by a referee after being sent to or across the line by an opponent.

touchdown, when a ball in possession of a player is declared dead by a referee, any part of it being on, above, or behind the opponents' goal-line; also when a player puts his hand on the ball while on the ground in touch or in goal, and stops it so that it remains dead or nearly so.

tripping, where one player trips another below the knee; prohibited.

try, gained when one of the attacking side grounds the ball over his opponent's goal line.

try at goal, a place-kick by one of the side that has made a touchdown.

U

umpire, the first judge of the play, who sees that the rules are observed, and decides disputes, subject to appeal to the referee.

V

volley, to kick the ball before it bounces.

W

wheeling the scrimmage, when the forwards of one side, in possession of the ball, pass to their left or right front with it, leaving their opponents on one side.

wing forward, a forward who goes late into the scrimmage and applies himself rather to breaking away and the interception of bases than to hand-shoving in the pack. Also one of the pairs of forwards on either side of the center.

DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Note: L., Latin; Fr., French; Ger., German; It., Italian; Sp., Spanish; Gr., Greek.

A

a bas [Fr.], down; at the foot; upon the ground.
a la Francaise [Fr.], after the French mode.
a la mode [Fr.], in fashion.
a l'Anglaise [Fr.], after the English fashion.
a l'outrance [Fr.], to the utmost.
a plomb [Fr.], perpendicularly.
a propos [Fr.], to the point.
a propos de bottes [Fr.], apropos to boots; without reason.
a fortiori [L.], with stronger reason.
a mansa et thoro [L.], from bed and board.
a posteriori [L.], from the effect to the cause.
a priori [L.], from the cause to the effect.
a vinculo matrimonii [L.], from the tie of marriage.
ab extra [L.], from without.
ab initio [L.], from the beginning.
ab intra [L.], from within.
ab ovo usque ad mala [L.], from the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
ab uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
absente reo [L.], the defendant being absent.
abusus non tollit usum [L.], abuse is not an argument against proper use.
ad astra [L.], to the stars, or to an exalted state.
ad Calendas Græcas [L.], at the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
ad captandum vulgus [L.], to catch the rabble.
ad eundem (sc. gradum) [L.], to the same degree.
ad finem [L.], to the end.
ad hominem [L.], to the man; that is, to his interests and passions.
ad infinitum [L.], to infinity.
ad interim [L.], in the meanwhile.
ad libitum [L.], at pleasure.
ad nauseam [L.], to disgust.
ad utrumque paratus [L.], prepared for either event.
ad valorem [L.], according to the value.
adscriptus glebæ [L.], belonging or attached to the soil.
æquam servare mentem [L.], to preserve an equable mind.
æquo animo [L.], with an equable mind; with equanimity.
ætatis suæ [L.], of his (or her) age.
affaire d'amour [Fr.], a love affair.
affaire du cœur [Fr.], an affair of the heart.
agenda [L.], things to be done.
alere flammam [L.], to feed the flame.
alis volat propriis [L.], she flies with her own wings; the motto of Oregon.
allons [Fr.], let us go; come.
alma mater [L.], a fostering mother.
alter ego [L.], another self.
alter idem [L.], another precisely similar.
amende honorable [Fr.], satisfactory apology; reparation.
amicus curiæ [L.], a friend of the court.
amour propre [Fr.], self-love; vanity.
ancien regime [Fr.], ancient order of things.
anglice [L.], according to the English manner.

anno ætatis suæ [L.], in the year of his (or her) age.
anno Christi [L.], in the year of Christ.
anno Domini [L.], in the year of our Lord.
anno mundi [L.], in the year of the world.
anno urbis conditæ [L.], in the year the city (Rome) was built.
ante bellum [L.], before the war.
ante meridiem [L.], before noon.
appui [Fr.], point of support.
aqua vitæ [L.], brandy; spirit; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum [L.], an umpire in matters of taste.
argumentum ad hominem [L.], an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
argumentum ad ignorantiam [L.], an argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam [L.], an argument to modesty.
arriere pensee [Fr.], a mental reservation.
au contraire [Fr.], on the contrary.
au fait [Fr.], well instructed.
au reste [Fr.], as for the rest.
au revoir [Fr.], adieu until we meet again.
audi alteram partem [L.], hear the other side.
auri sacra fames [L.], the accursed thirst for gold.
aut vincere aut mori [L.], either to conquer or to die.
aux armes [Fr.], to arms.

B

bas-bleu [Fr.], a bluestocking.
beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.
beaux esprits [Fr.], gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux [Fr.], handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
bel esprit [Fr.], a brilliant mind.
ben trovato [It.], well found; a happy invention.
bete noir [Fr.], a black beast; a bugbear.
bienseance [Fr.], civility; decorum.
billet d'amour / **billet doux** [Fr.], a love-letter.
bizarre [Fr.], odd; fantastic.
blase [Fr.], pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
bona fide [L.], in good faith.
bon gre mal gre [Fr.], willing or unwilling.
bon jour [L.], good day; good morning.
bon soir [L.], good evening.
bonhomie [Fr.], good-natured simplicity.
boulevard [Fr.], a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.
bouleversement [Fr.], overturning; subversion.
bourgeois [Fr.], a man of middle rank in society.
bourgeoisie [Fr.], middle classes of society; traders.
brevet d'invention [Fr.], a patent.
brochure [Fr.], a pamphlet.
brusque [Fr.], rude; blunt.
brutum fulmen [L.], a harmless thunderbolt.

C

cacoethes [L.], an evil habit.
cacoethes loquendi [L.] a rage for speaking.
cacoethes scribendi [L.], an itch for scribbling.
cætera desunt [L.], the remainder is wanting.
cætera paribus [L.], other things being equal.
cafe [Fr.], a coffee-house.
caleche [Fr.], a half-coach or calash.
calembour [Fr.], a pun.
canaille [Fr.], the rabble.
cantatrice [It.], a female professional singer.
capias ad respondendum [L.], you may take to answer;—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
capias ad satisfaciendum [L.], you may take to satisfy;—a writ for taking and keeping the party named

until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
captatio benevolentiæ [L.], a currying favor.
caput mortuum [L.], the worthless remains.
carpe diem [L.], enjoy the present day.
casus belli [L.], that which involves or justifies war.
catalogue raisonne [Fr.], a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
caveat emptor [L.], let the buyer beware.
c'est a dire [Fr.], that is to say.
champs Elysees [Fr.], Elysian Fields.
chanson [Fr.], a song.
chapeau bas [Fr.], hats off.
chapeau bras [Fr.], a military cocked hat.
charge d'affaires [Fr.], an inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
charivari [Fr.], a mock serenade of discordant music.
chateaux en Espagne [Fr.], castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
chef-d'œuvre [Fr.], a masterpiece.
chere amie [Fr.], a dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie [Fr.], a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
chronique scandaleuse [Fr.], a chronicle of vices and crimes.
ci-devant [Fr.], formerly; former.
circa, or circiter [L.], about.
cito maturum, cito putridum [L.], soon ripe, soon rotten.
citoyen [Fr.], a citizen; a burgher.
civilitas successit barbarum [L.], civilization succeeds barbarism;—the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
coiffeur [Fr.], a hair-dresser.
comme il faut [Fr.], as it should be.
compos mentis [L.], of a sound mind.
compte rendu [Fr.], account rendered; report.
con amore [It.], with love; earnestly.
concio ad clerum [L.], a discourse to the clergy.
confrere [Fr.], a brother; an associate.
conge d'elire [Fr.], a leave to elect.
contretemps [Fr.], an awkward mishap or accident.
conversazione [It.], a meeting of company for conversation.
coram nobis [L.], before us.
coram non judice [L.], before one who is not the proper judge.
cordon sanitaire [Fr.], a line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
corps de garde [Fr.], a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps de garde diplomatique [Fr.], a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.], the substance or foundation of the offense.
corrigenda [L.], typographical errors to be corrected.
couleur de rose [Fr.], rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
coup d'etat [Fr.], a stroke of policy in public affairs.
coup de grace [Fr.], a finishing stroke.
coup de main [Fr.], a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de soleil [Fr.], a stroke of the sun.
coute qu'il coute [Fr.], let it cost what it may.
crede quod habes, et habes [L.], believe that you have it, and you have it.
crescite, et multiplicamini [L.], grow, or increase, and multiply;—the motto of Maryland.
crevasse [Fr.], a deep crevice; a breach.
crimen falsi [L.], falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis [L.], high treason.
crux criticorum [L.], the puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.], for whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
cuisine [Fr.], a kitchen; cookery.
cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum privilegio [L.], with privilege.
curiosa felicitas [L.], a felicitous tact.
currente calamo [L.], with a running, or rapid pen.

custos rotulorum [L.], keeper of the rolls.

D

dal segno [It.], repeat from the sign.
de bonis non [L.], of the goods not yet administered on.
de facto [L.], from the fact; really.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.], there is no disputing about tastes.
de jure [L.], from the law; by right.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.], say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.], of nothing nothing is made.
de novo [L.], anew.
de profundis [L.], out of the depths.
de trop [Fr.], too much, or too many; not wanted.
dehors [Fr.], without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratia [L.], by the grace of God.
demi-monde [Fr.], disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias [L.], thanks to God.
Deo juvante [L.], with God's help.
Deo volente [L.], God willing.
dernier ressort [Fr.], a last resource.
desipere in loco [L.], to jest at the proper time.
desunt cætera [L.], the remainder is wanting.
detur digniori [L.], let it be given to the more worthy.
deus ex machina [L.], a god from the machine; *i. e.*, from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
dies faustus [L.], a lucky day.
dies infaustus [L.], an unlucky day.
dies iræ [L.], day of wrath.
dies non [L.], a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu defend le droit [Fr.], God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit [Fr.], God and my right.
dignus vindice nodus [L.], a knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.
dirigo [L.], I direct or guide;—the motto of Maine.
disjecta membra [L.], scattered limbs or remains.
distingue [Fr.], distinguished; eminent.
distrait [Fr.], absent in thought.
divide et impera [L.], divide and rule.
dolce [It.], soft,—used in music.
dolce far niente [It.], sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum [L.], the Lord be with you.
double entente [Fr.], double meaning; a play on words.
douceur [Fr.], sweetness; a bribe.
dramatis personæ [L.], characters represented in a drama.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.], it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum vivimus, vivamus [L.], while we live, let us live.
durante beneplacito [L.], during good pleasure.
durante vita [L.], during life.

E

eau de vie [Fr.], water of life; brandy.
ecce homo [L.], behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum [L.], behold the sign.
e pluribus unum [L.], one out of many; one composed of many;—the motto of the United States.
editio princeps [L.], the first edition.
egalite [Fr.], equality.
eleve [Fr.], a pupil; a foster child.
elite [Fr.], a choice or select body of persons.
eloge [Fr.], a funeral oration.
eloignement [Fr.], estrangement.
embonpoint [Fr.], plumpness; fleshiness.
emeute [Fr.], a riot; a mob.
employe [Fr.], one who is employed by another; a person in service.
en arriere [Fr.], in the rear.
en avant [Fr.], forward!
en deshabille [Fr.], in undress.
en famille [Fr.], in a domestic state.
en fin [Fr.], at last; finally.

en passant [Fr.], in passing; by the way.
en plein jour [Fr.], in broad day.
en rapport [Fr.], in a condition or relation of sympathy.
en regle [Fr.], in order; according to rules.
en route [Fr.], on the way.
en suite [Fr.], in company.
enciente [Fr.], pregnant.
enfans perdus [Fr.], lost children; a forlorn hope.
enfant gate [Fr.], a spoiled child.
ennui [Fr.], a feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.
ensemble [Fr.], the whole.
ense petit placida n sub libertate quietem [L.], with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.
entente cordiale [Fr.], evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons o. two states.
entourage [Fr.], surroundings; adjuncts.
entree [Fr.], entry; first course at table.
entre nous [Fr.], between ourselves.
entrepot [Fr.], a bonded warehouse; a free port.
ergo [L.], therefore.
espieglerie [Fr.], sportive tricks.
esprit de corps [Fr.], the animating spirit of a collective body.
esprit des lois [Fr.], spirit of the laws.
esto perpetua [L.], let it be perpetual.
est modus in rebus [L.], there is a medium in all things.
et cum spiritu tuo [L.], and with thy spirit.
et id genus omne [L.], and every thing of the sort.
et sic de similibus [L.], and so of the like.
et tu Brute [L.], and thou also, Brutus!
eureka [Gr.], I have found it;—the motto of California.
ex animo [L.], heartily.
ex cathedra [L.], from the bench; with high authority.
ex officio [L.], by virtue of his office.
ex parte [L.], on one side only.
ex pede Herculem [L.], we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
ex post facto [L.], after the deed is done.
ex tempore [L.], without premeditation.
ex uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all.
ex vi termini [L.], by the meaning or force of the expression.
excelsior [L.], higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.
excerpta [L.], extracts.
exempli gratia [L.], by way of example.
exeunt [L.], they go out.
exeunt omnes [L.], all go out.
experimentum crucis [L.], the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
experto crede [L.], trust one who has tried, or had experience.
expose [Fr.], an exposition.

F

facile princeps [L.], evidently preeminent; the admitted chief.
fait accompli [Fr.], a thing already done.
faubourg [Fr.], a suburb.
fauteuil [Fr.], an easy chair.
faux pas [Fr.], a false step.
felo de se [Fr.], a suicide.
femme couverte [Fr.], a married woman.
femme de chambre [Fr.], a chambermaid.
ferae naturae [L.], of a wild nature.
festina lente [L.], hasten slowly.
fete champetre [Fr.], a rural festival.
feu de joie [Fr.], a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
feuilleton [Fr.], bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.

fiacre [Fr.], a hack.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum [L.], let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fiat lux [L.], let there be light.
fidei defensor [L.], defender of the faith.
fides Punica [L.], Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates [L.], faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
filius nullius [L.], a son of nobody.
filus terræ [L.], one of low birth.
fille de chambre [Fr.], a chamber-maid.
fille de joie [Fr.], a prostitute.
flagrante bello [L.], during hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.], in the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re [L.], with firmness in acting.
franco [It.], post free.
friseur [Fr.], a hair-dresser.
fuit Ilium [L.], Troy has been.
fusillade [Fr.], a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

gallice [L.], in French.
garcon [Fr.], a boy, or a waiter.
garde du corps [Fr.], a body guard.
genius loci [L.], the genius of the place.
gens d'armes [Fr.], armed police.
genus irritabile vatum [L.], the irritable race of poets.
germanice [L.], in German.
glebæ ascriptus [L.], a servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in Excelsis [L.], glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri [L.], Glory be to the Father.
gnothi seauton [Gr.], know thyself.

H

haud passibus æquis [L.], not with *equal steps.*
haute nouveaute [Fr.], a great *novelty.*
haut gout [Fr.], high flavor; fine *or elegant taste.*
helluo librorum [L.], a devourer of books; a book-worm.
hiatus valde deflendus [L.], a deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et ubique [L.], here and everywhere.
hic jacet [L.], here lies.
hic labor, hoc opus est [L.], this is labor, this is work.
hoc age [L.], do this.
hoc tempore [L.], at this time.
honi soit qui mal y pense [Fr.], shame on him who evil thinks.
hora e sempre [It.], it is always time.
hors de combat [Fr.], out of condition to fight.
humanum est errare [L.], to err is human.

I

ich dien [Ger.], I serve.
id est [L.], that is.
id genus omne [L.], all of that sort.
ignotum per ignotius [L.], [that which is unknown by something still more unknown.
imperium in imperio [L.], a government within a government.
imprimatur [L.], let it be printed; —a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore [It.], an impromptu poet.
improvvisatrice [It.], an impromptu poetess.
in æternum [L.], forever.
in articulo mortis [L.], at the point of death; in the last struggle.
in commendam [L.], in trust.
in curia [L.], in the court.
in equilibrio [L.], in equilibrium.
in esse [L.], in being.
in extremis [L.], at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto [L.], taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis [L.], as a poor man.
in foro conscientiæ [L.], before the tribunal of conscience.
in futuro [L.], in future; henceforth.

in hoc signo vinces [L.], in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in limine [L.], at the threshold.
in loco parentis [L.], in the place of a parent.
in medias res [L.], into the midst of things, or affairs.
in medio tutissimus ibis [L.], you will go most safely in the middle.
in memoriam [L.], in memory.
in nubibus [L.], in the clouds.
in perpetuum [L.], forever.
in posse [L.], in possible existence.
in propria persona [L.], in person.
in puris naturalibus [L.], quite naked.
in re [L.], in the matter of.
in rem [L.], against the thing.
in sæcula sæculorum [L.], for ages on ages.
in situ [L.] in its original situation.
in statu quo [L.], in the former state.
in terrorem [L.], as a warning.
in toto [L.], in the whole; entirely.
in totidem verbis [L.], in so many words.
in transitu [L.], on the passage.
in usum Delphini [L.], for the use of the Dauphin.
in utrumque paratus [L.], prepared for either event.
in vacuo [L.], in empty space.
in verba magistri jurare [L.], to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
in vino veritas [L.], there is truth in wine.
infanta [Sp.], a princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
infante [Sp.], any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.
insouciance [Fr.], indifference; carelessness.
instar omnium] [L.], like all.
inter alia [L.], among other things.
inter nos [L.], between ourselves.
invita Minerva [L.], without genius.
ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it.
ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.
ipso facto [L.], in the fact itself.
ipso jure [L.], by the law itself.

J

jacta est alea [L.], the die is cast.
je ne sais quoi [Fr.], I know not what.
jeu de mots [Fr.], a play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit [Fr.], a witticism.
Jupiter tonans [L.], Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino [L.], by divine law.
jus civile [L.], civil law.
jus divinum [L.], divine law.
jus et norma loquendi [L.], the law and rule of speech.
jus gentium [L.], law of nations.
juste milieu [Fr.], the golden mean.

L

labor ipse voluptas [L.], labor itself is pleasure.
labor omnia vincit [L.], labor conquers everything.
laissez faire [Fr.], let alone.
lapsus linguæ [L.], a slip of the tongue.
latet anguis in herba [L.], a snake lies hid in the grass.
laudator temporis acti [L.], a praiser of time past.
laus Deo [L.], praise to God.
le beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.
le diable boiteux [Fr.], the lame devil.
le roi et l'etat [Fr.], king and state.
le roi le veut [Fr.], the king wills it.
le roi s'avisera [Fr.], the king will consider or deliberate.
lese majeste [Fr.], high treason.
l'etoile du nord [Fr.], the star of the north;—the motto of Minnesota.
lettre de cachet [Fr.], a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque [Fr.], a letter of marque or of reprisal.
lex loci [L.], the law of the place.
lex non scripta [L.], the common law.
lex scripta [L.], statute law.
lex talionis [L.], the law of retaliation.

l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.], man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison [Fr.], an alliance; an illicit connection.
lite pendente [L.], during trial.
litera scripta manet [L.], the written letter remains.
loco citato [L.], in the place cited.
locum tenens [L.], a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus in quo [L.], the place in which.
locus sigilli [L.], place of seal.
longo intervallo [L.], by or with long interval.
lucidus ordo [L.] a clear arrangement.
lucus a non lucendo [L.], a jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that lucus, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb lucere, to shine, supposes it must be a non lucendo, from its not being light.
lusus naturae [L.], a sport or freak of nature.

M

macte virtute [L.], proceed in virtue.
ma foi [Fr.], upon my faith.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit [L.], truth is mighty and it will prevail.
magnum opus [L.], a great work.
magnus Apollo [L.], great Apollo; one of high authority.
maison de ville [Fr.], the town-house.
maitre d'hotel [Fr.], a house-steward.
mal a propos [Fr.], ill-timed.
malgre nous [Fr.], in spite of us.
malum in se [L.], bad in itself.
mare clausum [L.], a closed sea; a bay.
materiel [Fr.], materials or instruments employed (opposed to personnel).
mauvais gout [Fr.], bad taste.
mauvais honte [Fr.], false modesty.
mega biblion, mega kakon —Gr.], *a great book is a great evil.*
me judice *[L.],* I being judge.
melange [Fr.], a medley.
melee [Fr.], a hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
memento mori [L.], remember death.
memorabilia [L.], things to be remembered.
mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti [L.], a mind conscious of rectitude.
mesalliance [Fr.], improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.
mirabile dictu [L.], wonderful to be told.
mise en scene [Fr.], the putting in preparation for the stage.
mittimus [L.], we send;—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
modus operandi [L.], manner of operation.
montani semper liberi [L.], mountaineers are always freemen;—the motto of West Virginia.
monumentum aere perennius [L.], a monument more durable than brass.
multum in parvo [L.], much in little.
mutatis mutandis [L.], the necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine [L.], the name being changed.

N

naive]Fr.], having native or unaffected simplicity.
naivete [Fr.], native simplicity.
ne plus ultra [L.], nothing further.
ne quid nimis [L.], not anything too much or too far.
ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.], let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
nee [Fr.], born; as, Madame de Stael, nee (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
negligee [Fr.], an easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
nemine contradicente [L.], no one speaking in opposition.

nemine dissentiente [L.], no one dissenting.
nemo me impune lacessit [L.], no one wounds me with impunity;—the motto of Scotland.
nil admirari [L.], to wonder at nothing.
nil conscire sibi [L.], to be conscious of no fault.
nil desperandum [L.], never despair.
n'importe [Fr.], it matters not.
noblesse oblige [Fr.], rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
nolens volens [L.], whether he will or not.
noli me tangere [L.], don't touch me.
nolle prosequi [L.], to be unwilling to proceed.
nom de plume [Fr.], a pen name; an assumed title.
nom de guerre [Fr.], a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
non compos mentis [L.], not in sound mind.
non constat [L.], it does not appear.
non est inventus [L.], he has not been found.
non liquet [L.], it is not clear.
non obstante [L.], notwithstanding.
non omnia possumus omnes [L.], we cannot, all of us, do all things.
non omnis moriar [L.], I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur [L.], it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
non mi ricordo [It.], I don't remember.
nosce teipsum [L.], know thyself.
nota bene [L.], mark well.
n'oubliez pas [Fr.], don't forget.
nous verrons [Fr.], we shall see.
novus homo [L.], a new man.
nuance [Fr.], shade; gradation; tint.
nudum pactum [L.], a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
nunc aut nunquam [L.], now or never.

O

obiit [L.], he, or she, died.
obiter dictum [L.], a thing said by the way, or in passing.
obsta principiis [L.], resist the first beginnings.
odium theologicum [L.], the hatred of theologians.
œil de bœuf [Fr.], a bull's eye.
ohe! jam satis [L.], O, now there is enough.
omnia vincit amor [L.], love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor [L.], labor overcomes all things.
on dit [Fr.], they say; flying rumor.
onus probandi [L.], the burden of proving.
ora e sempre [It.], now and always.
ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur [L.], the orator is made, but the poet is born.
ore rotundo [L.], with round, full voice.
ore tenus [L.], as far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia [L.], O, that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.], O the times! O the manners!
otium cum dignitate [L.], ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
oubliette [Fr.], dungeon of a castle.
oui dire [Fr.], hearsay.
outre [Fr.], out of the common course; extravagant.
ouvrier [Fr.], a workman; an artisan.

P

palmam qui meruit ferat [L.], let him who has won it bear the palm.
papier mache [Fr.], chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
par exemple [Fr.], for example.
par excellence [Fr.], by way of eminence.
pari passu [L.], with equal pace.
par nobile fratrum [L.], a noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
parole d'honneur [Fr.], word of honor.
particeps criminis [L.], an accomplice.
parva componere magnis [L.], to compare small things with great.

parvenu [Fr.], an upstart; one newly risen into notice.
pas a pas [Fr.], step by step.
passe [Fr.], past; out of use; faded; worn out.
passe-partout [Fr.], a master-key.
pate de foie gras [Fr.], goose-liver pie.
paterfamilias [L.], the father of a family.
pater noster [L.], Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriæ [L.], father of his country.
patois [Fr.], dialect of the lower classes.
patres conscripti [L.], conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
peccavi [L.], I have sinned.
peine forte et dure [Fr.], strong and severe punishment.
penchant [Fr.], inclination; liking.
pendente lite [L.], pending the suit.
pensee [Fr.], thought.
per annum [L.], by the year.
per capita [L.], by the head.
per centum [L.], by the hundred.
per contra [L.], contrariwise.
per diem [L.], by the day.
per se [L.], by itself considered.
perdu [Fr.], lost.
personnel [Fr.], body of persons employed in some public service.
petit maitre [Fr.], a dandy; a coxcomb.
petitio principii [L.], a begging of the question.
peu-a-peu [Fr.], little by little.
peu de chose [Fr.], a trifle.
piece de resistance [Fr.], a solid joint.
pirouette [Fr.], a whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
pis aller [Fr.], the last shift.
piu [It.], more.
pleno jure [L.], with full authority.
plexus [L.], a net-work; web.
poco a poco [It.], little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit [L.], the poet is born, not made.
point d'appui [Fr.], point of support; prop.
pons asinorum [L.], bridge of asses.
post mortem [L.], after death.
post obitum [L.], after death.
pot-pourri [Fr.], a hotch-potch; a medley.
preux chevalier [Fr.], a brave knight.
prima facie [L.], on the first view.
primus inter apres [L.], chief among equals.
principia, non homines [L.], principles, not men.
principiis obsta [L.], resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis [L.], for our altars and firesides.
pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.
pro et con [L.], for and against.
pro forma [L.], for the sake of form.
pro hac vice [L.], for this turn or occasion.
pro rata [L.], in proportion.
pro re nata [L.], for a special emergency.
pro tanto [L.], for so much.
pro tempore [L.], for the time.
proces verbal [Fr.], a written statement.
profanum vulgus [L.], the profane vulgar.
proh pudor [L.], O, for shame.
propria quæ maribus [L.], those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men or to husbands.
Punica fides [L.], Punic faith; treachery.

Q

qua [L.], so far as; in so far as.
quantum libet [L.], as much as you please.
quantum meruit [L.], as much as he deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.], how changed from what he was!
quantum sufficit [L.], a sufficient quantity.
quantum vis [L.], as much as you will.
quasi [L.], as if; in a manner.
quelque chose [Fr.], a trifle; something; anything.
quid pro quo [L.], one thing for another; an equivalent.

quid rides? [L.], why do you laugh?
qui facit per alium, facit per se [L.], he who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.], who shall guard the guards themselves?
qui transtulit, sustinet [L.], he who transplanted, still sustains; the motto of Connecticut.
qui vive? [Fr.], who goes there?—hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
quoad hoc [L.], to this extent.
quo animo? [L.], with what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.], by what right?
quod erat demonstrandum [L.], which was to be demonstrated.
quod vide [L.], which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.], those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

rara avis [L.], a rare bird.
recueil [Fr.], collection.
reductio ad absurdum [L.], reducing a position to an absurdity.
regnant populi [L.], the people rule;—the motto of Arkansas. (Properly, regnat populus.)
re infecta [L.], the business being unfinished.
religio loci [L.], the religious spirit of the place.
renommee [Fr.], renown; fame.
requiescat in pace [L.], may he rest in peace.
res angusta domi [L.], narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
respice finem [L.], look to the end.
resume [Fr.], a summing up; recapitulation.
resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.
revenons a nos moutons [Fr.], let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
rifacimento [It.], renewal; re-establishment.
robe de chambre [Fr.], a dressing-gown or morning-gown.
rouleau [Fr.], a little roll.
rudis indigestaque moles [L.], a rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre [Fr.], a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe [L.], the country in town.

S

salle [Fr.], a hall.
salon [Fr.], an apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
salus populi suprema est lex [L.], the welfare of the people is the supreme law;—the motto of Missouri.
sanctum sanctorum [L.], holy of holies.
sans ceremonie [Fr.], without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche [Fr.], without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus [L.], the cobbler mended.
sauve qui peut [Fr.], save himself who can.
savoir faire [Fr.], ability.
savoir vivre [Fr.], good breeding.
scandalum magnatum [L.], defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
scire facias [L.], cause it to be known.
seance [Fr.], a sitting or session.
secundum artem [L.], according to rule.
secundum naturam [L.], according to the course of nature.
secundum ordinem [L.], in order.
semper felix [L.], always fortunate.
semper fidelis [L.], always faithful.
semper idem [L.], always the same.
semper paratus [L.], always ready.
senatus consultum [L.], a decree of the senate.
se non e vero, e ben trovato [It.], if not true, it is well feigned.
sesquipedalia verba [L.], words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra [L.], such is the way to immortality.
sic passim [L.], so everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis [L.], ever so to tyrants; the motto of Virginia.

sic transit gloria mundi [L.], so passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis [L.], thus you do not labor for yourselves.
sicut ante [L.], as before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [L.], as God was with our fathers, so may He be with us.
similia similibus curantur [L.], like things are cured by like.
si monumentum quæris, circumspice [L.], if you seek his monument, look around.
simplex munditiis [L.], of simple elegance.
sine cura [L.], without charge or care.
sine die [L.], without a day appointed.
sine qua non [L.], an indispensable condition.
si quæris peninsulam amænam, circumspice [L.], if thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; the motto of Michigan.
sit tibi terra levis [L.], may the earth lie lightly upon thee.
soubrette [Fr.], an intriguing woman.
stans pede in uno [L.], standing on one foot.
stat magni nominis umbra [L.], he stands the shadow of a mighty name.
statu quo ante bellum [L.], in the state which was before the war.
status quo [L.], the state in which.
stet [L.], let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.], gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
sub judice [L.], under consideration.
sub rosa [L.], under the rose; privately.
sui generis [L.], of its own kind.
sui juris [L.], in one's own right.
summum bonum [L.], the chief good.
suo marte [L.], by his own strength.
suum cuique [L.], let each have his own.

T

tabula rasa [L.], a smooth or blank *tablet.*
tant pis [Fr.], so much the worse.
tantum vidit Virgilium [L.], he merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).
tapis [Fr.], a carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L.], the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum [L.], time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit [L.], time flies.
terræ filius [L.], a son of the earth; that is, human being.
terra firma [L.], solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita [L.], an unknown country.
tertium quid [L.], a third something; a nondescript.
tiers-etat [Fr.], the third estate; commons or commonality.
to kalon [Gr.] the beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon [Gr.], the proper or becoming.
totidem verbis [L.], in just so many words.
toties quoties [L.], as often as.
toto cœlo [L.], by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
tout-a-fait [Fr.], entirely.
tout au contraire [Fr.], on the contrary.
tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole taken together.

U

uberrima fides [L.], superabounding faith.
ubi supra [L.], where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum [L.], the last argument of kings; war.
ultima thule [L.], utmost limit.
una voce [L.], with one voice.
uno animo [L.], with one mind; unanimously.
usque ad aras [L.], to the very altars.

usque ad nauseam [L.], to disgust
utile dulci [L.], the useful with the pleasant.
ut infra [L.], as below.
ut supra [L.], as above stated.
uti possidetis [L.], as you possess; state of present possession.

V

vade mecum [L.], go with me; a constant companion.
væ victis [L.], woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.], farewell.
valet de chambre [Fr.], an attendant; a footman.
variorum notæ [L.], the notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici [L.], I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim [L.], word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.], a word is enough for a wise man.
vetturo [It.], a hack.
vetturino [It.], a hackman.
vexata quæstio [L.], a disputed question.
via [L.], by the way of.
via media [L.], a middle course.
vice [L.], in the place of.
vice versa [L.], the terms being exchanged.
vide ut supra [L.], see what is stated above.
vi et armis [L.], by force and arms; by main force.
vincit amor patriæ [L.], love of country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas [L.], truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii [L.], the bond of marriage.
vires acquirit eundo [L.], she acquires strength in her progress.
vis a vis [Fr.], opposite; facing.
vis a tergo [L.], a propelling force from behind.
vis inertiæ [L.], the power of inertia; resistance.
vis vitæ [L.], the vigor of life.
vitam impendere vero [L.], to stake one's life for the truth.
vivat regina [L.], long live the queen.
vivat rex [L.], long live the king.
viva voce [L.], by the living voice; by oral testimony.
vive la republique [Fr.], long live the republic.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.], success to trifling.
vive le roi [Fr.], long live the king.
voila [Fr.], behold; there is.
vox, et præterea nihil [L.], a voice, and nothing more.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vraisemblance [Fr.], appearance of truth.

Z

zonam solvere [L.], to loose the virgin zone.
zollverein [Ger.], a union among the German states for the collection of custom-house duties.

DICTIONARY OF FORMS OF ADDRESS

1. **Archbishop**—Letters are addressed: "His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of——," and commence: "My Lord Archbishop." More formal documents are addressed "The Most Reverend Father in God (John Bird), by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury"; other archbishops and suffragan bishops being "by Divine permission." When personally referred to, an archbishop is styled "Your Grace," not "Your Lordship." The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed as "His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland."

Archbishops' wives, and other members of their families, as such, are without titles.

2. **Baron**—Addressed: "The Right Honorable Lord——"; referred to as "His Lordship," or "Your Lordship."

Baron's Daughter—"The Honorable Mary——"; or, if married, "The Honorable Mrs.——." Letters commence, "Madam."

Baron's Son—"The Honorable John——." Letters commence, "Sir."

Baron's Son's Wife—"The Honorable Mrs.——." Letters commence, "Madam."

Baron's Wife, and Baroness in her own right— "The Right Honorable Lady——"; in strictness, but more commonly, "The Lady——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship."

Baronet—"Sir John——, Bart." Letters commence, "Sir."

Baronet's Wife—"Lady——." Unless she has a title as the daughter of a peer, no Christian name is used. She is referred to as "Your Ladyship."

Bishop—"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of——." Letters commence, "My Lord." Frequently the address is simply, "The Lord Bishop of——." The style in formal documents is, "The Right Reverend Father in God (John——), by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of——." Scotch bishops are addressed, "The Bishop of ——," sometimes as "The Right Reverend Bishop (*e. g.*, Henry Cotterell)," and letters commence, "Right Reverend Sir." The colonial bishops are addressed by their territorial titles like those of England.

Bishops' Wives and Children have no titles.

Countess—"The Right Honorable the Countess of ——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship."

Duke—"His Grace the Duke of ——." Letters commence, "My Lord Duke"; and he is referred to as "Your Grace."

Duchess—"Her Grace the Duchess of ——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Grace."

Duke's Daughter—"The Right Honorable Lady Mary ——," or less formally, "The Lady Mary ——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship." If she is married to a person of inferior rank, her surname only is changed.

Duke's Eldest Son—Uses the second or some other title of his family by courtesy, and he is addressed as if he held the title by law, though in formal documents he is called "——, Esq., *commonly called* the Marquis or earl" (as the case may be).

Duke's Younger Son—"The Right Honorable Lord John Russell," or less formally, "The Lord John R——." "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Duke's Younger Son's Wife—"The Lady John ——," unless where she has a title in her own right. "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Earl—"The Right Honorable the

Earl of ——," or less formally, "The Earl of ——." "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Earl's Wife—see *Countess*.

Earl's Daughter—Like Duke's Daughter (q.v.).

Earl's Eldest Son is addressed as if the title which he holds in courtesy were a title in law.

Earl's Younger Son—Like Baron's Son (q.v.).

Earl's Younger Son's Wife—Like Baron's son's wife, unless of superior rank to her husband.

King—"The King's Most Excellent Majesty." "Sire," and "Your Majesty"; or, in less formal notes, thus: "Mr. Pill presents his duty to your Majesty."

Knight Bachelor—Like Baronet (q.v.), except that the word "Bart." is omitted.

Knight Bachelor's Wife—Like Baronet's Wife (q.v.).

Knight of the Garter—K.G. is added to the name or other title of the bearer.

Knight of St. Patrick—K.P. used in the same manner.

Knight of the Thistle—K.T.

Knight of the Bath—if a Knight Grand Cross, K.G.C.B.; if a Knight Commander, K.C.B.

Knight of the Bath's Wife—Like the wife of a Baronet or Knight Bachelor.

Lord Advocate (of Scotland)—"The Right Honorable the Lord Advocate" by courtesy; but in official documents he is styled "His Majesty's Advocate for Scotland." Letters ought strictly to commence, "Sir," not "My Lord," though the latter mode of address is usual.

Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland)—"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant"; and letters commence in accordance with his rank in the peerage or otherwise. If a duke, he is styled "His Grace the Lord Lieutenant."

Lord Mayor—"The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor." "My Lord," and "Your Lordship." There are only three Lord Mayors—those of London, York, and Dublin.

Lord Provost—The Provost of Edinburgh is "The Right Honorable the Lord Provost"; of Glasgow, "The Honorable the Lord Provost"; of Perth and of Aberdeen, "The Lord Provost." There are no other Lord Provosts. Perhaps the distinction in the title of the chief magistrate of the Scottish capital is traceable to his having been always a member of the Privy Council of Scotland, at least since the Revolution.

Lord of Session (in Scotland)—"The Honorable Lord ——." "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Lords of His Majesty's Treasury—These in their collective capacity are addressed as "The Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury"; individually they have no title from their connection with the Treasury.

Maid of Honor—"The Honorable Miss"; and "Madam."

Marquis—"The Most Honorable the Marquis of ——," *not* "The Most Noble." Letters commence, "My Lord Marquis"; but when personally addressed, he is styled "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Marchioness—"The Most Honorable the Marchioness of ——." "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Marquis's Daughter—Like Duke's Daughter (q.v.).

Marquis's Eldest Son—Like Duke's Eldest Son (q.v.).

Marquis's Younger Son—Like Duke's Younger Son (q.v.).

Mayors—In formal documents, "The Right Worshipful the Mayor ——"; but in letters, simply "The Mayor."

Members of Parliament—The letters M.P. are added to their usual address.

Officers in the Navy and Army—Their rank in the service, if above subalterns, is always prefixed to any other title they may possess, thus "Captain the Lord John ——."

Prince—"His Royal Highness Prince ——"; or "His Royal Highness the Duke of ——," when the

Prince is also a Duke. In practice, the initials H.R.H. are usually substituted for the words. A letter begins "Sir," not "My Lord Duke"; and the mode of reference is "Your Royal Highness."

Princess—"Her Royal Highness the Princess ——," or "The Duchess" (as the case may be). "Madam," and "Your Royal Highness."

Prince's Wife, though of inferior rank, like a Princess by birth.

Privy Councillor—"The Right Honorable John ——."

Privy Councillor's Wife and Children have no title.

Queen—"The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." "Madam," and "Your Majesty"; or, "The Lord John R —— presents his duty to your Majesty."

Viscount—"The Right Honorable Lord Viscount ——," or less formally, "The Lord Viscount." "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Viscountess—"The Right Honorable the Viscountess," or less formally, "The Viscountess," "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Viscount's Daughter—Like Baron's Daughter (q.v.).

Viscount's Son—Like Baron's Son (q.v.).

AMERICAN FORMS

The Constitution of the United States provides that no title of nobility shall be granted by the Government, and that no person holding any office of profit or trust under it, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any title, etc., from any king, prince, or foreign state. The President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts are the only citizens possessing as officials a title by legislative act, and in both cases the word is "Excellency." Governors of other states are given the same title by courtesy. When either of these is *addressed* in writing or officially spoken *of, the form* is "His Excellency the *President* of the United States," or "*His* Excellency the Governor of ——"; and when spoken to "Your Excellency." Judges of federal, state, and municipal courts, members of both Houses of Congress, of state legislatures, and of the President's cabinet, and frequently members of municipal councils are addressed in writing by the courtesy title "Honorable," contracted to "Hon.," and in most cases the name of office follows that of the person, such as "Hon. ——, U. S. Senate"; "Hon. ——, Chief Justice of the (Supreme Court of the) United States"; "Hon. ——, M.C." Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court and of state, supreme, and superior courts, are addressed in writing with "Hon.," name, and name of office, but spoken of as "Mr. Justice ——." Officers of the army and navy are addressed in writing by name followed with title of highest rank attained, and, if in command of a military division, naval squadron on station, or on the retired list, by designation of the fact, such as "—— Major General, U.S.A., commanding military division of the Atlantic"; "—— Rear-Admiral, U.S. N., commanding Atlantic Squadron"; "—— General U.S.A. Retired." All official communications of the Government begin "Sir," and close "Respectfully."

Recipients of regular and honorary degrees should be addressed in writing by name, followed by abbreviation of degree in the order A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., D.D., LL.D. A physician or surgeon is spoken of and to as "Dr. ——"; clergyman is addressed in writing and spoken of usually as "The Rev. ——," spoken to as "Mr. ——"; if a doctor of divinity he may be addressed in writing as "——, D.D.," or "The Rev. ——, D.D.," and spoken to and of as "Dr. ——." A Roman Catholic cardinal is addressed in writing and spoken of as "His Eminence ——, Cardinal (Bishop Priest, or Deacon according to rank, of the Holy Roman Church," and spoken to as "Your Grace"; an archbishop and bishop may be similarly addressed as "The Most Rev. ——

D.D., Archbishop of ——," and "The Right Rev. ——, D.D., Bishop of ——." In the Protestant Episcopal Church, bishops are addressed the same as in the Roman Catholic Church; and in the Methodist Episcopal Church as "The Rev. Bishop ——, D.D."

Foreign ambassadors to the United States are addressed officially by the titles recognized in their own countries, and if they have no title as "Mr. ——," followed with title of office; and U. S. ambassadors to foreign countries, officially as "Mr." otherwise "Hon. ——." Some grades of lawyers as well as justices of the peace are addressed in writing and spoken of in legal documents as "—— Esq.," and any gentleman may be similarly addressed, though "Mr. ——" is preferable. Social custom adds the titles of various officials to the names of their wives when used in introductions or conversation: Mrs. President ——, Mrs. Justice ——, Mrs. Governor ——, but the usage does not extend to daughters. The disposition on the part of the Government and the most cultured citizens is to ignore titles as far as propriety will permit.

It is to be noted that in British titles, unlike those in vogue in the United States, the form "honourable" is customarily used. In the United States it is not considered good form to use abbreviations of titles on letters, though it is allowable to do so on envelopes. Where there are several daughters in a family, the eldest one is addressed as "Miss" without her Christian name, as "Miss Brown"; the others are addressed by their full names, as "Miss Mary Brown," etc. A father and son of the same Christian name are addressed with the addition of "Sr." and "Jr." respectively, to the family name, as "Mr. Frank Jones, Sr." and "Mr. Frank Jones, Jr." If the father dies before the son, the latter drops the distinguishing addition. Some families, clinging to a given Christian name, use the form "George Shiras" or "George Shiras, 1st" for the father; "George Shiras, 2d," for a son; and "George Shiras, 3d" for a grandson, with any title either may rightfully use.

DICTIONARY OF GOLF

A

addressing one's self to the ball, getting into proper position for a successful stroke.

approach shot, driving the ball to the putting green.

B

baffing, striking the ground immediately behind the ball.

baffing spoon, shortest club of the spoon group; gives great elevation; ball does not roll far from where it falls; club once popular now growing obsolete.

brassey, club similar to the niblick, but with the sole of the head shod with a plate of brass.

bulger, club with bulging face; keeps balls low and makes them travel straight.

bye, unplayed hole after a match is finished.

C

caddie, person who carries a players' clubs and follows the course of the ball.

carry, the distance from where a ball is struck to where it falls.

cleek, club with iron head, used for long approaches over hazardous ground and when playing a ball out of long grass and sandy soil.

club, instrument for striking the ball, made of wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.

course, that portion of the links on which the game is properly played, usually bounded by rough ground or other hazards.

cup, a metal tube or circlet inserted in the holes.

D

dead ball, a ball so near the hole that the next putt is a certainty.

divot, piece of turf cut out by an iron club.

dormy, where one side has as many holes ahead as there remains holes to play.

draw, to drive wildly to the left hand.

driver, principal club; used for long distances and when driving off from the tee.

driving iron, club used for long distances and when considerable elevation of the ball is required.

driving putter, club made to drive a very low ball against a heavy wind.

F

fall dead, a ball that does not run after alighting.

foozle, a bungling stroke.

fore, a warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke.

foursome, a match in which two play on each side, those on a side playing alternate strokes with the same ball.

G

gobble, a rapid straight putt into the hole, such that otherwise the ball would have gone beyond it.

grassed driver, club used to give elevation to the ball when struck.

gutty, a gutta percha ball.

H

half one, handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

half shot, less than a full swing.

halved hole, a hole is halved when all strokes are equally divided between the sides.

halved match, a drawn game.

hanging ball, one lying on a downward slope.

hazard, a bunker, or any artificial or natural obstacle on the course.
heeling a ball, striking it with the heel of the club.
hole, excavation about 4½ inches in diameter and depth in which the cup is placed. Outgoing holes are generally marked with white and incoming ones with red flags.
honor, the right of first play from the tee.
horn, a piece of that or other substance inserted in the sole of a club to prevent it splitting.
hose, the socket into which the shaft is fitted.

I

iron niblick, heavy club with small round head, used for extricating a ball from hazards.

J

jerk, when the club digs into the ground after striking the ball.

L

lie, the inclination of a club when held ready for striking; also the good or bad location of a ball.
lift, taking a ball out of a hazard and dropping it behind.
like-as-we-lie, when both sides have played the same number of strokes.
links, the reservation on which the game is played.
lofting, elevating a ball.
lofting iron, club used for "short approach shots," when a hazard has to be played over that is near a hole on the putting green.
long spoon, club used to give elevation to the ball in windy weather or when the ball falls into long grass.

M

made, as to player and his ball, when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on to the putting green at next shot.
mashy or mashie, a cross between a niblick and a lofting iron.
match play, where scores are reckoned by the holes.
medal play, where scores are reckoned by the strokes.
medium, or ordinary iron, club used for shorter distances than the driving iron; also when "half" and "wrist shots" are required; lofts a ball more than the driving iron.
middle spoon, club shorter than the long spoon and with stiffer shaft; a very straight driver.
miss the globe, failure to strike the ball; counts as a stroke.

N

neck, crook of the head of a club where it joins the shaft.
niblick, club, spooned, with broad head, short from heel to toe; used for dislodging ball from a hollow, rut, bunker, etc.
nose, point or front part of the club head.

O

odd, handicap given a weak opponent by deducting one or more strokes from his total at each hole; also where one plays a stroke more than his opponent.
one off two (three, etc.), where one party plays two or more strokes more than the other, the next stroke of the latter.

P

play club, wooden-headed club, with full length shaft; used for driving the ball the greatest distance and when the ball lies well.
press, to attempt an unusually hard hit.
putter, club used only on level putting greens around each hole, for "putting" the ball into the hole.
putting, making a stroke on the putting green.
putting green, smooth, level, hard

piece of ground or turf, about 20 yards square, around the different holes.

R

rub on the green, a good or bad interruption of the ball, which must be played from where it alights.

run, to drive a ball along the ground toward the hole instead of lofting it; also the distance a ball goes after alighting.

S

scare, where the club-head is attached to the shaft.

schlaff, almost synonymous with baffing.

scratch player, one who plays without a handicap.

screamer, an unusually long stroke.

shaft, the handle of a club.

short game, approaching and putting.

short spoon, club shorter than the middle spoon; used for short drives.

sole, the flat bottom of the club-head.

spoons, wooden-headed clubs, long, middle, and short, with heads scooped so as to loft the ball.

square, an even game; neither side being any holes ahead.

stance, the place of the player's feet when about to make a stroke.

steal, striking a ball cautiously so that it goes only to the hole.

stroke, effort to hit a ball with a club, whether successful or not.

stroke hole, hole or holes at which a stroke is given in handicapping.

stymie, the location of an opponents' ball in direct line of another's play.

swing, method of handling a club when about to strike.

T

tee, a pot of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke.

teeing ground, area within which the ball must be teed.

the like, in odds of handicap, a player's stroke after his opponent has played one more stroke than he.

third, handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.

threesome, match in which one plays against two others, all using the same ball.

toe, same as nose.

topping, striking a ball above its center.

two odds, the handicap given a weak opponent by deducting two strokes from his total at every hole.

U

undercutting, striking a ball below its center.

up, said of a player when he has gained one or more holes on his opponent.

upright, the proper inclination of a club when held ready for striking.

W

waggle, the flourish of a club prior to the upward swing.

whins, furze, gorse, or other plant in line of play.

whipping, the twine binding the head and handle of a club.

wrist shot, less than a half shot; generally played with an iron club.

DICTIONARY OF LACROSSE

A

attack. See fielders.

attacking position, players must have their left side toward the goal they are attacking.

B

ball, the one ball with which the game is played is of rubber sponge, not exceeding 8 inches in circumference nor 5 ounces in weight.

ball at goal, the ball must be put through the goal from the front side to score.

batting the ball, the right of a goalkeeper, while defending his goal within the goal crease, although prohibited from catching and throwing a ball with his hand, to bat it away with his hand or block it with his crosse or body.

C

catch, to scoop or pick up a ball with the crosse.

center, the player in the center of the field.

change of goals, opposing teams change goals at end of the first period.

charging, rushing into an opponent after he has thrown the ball; prohibited.

check, one player charging into another with both hands on the crosse so as to make the stick meet the body of his opponent; prohibited.

cover point, the player directly in front of the point.

crease. See goal crease.

crosse, the instrument with which the game is played; of any desired length, but not over 12 inches in width; woven with catgut into a net; with meshes close enough to hold the ball freely.

crosse-check. See check.

D

defense. See fielders.

dropping before opponent. See interference.

F

facing, the placing by the referee of the ball between and touching the reverse surfaces of the crosses of the players facing at the starting or resumption of the game.

field captain, a superintendent of the play chosen by each club.

fielders, the First, Second and Third Attack and First, Second and Third Defense.

foul, any infringement of the rules.

free throw, where a player fouling and the one fouled are placed where they were at the moment of fouling, the player fouled having the ball on his crosse, and at the referee's order "play," each player is allowed to play in any manner allowed by the rules.

G

game. See object of game.

goal, referee's single-word decision that the ball passed through the goal according to rule.

goal crease, a marked space 18 by 12 feet inclosing a goal; goal poles placed 6 feet from the front and back lines and 6 feet from the front lines.

goal keeper, the player who defends the goal.

goal-netting, a pyramid-shaped netting attached to each set of poles and extending 7 feet back of the center of the goal, to prevent the passage of the ball put through the goal from the front.

goals, each of the two goals consists of two poles erected 6 feet apart and 6 feet out of ground, joined by a top cross-bar; placed 110 yards apart, and, if possible, 125 yards.

H

holding an opponent. See interference.
holding back, purposely delaying the game; prohibited.
holding the ball, allowable only on a crosse.
home, either of the goals.

I

interference, deliberately kneeling, lying down, dropping in front of an opponent when both are in pursuit of the ball, or intervening in any manner between another player and an opponent he is pursuing; all prohibited.

K

kneeling. See interference.

L

lining-up, arranging the teams for play. Generally the opposing team is lined up along the field from goal to goal opposite the other team in reverse order, inside home being opposite point, and so on down the field.
lying down. See interference.

M

match, two 35 minute periods, with 10 minutes' intermission.

N

no goal, referee's decision that the ball did not pass through the goal according to rule.

O

object of game, to carry or throw the ball with the crosse between the opponents' goal posts and to prevent such action.
out of play, when a player loses his crosse.
outside home and **inside home,** the players nearest the opponents' goal.

P

play, the order of the referee for the beginning or the resumption of an interrupted play.
point, position of the first player out from the goal.

R

referee, a disinterested official agreed upon by both clubs, who has general control of the game, decides on fouls and claims, and administers the rules.

S

scooping, picking up the ball with the crosse.
short team, a team deficient in twelve players; opponents may equalize the side, but each side must have at least 10 players.
shouldering, striking an opponent from behind with the shoulder while he is running for or after reaching the ball; prohibited.
stand, a call or whistle signal by the referee when the ball is dead; no player must then move, unless directed otherwise by the referee, until the latter calls "play."
starting the game. See facing.
stick, another name for the crosse.
striking, giving an opponent a blow with the cross or otherwise; prohibited.
striking the ball, a player can strike the ball off of his opponent's crosse only with his own crosse.

T

team, twelve players, regular; not less than 10 otherwise.
tie-play, continuation of the play for 15 minutes after 10 minutes' intermission; side scoring the most

goals wins. In the event of a tie at the end of this time, the captains decide whether the game shall be postponed or playing continued till a goal is scored, or that it remains a tie.

time, the blowing of the referee's whistle when a foul has been called, after which the ball must not be touched nor the players change positions till the game is again started. If a foul has been claimed by either field captain and the game scored before the referee has had an opportunity to call "time," the referee has the power to decide whether or not a foul has been committed.

time-keepers, two officials appointed, one by each field captain, to keep account of the time of the game, deduct for all stoppages in play, and record all time lost between games.

toss, method of selecting the choice of goals.

tripping, the use of the legs, feet, or cross to throw an opponent; prohibited.

U

umpires, two officials, one for each club, whose positions are behind the goals and whose duty it is to decide whether or not a goal has been made according to rule. If a complaint is made and proven against an umpire the referee may remove him and appoint another, setting aside and reversing the decision complained of. When umpires are not appointed by consent of the clubs, it becomes the duty of the referee to appoint one or more umpires as may be required, but neither of them must be one of the parties objected to by either club.

V

victory by default, award to a club when no opponents appear at appointed time.

violations, the prohibited use of threatening, profane or obscene language to any player or official during a match, and the striking of one player by another with a cross or otherwise, are punishable by the removal of the offender for the remainder of the match.

W

wrestling, where a player grapples with an opponent and entwines legs so as to throw him; prohibited.

DICTIONARY OF LAWN TENNIS

A

ace, a point in scoring; also a good ball not returned to the court from which it came.

advantage, the score of the winner of the next stroke after a deuce.

advantage game, one in which a player has won a game after "deuce" has been called.

all, in scoring, where players or sides are even.

B

back to deuce, if the winner of an "advantage" loses the next stroke this score goes back to "deuce."

backhand side, the reverse of the forehand side; in most cases, the left hand side.

backhand stroke, the reverse of the forehand stroke.

back-spin, a stroke which causes the ball to shoot and keep very low on striking the court.

back-stop, a high netting or fence about 21 feet behind the base-line to prevent balls passing out of court.

ball, a hollow rubber sphere, covered with smooth white cloth, cemented to the ball and then sewed; about 2½ inches in diameter and 2 ounces in weight.

ball in play, the moment it leaves the server's racket, excepting when it drops into the net, or goes beyond the service line, out of court, or in the wrong court.

base lines, lines marked at each end of the court parallel with the net.

bisque, the smallest odds, giving the receiver an additional point to his score once in a set.

C

cautions on play: keep your eye on *the ball till* you have hit it; always hit the ball with the center of the racket; in hitting the ball transfer the weight of your body from the right leg to the left one; do not try to hit the ball down into the service court; do not throw the ball up in front of you; to hit effectively always stand under or in a line with the ball.

change of sides, besides alternating as server and striker-out, the players change sides at the end of every set.

chop service, where the ball is thrown a little higher than the shoulder, but well to the right, so that the player can hit it a severe downwardly glancing blow.

court, the place of play; hard-rolled turf or ground, measuring 78 by 27 feet for two players and 78 by 36 for four.

D

deuce, the score when both players win three strokes.

doubles, a four-player game.

drive, a stroke which hits the ball more or less horizontally when it has travelled a considerable distance from the bouncing-point.

F

fault, where the ball drops elsewhere than as noted under serving, or touches the server's partner or anything that he wears or carries; after a fault must again serve from the same court unless the fault was caused by service from the wrong court.

fifteen, the score when the first stroke is won; also an odds of one stroke in each game.

fifteen-all, the score of a point by each player or pair.

fifteen-forty, the score of one point by the server and three points by the striker-out.
final, the last round in a match or tournament.
forehand cut service, where the ball is cut across from left to right, finishing well out toward the right.
forehand side, the side of a player, when facing the net, on which is the arm wielding the racket; in most cases, the right hand side.
forehand stroke, a stroke made on the forehand side.
forty, the score when the winner of the first and second strokes wins the third; also an odds of three strokes in each game.
full volley, the same as volley.

G

games all, the score where both players win five games.
ground stroke, one imparted after the ball has bounded from ground or court.

H

half-court line, that which separates the main court into two equal minor courts.
half-fifteen, an odds giving one stroke at the beginning of the second, fourth, and each succeeding alternate game of a set.
half-forty, an odds of two strokes in the first game, three in the second, etc.
half-thirty, an odds of one stroke in the first game, two in the second, etc.
half volley, a stroke which hits the ball almost immediately after it has bounced.
handicap, the same as odds.
hold of racket, the grip of the handle; should be near the end and firmly with the second, third, and fourth fingers, but the thumb and first finger should not be relaxed.

K

killed ball, *one struck* so violently *that an opponent* cannot return it.

L

let-ball, a ball that after service touches the net and then passes into the proper court; also one that meets other obstructions in flight.
lifting drive, a stroke in which the racket passes forwardly and upwardly in an oblique direction across the intended flight of the ball, brushing violently against the ball at the impact.
lob, a lofty stroke to carry the ball out of reach over an opponent's head.
love, in scoring, means "nothing."
love-game, one in which a player or pair fails to win a point.
love-set, a set which a player or pair fails to win a game.

M

match, ordinarily, the best of three sets; professionally, the best of five advantage sets.

N

net, a stout net dividing the court in the center and attached at each end to a post; net 3½ feet high at posts and 3 feet at center.
no-ball, a "let"-ball.

O

odds, advantages allowed a player unequal in skill to an opponent.
owed odds, when such odds are given that a single stroke may win a game, the best player must make one or more strokes before he can score.

P

pass stroke, one that sends the ball so that it strikes in court, passing an opponent at net.
poaching, in doubles, taking a ball that should be taken by the partner.
post, the wooden stake at each end of the net, driven 3 feet outside the side line.

R

racket, the instrument with which the ball is handled; usually made of ash, Spanish cedar, and black walnut, with a stiff mesh of cat-gut.

rest, a bout, round, or rally.

return, to take the ball on the racket after its rebound and throw it across the net.

reverse overhead cut service, where the ball is cut across at the moment of impact from right to left.

S

scoring, the game comprising four strokes by a player, the score for the first stroke won is called "fifteen," for the second "thirty," for the third "forty," and for the last "game," for convenience the "forty" score is usually called "forty-five."

server, the player who makes the first stroke in a game.

service lines, lines marked on each side of the net, parallel with it and 21 feet distant.

serving, in play the server stands with one foot outside of the base line and the other on or in a perpendicular line above it; delivers the ball from the right to the left courts, beginning from the right, alternately; and the ball must drop between the service line, half-court line, and side line of the court, diagonally opposite to the side of delivery.

set, the best of eleven games; won by the player who first wins six games.

side lines, lines connecting the base-lines.

singles, a two-player game.

smash, to strike down with much force a lobbed ball.

striker-out, the player to whom the server delivers the ball in the first stroke of a round.

strokes lost, either player loses a stroke if in returning a ball in play it touches a part of the net, his person, or anything he wears or carries, excepting the racket in the act of striking, or is struck by the racket more than once, or if the player touch the net or any of its supports while in play, or if he volleys the ball before it has passed the net.

strokes won, the server wins a stroke if the striker-out volleys the ball or fails to return it, or returns it in play so that it drops outside his opponent's court; the striker-out wins a stroke if the server serve two consecutive faults, fails to return the ball in play, or returns it so that it drops outside or his opponent's court.

T

tappy, a light stroke, giving a poor service.

thirty, the score when the winner of the first stroke wins the second; also an odds of two strokes in each game.

three-handed game, one in which the odd player serves in each alternate game.

top-spin, drawing the racket across the ball with a forward roll, so that after crossing the net it drops into the court.

V

vantage, another term for advantage.

volley, to take a ball on the racket before it touches ground.

W

weight in stroke, transfer of the weight of the body from the back to the front foot, to increase the force of the arm.

DICTIONARY OF MILITARY AND NAVAL TERMS

A

abatis or abattis, a breastwork of felled trees laid side by side in a trench with branches pointing toward an enemy to impede progress.

admiralty court, a tribunal for hearing and deciding causes arising on the high seas.

adventure, the act of hazarding a cargo liable to be seized or sunk by an enemy's ship.

aeroplane, a flying machine differing from an airship or balloon, used for scouting and bomb-dropping.

airmen, persons operating airships.

alien belligerency, the relation of a person born in a country different from that in which he resides to a country with which his own is at war.

Arisakae, the standard rifle of the Japanese army.

armistice, a cessation of hostilities for time to bury the dead, negotiate for peace, or other purpose, during which no combatant must acquire an advantage over an opponent.

armored cruiser, a warship classified just below a battleship and above a gunboat, and having side and deck armor.

B

Bashi-bazouk, an irregular Turkish soldier, recruited chiefly in Asiatic Turkey; noted for ferocity.

battleship, a warship classified just below the modern dreadnaught.

belligerent, a nation or person engaged in war.

biplane, an aeroplane with two supporting surfaces.

blockade, the closing of an enemy's harbor by warships; to be binding it *must be effective.*

blockade runner, a vessel that tries to enter or leave a blockaded port.

broadside, the discharge at one time of all guns on one side of a warship.

C

caisson, the box in which army ammunition is carried.

caliber, the internal diameter of a gun.

canister, a metal case, loaded with bullets, which bursts after being fired.

capitulation, surrender.

carbine, a short firearm, somewhat similar to an infantry rifle.

cheveaux-de-frise, a long piece of timber traversed by rows of pointed stakes and placed to impede the progress of an enemy, to barricade an approach, or to close a breach.

circumvallation, a rampart or other fortification constructed around a besieged place.

colors, the national flag of a country or of a division of its army; a "call to the colors" is a summons to military duty.

contraband of war, various articles that would aid a belligerent, and which neutrals are prohibited from supplying to either party; classified as conditional and unconditional.

convoy, a military or naval force assigned to accompany another force to insure greater protection.

Cossack, one of a military tribe guarding certain frontiers of Russia; skilled as a cavalryman.

court martial, a court of military officers to try offenders against military laws, usages, etc.

court of inquiry, a court appointed to investigate charges against military or naval officers.

cul de sac, the bottom of a bag; in warfare, the position of troops in a narrow place whence there is no escape except at the front.

D

deploy, to spread a body of troops in forming a line of battle.

destroyer, the same as torpedo-boat destroyer.

detrain, disembarkation of troops from a train.

dragoon, a soldier trained to fight on foot or mounted.

dreadnaught, a modern warship classified between a battleship and a super-dreadnaught.

E

echelon, the arrangement of divisions of an army on different lines, presenting the form of steps, to enable it to protect at one time one or both flanks and the front.

enfilade, to fire a shot through the whole extent of an enemy's fortification or line of men.

entrain, embarkation of troops on a train.

epaulement, a breastwork raised to defend the flank of a position or troops from an attacking force.

F

feint, a sham movement by a military or naval force intended to deceive an enemy as to a real purpose.

field-marshal, the highest ranking officer in various European armies.

field officers, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of a regiment.

flag of truce, a white flag borne from the position of one combatant toward that of an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley; it and its bearers are immune from attack.

flank, the extreme right or left of the line of an army; in fortifications any part capable of defending another part by its fire.

fleet, the largest division of warships, comprising an indefinite number of the various types of vessels. The U. S. navy has three fleets, the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic, each with numerous reserves.

flying artillery, a battery manned by soldiers trained to move with great rapidity.

forlorn hope, a desperate undertaking, with slight or no chance of success.

Franc-tireur, a French soldier, originally engaging in guerilla warfare, now a part of the regular army.

G

gabion, a wicker-work cylinder, open at each end and filled with earth; used for revetting the slopes of field works.

Gatling gun, an American machine-gun in which cartridges are automatically loaded into a group of barrels and fired successively. See mitrailleuse.

grenade. See hand-grenade.

H

hand-grenade, a small bomb thrown by hand upon an enemy; used in defending fortifications.

Hussar, a lightly armed and mounted soldier of Hungary, adapted to harass an enemy.

hydro-aeroplane, an airship capable of floating on the surface of water.

I

intern, to confine a body of captured, surrendered, or fugitive troops to a particular place outside their own country till the end of a war; also to treat a captured, surrendered, or fugitive warship similarly.

L

Lebel, the standard rifle of the French army.

Lee-Enfield, the standard rifle of the British army.

M

magazine, the place on a warship or in a fortification where the ammunition is kept.

Mannlicher, the standard rifle of the Austrian, Bulgarian, Greek, and Rumanian armies.

marine corps, in the U. S. navy a body of special soldiers attached to all large ships for occupying hostile territory in advance of an army detachment.

martial law, military authority exercised under the laws and usages of war; also in cases of insurrection, severe rioting, etc.

Mauser, the standard rifle of the German, Servian, Spanish, and Turkish armies.

militarism, the policy which leads nations to maintain great standing armies, navies, and fortifications.

military mast, a hollow, interlaced or skeleton steel tower erected on battleships, with a fighting top reached through the interior.

military top, a turret or inclosure of steel attached to the mast of a warship, and mounted with rapid-fire guns.

mine planter, a vessel constructed especially for placing mines in the harbors or on the seacoasts of an enemy.

mine sweeper, a vessel built for searching for and picking up floating and other mines.

Mitrailleuse, a French machine gun in which the loaded barrels are discharged simultaneously instead of successively as by the Gatling gun.

N

naval militia, in the United States a part of the national guard in several states, trained to man coast and harbor defense vessels in time of war.

neutral, a person or nation that takes no side in a war.

neutrality, the passive or armed state of a nation which favors no belligerent in a war between nations, and which by legal proclamation prohibits its citizens from aiding in any manner the belligerents.

P

Paravicino-Carcano, the standard rifle of the Italian army.

protected cruiser, a cruiser with deck armor only.

provost-marshal, an officer of an army or navy appointed to superintend the execution of martial law; similar to a chief of police in a city or a sheriff in a county, but with summary authority.

R

rating, a scale of classification for warships. In the U. S. navy displacement is now the only tonnage standard of rating.

relative rank, that which exists by law between high officers in an army and navy. In the United States generals rank equal with admirals, lieutenant-generals with vice-admirals, major-generals with rear-admirals, and brigadier-generals with commodores.

reprisal, the retaking from an enemy of the property he has seized or the capture of other property, to pay for the damage he has done.

S

safe-conduct, a passport or a special warrant of safety issued to individuals in war time and to captains of neutral ships.

sapper, a soldier employed in digging trenches and tunnels for the protection of troops or the undermining of an enemy's fortification.

scout, a soldier, sailor, small boat, or airship detailed to ascertain the location, strength, and plans of an enemy.

searchlight, an electric light on a warship, fortification, or exposed position, which, by being con-

stantly revolved will disclose the approach of an enemy in darkness.

secondary battery, the collection of guns subordinate to those of large caliber on a warship.

shrapnel shell, one filled with bullets and an exploding charge. In the European war the principle was applied to bombs dropped from aircraft.

sick-bay, the part of a warship used as a hositpal.

sniper, one who, from a window, roof, tree, or other elevation, fires upon another below him.

sortie, a dash by a beleaguered force, as a garrison, from a fortification or other defensive work.

sovereign of the seas, an epithet applied to England because of the prevalence of her warships on all of the world's seas.

Springfield, the standard rifle of the U. S. army.

spy, one who goes into the territory of an enemy to discover his position, strength, and plans; penalty of capture, death.

squadron, a small division of warships, usually four in number; also a division of a regiment of cavalry.

strategy, the use of artifice, deception, feints and other sharp practices to gain an advantage over an enemy.

submarine, a war vessel constructed to operate under water by placing and discharging torpedoes.

super-dreadnaught, the highest type of the modern warship.

superimposed turret, a turret placed on top of another on a battleship and similarly armed.

T

Taube, a type of German bomb-dropping airship.

three-line-rifle, the standard rifle of the Russian army.

three-mile-limit, the distance of three miles from the sea coast of a nation, over which the nation's neutrality extends, and within which its shipping is immune from attack by an enemy.

torpedo-boat, a war craft constructed for the discharge of torpedoes against an enemy's ships.

torpedo-boat-destroyer, a vessel designed to operate against torpedo-boats and other ships of an enemy.

trench, a ditch of various depths, lengths, and directions, dug to cover the advance of a besieging force, or to check the advance of an enemy.

turret, a revolving inclosure of heavy steel set on the deck of a battleship, and containing usually two guns of large caliber.

U

Uhlan, a Prussian light cavalry soldier, armed with sabre, lance, and pistol, and employed chiefly on outpost duty.

Z

Zeppelin, a German dirigible, passenger-carrying airship; used in the European war for dropping bombs.

DICTIONARY OF MOST COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

A

A. or **Ans.** Answer.
a. arc (of the French metric system).
a. or @. At, or to.
a. or aa. (Ana, Gr. ἀνά) in *Med.*, of each the same quantity.
A.A. Associate of Arts.
Aa. Aaron.
AAA. (Amalgama) Amalgamation. [See AMM.]
A. A. A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
AA. C. Antarctic Circle.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. Q. M. Acting Assistant Quarter Master.
A. A. Q. M. G. Acting Assistant Quarter Master General.
A. A. S. American Academy of Sciences.
A. A. S. (Academiæ Americanæ Socius) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius) Member of American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. Able-bodied seamen.
A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Arts. [See **B. A.**]
Abb. Abbot, or Abbess.
Abbr., or **Abbrev.** Abbreviated, or Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Ab ex. (Ab extra) From without.
A. B. I. S. W. Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Workers.
A· B· K· (Αλφα Βετα Καππα.) Alpha Beta Kappa (College Society).
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridge, or Abridged.
Abs. (*Med.*) Absinthe.
Abs. re. (Absente reo) *Law.* While the defendant was absent.
A. C. (Ante Christum.) Before Christ.
A. C. Army Corps.
Ac. Acre.
Acad. Mus. Academy of Music.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc., or **acct.** Account.
Acct. Cur. Account Current.
Acct. Sales. Account of sales.
A. C. G. S. Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society.
A. C. S. Acting Commissary of Subsistence.
Act. Active.
A. C. U. L. Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature.
A. D. (Anno Domini) In the Year of our Lord.
a. d. After date.
A. Acre, Acting, Adjective, Afternoon, Alto.
A. (*Commerce*) Accepted.
A1. First class or rate.
Ad. or **Adv.** Adverb, Advertisement.
Adag. (Adagio) In *Mus.*, a slow movement.
A. D. C. Aide-de-Camp.
Ad Ex. Adam's Express.
Ad. Inf. (Ad Infinitum) Without limit.
Ad Int. (Ad Interim) In the meanwhile.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Adjt. Gen., or **A. G.** Adjutant General.
Ad. lib., or **Ad. libit.** (Ad libitum) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral, Admiralty.

Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator, Administration.
Admx. Administratrix.
A·Δ·Φ· (Αλφα Δελτα Φι) Alpha Delta Phi (College Society).
Ad v. (Ad valorem) At the value.
Adv. Advocate, Advent.
Æ., or Æt. (Ætatis.) Of age, Aged.
Af., or Afr. Africa, African.
A. F. A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. E. I. O. U. (Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo, or Alles Erdreich Ist Oesterreich Unterthan) It is given to Austria to Rule the whole Earth. (The device of Austria first adopted by Frederick III.)
A. G. Adjutant General, Accountant General.
Ag. (Argentum.) Silver.
Agr., Agri. or Agric. Agriculture.
A. G. S. S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (Anno Hegiræ.) In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. I. American Institute.
A. I. A. Amercian Institute of Architecture.
A. I. G. Assistant Inspector General.
Al. Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
Alas. Alaska Territory.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Ali. (Alibi) Elsewhere.
Alt. Altitude.
Alum. Yalen. (Alumnus Yalensis) Alumnus of Yale College.
A. M. (Artium Magister) Master of Arts. [See **M. A.**] (Ante Meridian) Before noon. (Anno Mundi) In the Year of the World. (Ante Mortem) Before death.
Am. Amos.
Am. or Amer. America, American.
A. M. A. American Medical Association.
A. M. C. Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia.
Am. Ant. Soc. American Antiquarian Society
Am. Asn. Soc. Sci. American Association for Advancement of Social Science.
Am. Col. Soc. American Colonization Society.
Am. Cyc. American Cyclopædia.
Am. Ex. American Express.
Amer. Phar. Soc. American Pharmaceutical Society.
A. M. G. Acting Major General.
Amh. Coll. Amherst College.
Am. L. of H. American Legion of Honor.
AMM. (Amalgama) Amalgamation. [See **AAA.**]
Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. American Museum of Natural History.
Am. Num. Arch. Soc. American Numismatic and Archæological Society.
Am. Philog. Soc. American Philological Society.
Am. Phil. Soc. American Philosophical Society.
Amt. Amount.
Am. Vet. Coll. American Veterinary College (New York).
An. (Anno). In the year.
An., or Ans. Answer.
Ana. (*Med.*) In equal quantity.
An. A.C. (Anno Ante Christum) In the Year before Christ.
Anal. Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anat. Mus. Anatomical Museum.
Anc. Ancient, Anciently.
Anc. Hist. Ancient History.
And. Andrew, Andre, Andrea.
And. Theol. Sem. Andover Theological Seminary.
Ang. (Anglice) In English.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anno. Annotate, Annotation.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ant. or Antiq. Antiquity, or Antiquities.
Anth. Anthony.
Anthr. Soc. Anthropological Society.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Aor. Aorist, Aoristic.
A. O. S. S. (Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius) Member of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap. Apostle, April, Appius.
Ap. (Apud) In the writings of, as quoted by.
A. P. H. A. American Public Health Association.
A. P. M. Assistant Pay Master.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocrypha, Apocalypse.
Apen. Apennine.
Apr. April.
A pri. (A priori) From something prior.
Aq. (Aqua.) Water.
A. Q. M. Assistant Quarter Master.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quarter Master General.
A. R. (Anno Regni). In the Year of the Reign.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabic, Arabian.
Arc. Circ. Arctic Circle.
Arch. Architect, Architecture, Archibald.
Archd. Archdeacon.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arn. Arnold.
Arr. Arrived.
A. R. R. (Anno Regni Regis, or Reginæ). In the year of the King's or Queen's Reign.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A. R. S. S. (Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius.) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art. Article, Artemus.
Arth. Arthur, Arthurean.
A. S. Academy of Science.
A. S., or **Assist. Sec.** Assistant Secretary.
A. S. Assistant Surgeon.
As. Arsenic, Astronomy, Asia, Asiatic.
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
A. S., A-S., AS., A. Sax., or **Ang.-Sax.** Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. A. S. Member of the American Statistical Association.
A. S. C. E. A. American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects.
A. S. P. C. A. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Ass't'd. Assorted.
Asst. Surg. Assistant Surgeon.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. S. American Tract Society, American Temperance Society.
Ats. At suit of.
Atty. Attorney.
Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.
At. Wt. Atomic Weight.
A. U. A. American Unitarian Association.
Aub. Theol. Sem. Auburn Theological Seminary.
A. U. C. (Anno Urbis Conditæ, or Ab Urbe Condita) In the Year from the Building of the City—(Rome).
Aud. Treas. Dept. Auditor Treasury Department.
Aug. August.
Aur. (Aurum) Gold.
Auth. Ver., or **A. V.** Authorized Version (of the Bible).
Av. Average, Avenue.
Ave. Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Masons.

B

B. Base or Bass (in *Music*), Baron. Book, Bay.
b. Born, Book.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts. [See **A. B.**] British America.
Ba. Barium.
Baa. Baal, Baalam.
Bach. Bachelor.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
Bald. Baldwin.
Balt. Baltimore.

Bank. Banker, Banking.
Bar. Barrel, Baruch, Barometer, Barrister.
B. Arch. Bachelor of Architecture.
Bart., or Bt. Baronet.
Bat. Battery, Battalion.
B. B. Bill Book.
B. B. C. Base Ball Club.
Bbl. Barrel, Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ, Board of Control.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound, Bond, Bound in.
Bds. Boards.
Be. (Beryllium) Glucinum.
Beau. Beaufort, Beauregard.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
Bev. Beverly.
B. F., or B. fir. Firkin of Butter.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Bis. Bismarck, Bismuth, Bissextile.
Bisc. Biscayan.
Bk. Book, Bank.
Bk. Comr. Bank Commissioner.
Bk. Ex. Book Exchange.
Bk.-Kr. Book-keeper.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws. [See **LL.B.**].
B/L. (*Com*). Bill of Lading.
Bl., or Bls. Barrel, Barrels.
B. Lit. (Baccalaureus Literarum) Bachelor of Letters.
B. LL. (Baccalaureus Legum) Bachelor of Laws.
B. M (Baccalaureus Medicinæ) Bachelor of Medicine. [See **M. B.**]
B. M. (Beatæ Memoriæ) Of Blessed Memory.
B. M. E. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
B. Mech. Bachelor of Mechanics.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bohem. Bohemian.
Bon. Bonaparte.
Bor. Borough, Boron.
Bot. Bought.
Bot. Botany, Botanical, Botanist.
Boul. Boulevard.
Bowd. Coll. Bowdoin College.
Bp. Bishop.
B/P. Bill of Parcels.
B. Pay. Bills Payable.
B. P. B. Bank Post Bills.
B. P. O. Elks. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
B. R. The King's or Queen's Bench.
Br. Brother, Bromine, Brig.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
B. Rec. Bills Receivable.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. British, Britain, Britannia, Britannicus.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
Bro., Bros. Brother, Brothers.
Brook. N. Y. Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Br. Univ. Brown University.
B. S., or B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B/S. Bill of Sale.
Bu., or Bush. Bushel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Burg. Burgomaster, Burgess.
B. V. (Bene Vale) Farewell, (Beata Virgo) Blessed Virgin.
B. Vet. Med. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.
B. W. T. A. British Women's Temperance Association.

C

C. Chairman, Carbon, Church.
C. (Centum) A hundred Cent, Centime.
C. (Congius) Gallon.
C/—. Currency, Coupon.
Ca. (Circa) About.
Ca. Centare (metric system).
C. A. Commercial Agent, Comptroller (or Controller) of Accounts, Chief Accountant, Chartered Accountant, Confederate Army.
Ca. Canada, Canadian.
Cadav. (*Med.*) Cadaver.
Cal. Calcium, California.
Cal. (Calendæ) Calends, Calendar.
Cam. (*Med.*) Camphor.
Cam., or Camb. Cambridge.
Camb. Obs. Cambridge Observatory.
Can. Canada, Canon.

Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. (Cantabrigiensis) Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. (Cantuarensis) Of Canterbury.
Cap., or **c.** (Caput, Capitulum) Chapter.
Cap. Capitol, Capital, Capital Letter.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Capt. Gen. Captain General.
Car. Carat.
Card. Cardinal.
Ca. Resp. (Capias ad respondendum) A legal writ.
C. A. S. Connecticuttensis Academiæ Socius) Fellow of Connecticut Academy.
Ca. Sa. (Capias ad satisfaciendum) A legal writ.
Cash. Cashier.
Cast. Castle.
Cat., or **Catal.** Catalogue.
Cath. Catherine, Catholic, Cathedral.
Cath. Inst. Catholic Institute.
Caus. Causative.
Cav. Cavalry.
C. B. (Communis Bancus.) Common Bench.
C. B. Companion of the Bath, Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.
C. C. Cubic Centimetre.
C. C. Caius College. (Compte Courante) Account Current, Crown Clerk, County Court, County Clerk, Consular Clerk, County Commissioner.
C. C. A. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College, Christ's College, Cambridge.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
Ce. Cerium.
C. E. Civil Engineer, Canada East.
Cel. or Celt. Celtic.
Cen. Century, Centennial.
Cent. (Centum) A hundred.
Cf. (Confer) Compare.
C. F. I. Cost, Freight, and Insurance.
C. G. Commissary General, Captain of the Guard, Coast Guard.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. H. Court House, Captain of the Host, Custom House.
Ch. Church, Chapter, Charlotte, Charles.
Cham. (*Med.*) Chamomile.
Chamb. Chamberlain.
Chal., or **Chald.** Chaldron, Chaldee, Chaldaic, Chaldean.
Chamb. Encyc. Chambers' Encyclopædia.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter, Chaplain.
Char. Charter.
Chas. Charles.
Chat. Chattel.
Chem. Chemistry, Chemical, Chemist.
Chey. Cheyenne.
Chf. Chief.
Chf. Con. Chief of Construction.
Chf. E., or **Chf. Eng.** Chief Engineer.
Chf. Med. Pur. Chief Medical Purveyor.
Chf. Ord. Chief of Ordnance.
Chftn. Chieftain.
Chi. (χ) Greek Ch.
Chin. Chinese.
Chlo. Chloroform, Chloride.
†n., or **Xn.** Christian.
†nty., or **Xnty.** Christianity.
Chr. Christopher, Christian.
†mas., or **Xmas.** Christmas.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cic. Cicero.
Cin. Cincinnati.
Cit. Citizen, Cited.
Civ. Civil, Civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clergyman, Chlorine, Clerk.
Cl. Centilitre (metric system).
C. L. A. Chautauqua Lake Assembly.
Class. Classical.
Cleop. Cleopatra.
Cleve. Cleveland.
Cld. Cleared.
Clk. Clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
C. M. (Congregationis Missionum) Vincentians or Lazarists.

C. M. (Chirurgiæ Magister) Master in Surgery, Certificated Master, Common Metre.
C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Co. Company, County, Cobalt.
C. O. Colonial Office, Crown Office, Criminal Office.
Coad. (Cum jure suc.) Coadjutor, with right of succession.
Coad. Bp. Coadjutor Bishop.
Coch., or **Cochl.** (Cochleare) A teaspoonful, a spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on delivery.
Cog. Cognate, Cognate with.
Col. Colonel, Colossians, Colorado, Column, Colonial, Color.
Col. Corp. Color Corporal.
Col. Gd. Color Guard.
Coll. Collector, Colleague, College, Collection.
Coll., or **Colloq.** Colloquial, Colloquially.
Colo. Colorado.
Col. Sergt. Color Sergeant.
Com. Commerce, Committee, Commentary, Commissioner, Commodore, Commune, Community, Common, Commoner, Commission, Communication.
Com. Agric. Committee on Agriculture, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Com. Arr. Committee of Arrangements.
Com. Bk. Committee on Banks.
Com. Cont. Elec. Committee on Contested Elections.
Com. Cont. Ex. Committee on Contingent Expenses.
Com. Dept. Commissary Department.
Comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
Com. Ed. Committee on Education.
Com. Fin. Committee on Finance.
Com. Fin. Adj. Committee on Final Adjournment.
Com. For. Rel. Committee on Foreign Relations.
Com. Gov. Mes. Committee on Governor's Message.
Com. H. Committee of the House.
Com. Inc. Committee on Incorporations.
Comm. Commentary.
Com. M. and R. Committee on Manual and Roll.
Com. Merch. Commission Merchant.
Com. Mil. Aff. Committee on Military Affairs.
Commo. Commodore.
Com. Off. Commissioned Officer.
Comp. Compare, Compound, Compositor, Composition, Comparative, Compounded.
Compar. Comparative.
Com. Pard. Commissioner of Pardons.
Com. Pub. Gds. and Bldgs. Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
Com. R. R. Committee on Railroads.
Com. Sen. Committee of the Senate.
Com. Sergt. Commissary Sergeant.
Com. S. P. Committee on State Prison.
Com. Unf. Bus. Committee on Unfinished Business.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
Con. (Contra) Against, in opposition.
Con. Constitution, Constantinople, Concordance, Contract.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.
Cong. Congress, Congregation, Congregationalist.
Cong. Lib. Congressional Library.
Cong. Rec. Congressional Record.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., Conn't., Con., or Ct. Connecticut.
Con. Sect. Conic Sections.
Cons. et Prud. (Consilio et Prudentia) By counsel and prudence.
Cons. Mus. Conservatory of Music.
Cont. (Contra) On the other hand.
Cont. Bon. Mor. (Contra bonos mores) Against good manners.
Contr. Contradict, Contraction.
Conv. Convent.
Cop. Copper, Copernican.
Cop., or Copt. Coptic.

Cor. Correspondent, Correction, Corinthians, Coroner.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Univ. Cornell University.
Corol. Corollary.
Corr. Corrupt, Corruption.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
Coss. (Consules) Consuls.
C. P. Common Pleas, Chief Patriarch, Court of Probate, Clerk of the Peace.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. S. (Custos Privati Sigilli) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. R. (Custos Rotulorum) Keeper of the Rolls. (Civis Romanus) A Roman Citizen. (Carolus Rex) King Charles. (Carolina Regina) Queen Caroline.
Cr. Creditor, Credit, Chromium, Crown.
Cres. (*Mus.*) Crescendo.
Cri. Crime, Crimean.
Crim. Criminal, Criminally.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation or Adultery.
C. R. P. (Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Crystal., or **Crystallog.** Crystalography.
†, or **X.** Cross.
†**John** (or other name). The signature of a Roman Catholic Bishop.
Cs. Cæsium.
C. S. Court of Sessions, Commissary of Subsistence.
C. S. (Custos Sigilli) Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America, Confederate States Army.
C. S. I. Companion of the Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. S. O. Chief Signal Officer.
Ct. Cent. (Centum) A hundred.
Ct. Connecticut, Court, Count.
C. T. Certificated Teacher.
C. Theod. (Codex Theodosianus) The Theodosian Code.
Cts. Cents.
Cu. (Cuprum) Copper.
Cum d/—. With dividend.
Cur., or **Curt.** Current (*i.e.*, this month).
Cwt. (Lat. Centum, a hundred, and Eng. weight) Hundred weight.
Cyc. Cyclopedia.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. David, Duke, Duchess, Dowager, Didymium, Dutch, Dose.
D. Day, Died, Dine, Deputy, Daughter, Degree. (Denarius, or Denarii) A penny, or pence.
D. Five hundred.
D. A. G. Deputy Adjutant General.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Daniel, Danish.
Dart. Coll. Dartmouth College.
Dat. Dative.
D. B., or **Domesd. B.** Domesday Book.
Dbk. Drawback.
D. C. Deputy Consul. (Da Capo) Again, or From the beginning.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
d/d—. Day's date.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Del. Delaware.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December, Declaration, Declension.
Decid. Deciduous.
Def. Definition.
Deft. Defendant.
Deg. Degree, or degrees.
Del. Delaware, Delegate.
Del. (Delineavit) He (or she) drew it—appended to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
Dent. Dentist.
Dep. Deputy, Department.
Dep. Q. M. G. Deputy Quartermaster General.
Dept. Department, Deponent.
Deriv. Derivative, Derivation.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty. (Fidei Defensor) Defender of the Faith.
Dft. Draft, Defendant.
D. G. (Dei gratia) By the Grace of God. (Deo gratias) Thanks to God.

dg. Decigram (metric system).
Dg. Dekagram (metric system).
D. H. Dead Head.
D. H. L. (Literarum Humaniorum Doctor) Doctor of Polite Literature. [See L. H. D.]
Di. Didymium.
Diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator, Dictionary.
Dim. Diminutive, Diminution.
Dim. (*Mus.*) Diminuendo.
Dioc. Diocese, Diocesan.
Dioc. Sem. Diocesan Seminary.
Dis. Distance, Distant.
Dis., Disc., or Disct. Discount.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Divide, Divided, Division, Dividend, Divisor.
Dl. Dekalitre (metric system.)
D. Lit. (Literarum Doctor) Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
Dm. Dekametre (metric system).
D. M. D. Doctor Dental Medicine.
Do. (Ditto.) The same.
Dol., Dols., $. Dollars.
D. O. M. (Deo Optimo Maximo) To God, the best, the greatest.
Dom. Dominion.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Dom. Prel. Domestic Prelate.
Doz. Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy. [See P.D. and Ph.D.]
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
Dpt. Deponent.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor, Dram.
Dram. Pers. Dramatis Personæ.
d/s. Days' Sight.
D. S. (Dal Segno) From the sign.
D. S. Dekastere (metric system).
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. V. (Deo volente) God willing.
Dwt. (Lat. Denarius and Eng. weight) Pennyweight, or Pennyweights.

E

E. East, Eastern, Earl, Edinburg, Erbium.
Ea. Each.
Eb. Erbium.
E. B. English Bible.
Eben. Ebenezer.
E. by S. East by South.
Ebor. (Eboracum) York. Eboracensis) Of York.
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London), Established Church.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Hist. Ecclesiastical History.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor, Edition.
E. D. Eastern District (of Brooklyn, N. Y.).
Edin. Edinburgh.
Edit. Edition.
Edm. Edmund.
Eds. Editors.
Edw. Edward, Edwin.
E. E. and M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
e. g. or ex. gr. (exempli gratia) For example.
Egypt. Egyptians.
E. I. East Indies or East India.
E. I. C. or E. I. Co. East India Company.
E. I. C. S. East India Company's Service.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E. Long. East Longitude.
E. M. Mining Engineer. (Equitum Magister) Master of the Horse.
Em. Emma, Emily, Emmanuel.
Emp. Emperor, Empress, Empire.
Ency. or Encyc. Encyclopædia.
Encyc. Amer. Encyclopædia Americana.
Encyc. Brit. Encyclopædia Britannica.
E. N. E. East-Northeast.
Eng. England, English.
Eng. Cyc. English Cyclopædia.
Engin. Engineering.
Eng. in Chief. Engineer-in-Chief.
Ens. Ensign.
Ent., or Entom. Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians, Ephraim.
Ephes. Ephesians.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq. Equal, Equivalent.

Equiv. Equivalent.
E. S. Ells Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-Southeast.
Esp. Especially.
Esq. or **Esqr.** Esquire.
Esq. or **Esqs.** Esquires
Est. Estate, Estimate.
Estab. Established, Establishment.
Esth. Esther.
E. T. English Translation.
et al. (Et alii, or aliæ) And others. (Et alibi) And elsewhere (sometimes improperly written **et als.**).
Etc., or **&c.** (Et cæteri, cæteræ, or cætera) And other things, and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopic.
et seq. (Et sequentia, or et sequentes) And what follows, and the following.
Etym. Etymology.
Evang. Evangelical, Evangelist.
Ex. Example, Exception, Exodus.
Exc. Excellency, Exception.
Exch. Exchequer, Exchange.
Ex. cp., or **xcp.** Excoupon.
Ex. d., or **x/d.** Exdividend.
Exec. Executor.
Exec. Com. Executive Committee.
Execx. Executrix.
ex. g. (exempli gratia) For example.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (Exonia) Exeter.
Exr., or **Exx.** Executor, Executrix.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. France, Folio, Fellow, Fluorine, Friday, Fahrenheit.
F. Feminine, Franc, Francs, Florin, Florins, Farthing, Foot, Feet.
F. A. A. Free of all Average.
F. A. A. A. S. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Fair. Fairfield, Fairhaven, Fairmont, Fairview.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. A. S. E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C. Free Church (of Scotland).
Fcap., or **fcp.** Foolscap.
F. C. P. Fellow of College of Preceptors.
F. C. P. S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. D. (Fidei Defensor, or Defensatrix) Defender of the Faith.
Fe. (Ferrum) Iron.
F. E. Flemish Ells.
Feb. February.
Fec. (Fecit) He did it.
F. E. I. S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem. Feminine.
Fem. Ac., or **Acad.** Female Academy.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
Feud. Feudal.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia (humorous).
ff. Following.
F. G. A. Foreign General Average.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Fid. Def. (Fidei Defensor, or Defensatrix) Defender of the Faith.
fi. fa. (Fieri facias) Cause it to be done.
Fig. Figure, Figures, Figurative, Figuratively.
Finn. Finnish.
Fir. Firkin.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. Fellow of King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.
Fl. Flemish, Flourished, Florin, Florins.
Fla. Florida.
Fl. E. Flemish Ellin.
Flor. Florence.
F. L. S. Fellows of the Linnean Society.

F. M. Field-marshal.
Fo., or fol. Folio.
F. O. Field-officer.
F. O. B. Free on Board.
For. Foreign.
For. Sec. Foreign Secretary.
Fort. Fortification.
F. P. A. Free of Particular Average.
F. P. S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. Franc, Francs, French, France, Fragment, Francis, Friar, Frank.
fr. From.
Frankl. Inst. Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians: E., of Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons: E., of Edinburgh; I., of Ireland; L., of London.
Fr. E. French Ells.
Fred. Frederick.
Freq. Frequentative.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. S. A. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
Frs. Frisian, or Frisic.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries; I., of Ireland; L., of London.
F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Fortification.
Ft. Foot, Feet, Fort.
F. T. C. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur. Furlong.
Fut. Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

G. Glucinum, Genitive.
G. Guineas, Guinea, Gulf.
G. A. General Assembly.
Ga. Georgia.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians, Galen.
Gal. Gallon, Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism, Galvanic.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chancellor, Grand Conductor, Grand Chapter.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
G. C. M. G. Knights Grand Cross St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D. Grand Duke, Grand Duchess.
G. E. Grand Encampment.
Gen. Genesis, General.
Gen. Genitive, Generally.
Gent. Gentleman.
Gent. Mag. Gentlemen's Magazine.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography, Geographer.
Geol. Geology, Geological, Geologist.
Geom. Geometry, Geometer.
Geor. Hist. Soc. Georgia Historical Society.
Ger. Gerund.
Ger. German, Germany.
G. F. G. Governor's Foot Guard.
G. H. G. Governor's Horse Guard.
Gi. Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl. (Glossa) A Gloss.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. P. K. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. O. General Order.
Go., or Goth. Gothic.
Gov. Governor.
Gov.-Gen. Governor-General.
G. P. (Gloria Patri) Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post-Office.

G. R. (Georgius Rex) King George, Grand Recorder.
Gr. Greek, Gross, Great.
Gr. Grain or grains.
Gram. Grammar.
Gro. Gross.
G. S. Grand Secretary, Grand Sentry, Grand Sentinel.
G. T. Good Templars, Grand Tyler.
Gtt. (Gutta, or guttæ) Drop, or drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H

H. Hydrogen.
H. Hour, Height, High, Harbor, Husband.
H., or hr. Hour, hours.
h. a. (Hoc anno) This year.
Ha. Hektare (metric system).
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hab. corp. (Habeas corpus) You may have the body.
Hab. fa. poss. (Habere facias possessionem) (*Law*). A writ to put the plaintiff in possession.
Hag. Haggai.
Ham. Coll. Hamilton College.
Hants. Hampshire.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons, Herald's College.
H. C. M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E. His Eminence, Hydraulic Engineer.
h. e. (Hoc est, or Hic est) That is, or this is.
Heb., or Hebr. Hebrew, Hebrews.
Hectol. Hectolitre (metric system).
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
H. E. I. C. S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry.
Herp. Herpetology.
H. F. Holy Father.
Hf.-bd. Half-bound.
Hf. cf. Half calf.
Hg. (Hydrargyrum) Mercury.
H. G. Horse Guards.
H. H. His Holiness (the Pope), His (or Her) Highness.
Hhd. Hogshead. Hogsheads.
Hier. (Hierosolyma) Jerusalem.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustanee.
Hist. History, Historical.
H. J. S. (Hic Jacet Sepultus) Here lies buried.
H. L. House of Lords.
Hl. Hectolitre (metric system).
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H. M. C. His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.
H. M. P. (Hoc monumentum posuit) Erected this monument.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Ho. House.
Hon. Honorable.
Hor. Horace, Horizon.
Hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
Hosp. Sergt. Hospital Sergeant.
Hosp. Stew. Hospital Steward.
H. P. Horse Power, Half-pay, High Priest.
Hr., Hrn. Mr., sir; Messrs., gentlemen (German).
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor, or Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P. (Hic Requiescat In Pace) Here rests in peace.
H. S. (Hic Situs) Here lies.
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. S. (Historiæ Societatis Socius) Fellow of the Historical Society.
h. t. (Hoc titulo) This title, in or under this title.
Hum., or Humb. Humble.
Hun., or Hung. Hungary, Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred, Hundreds.
h. v. (Hoc verbum) This word. (His verbis) In these words.
Hy. Art. Heavy Artillery.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.

Hydros. Hydrostatics.
hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I

I. Island, Iodine.
I, II, III. One, two, three, or first, second, third.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib. or Ibid. (Ibidem) In the same place.
Ice., or Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
I. C. E. Institution of Civil Engineers.
Ich., or Ichth. Ichthyology.
Icon. Encyc. Iconographic Encyclopædia.
I. C. TH. U. S. (Gr. Iesous Christos, Theou Huios, Soter) Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.
Ictus. (Iurisconsultus) Counselor at Law.
Id. Idaho.
Id. (Idus) Ides.
Id. (Idem) The same.
I. e. (Id est) That is.
I. G. Inside Guardian.
I. H. S. (Iesus [or Jesus] Hominum Salvator) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
ii. Two.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial. (Imperator) Emperor.
Imp. or Imper. Imperative.
Imp., or Imperf. Imperfect.
Impers. Impersonal.
In. Inch, Inches.
Inc., or Incor. Incorporated.
Incept. Inceptive.
Inch. Inchoative.
Incog. (Incognito) Unknown.
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana, Index.
Ind., or Indic. Indicative.
I. N. D. (In Nomine Dei) In the name of God.
Indef. Indefinite.
Ind. Meth. Independent Methodists.
Indo. Eur. Indo-European.
Ind't, indict, indictment.
Inf. (Infra) Beneath or below; **Inf. dig,** beneath dignity or notice.
Inf. Infinitive, Infantry.
In f. (in fine) At the end of the title, law, or paragraph quoted.
In lim. (In limine) At the outset.
In loc. (In loco) In the place, on the passage.
I. N. R. I. (Iesus [or Jesus] Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Inspector, Insurance, Instant.
Insep. Inseparable.
Insp. Gen. Inspector General.
Inst. Instant (the present month).
Inst. Institute Institutes, Institution.
Inst. Act. Institute of Actuaries.
Inst. Bks. Institute of Bankers.
Inst. C. E. Institution of Civil Engineers.
Inst. M. E. Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
Inst. N. A. Institution of Naval Architects.
In sum. (In summa) In the summary.
Int. Interest.
Int. Interpreter.
Intens. Intensive.
Interj. Interjection.
Intr. Introduction.
Intrans. Intransitive.
in trans. (In transitu) In the passage.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. B. B. Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. S. F. I. Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M. Independent (or Improved) Order of Red Men.
I. O. S. H. Independent Order Sons of Hermann.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I. O. U. I owe you. An acknowledgment for money

I. P. D. (In Præsentia Dominorum) In presence of the Lords (of Sessions).
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
I. q. (Idem quod) The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish, Iridium.
Iran. Iranian, Iranistan.
Ire. Ireland.
I. R. O. Internal Revenue Officer.
Irreg. Irregular.
I. S. Inside Sentinel, Irish Society.
Is., or **Isa.** Isaiah.
Isl. Island.
I. S. M. (Iesus [or Jesus] Salvator Mundi) Jesus the Saviour of the World.
It. Italy, Italian.
I. T. Inner Temple.
It., or **Ital.** Italic, Italian, Italy.
Itin., or **Itiner.** Itinerant, itinerary.
IV. Four or Fourth.
IX. Nine or Ninth.

J

J. Justice, John, Julius, Julian.
JJ. Justices.
J/a. Joint account.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jac. Jacob.
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. Jesus Christ, Justice Clerk.
J. C. (Juris Consultus) Juris-Consult.
J. C. D. (Juris Civilis Doctor) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (Juris Doctor) Doctor of Law, Junior Deacon.
Je. June.
Jeho. Jehosophat.
Jer. Jeremiah, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jersey.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator) Jesus Saviour of Mankind. (See I. H. S.).
Jno. John.
Jnt. Joint.
Jnt. Stk. Joint Stock.
Jnt. Stk. Co. Joint Stock Company.
Jo. Joel.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph, Josephine.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal, Journeyman.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr. Junior.
J. U. D., or **J. V. D.** (Juris Utriusque Doctor) Doctor of both Laws, Canon and Civil.
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges, Judge.
Judge-Adv. Judge-Advocate.
Jul. July.
Jun. June.
Jun., **junr.**, or **jr.** Junior.
Jun. Part. Junior Partner.
Jus. Justice. (Used to denote Associate Justices.)
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justinian, Justice.
J. V. D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor) Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K. King, Knight. (Kalium) Potassium.
K. A. Knights of St. Andrew (in Russia).
Kal. Kalends.
K. A. N. Knight of St. Alexander Nevoskoj (in Russia).
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. King's Bench, Knight of the Bath in Great Britain).
K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d' Avis (in Portugal).
K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (in Russia).
K. C. Knight of the Crescent (in Turkey), King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (in Great Britain).
K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. S. Knight of Charles III. of Spain.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken., or **Ky.** Kentucky.
Kew Obs. Kew Observatory (England).

K. F. Knight of Ferdinand (in Spain).
Kg. Kilogram (metric system).
K. G. Knight of the Garter (in Great Britain).
K. G. C. Knight Grand Cross (in Great Britain), Knight of the Golden Circle (in the United States).
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (in Great Britain).
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (in Spain or Austria).
K. G. H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K. V. G. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (in Sweden).
K. H. Knight of Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin.
Kilo. Kilogram.
K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
Kl. Kilolitre (metric system).
K. L., or **K. L. A.** Knight of Leopold of Austria.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
Km. Kilometre (metric system).
Km. Kingdom.
K. Mess. King's Messenger.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
K. M. H. Knight of Merit in Holstein.
K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph (in Bavaria).
K. M. T. Knight of Maria Theresa (in Austria).
K. N. S. Knight of the North Star (in Sweden).
Knt., or **Kt.** Knight.
K. of H. Knights of Honor.
K. of P. Knight, or Knights of Pythias.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Kr. Kreutzer (German coin).
K. R. C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (in Prussia).
Ks. or **Kan.** Kansas.
K. S. Knight of the Sword (in Sweden).
K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (in Russia).
K. S. B. Kersher Shel Barzel.
K. S. F. Knight of St. Fernando (of Spain).
K. S. G. Knight of St. George (in Russia).
K. S H. Knight of St. Hubert (in Bavaria).
K. S. I. Knight of the Star of India.
K. S. J. Knight of St. Januarius (in Naples).
K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (in Persia).
K. S. M. and S. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George.
K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanisla (in Poland).
K. S. S. Knight of the Southern Star (in Brazil).
K. S. W. Knight of St. Wladimir (in Russia).
K. T. Knight Templar, Knight of the Thistle (in Scotland).
Kt. Knight.
K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (in Portugal).
K. W. Knight of William (in the Netherlands).
K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle (in Poland).
Ky. Kentucky.

L

L. Fifty or fiftieth, Laity, Latin Low, Lord, London (after titles), Lithium, (Liber) Book.
L. League, Leagues, Lake, Lane.
L., l., or lb. (Libra) A pound in weight.
L., £, or l (Libra, or Libræ) Pound, or Pounds sterling.
L., or £, s. d. (Libræ, solidi, denarii) Pounds, shillings, and pence.
La. Louisiana, Lanthanum.
L. A. C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
Ladp. Ladyship.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lapp. Lappish.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latitude, Latin.
Lb. (Libra, or Libræ) Pound or pounds in weight.
l. c. Lower case (in printing).

l. c. (loco citato) In the place before cited.
L/C. Letter of Credit.
L. C. Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain, Lower Canada.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
L. D. Lady Day, Light Dragoons.
Ldp., Lp. Lordship.
Lea. League.
Leg. (Legato) Smoothly, Legate.
Leg., or **Legis.** Legislature.
Leip. Leipsic, or Leipzig.
Lett. Lettish.
Lev., or **Levit.** Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon, Lexicographer, Lexington.
L. G. Life Guards, Low German.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. C. Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D. (Literarum Humaniorum Doctor) Doctor of Polite Literature.
L. H. T. Lord High Treasurer.
L. I. Long Island, League Island, Light Infantry.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. (Liber) Book.
Lib. Library, Librarian.
Lieut., or **Lt.** Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant General.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant Governor.
Linn. Linnæan, Linnæus.
Linn. Soc. Linnæan Society (London).
Liq. Liquor.
Lit. Literature, Literary.
Lit. Literally.
Lit. D. (Literarum Doctor) Doctor of Letters.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv. Livre.
L. L. Low Latin, Late Latin.
L. Lat. Low Latin, Law Latin.
LL. B. (Legum Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Laws. [See **B. L.** and **B.LL.**]
LL.D. (Legum Doctor) Doctor of Laws. [See **B.LL.**]
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL. M. (Legum Magister). Master of Laws.
loc. cit. (loco citato) In the place cited.
Lon. Longitude.
Lon., or **Lond.** London.
Long. Longitude.
Lou., or **La.** Louisiana.
Lp., or **Ldp.** Lordship.
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Left Side. (Locus Sigilli) Place of the Seal.
L. S. A. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
L. S. D. (Libræ, Solidi, Denarii) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
L. T. (Lira Turca) The Turkish Pound.
Lt., or **Lieut.** Lieutenant.
Lt. Batt. Light Battery.
Lt., or **Lieut. Com.** Lieutenant Commander.
Lt., or **Lieut. Gen.** Lieutenant General
Lt. Inf., or **Infy.** Light Infantry.
Lv. Livre, Livres.
LX. Sixty or sixtieth.
LXX. Seventy or seventieth.
LXX. The Septuagint (Version of the Old Testament).
LXXX. Eighty or eightieth.

M

M. Monday, Middle, Morning, Monsieur. (Meridies) Meridian, or Noon. (Mille.) Thousand.
M. Moon, Masculine, Minute, Minutes, Month, Months, Mile, Miles, Mill, Mills. (Misce) Mix. (Mistura) Mixture. (Mensura) Measure, by Measure.
M. Minim.
—/M. A thousand; as, *e. g.*, 50/m., fifty thousand.
M., or **Mons.** (Monsieur) Sir, Mister.
$\overline{M}$. 10,000.
M. A. Master of Arts. [See **A. M.**] Military Academy.
Mac., or **Macc.** Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonian.
Mach. Machinist, Machinery.

Mad. Madam.
Madm. Madam.
Mad. Univ. Madison University.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi.
Malay. Malayan.
Man. Manège, or horsemanship, Manual
Man. Manasses.
M. A. N. S. Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.
Manuf. Manufactory, Manufacture, Manufacturing.
Mar. March.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Margin.
Marg. Tran. Marginal Translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics, Mathematician.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (Medicinæ Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Medicine. [See **B. M.**]
Mbco. Marks banco.
M. B. G. et H. (Magna Britannia, Gallia, et Hibernia) Great Britain, France and Ireland.
M. C. Member of Congress, Master of Ceremonies, Master Commandant, Master of the Classics.
M/C. Metallic Currency.
Mch. March.
M. D. (Medicinæ Doctor) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
M/d. Month's date.
M. E. Middle English (etymological).
M. E. Methodist Episcopal, Military or Mechanical Engineer, Most Excellent.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Me. Maine.
Meas. Measure.
Mech. Mechanics, Mechanical.
Med. Medicine.
Med. Dir. Medical Director.
M. E. G. H. P. Most Excellent Grand High Priest.
Mem. Memorandum, Memoranda. (Memento) Remember.
Mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercury.
Messrs., or **MM.** (Messieurs) Gentlemen, or Sirs.
Met. Metaphysics, metaphor, metaphorically, Metropolitan.
Metal. Metallurgy.
Metaph. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Metr., or **Metrop.** Metropolitan.
Mex. or **Mexic.** Mexico or Mexican.
M. ft. (Mistura fiat) Let a mixture be made.
mg. Milligram (metric system).
Mg. Magnesium, Myriagram (metric system).
M. G. Major General.
M. G., or **M. Goth.** Mœsco-Gothic.
M. H. G. Middle High German (Etymological).
M. Hon. Most Honorable.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society, Member of the Historical Society.
Mi., or **Miss.** Mississippi.
Mi. Mill, mills.
Mic. Micah.
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michigan.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mid. Middle (voice).
Mil. Military.
Min. Mineralogy.
Min. Minute, Minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Min. Res. Minister Resident.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Millilitre (metric system).
Ml. Myrialitre (metric system).
M. L. (Legum Magister) Master of Laws.
M. L. A. Mercantile Library Association.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimetre (metric system).
Mm. Myriametre (metric system).
MM. Their Majesties. (Messieurs) Gentlemen, or Sirs.

Note.—The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled to signify the plural, as in **LL. B.**, **LL. D.**

MM. Thousands.
Mme. Madame.
Mmes. Mesdames (pronounced mā-dām').
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.
M. M. S. S. Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M. N. S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri, Month, Molybdenum.
Mod. Modern. (Moderato) Moderately.
Mon. Monday, Monastery.
Mond. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Monsig., or **Mgr.** Monsignor.
Morn. Morning.
Mos. Months.
Most. Rev. Most Reverend.
Mont. Montana.
M. P. Member of Parliament, Metropolitan Police, Municipal Police, Methodist Protestant, or Protestant Methodist.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
M. P. P. Member of Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Pharmaceutical (or of the Philological Society).
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Mister, or Master.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M. R. C. C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. G. S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (pronounced mis'sis when written as an abbreviation).
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M/S. Month's sight.
M. S. (Memoriæ Sacrum) Sacred to the memory.
M. S. (Magister Scientiæ) Master of Science.
MS. (Manuscriptum) Manuscript.
MSS. (Manuscripta) Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount or Mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mt. Rev. Most Reverend.
Mts. Mountains.
Mus. Museum, Music.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or **Mus. Doct.** Doctor of Music.
M. W. Most Worthy, Most Worshipful.
M. W. G. C. P. Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M. W. G. M. Most Worthy (or Worshipful) Grand Master.
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarch.
M. W. S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
M. W. V. Mexican War Veterans.
Myth. Mythology.

N

N. North, Number, Nitrogen.
N. Noun, Neuter.
N. A. North America, North American, National Academician.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Na. (Natrium) Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
Nat. Natural, National.
Nat. Hist. National History.
Nath. Nathanael, or Nathaniel.
Nat. ord. Natural order.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Navigator, Navy.
Nav. Con. Navy Constructor.
N. B. New Brunswick, North Bristol, North Britain. (Nota bene) Note well, or take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. D. No Date, North Dakota.
N. E. New England, Northeast, Northern Eastern.

Neb. Nebraska.
Neg. Negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
n. e. i. (Non est inventus) He is not found.
Nem. Con. (Nemine Contradicente) No one contradicting, unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (Nemine dissentiente) No one dissenting, unanimously.
Neut. Neuter (gender).
Nev. Nevada.
New Am. Cyc. New American Cyclopædia.
New M., or N. M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. G. New Granada, Noble Grand.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. Nickel.
Ni pri. Nisi Prius (*Law*).
N. J. New Jersey.
N. L. (Non liquet) It does not appear, the case is not clear.
N. L. or N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. M., or N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-Northeast.
N. N. W. North-Northwest.
N. O. New Orleans.
No. (Numero) Number.
Nol. pros. (Nolle prosequi) Unwilling to prosecute, or proceed.
Nom. Nominative.
Non. Con. Not content, dissenting, dissentient (House of Lords).
Non cul. (Non culpabilis) Not guilty.
Non. obst. (Non obstante) Notwithstanding.
Non. pros. (Non prosequitur) He does not prosecute,—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non. seq. (Non sequitur) It does not follow.
Nor. Fr., or Norm. Fr. Norman French.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
Nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. P. D. North Polar Distance.
N. R. North River.
N. S. New Style (since 1752), Nova Scotia, (Notre Seigneur), Our Lord, Numismatic Society.
N. S. J. C. (Notre Seigneur Jesus-Christ) Our Lord Jesus Christ.
N. T. New Testament, New Translation.
N. u. Name, or names, unknown.
Num. Numeral.
Num. or Numb. Numbers.
Numis. Numismatics.
Nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. Northwestern.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.
N. Z., or N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O

O, or o. Ὄμικρον. (Omicron) Greek O, o.
O. Ohio, Old, Oxygen. (Octarius) A pint.
Ob. (Obiit) He or she died
Obad. Obadiah.
Obj. Objective, Objection, Object.
Obs. Obsolete, Observation.
Obs. Observatory.
Obt., or Obdt. Obedient.
O. C. C. (Ordinis Carmelitarum Calceatorum) Carmelites Calced.
O. C. D. (Ordinis Carmelitarum Discalceatorum) Carmelites Discalced.
O. Cist. (Ordinis Cisterciensis) Cistercian.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellow or Odd Fellows, Old French (etymological).
O. G. Outside Guardian.
O. H. G. Old High German (etymological).
O. H. M. S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
O. K. (Oll Korect) All right, or correct.
Ol. (Oleum). Oil.
Ol., or Olymp. Olympiad.
Old Test., or O. T. Old Testament.
Olym. Olympiad.

O. M. Old Measurement.
O. M. Conv. (Ordinis Minorum Conventualium) Minor Conventuals.
O. M. I. Oblates of Mary Immaculate.
O. Min. Cap. (Ordinis Minorum Capucinorum) Capuchins.
Ont. Ontario.
O. P., or **O. S. D.** (Ordinis Prædicatorum, or Ordinis Sancti Dominici) Dominicans.
Opt. Optics.
Or. Oregon.
O. R. C. Order of the Red Cross.
Ord. Ordnance, Ordinance, Ordinary.
Ord. Dept. Ordnance Department.
Orig. Original, Originally.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O. S. Old Style (before 1752), Outside Sentinel.
Os. Osmium.
O. S. A. (Ordinis Sancti Augustini) Augustinians.
O. S. B. (Ordinis Sancti Benedicti) Benedictines.
O. S. F. (Ordinis Sancti Francisci) Franciscans.
O. T. Old Testament.
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxf. Gloss. Oxford Glossary of Architecture.
Oxon. (Oxonian) Of Oxford, at Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.

P

P. (Pondere) By weight (Pugillus) A pugil, the quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of the thumb and two fingers.
P. Page, Part, Participle, Pole, Phosphorus, Pint, Pope.
P. (Père) Father.
Pa. or **Penn.**, Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective.
P. A. Post Adjutant.
P. A. E. Passed Assistant Engineer.
Paint. Painting.
Pal., or **Paleon.** Paleontology.
P. A. P. M. Passed Assistant Paymaster.
Par., or ¶. Paragraph.
Par., or ||. Parallel.
Parl. Parliament, Parliamentary.
Paroch. Lib. Parochial Library.
Par. Pas. Parallel Passage.
Part. Participle.
Pass. Passive.
Pass. Passionist.
Past. Pastor.
P. A. Surg. Passed Assistant Surgeon.
Pathol. Pathology.
Pay Dir. Pay Director.
Pay Ins. Pay Inspector.
Pay M. Paymaster.
Payt. Payment.
Pb. (Plumbum) Lead.
P. B. (Philosophiæ Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Φ· Β· Κ· (Φῖ, Βῆτα, Κάππα.) Phi Beta Kappa (College Society).
P. C. (Patres Conscripti) Conscript Fathers, Senators, Privy Council, or Councilor, Police Constable, Principal Conductor, Post Commander.
P. C. P. Past Chief Patriarch.
P. Cyc. Penny Cyclopedia.
P. D. (Philosophiæ Doctor) Doctor of Philosophy.
Pd. Paid, Palladium.
Ψ· Ε· (Ψῖ Εψιλόν.) Psi Epsilon (College Society).
P. E. Protestant Episcopal, Presiding Elder.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per., or **Pers.** Persia, Persian.
Per, pr., or **P.** By the, or per lb., oz., etc.
Per an. (Per annum) By the year.
Per cent., or **per ct.** (Per centum) By the hundred.
Perf. Perfect.
Perh. Perhaps.
Peri. Perigree.
Pers. Person.
Persp. Perspective.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
P. G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portuguese.
Phar. Pharmacy.
Phar. D. Doctor in Pharmacy.
Phar. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phar. M. Master in Pharmacy.

Ph. B. (Philosophiæ Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (Philosophiæ Doctor) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip, Philippians, Philosophy, Philosopher, Philosophical, Philemon.
Phil., or Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philomath (Philomathematicus) A lover of mathematics.
Philos. Philosophy.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Phonog. Phonography.
Photog. Photography.
Phren. Phrenology.
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Phys. Physics, Physiology, Physician.
Physiol. Physiology.
Pinx., or pxt. (Pinxit) He (or she) painted it.
P. J. President Judge, Police Justice.
Pk. Peck.
Pks. Pecks.
P. L. Poet Laureate.
Pl. Place, Plate.
Pl., or plur. Plural.
P. L. C. Poor Law Commissioners.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
Plup., or plupf. Pluperfect.
Plur. Plural.
Pm. Premium.
P. M. (Postmeridian) Afternoon, Evening.
P. M. Post Master, Passed Midshipman, Pay Master, Past Master.
P. M. G. Post Master General, Pay Master General.
P. N. Promissory Note.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. D. Post-Office Department.
Poet. Poetry, Poetical.
P. O. H. Patrons of Husbandry.
P. of H. Patrons of Husbandry.
Po. Pole.
Pol. Polish.
Polit. Econ. Political Economy.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Pos., or Poss. Possessive.
Pp. or PP. Patres, Fathers.
P. P. (Pater Patriæ) The father of his country.
P. P. Parish Priest.
Pp. Pages.
p. p. Past participle.
P. P. C. (Pour Prendre Congé) To take leave.
Pph. Pamphlet.
P. P. I. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Participle present.
P. Q. Previous question.
Pr. Priest, Prince.
Pr. Preposition, Prince, Pronoun.
Pr., or P (Per) By the.
P. R. (Populus Romanus) The Roman people, Prize ring, Porto Rico.
P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
P. R. C. (Post Romam Conditam) After the building of Rome.
Preb. Prebend, Prebendary.
Pref. Preface, Prefix.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Presb. Presbyterian.
Pret. Preterit.
Prim. Primate, Primitive.
Prin. Principles.
prin. Principally.
Print. Printing.
Priv. Privative.
Priv. Chamb. Private Chamberlain.
Prob. Problem, Probably.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun, Pronounced, Pronunciation.
Pron. a. Pronominal adjective.
Prop. Proposition, Properly.
Prot. Protestant.
Prot. Ap. Prothonotary Apostolic.
Pro. tem. (pro tempore) For the time.
Prov. Proverbs, Proverbially, Provost, Provincial.
Prov. Mar. Provost Marshal.
Prov. Sem. Provincial Seminary.
Prox. (Proximo) Next, or of the next month, in the next.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. (Postscriptum) Postscript, Permanent Secretary, Privy Seal.
Ps., or Psa. Psalm, or Psalms.
Pss. Postscripts.

Pt. Part, Pint, Payment, Port, Point.
Pt. Platinum.
P. t. (Pro tempore) For the time.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
Ψ·Υ· (Ψι Υψιλόν.) Psi Upsilon (College Society).
Pub. Publisher, Publication, Public, Published.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pulv. (Pulvis) Powder.
Pun. Puncheon.
P. v. Post-village.
P. W. P. Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt. Pennyweight, Pennyweights.
Pxt. (Pinxit) He (or she) painted it.

Q

Q. Question, Quintus.
Q., or **Qu.** Queen, Question, Query.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's College, Queen's Counsel, or Council.
Q. d. (Quasi dicat) As if he should say. (Quasi dictum) As if said. (Quasi dixisset) As if he had said.
Q. e. (Quod est) Which is.
Q. E. D. (Quod Erat Demonstrandum) Which was to be demonstrated, or proved.
Q. L. (Quantum libet) As much as you please.
Qm. (Quomodo) By what means.
Q. M. Quarter Master.
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q. M. G. Quarter Master General.
Q. P., or **q. pl.** (Quantum placet). As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter (28 lb.,) Farthing, Quire.
Qrs. Quarters, Quires, Farthings.
Q. S. Quarter Sessions.
Q. S. Quarter Section. (Quantum sufficit). Sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart, Quantity.
Qts. Quarts.
Qu. Queen, Question.
Qu., or **qy.** (Quære) Inquire, Query.
Quad. Quadrant, Quadrate.
Quar. Quarterly.
Ques. Question.
Q. v. (Quod vide) Which see. (Quantum vis.) As much as you please.
Qy. Query.

R

R. (Recipe) Take.
R. (Regina) Queen. (Rex) King. Railway, Rhodium, Rises, River, Residence.
R. Rood Roods, Rod, Rods.
R. A. Roya Academy, Royal Academician, Royal Arch, Royal Artillery, Rear Admiral, Right Ascension.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad. (Radix) Root, Radical.
R. Adml. Rear Admiral.
R. A. K. T. P. Royal Arch Knight Templar Priest.
R. A. M. Royal Ark Mariners, Royal Academy of Music.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. D. Royal Dragoons.
R. D., or **Rur. Dn.** Rural Dean.
R. E. Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange, Right Excellent, Reformed Episcopal.
Rec. Recorder.
Rec., or **R.** Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector, Receipt.
Ref. Reference, Reformed.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg., or **Regr.** Register, Registrar, Registry.
Reg., or **Regt.** Regent, Regiment.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regr. Registrar.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Religion.
Rel. Pron. Relative Pronoun.
Rem. Remark, or Remarks.
Rep. Representative, Report, Reporter, Republican, Republic.
Repub. Republic.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation (Book of), Review, Revenue, Revise.
Revd. Reverend.
Revs. Plural of Reverend.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version (Scriptures).
R. G. G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
R. H. A. Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Hibernian Academy.
Rhet. Rhetoric.

R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. I. B. A. Royal Institution of British Architects.
Richd. Richard.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.
Riv. River.
R. M. Royal Marines, Royal Mail, Resident Magistrate.
R. M. A. Royal Military Asylum.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. O. (Riddare af Nordstjerne Orden) Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.
Ro. (Recto) Right-hand page.
Ro., or Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman, Romans (Book of).
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Regius Professor, The King's Professor.
R. R. Railroad, Right Reverend.
R. Rs. Railroads.
R. S. Recording Secretary, Right side.
Rs. (Responsum) Answer. (Respondere) To answer.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. A. Royal Society of Antiquaries, Royal Scottish Academy.
R. S. C. C. Republican State Central Committee.
R. S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R. S. L. Royal Society of London.
R. S. V. P. (Repondez, S'il Vous Plait) Answer if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (Scriptures).
R. W. Right Worthy, or Right Worshipful, Railway.
R. W. D. G. M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R. W. G. R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R. W. G. T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Right Worshipful Grand Templar.
R. W. G. W. Right Worthy Grand Warden.
R. W. J. G. W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. O. (Riddare af Wasa Orden) Knight of the Order of Wasa.
R. W. S. G. W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
R'y. Railway.
R'ys. Railways.

S

S. South, Saint, Scribe, Sulphur, Sign, Sextus (Semis) Half.
S. Second, Sun, See, Sets, Solo, Section, Series, Singular, Son. (Solidus) A shilling.
S. A. South America, South Africa, South Australia.
Sam. Samuel.
Sans. Sanskrit.
S. A. S. (Societatis Antiquariorum Socius) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon.
Sax. Chron. Saxon Chronicles.
Sb. (Stibium) Antimony.
S. C. (Senatus Consultum) A decree of the Senate, South Carolina, Small Caps.
Sc., or Sculp. (Sculpsit) He (or she) engraved it.
Sc., or scil. (Scilicet) To wit, namely, being understood.
Scan. Mag. (Scandalum magnatum) Defamatory expressions tending to the injury of persons of importance.
S. caps. Small capitals.
S. C. Hist. Soc. South Carolina Historical Society.
Sch., or Schol. (Scholium) A note.
Sch., or schr. Schooner.
Sci. Science.
Sci. fa. (Scire facias) Make known (*Law*).
Scil., or sc. (Scilicet) To wit, namely, being understood.
S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotland, Scottish, Scotch.
Scr. Scruple.

Script. Scripture, Scriptural.
Sculp. (Sculpsit) He (or she) engraved it.
Sculp., or sculpt. Sculpture.
S. D. (Salutem dicit) Sends health. South Dakota.
S. D. (Scientiæ Doctor) Doctor of Science, Senior Deacon.
S. D. U. K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S. E. Southeast, Southeastern.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec. Second, Section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sec. leg. (Secundum legem) According to law.
Sec. reg. (Secundum regulam) According to rule.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senate, Senator, Senior.
Sep., or Sept. September, Septuagint.
Seq., or Sqq. (Sequentia, or sequentes) The following, the next. (Sequitur) It follows.
Ser. Series.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Serjeant.
Serg. Maj. Sergeant Major.
Serv., or Servt. Servant.
S. G. (Salutis Gratia) For the sake of safety (i. e., insured).
S. G. Solicitor General.
Sh., or s. Shilling.
Shak. Shakespeare.
S. Hist. Soc. Southern Historical Society.
S. H. S. (Societatis Historicæ Socius) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium.
Sing., or Sin. Sine, Singular.
S. Isl. Sandwich Islands.
Sist. Sister.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. L., or L. S. (Sigilli Locus) Place for the Seal.
S. L., or S. Lat. South Latitude.
Slav. Slavonic, Slavonian.
Sld. Sailed.
S. M. Short Metre, Sergeant Major, Sons of Malta, Sewing machine.
S. M. (Sa Majesté) His (or Her) Majesty.
Sm. C. Small capitals.
S. M. I. (Sa Majesté Impériale) His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.
S. M. Lond. Soc. (Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius) Member of the London Medical Society.
S. M. Lond. Soc. Cor. (Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius Cor.) Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society.
Sn. (Stannum) Tin.
Soc. Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song (or Songs) of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol. Solomon, Solution, Solicitor.
Sol. Gen. Solicitor General.
S. P. (Sine Prole) Without issue, supra protest.
S. P. (Salutem precatur) He prays for his prosperity.
Sp. Spain, Spanish.
S. P. A. S. (Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius) Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S. P. C. A. Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S. P. D. (Salutem plurimam dicit) He wishes much health, or sends his best respects.
S. P. G. Society for the propagation of the Gospel.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus) The Senate and the People of Rome.
Sq., or sqq. Square.
Sq. (Sequens) The following.
Sq. ft. Square foot or square feet.
Sq. in. Square inch or inches.
Sq. m. Square mile or miles.
Sq. r. Square rod or rods.
Sq. yd. Square yard.
Sq. yds. Square yards.
Sr. Sir or Senior, Sister.

S. R. I. (Sacrum Romanum Imperium) Holy Roman Empire.
S. R. S. (Societatis Regiæ Socius) Fellow of the Royal Society.
S. S. Sabbath School, or Sunday-School, Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Lord Chief Justice of England).
SS. Saints.
SS. (Scitote) Know ye. (Semis) Half.
S. S. C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court.
S. S. E. South-Southeast.
S. S. W. South-Southwest.
Σ· Τ· (Σίγμα Ταὺ.) Sigma Tau (College Society).
St. Stanza.
St. Saint, Street, Strait.
Stat. Statute, Statutes.
S. T. D. (Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor) Doctor of Sacred Theology, Doctor of Divinity.
Ster., or **Stg.** Sterling.
S. T. P. (Sacræ Theologiæ Professor) Professor of Theology.
Sts. Streets.
Su. Sunday.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive, Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Sun., or **Sund.** Sunday.
Sup. Supplement, Superfine, Superior, Superlative.
Sup., or **Supr.** (Supra) Above.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Super. Superior, Superfine.
Superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon, Surgery.
Surg. Gen. Surgeon General.
Surv. Surveyor, Surveying.
Surv. Gen. Surveyor General.
Sus. Susannah.
S. V. (Sub verbo, or Sub voce) Under the word or title.
S. W Southwest, Southwestern, Senior Warden.
Sw. Swedish, Sweden.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syn. Synonym, Synonymous.
Synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syrian, Syriac, Syrup.

T

T. Town, Township, Ton. or Tun.
T. (Tutti) All together, Tenor, Titus, Tullius, Tuesday
T., or **Tom.** Tome, Volume.
Ta. Tantalum (Columbium).
Tal. qual. (Talis qualis) Just as they come, average quality.
Tan. Tangent.
Tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Tarbium.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te. Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
Tel. Telegraph, Telegram.
Ten., or **Tenn.** Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Term. Termination.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (Textus Receptus) The Received Text.
Θ, or **θ. Θῆτα.** (Theta) Greek. Th. th.
Th. Thomas, Thorium.
Th., or **Thurs.** Thursday.
Theo. Theodore, Theodosia.
Theol. Theology, Theological.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thos. Thomas.
Thu., **Thur.**, or **Thurs.** Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity High Water Mark.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier. Tierce.
Tim. Timothy
Tit. Titus, Title.
Tl. Thallium.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome, or Volume.
Tonn. Tonnage.
Topog. Topography, or Topographical.
Tr. Transpose, Translator, Translation, Treasurer, Trustee.
tr. (Trillo) A shake.
Trans. Translator, Translation, Translated, Transaction, Transportation.
Trav. Travels.
Trav. Agt. Travelling Agent.
Treas. Treasurer.
Trin. Trinity.

Trin. Coll. Trinity College.
Trs., or **Trus.** Trustees.
Ts. Texas.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu., or **Tues.** Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey, or Turkish.
Typ., or **Typo.** Typographer.
Typog. Typography, Typographical.

U

U. Uranium.
U. A. O. D. United Ancient Order of Druids.
U. C. (Urbis Conditæ) From the building of the city (Rome), Upper Canada.
U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
U. G. R. R. Underground Railroad.
U. J. D. (Utriusque Juris Doctor) Doctor of both laws (i.e., the Canon and the Civil Law). See **J. U. D.**
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King at Arms.
U. L. A. Union League of America.
Ult. (Ultimo) Last, or of the last month.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University, Universally.
Up. Upper.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
U. S. United States, United Service.
U. S. (ut supra) As above.
U. S. A. United States Army, United States of America.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. M. United States Mail, United States Marine, United States Mint (Philadelphia).
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. M. C. United States Marine Corps.
U. S. M. C. C. United States Mint (Carson City).
U. S. M. S. United States Mint (San Francisco).
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U. S. S. United States Senate, United States Ship (o Steamer).
Usu. Usua or usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
Ut. Utah.

V

V. Vanadium, Victoria, Viscount.
V. Fiv or fifth.
V. Verse, Verb, Village, Vocative, Volume. (Versus) Against. (Vide) See
V. a. Verb active.
V. A. Vicar, or Vicariate, Apostolic, Vice Admiral.
Va. Virginia.
Vat. Vatican.
V. aux. Verb auxiliary.
Vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor, Vice Chairman, Victoria Cross.
V. C. G. Vice Consul General.
V. def. Verb defective.
V. dep. Verb deponent.
V. D. L. Van Dieman's Land.
V. D. M. (Verbi Dei Minister) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
Ven., or **ven. fa.** (Venire facias) A writ to a sheriff to summon a jury.
Ven. Ex. (Venditioni exponas) A writ of execution to a sheriff to sell goods, etc.
Ver. Verse, Verses.
Ver. or **Vt.**, Vermont.
Vet. Surg. Veterinary Surgeon.
V. F. Vicar Forane.
V. G. Vicar General, Vice Grand.
V. g. (Verbi gratia) For example.
Vi. (Vide) See.
V. i. Verb intransitive.
VI. Six or sixth.
VII. Seven or seventh.
VIII. Eight or eighth.
Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
Vice Pres. Vice-President.
Vic. Gen. Vicar General.
Vid. (Vide) See.
Vil. Village.
V. imp. Verb impersonal.
V. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., or **Visc.** Viscount.

Viz. (Videlicet) Namely, to wit.
V. n. Verb neuter.
Vo. (Verso) Left-hand page.
Voc. Vocative.
Vol. Volume.
Vols. Volumes, Volunteers.
V. P. Vice-President.
V. R. (Victoria Regina) Queen Victoria, Very Reverend.
V. r. Verb reflective, or reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
Vs. (Versus) Against, or in opposition.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
V. t. Verb transitive.
Vul., or Vulg. Vulgate, Vulgar.
Vv. ll. (variæ lectiones) Different readings.

W

W. Wednesday, Welsh.
W. West, Western, Warden. Wolframium) Tungsten.
W. Week.
W. A. West Australia, West Africa.
W. & M. Coll. William and Mary's College.
Wall. Wallachian.
Wash. Washington.
W. C. Water-closet, West Central.
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
West. Res. Coll. Western Reserve College.
Wes. Univ. Wesleyan University.
w. f. Wrong font (*in printing*).
W. G. G. Worthy Grand Chaplain, Worthy Grand Conductor.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Guide, Worthy Grand Guardians.
W. G. H. Worthy Grand Herald.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Marshal.
W. G. S. Worthy Grand Sentinel.
Whf. Wharf.
W. I. West Indies, West India.
Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.
Wisd. Wisdom (Book of).
Wk. Week, Work.
W. Lon. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W. N. W. West-Northwest.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. R. William (Rex) King, West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-Southwest.
Wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X

X. Christ. (Χριστος, Christos).
X. Ten or tenth.
X. St. Andrew's Cross, Exchange, His (or her) mark.
XI. Eleven.
XII. Twelve.
XIII. Thirteen.
XIV. Fourteen.
XV. Fifteen.
XVI. Sixteen.
XVII. Seventeen.
XVIII. Eighteen.
XIX. Nineteen.
XX. Twenty.
XXX. Thirty.
XL. Forty.
XC. Ninety.
Xdr., or †dr. Crusader.
Xmas., or Xm. Christmas.
Xn., or Xtian. Christian.
Xnty., or Xty. Christianity.
Xt. Christ.

Y

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or yr. Year.
Y. B. Year-Book.
Y. C. Yale College.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
Y°. The or Thee. *Note.*—The Y in this, and similar instances, is a substitute for th.
Y^m. Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.

Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y^{n}. Then.
Y^{r}. Their.
Yr. Your.
Yr. B. Year-Book.
Yrs. Yours, Years.
Y^{s}. This.
Y^{t}. That.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Y. W. C. U. Young Women's Christian Union.

Z

Z. Zero.
Z. Zinc.
Z. Zone.
Z., or Zr. Zirconium.
Zach. Zachary.
Zeb. Zebulon, Zebedee.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Gardens.
Zn. Zinc.
Zod. Zodiac.
Zoöl. Zoölogy or zoölogical.
Zr. Zirconium.

DICTIONARY OF MUSIC

A

a ballata, in ballad style.
a battuta, in exact beat; true time.
a cappella, in church or chapel style; for chorus, without accompaniment.
a capriccio, as you please.
a deux temps, two crotchets or beats in a bar.
a due, for two voices or instruments; separately or in unison.
a piacere, at the performer's pleasure as to time.
a quatre mains, for four hands, as a pianoforte duet.
a tempo, in regular time.
a tre, for three voices or instruments.
accelerando, gradually quickening the movement.
acciacatura, a species of grace-note.
accolade, the brace that binds all parts of a score.
accoppiate, parts joined by a brace.
adagio, slow and sustained.
adagio assai, very slow and sustained.
affetto, emotion, feeling.
afflizione, sorrow, mournfulness.
air ecossais, a Scotch air.
alla Polacca, in style of a Polish dance.
alla Siciliana, in style of Sicilian shepherd's dance.
alla zoppa, in constrained, halting, syncopated style.
allegro, quick, lively.
allegro assai, very quick.
allegro ma non troppo, quick, but not too much so.
allegretto, cheerful, but not so quick as allegro.
allegretto scherzando, moderately vivacious, playfully, but without haste.
al segno, dal segno, to return to the similar preceding sign and play thence to the word *Fine.*
alternativo, proceeding alternately from one to another movement.
andante, slow, gentle, soothing.
andante con moto, slow, but with movement, not dragging.
aria buffa, comic song.
aria d'abilita, song of difficult execution.
arpeggio, passages formed of the notes of regular chords, played in succession.

B

ben marcato, render passage or air in a clear, distinct and strongly accented manner.
bis, twice. Passage marked by a curved line under or over it to be played or sung twice.
bravura, boldness, spirit, dash, brilliancy.
brillante, brilliant, showy, sparkling.
brio, brilliancy, spirit.
brise, split into arpeggios; in violin playing, short, detached strokes of the bow.
buffo, buffa, humorous, comic, especially as applied to an air or a singer.
burden, a return of the theme of a song at the end of each verse.
burletta, a musical farce.

C

calore, warmth, animation.
cantabile, in singing style.
cantando, cantante, in singing style, smooth and flowing.
cantata, a vocal composition consisting of an intermixture of recitative, air and chorus.
capriccio, fanciful, irregular composition; caprice.
che, than, that.
coda, a "tail-piece," or concluding passage.

col arco, with the bow.
colla parte, accompanist must accommodate his temps to the leading part.
colla piu gran forza e prestezza, as loud and quick as possible.
come, as, like.
come primo, as at first.
come tempo del tema, same movement as the theme.
commodo, comodo, quietly, with composure.
con amore, tenderly, with affection.
con brio ed animato, brilliant and animated.
con diligenza, in studied manner.
con espressione, with expression.
con fuoco, with fire, with intense animation.
con gusto, with taste.
con impetuosita, with impetuosity.
con energia, with much energy.
con moto, with motion, actively, not dragging.
con spirito, with quickness, with spirit.
con variazioni, with variations.
con velocita, in swift time.
con vivacita, with animation.
contrapuntal, in the style of counterpoint, fugal, with rich and varied parts or voices.
counterpoint, the science of writing parts or melodies in combination.
crescendo, gradually increasing the tone-volume.

D

da capo, from the beginning, repeat from the beginning.
dal segno, from the sign, or mark of repetition.
decrescendo, gradual decreasing the tone volume.
delicato, delicatamente, delicately.
destra, right, right hand.
dito, the finger.
divertissement, short, light composition; also airs introduced between the acts of Italian opera.
divoto, in solemn style.
dolente, *pathetically.*
doloroso, *in a soft,* **sorrowful style.**

E

energico, with energy, force.
espressivo, with expression.

F

fine, end.
flebile, in mournful style, weepingly.
forte, loud.
fortissimo, very loud.
forza, with force, energy.
fresco, fresh, quick, lively.
furioso, furiously, with fire, energy, intense animation.

G

giusto, exact, precise.
glissando, in gliding manner, sweeping across the keys.
grazioso, gracefully.
Gregorian music, sacred compositions, after the style introduced into the Roman Catholic service by Pope Gregory (about 600 A.D.).
gusto, taste.

H

harmonic triad, a common chord, like C-E-G, F-A-C, G-B-D.
hauptsatz, the principal section of an extended movement.
hauptstimme, the most prominent voice, or part; the voice or part which has the theme.
haut-contre, counter-tenor, high tenor, alto.
haut-dessus, first treble, high soprano.
hinstrich, an up-bow.
holding-note, a note that is sustained or continued, while others are in motion.

I

il ponticello, in singing, where the natural tone forms a junction with th falsetto; the "break" in a voice.
impetuoso, with impetuosity.
impromptu, without study or preparation.

innocente, innocent, natural, unaffected, ingenuous.
instrumentation, the art of arranging music for the various instruments of an orchestra or band.

L

l. h., the left hand.
largamente, sustaining, or broadening the chords or tones, ponderously, with breadth.
larghetto, time less slow than largo.
larghissimo, very slowly and broadly.
largo, a very slow, stately movement.
legato, smooth, connected, the opposite of *staccato*.
leggiero, with lightness.
lento, slow.
lentando, with increasing slowness.

M

main droit, the right hand.
main gauche, the left hand.
meno mosso, slower movement.
mesto, pensive, sad, melancholy.
mezza voce, with moderate strength of tone.
mezzo, half, middle.
mezzo forte, moderately loud.
mezzo piano, moderately soft.
mit begleitung, with accompaniment.
moderato, with moderation, as *allegro moderato*, moderately fast, not too fast.
molto adagio, very slow.
molto allegro, very fast.
mordent, a quick trill, with but a single stroke of the grace-note (side-note).
morendo, dying away, gradually growing softer.
mormorando, with a gentle, murmuring sound.
motet, composition of a sacred character in several parts; an unaccompanied anthem.
motive, motivo, leading theme of a composition; a brief and characteristic theme.
musica di camera, chamber-music; music in serious style, intended for performance in a house or small hall—such as string-quartets, violin sonatas, piano trios, etc.

N

nachspiel, a postlude.
non troppo presto, not too fast.

O

obbligato, voices or instruments indispensable to the proper performance of a piece; also a part added for ornament or display.
opera buffa, a comic opera.
ottava, an octave.
ottava alta, an octave higher.
ottava bassa, an octave lower.

P

parte cantante, the singing part, the voice or part which has the sustained melody.
pastorale, in rustic or pastoral style.
perdendo or perdendosi, gradually decreasing in speed and volume to the last note, which is nearly, if not quite, lost on the ear.
piu forte, louder.
piu lento, slower.
piu mosso, with more movement.
piu piano, softer.
piu presto, quicker.
pizzicato, plucked, played with the finger, not with the bow.
poco a poco, gradually. By degrees.
poco meno, somewhat less.
poco piano, rather soft.
poco piu, somewhat more.
poco presto, rather quick.
portamento, gliding from one to another note.
premiere, a first performance.
prestissimo, the most rapid possible movement.
primo, the first.

R

rallentando, ritardando, ritenente, slackening the speed.
rondino, rondiletta, rondinetto, or rondoletto, a short *rondo*

rondo, a composition of several strains with frequent return to first theme.

S

scherzando, in a light, breezy manner.
scherzo, a joke or jest; the quick movement of a sonata or symphony.
seconda volta molto crescendo, much louder the second time.
segue il coro, here follows the chorus.
segue la finale, here follows the finale.
segue senza interruzione, go on; do not stop.
sempre forte, continuing loud, without decreasing the force.
sempre piu forte, steadily increasing in force.
senza replica, without repetition. *Da capo senza replica*, play from the beginning, but disregard repeat-marks.
sin' al fine, to the end.
slentando, reducing the speed.
sostenuto, sustained.
sotto voce, in an undertone.
spiritoso, with spirit, animation, energy.
staccato, short, pointed, detached; the opposite of *legato*.
stark, loud.
syncopation, a displacement of accent, either by having a rest on a strong beat, or by tying a strongly accented tone to a weaker.

T

tasto solo, played without chords.
tempo, or **a tempo**, in time.
tempo giusto, in exact time.
tempo primo, in the first or original time.
tenete sino alla fin del suono, keep keys down as long as sound lasts.
tenna, the theme.
tenuto, sustained; held for the full time-value.
timpani, kettle drums.
tutti, all voices or instruments, or both.
tre, three; **a tre**, for three voices or instruments.
tremando, or **tremolo**, rapid repetition of a note or chord, producing a tremulous kind of motion.

V

variazioni, variations of an air or theme.
veloce, in rapid time.
vigoroso, vigorously, with energy.
vivace, with animation.
vivo, animated, lively.
voll, full, as **mit volle orgel**, full organ.
voce, the voice.
voce di petto, chest or natural voice.
voce di testa, head voice.
volta, time, turn; as *prima volta*, the first time; *una volta*, once.
volti subito, turn the leaf quickly.

DICTIONARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

A

aberration, in a lens, a deviation of rays of light from a normal path. See chromatic aberration, spherical aberration.

accelerator, a chemical addition to a developer to hasten its work.

acetic acid, an acid used as a clearing bath for bromide prints, developed with ferrous oxalate.

acetone, a chemical compound used for preserving developers, fixing baths, and as a restrainer.

achromatic lens, one that produces an image without fringes of color.

actinometer, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the solar rays and determining the exposure for plates and papers.

adurol, a group of developing agents.

aerograph, an air-brush or spray pencil used in finishing enlargements, working up backgrounds, etc.

Albertype, a modification of the early paper-negative calotype process.

albumen process, one by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper.

ambrotype, a negative on glass backed by a black coating, so that the transparent portions of the glass appeared black.

anthrakotype, a process for producing line drawings, diagrams, etc.

aperture, the clear space in the lens which allows the light to pass into the camera.

Artigue process, an early gum-bichromate process, in which hot sawdust and water were used for developing.

artotype, another name of calotype.

astigmatism, an aberration in a lens.

astrophotography, photography applied to the celestial bodies.

autotype, the original carbon process.

B

backing, a non-reflecting substance applied to the back of a plate to prevent light from spreading.

Bergheim lens, one favored for portraiture.

biconcave lens, one thinnest at center, with both surfaces curved inwards.

biconvex lens, one thickest at center, with both surfaces curved outwards.

binocular camera, another name of stereoscopic camera.

biograph. See cinematograph.

bitumen process, a process used for obtaining a photographic image, from a negative on a zinc or copper plate; adapted to photo-lithography and line and half-tone zincography.

blue-print process, one in which prints are made on paper coated with a mixture of a ferrous salt, usually ammoniocitrate of iron, and ferricyanide of potassium, the image being developed and fixed by merely washing in water.

bromide paper, a paper coated with a sensitive gelatine-bromide emulsion, usually developed in a dark-room, but some kinds may be exposed and developed by gaslight.

C

cabinet, a size of portrait mount, about 6 x 4 inches.

calotype process, one in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, is exposed in a camera, and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid.

camera, a light-tight box in which the sensitive plate is exposed.

camera, solar, a camera in which the direct rays of the sun are used for printing and enlarging.

camera, stereoscopic, a camera with two similar lenses about 2¾ inches apart, for taking views for the stereoscope.

carbon paper, a paper coated with pigmented gelatine, usually sensitized with potassium bichromate.

carbon process, one in which the paper is coated with a mixture of gelatine, water, and pigment; sensitized by a solution of bichromate of potash or of ammonia; developed by washing in warm water; and printed under a negative.

celluloid, a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory; used in photography as a basis for flat and roll films.

chromatic aberration, the fringing of images with prismatic colors when light passes through curved lenses.

cinematograph, a device similar to the biograph, kinetograph, and vitascope, for projecting on a canvas screen lifelike animated pictures of moving objects.

collodion process, one in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallic acid, or a ferrous salt, and the positive being obtained by laying the negative on prepared paper and exposing them to the light.

cyanotype process, the same as blueprint process, used chiefly for reproducing mechanical and architectural designs.

D

Daguerreotype process, the famous one in which a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper was the sensitive material, the pictures on which being developed by the vapor of mercury.

developing paper, a paper on which the image does not immediately appear, but *requires developing like the negative; similar to* bromide *paper.*

development, the treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to render the image visible.

dry-plate, a sensitive gelatin or collodion plate that may be kept and exposed in a dry state. See wet-plate.

E

electrical transmission, a modern system of transmitting photographs electrically, employing a half-tone photograph printed on tinfoil, placed to be revolved on a metal drum over which travels an iridium stylus.

F

ferrotype, a negative on black-varnished iron.

film, a transparent, flexible sheet of celluloid, used in the place of glass as a base for the sensitive material.

fixing, the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development.

flash-light, a light that can be made to flash into momentary brilliancy, used in instantaneous photography after dark; usually produced by compounds containing magnesium.

fuming, exposing silver paper to ammonia to render it more sensitive and capable of giving more brilliant prints and a purple tone.

H

halation, the tendency of the action of light to spread in the film. See aberration, chromatic aberration, spherical aberration.

heliotype process, a photo-mechanical method in which a gelatin picture is itself used to print from in some form of printing-press, instead of being covered with tinfoil, as in the Stannotype process.

I

intensifying, a term applied to various modes of giving strength or

increased opacity to the deposit forming the photographic picture on an exposed and developed plate.

K

kinetograph. See cinematograph.

L

lens, a piece of a transparent substance, usually glass, so shaped as to afford two regular opposite surfaces, both curved, or one curved and the other plane, changing the direction of rays of light, and diminishing or increasing the apparent size of objects viewed through it; used to throw an image of the objects in front of the camera on to the sensitive plate.

lens field, the whole space illumined by a lens at full aperture, or the space it will cover with sufficient sharpness for photographic purposes.

litmus paper, white blotting paper stained blue in a litmus solution and dried; used for testing acids.

M

microphotography, a photographic process by which an object is reduced in size, while its exact form is retained.

N

negative, original plate or paper from which positive pictures are printed.

P

photochromograph, a photograph in which the colors are represented according to nature.

photochronograph, a chronographic and photographic apparatus combined, used for taking instantaneous pictures of moving objects at regular and usually short intervals.

photoengraving, a term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography.

photographophone, a device for photographing sounds, speech, music, etc., and reproducing them by means of telephone receivers.

photography, the art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light.

photogravure, a term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing on a copper-plate press.

photoheliograph, instrument devised for celestial photography.

photolithography, a mode of producing by photography designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained on an ordinary lithographic press.

photomicrography, the art of enlarging of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and projection of the enlarged image on a sensitized plate.

photo-relief, a picture in relief on metal, which can be used like a wood-cut on an ordinary printing-press.

photo-sculpture, an application of photography to assist a sculptor in modelling portrait-statues, or facsimiles and reduced reproductions of other statues.

phototype process, one similar to the heliotype process.

platinum process, one in which the paper is coated with ferric and platinum salts, the resulting image being in platinum black.

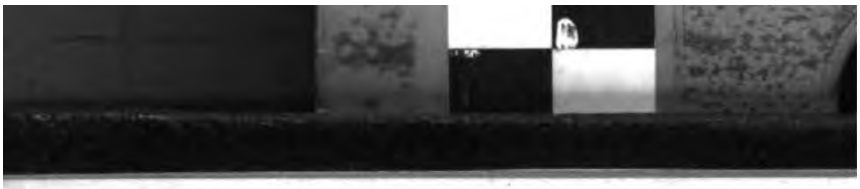
positive, the print on paper from a negative.

powder process, one in which prints are produced on paper in plumbago.

printing-out paper, a paper on which the image appears at once on exposure to light under a negative, requiring only to be toned and fixed.

R

restrainer, any substance used in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.



S

sensitizer, any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

silver paper, a paper formed by a coating of albumen solution containing ammonium chloride, on which, when dried, is floated a solution of silver nitrate.

spherical aberration, the deviation of rays of light when made to pass through curved lenses.

Stannotype process, one in which a gelatin picture is covered with tinfoil before being placed on a press for printing.

Swan's process, a carbon process believed to be the first of the permanent printing processes with pigmented gelatin that was commercially successful.

T

tintype, another name for ambrotype and ferrotype.

U

unar lens, a lens of large aperture, corrected for aberrations; used for rapid hand-camera work, portraiture, enlargements, and reproductions.

V

view-finder, a device attached to a camera through which an operator can see the view he is taking without using the focussing screen.

vitascope. See cinematograph.

W

water lens, a lens in which a cell of water or other liquid is used instead of glass.

wet-plate, a plate that requires sensitizing before using, and is used in a wet state. See dry-plate.

Woodburytype process, one similar to the Stannotype process for printing from a surface of tin.

X

X-ray photography, that which is done with the aid of Röntgen or X-rays; now invaluable in the practice of medicine and surgery.

DICTIONARY OF POLO

A

attack, the attempt of players to strike a ball through a goal.

B

back, player No. 4; usually the most important member of the team; generally guards a goal; sometimes takes the ball forward, leaving No. 3 on guard.

back-hander, a stroke made when a player desires to send the ball immediately behind him, or to the off or near side, or under his pony's tail.

back-line hit, when a ball is hit behind the back-line by one of the opposing side it must be hit off without delay from where it crossed the line, but at least 12 feet from the goal post, after giving the opposing side reasonable time to get to the 30 yards line; none of the attacking side to be within 30 yards of the back-line when the ball is hit off.

ball, generally made from the willow tree root; not to exceed 3¼ inches in diameter, nor 5½ ounces in weight.

bell, the instrument rung to notify players that an intermission has expired; also, when the ball next goes out of play to indicate the time for changing ponies. See period.

boards, planks 11 inches high set on edge end to end along the line; on the infield side the ground is sloped upward to within about 7 inches of the top of the boards, thus forming a sort of cushion.

C

crossing. *See* **interference.**

D

dead ball, a fouled ball till the umpire orders "play."

defense, the attempt of players to prevent a hit ball from passing through a goal.

delays, all unnecessary delays forbidden, and, in the case of hitting out a ball, penalized by the umpire ordering the offending side to hit out at once.

disability by fouling, where a player has been disabled by a foul the side fouling may be penalized by having the offender designated and retired, after which the game may be continued with three players a side.

duration of game, one hour, divided into 6 periods of 10 minutes each, with 3 minute intermission after each period, excepting the third, and then 5 minutes.

F

falls (1) if a pony falls or if a player or pony be injured, the umpire stops the game; (2) if a player falls off his pony, the umpire will not stop the game unless he believes that the player is injured; (3) the umpire decides what constitutes a "fall."

forward drive, a strong hit at the ball on the off-side.

foul, any infringement of the rules.

G

game won, by the side that gains the most goals.

gets back to, phrase meaning that a player resumes his former position as soon as possible after a maneuver is completed, successfully or not.

giving way, in general, the player following most closely the line of the ball after the last hit must be given way to by other players, unless they can get in front of him without causing a sudden check.

goal gained, when a ball passes between the goal posts and over the goal line.

goal posts, posts at least 10 feet high, placed 24 feet apart; made of a flexible material, as rolled paper, to reduce dangers of collision.

goals, not less than 250 yards apart; each one, 8 yards wide.

ground, area of play; not over 300 yards in length by 200 yards in width, if ground is unboarded, and 300 by 160 yards where ground is boarded.

H

hooking a stick, in British play, a player is permitted to hook an opponent's stick if the latter is in the act of striking at the ball, provided he be immediately behind him or on the same side of his pony as the ball; in American play, hooking a stick is prohibited.

I

interference, a player is not allowed to cross another player who is in possession of the ball, excepting at such a distance that the player shall not have to check his pony to avoid a collision.

interposing, a player may interpose his pony before an opponent so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball, but see interference.

L

left-handed players, where two players are riding from opposite directions to hit the ball, and one of them is left-handed, the latter must give way to the other. In British play all left-handed players must be registered before being allowed to enter a game or tournament.

line of the ball, the line of its course, or its line at the moment of a dispute.

lines, markings across the ground at each end parallel to the goal lines, and 30 and 60 yards from them.

M

mallet, the same as stick.

marking, where a player keeps close watch over an opponent to prevent his becoming unguarded.

mount, the pony.

N

near-side stroke, one where the player cannot swing his stick on the right side.

No. 1, in British play, the most undesirable position of a player on a team, as he is not allowed to hit the ball unless he has one of the opposing side nearer than himself to the opponent's goal line; American rules make him more important than the British.

No. 4. See back.

Nos. 3 and 4, the two rear players; they work in unison and on occasion change positions and guard the goal.

O

on-side, a player not in possession of the ball who has at least one opposing player between himself and the goal he is attacking.

out-ball, a ball that goes over and clear of a boundary line.

P

penalties for foul play (1) a free hit from the 60-yards line, the fouling side keeping behind the goal line; (2) a free hit from the spot where the foul occurred; (3) a hit by the fouling side from the goal line, the fouling side keeping beyond the 30-yards line; (4) a free hit from the

60-yards line, the fouling side being not within 20 yards of the ball, and the fouled side disposed at pleasure.

period, one of the six divisions of 10 minutes of the hour in which the game is played; no period can be ended till the ball goes out of play.

players' line, No. 1 in front; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, stretched from No. 1 toward the protected goal; No. 1 marks No. 4 of the opposing line, No. 2 marks the opposing No. 3, etc.

pony, the mount, not over 14 hands, 2 inches in height, and well trained to the game.

possession of the ball, credited to any player who follows the exact line of the ball from the direction from which it was last hit.

prohibitions, no player shall ride dangerously zigzag in front of a player who is on a gallop; bump at an angle dangerous to a player or his pony; pull across or over a pony's forelegs so as to risk tripping the pony; use his stick dangerously; use blinkers or spurs with rowels on his pony; intentionally strike his pony with the head of his stick; carry a ball; seize with the hand, strike or push with the head, arm, or elbow; or hit the ball or interfere with the game when dismounted.

R

referee, in important matches, an official agreeable to each side, whose decisions are final when the umpire or umpires disagree or are appealed from.

restarting the game, after a goal has been scored, the game is resumed in the same manner as started.

riding-off, attempting to impede an opposing "back" from reaching the ball without getting off-side. See interposing.

riding-out, a player may ride out an opponent so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball; but see interference.

S

scorer, official employed in all games and matches.

side-fouling, penalised by the side having to take the ball back and hit it off from behind their own goal line, from the center of goal, none of the side fouled to be within 30 yards of the goal line produced, but the side fouling being free to place themselves where they please.

slice to the off, a hit by which the ball is centered to the players' right.

starting the game, after both sides have taken positions in the center of the ground the umpire throws the ball between the lines of players and orders "play."

stick, instrument of any desired length or weight with which the ball is struck.

striking-head, the cross-piece attached to the end of the stick, more or less curved, and turned at right angles to the direction of the stroke; American favorite, cigar-shaped.

stroke under pony's neck, a stroke made in front of a goal for scoring or driving the ball out of the danger zone.

T

team, four players on each side, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

three-player-sides, a game continued with three players a side after the designation of any of the players of a side fouling and the retirement of the offender or offenders.

tie, where a tie occurs the game is continued till a goal is scored.

time-keeper, official employed in all games and matches.

U

umpire, an official for each side unless sides agree to play with one only; his or their decisions final. See referee.

W

whistle, the instrument with which the umpire declares a ball "dead."

DICTIONARY OF STATE NAMES AND MEANINGS

Alabama, Indian, "here we rest."
Arizona, Aztec; "silver bearing."
Arkansas, "Kansas," the Indian name for "smoky water," with the French prefix "arc," bow or bend in the principal river.
California, aliente Fornalla, Spanish for "hot furnace," in allusion to the climate.
Colorado, Spanish; meaning "colored," from the red color of the Colorado River.
Connecticut, Indian; "long river."
Delaware, named in honor of Lord Delaware.
Florida, named by Ponce de Leon, who discovered it in 1512, on Easter Day, the Spanish Pascua de Flores, or "Feast of Flowers."
Georgia, in honor of George II. of England.
Idaho, Indian; meaning unknown.
Illinois, from the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."
Indiana, Indian land.
Iowa, Indian; "beautiful land."
Kansas, Indian; "smoky water."
Kentucky, Indian; for "at the head of the river"; or "the dark and bloody ground."
Louisiana, for Louis XIV. of France.
Maine, from the province of Maine, in France.
Maryland, for Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. of England.
Massachusetts, place of great hills (blue hills southwest of Boston).
Michigan, the Indian name for a fish weir. The lake was so called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap.
Minnesot, Indian; meaning "sky-tinted water."
Mississippi, Indian; meaning "great father of waters."
Missouri, Indian; meaning "muddy."
Montana, Latin; "mountainous region."
Nebraska, Indian; meaning "water valley."
Nevada, Spanish; meaning "snow-covered," alluding to the mountains.
New Hampshire, from Hampshire county, England.
New Jersey, in honor of Sir George Carteret, one of the original grantees, who had previously been governor of Jersey Island.
New Mexico, from old Mexico.
New York, in honor of the Duke of York.
North and South Carolina, originally called Carolina, in honor of Charles IX. of France.
North and South Dakota. Sioux Indian; "Lakota," "Nakota," or "Dakota;" "allies."
Ohio, Indian; "beautiful river."
Oklahoma, Indian; "red people."
Oregon, from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the coast.
Pennsylvania, Latin; meaning Penn's woody land.
Rhode Island, from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.
Tennessee, Indian; meaning "river with the great bend."
Texas, origin of this name is unknown.
Utah, Ute Indian; meaning unknown.
Vermont, French; green mountain.
Virginia, in honor of Elisabeth, the "Virgin Queen."
Washington, from George Washington.
West Virginia, former western part of Virginia.
Wisconsin, Indian; "gathering of the waters," or "wild rushing channel."
Wyoming, Indian; "large plains."

DICTIONARY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

A

aerial, the part of a radio-telegraphic station used for transferring the energy of the transmitter to the ether, or, in the case of a receiving aerial, for collecting the energy from the ether for us. in the receiver.

aerial circuit, the distance between the free or insulated end of the aerial and the connection with the earth.

alternating current, a current which periodically changes its direction of flow.

alternator, a generator of alternating currents.

antenne, another term for aerial.

aperiodic, that which has no definite individua. period.

aperiodic receiver, one ready to respond to all waves, whatever their periods might be.

arrester, apparatus with large sparking surface and short air-gap, placed in series with the earth-lead of the transmitter; a lead is taken to the receiving apparatus from the side of the spark-gap remote from the earth; used for controlling signals on circuit, and for keeping the aerial earthed in thunder-storms and other disturbances.

auto-jigger, a device by which the inductance of the primary circuit is formed from a certain number of turns of the secondary circuit.

automatic recorder, apparatus capable of working up to several hundred words a minute; now used in place of original hand mechanism; permits an enormously greater speed in transmission.

automatic transmitter, apparatus substituted for the hand-worked signalling key; insures greater regularity and speed.

B

battery, a collection of elements or units, such as voltaic cells and leyden jars.

blower, a rotary, motor-driven fan, used for drawing in air at atmospheric pressure and delivering it in high pressure blasts; prevents the formation of arcs.

Bradfield insulator, ebonite insulator strengthened by a metal core, used for leading-in the aerial to the interior of a building; withstands high potentials of transmission.

bus bar, a broad lead to which the smaller leads from the units of a condenser battery are joined.

buzzer, small apparatus for producing feeble oscillations, used for tests and calls.

buzzer, practice, combination of buzzer and signalling key for practicing signalling.

buzzer, tuned, common buzzer with the coils of the electro-magnet shunted by a non-inductive resistance.

C

call bell, a device by which incoming signals, especially those of distress, attract the attention of the operator even if he is off duty.

capacity, the property by which a condenser stores up electrical energy; measured by the number of coulombs the condenser will hold when the difference of pressure between the two extreme plates is one volt.

choking coil, a coil of wire wound in such a way as to have great self-induction.

circuits, a circuit in which oscillations are possible and there is no distinct break of continuity is called

a closed oscillating circuit; a condenser in which the plates are very remote converts a closed oscillating circuit into an open or radiating oscillating circuit.

closed oscillating circuit. See circuits.

coherer, an imperfect contact or collection of such contacts, so arranged that when brought under the influence of the incoming electro-magnet wave it allows current from a local battery to pass and make some kind of signal.

compass, wireless, one of several forms of direction-finders, which enables an operator to get the bearings of a station transmitting a signal by turning a handle over a marked scale.

commutator, a series of moving or movable contacts by which the direction of the current in a system can be changed.

condenser unit, a system composed of two conducting surfaces placed close together and separated by an insulator.

coupling, the ratio of the mutual induction between two circuits compared with the self-inductance of each circuit.

coupling, direct, where one circuit is linked to another in such a way that a portion of one circuit forms part of the other, or where there is direct electrical connection between the second circuit and a point in the first.

cut-out, apparatus having the function of a fuse, but not acting by the fusing of a conductor.

cymometer, instrument for measuring the wave length and frequency of an electro-magnetic wave.

cymoscope, instrument which shows the presence of minute currents; a detector; depends on its rectifying action on a train of oscillations.

D

damping, *process of withdrawing energy from a system,* which is moving rhythmically, so as to gradually reduce the amount of its movements.

decrement, logarithmic, a measure of the rate of decay of an electric oscillation under the influence of damping.

dielectric, a medium through which electric energy can be transmitted by an electrical strain in the medium.

discharger, the device in the primary oscillating circuit at which the spark or arc occurs.

E

earths, the metallic connections of the lower extremities of aerials with the upper crust of the earth.

einthoven, an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer for indicating received signals, in which the moving part is a fine stretched conducting string.

F

frequency, term used in connection with any form of rhythmical motion or change, denoting the number of complete movements or changes in a given time, usually a second.

frequency, high, under the latest demarcation between high and low frequency, a frequency measured in thousands or millions of periods per second.

frequency, low, a frequency measured in tens or hundreds of periods per second.

fundamental, the fundamental note, swing, or oscillation of a system is the one which fits in with the formula giving the time-period in terms of those of its properties which affect that period. See time-period.

G

galvanometer. See einthoven.

H

harmonics, waves whose frequencies bear a definite relation to that of the

fundamental; the first harmonic of an aerial has a frequency three times as great as that of the fundamental; the second harmonic, five times as great, and so on.

hysteresis, the lagging of an effect behind the cause producing it; generally due to friction of some kind.

I

inductance, the property of an electric circuit by which it tends to oppose any change in the value of the current flowing therein; the opposition being effected by the production of an electromotive force in such a direction as to lessen the change producing it.

interference, the interaction of two waves of different frequencies, or of two waves of the same frequency but different phase acting in the same circuit, resulting in the formation of nodes and loops. See loop.

interrupter, a device for breaking up a continuous current into a succession of pulses more or less rapid.

ionization, another term for electrolysis.

J

jigger, a form of potential transformer designed for high-frequency (oscillating) currents, and used both in transmitting and receiving.

K

key, high-tension transmitting, a device by which the transmitting circuit is made and broken by a switch in the high-tension leads of the transformer, controlled by the ordinary manipulating key.

L

***lamp*, tuning**, a small, low-voltage *incandescent*-filament lamp, arranged so that it can take a small fraction of the oscillating current induced in the earth-lead of the transmitter. The amount of glow produced by the lamp indicates the total current in the earth-lead, and the lamp is effective in tuning the primary and secondary circuits.

loop, a point of maximum potential in a circuit or part of a circuit along which the potential is gradually rising or falling. When the aerial circuit is vibrating freely it will always have a node of potential at the earth and an anti-node or loop at its free end.

M

mast, steel, a type of mast built up of hollow steel sections of semi-circular shape after a system which enables it to be erected to great heights without any scaffolding.

micrometer spark-gap, a small, delicately adjustable spark-gap, used to protect receivers, etc., against atmospheric discharges and other adverse influences.

multiple action, a system by which one station can send two or more messages simultaneously to two or more other stations, and receive similarly from them.

N

node. See loop.

note tuning, the syntonization of the receiver to the frequency of the wave-trains, instead of to the frequency of the waves themselves.

O

oscillations, electric, alternating currents of high frequency, such as are produced by the discharge of a condenser through a circuit whose resistance does not exceed a certain value in comparison with the inductance and capacity.

oscillations, free and forced, an oscillation is free when it has the same frequency as that of the funda-

mental or one of the harmonics of the circuit, and forced when otherwise.

P

period, in a system undergoing rhythmical change, one complete cycle of change.

periodic time, the time of a completed period.

plain aerial, term applied to the receiving circuit when the detector is placed directly in series with the receiving aerial and the earth.

Q

quenched spark, one which, owing to the nature of its discharger, extinguishes itself rapidly after allowing the passage of a few oscillations. This spark, used in the primary circuit, produces two frequencies in the circuits.

R

rectifier, a device for converting alternating or oscillating currents into continuous currents, or into pulses of unidirectional current.

resonance, the production of vibrations in a body or a circuit by the action of a periodic force which has the same period as the natural period of the body or circuit.

S

selectivity, the property of a receiving apparatus by which it can select or pick out the waves from the station which it wants to receive, to the exclusion of an other waves from other stations or from the atmosphere.

syntony, the adjustment of one circuit to another or of one transmitter to one receiver so that the time-periods are the same throughout the system.

T

tapper, a small vibrating hammer used for restoring certain forms of coherer to a condition of non-conductivity on the cessation of signals.

time-period, in electrical oscillating circuits, time-periods are ascertained by the amount of inductance, capacity, and resistance in the circuit.

train of waves, the group of oscillations sent out from an aerial at every discharge of the primary circuit.

U

undamped waves, train of, one in which the amplitude of each successive wave is equal to that of the wave preceding and following it.

W

wave-length, the distance between any point in a wave and the corresponding point in the wave immediately preceding and following it.

X

x, symbol given to signals generated by atmospheric disturbances or changes in the earth's magnetic condition.

x-stoppers, devices for eliminating the effects of atmospheric disturbances on the receiving circuits.

DICTIONARY OF WORDS OF LIKE AND OPPOSITE MEANING

An intensely interesting study in philology and one that is too commonly overlooked is afforded by a large group of words that is divisible into two classes, first, different words that have the same meaning, and, second, words that have a meaning entirely opposite to those in the first class. A practical result of a comparison of these classes of words is found in a choice suitable to the fancy of the student, and also in the selection of the words that indicate the best form in writing and speaking. Any one who wants "the right word" will here be accommodated. Words in the first class are known as Synonyms; those in the second class as Antonyms. Should the student wish to pursue this study further two other classes are available and inviting, first, Homonyms, or words similar in spelling but differing in use, and, second, Homophonous words, or those that are similar in sound, but differ in spelling and meaning.

The following collection is limited to synonyms and antonyms, and to those especially that are most prevalent in ordinary usage, and will answer most of the requirements of refined correspondence and conversation.

A

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cared for, virtuous.)

abandonment, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection.

abasement, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame. (Embolden.)

abbreviate, shorten, abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsake, relinquish, quit. forego.

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Resist.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, particeps criminis, coadjutor, associate, companion, co-operator. (Opponent.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable servile, vile, contemptible. (Noble.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful. adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting,

with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately.

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt.

absent, *a.*, inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present.)

absolute, entire, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge. (Eject.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, solemn.)

abuse, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use. (Praise, protect.)

abuse, *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, protection.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard.)

accept, receive, take, admit. (Refuse.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing.)

accident, casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance.

accommodate, serve, oblige, adapt. adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.)

accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis. (Adversary.)

accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Fail.)

accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect.)

accord, grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny.)

accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet.

account, narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.

accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable.

accumulate, bring together, amass collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.)

accumulation, collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.

accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless.)

achieve, do, accomplishment, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win.

achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure.)

acknowledge, admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.)

acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive.)

acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity.)

acquiesce, agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest.)

acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.)

act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.

action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality.

active, lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive.)

actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious.)

acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull.)

adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform.

addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated.

addition, increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.)

address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor.

adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aloofness.)
adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant.)
adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone.
adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency.
adjust, set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse.)
admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable.)
admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate (Deny.)
advantageous, beneficial. (Hurtful.)
affection, love. (Aversion.)
affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh.)
agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Disagreeable.)
alternating, intermittent. (Continual.)
ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.
amend, improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair.)
anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature.)
appropriate, assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp.
argue, debate, dispute, reason upon.
arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue.
artful, disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid.)
artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse.
association, combination, company, partnership, society.
attack, assail, assault, encounter. (Defend.)
audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness.)
austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute.)
avaricious, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous.)
aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.)
awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.)
awkward, clumsy. (Graceful.)
axiom, adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw.

B

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.
bad, wicked, evil. (Good.)
baffle, confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)
base, vile, mean. (Noble.)
battle, action, combat, engagement.
bear, carry, convey, transport.
bear, endure, suffer, support.
beastly, brutal, sensual, bestial.
beat, defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.
beautiful, fine, handsome, pretty, (Homely, ugly.)
becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Unbecoming.)
beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate. (Give.)
behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.
belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.)
beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.)
benefit, favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury.)
benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence.)
blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise.)
blemish, flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament.)
blind, sightless, heedless. (Farsighted.)
blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate.
bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid.)
border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.
bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict.
brave, dare, defy.
bravery, courage, valor. (Cowardice.)
break, bruise, crush, pound, squeeze.
breeze, blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.
bright, clear, radiant, shining. (Dull.)
brittle, fragile, breakable. (Solid.)
burial, interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.)
business, avocation, employment, en-

gagement, occupation, art, profession, trade.
bustle, stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet.)

C

calamity, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune.)
calm, collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.)
capable, able, competent. (Incompetent.)
captious, fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Good-natured.)
care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence.)
caress, kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet.)
carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter.
cause, motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.)
cease, discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.)
censure, animadvert, criticise. (Praise.)
certain, secure, sure. (Doubtful.)
cessation, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune. (Design.)
change, barter, exchange, substitute.
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Unchangeable.)
character, reputation, repute, standing.
charm, captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate.
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear.)
cheerful, gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, incident.
class, degree, order, rank.
clear, bright, lucid, vivid. (Opaque.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine.)
coax, cajole, fawn, wheedle.
cold, cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Warm.)
color, dye, stain, tinge.
colorable, ostensible, plausible, specious.
combination, cabal, conspiracy, plot.
command, injunction, order, precept.
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Uncommon, extraordinary.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead.)
compensation, amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward.
compendium, compend, abridgement. (Enlargement.)
complain, lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse.)
compound, complex. (Simple.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include.
conceal, hide, secrete. (Uncover.)
conceive, comprehend, understand.
conclusion, inference, deduction.
condemn, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.
confirm, corroborate, approve, attest. (Contradict.)
conflict, combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.)
confute, disprove, refute, oppugn. (Approve.)
conquer, overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish. (Defeat.)
consequence, effect, event, issue, result. (Cause.)
consider, reflect, ponder, weigh.
consistent, constant, compatible. (Inconsistent.)
console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry.)
constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness.)

contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint.
contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem.)
contemplate, meditate, muse.
contemptible, despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble.)
contend, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat.
continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)
continuance, continuation, duration. (Cessation.)
continue, persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease.)
contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm.)
cool, cold, frigid. (Hot.)
correct, rectify, reform.
cost, charge, expense, price.
covetousness, avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.)
cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage.)
crime, sin, vice, misdemeanor. (Virtue.)
criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor.
crooked, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight.)
cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind.)
cultivation, culture, refinement.
cursory, desultory, hasty, slight. (Thorough.)
custom, fashion, manner, practice.

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety.)
dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light.)
deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal.
dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)
death, departure, decease, demise. (Life.)
decay, decline, consumption. (Growth.)
deceive, delude, impose upon, overreach, gull, dupe, cheat.
deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness.)
decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve.
decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.
decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)
declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.
declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.
decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Growth.)
dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.
deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.
deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive.
deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow.)
deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify.)
default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure.
defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, improvement.)
defend, guard, protect, justify.
defense, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart.
defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Force, expedite.)
deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete.)
defile, *v.*, pollute, corrupt, sully. (Beautify.)
define, fix, settle, determine, limit.
defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge.
degree, grade, extent, measure.
deliberate, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.
deliberate, *a.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty.)
delicacy, nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indelicacy.)
delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse.)
delicious, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.)
delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.)

deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain.)
demonstrate, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate.
depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish. (Remain.)
deprive, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest.
depute, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.
derision, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect.
derivation, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.
describe, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.
desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Keep holy.)
deserve, merit, earn, justify, win.
design, *n.*, delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance.
desirable, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good.
desire, *n.*, longing, affection, craving.
desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persevere.)
desolate, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Pleasant, happy.)
desperate, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless.
despised, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)
destiny, fate, decree, doom, end.
destructive, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative.)
desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Maintenance.)
desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough.)
detail, *n.*, particular, specification, minutiæ.
detail, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.)
deter, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare. (Encourage.)
detriment, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit.)
develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge.
device, artifice, expedient, contrivance.
devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.)
devoted, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated.
dictate, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.
dictatorial, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive.)
die, expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sink, fade, decay.
diet, foods, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.
difference, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety.
different, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar.)
difficult, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy.)
diffuse, discursive, prolix, diluted, copious.
dignify, aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor. (Degrade.)
dilate, stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate.
dilatory, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling. (Prompt.)
diligence, care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.)
diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.)
disability, unfitness, incapacity.
discern, descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive.
discipline, order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization.)
discover, make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal.
discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Creditable.)
discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious. (Indiscreet.)
discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement.)
discrimination, acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution.

disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness.
disgrace, *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.)
disgrace, *v.*, debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.)
disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.)
dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest.)
dismay, *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten. (Encourage.)
dismay, *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance.)
dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain.)
dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect.)
display, show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide.)
dispose, arrange, place, order, give, bestow.
dispute, *v.*, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.)
dispute, *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony.)
dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.)
distinct, clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Obscure, indistinct.)
distinguish, perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate.
distinguished, famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)
distract, perplex, bewilder. (Calm, concentrate.)
distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.)
disturb, derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)
disuse, discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.)
divide, part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder.
divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, a parson, clergyman, minister.
do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact.
docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn.)
doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching.
doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful, dismal, piteous. (Joyous.)
doom, *n.*, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny.
doubt, *n.*, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty.)
draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, sketch, describe.
dread, *n.*, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance.)
dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific.
dress, *n.*, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery.
drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction.
droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn.)
drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf.
dry, *a.*, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, meagre. (Moist, interesting, succulent.)
due, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, debt, right.
dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace. (Bright.)
dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny idiot. (Sage.)
durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)
dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry.
dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow.)

E

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident.)
earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve.
earnest, *a.*, ardent, serious, grave, solemn, warm. (Trifling.)
earnest, *n*, pledge, pawn.
ease, *n*, comfort, rest. (Worry.)
ease, *v* ' calm, alleviate, allay, miti-

gate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid. (Annoy, worry.)

easy, light, comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.)

eccentric, irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, particular, strange. (Regular, ordinary.)

economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful, niggardly. (Wasteful.)

edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge.

efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase.

effect, *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation.

effect, *v.*, accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete.

effective, efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual.)

efficacy, efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality.

efficient, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted.

eliminate, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe

eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate.

elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun.

embarrass, perplex, entangle, distress, trouble. (Assist.)

embellish, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure.)

embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage.)

eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown.)

emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent.

emotion, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict.

employ, occupy, busy, take up with, engross.

employment, business, avocation, engagement, office, function, trade, profession, occupation, calling, vocation.

encompass, *v.*, encircle, surround, gird, beset.

encounter, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action.

encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Deter.)

end, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination, extremity, sequel.

endeavor, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim.

endurance, continuation, duration, fortitude, patience, resignation.

endure, *v.*, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish.)

enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend.)

energetic, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, binding, stringent, forcible, nervous. (Lazy.)

engage, employ, busy, occupy, attract, invite, allure, entertain, engross, take up, enlist.

engross, absorb, take up, busy, occupy, engage, mobilize.

engulf, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm.

enjoin, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe.

enjoyment, pleasure, gratification, (Grief, sorrow, sadness.)

enlarge, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish.)

enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Befog, becloud.)

enliven, cheer, vivify, stirup, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Sadden, quiet.)

enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendship.)

enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant.)

enough, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want.)

enraged, infuriated, raging, wrathful. (Pacified.)

enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel.)

enroll, enlist, list, register, record.

enterprise, undertaking, endeavor, venture, energy.

enthusiasm, earnest, devotion, zeal, ardor. (Ennui, lukewarmness.)
enthusiast, fanatic, visionary.
equal, equable, even, like, alike, uniform. (Unequal.)
eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate.
erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, inexact. (Exact.)
error, blunder, mistake. (Truth.)
especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)
essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.
establish, build up, confirm. (Overthrow.)
esteem, regard, respect. (Contempt.)
estimate, appraise, appreciate, esteem, compute, rate.
estrangement, abstraction, alienation.
eternal, endless, everlasting. (Finite.)
evade, equivocate, prevaricate.
even, level, plain, smooth. (Uneven.)
event, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence.
evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.)
exact, nice, particular, punctual. (Inexact.)
exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble.)
examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny.
exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)
exceptional, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Common.)
excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull.)
excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.
execute, fulfill, perform.
exempt, free, cleared. (Subject.)
exercise, practice.
exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory.)
exigency, emergency.
experiment, proof, trial, test.
explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate.
express, declare, signify, utter, tell.
extend, reach, stretch. (Abridge.)
extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious.)

F

fable, apologue, novel, romance, tale.
face, visage, countenance.
facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose. (Serious.)
factor, agent.
fail, to fall short, be deficient. (Accomplish.)
faint, feeble, languid. (Forcible.)
fair, clear. (Stormy.)
fair, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair.)
faith, creed. (Unbelief, infidelity.)
faithful, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless.)
faithless, perfidious, treacherous. (Faithful.)
fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.)
fame, renown, reputation.
famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure.)
fanciful, capricious, fantastical, whimsical.
fancy, imagination.
fast, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow.)
fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vigor.)
fear, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery.)
feeling, sensation, sense.
feeling, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.)
ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild.)
fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile.)
fiction, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact.)
figure, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.
find, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.)
fine, *a.*, delicate, nice. (Coarse.)
fine, *n.*, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty.
fire, glow, warmth, heat.
firm, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak.)
first, foremost, chief, earliest. (Last.)
fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.
fix, determine, establish, settle, limit.
flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.
flat, level, even.

flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Inflexible.)
flourish, prosper, thrive. (Decay.)
fluctuating, wavering, hesitating, oscillating, vacillating, change. (Firm, steadfast, decided.)
fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating.)
folks, persons, people, individuals.
follow, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue.
follower, partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor.
folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom.)
fond, enamored, attached, affectionate. (Distant.)
fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion.)
foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious.)
foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Discreet, wise.)
fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)
forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold.
force, *n.*, strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence, army, host.
force, *v.*, compel. (Persuade.)
forecast, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication.
forego, quit, relinquish, let go, waive.
foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former.
forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor, omen.
foresight, forethought, **forecast,** premeditation.
forge, coin, invent, **frame,** feign, fabricate, counterfeit.
forgive, pardon, remit, **absolve,** acquit, excuse, except.
forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
form, *n.*, ceremony, solemnity, **observance,** rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance.
form, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould.
formal, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural.)
former, antecedent, anterior, previous, prior, preceding, foregoing.
forsaken, abandoned, forlorn, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon.)
fortitude, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness. (Weakness.)
fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate.)
fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches.
foster, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect.)
foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.)
fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable.)
fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong.)
fragments, pieces, scraps, **leavings,** chips, remains, remnants.
frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength.)
frame, *v.*, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, **make,** compose.
franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.
frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere.)
frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued.)
fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty.)
freak, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution.)
free, *a.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Slavish, stingy, artful, costly.)
free, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind.)
freedom, liberty, independence, unre-

straint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery.)
frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare.)
fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex.
friendly, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)
frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid.
frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.)
frugal, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant.)
fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)
fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail.
frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint.
fulfill, accomplish, effect, complete.
fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly.
fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.)
furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm.)
futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective.)

G

gain, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss.)
gain, *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose.)
gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless.
galling, chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.)
game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement.
gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew.
gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink.
garnish, embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate.
gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter.)
gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Somber.)
gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed.)
gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn.)
generate, form, make, beget, produce.
generation, formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.
generous, beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful. liberal, free. (Niggardly.)
genial, cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.)
genius, intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept.
genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish.)
gentle, placid, bland, mild, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth.)
genuine, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False.)
gesture, attitude, action, posture.
get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve.
ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking.
ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.
gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride.
giddy, unsteady, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady.)
gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.)
gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive.)
give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart.
glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad.)
gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.
glee, gayety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.
glimmer, *v.*, gleam, flicker, glitter.
glimpse, glance, look, glint.
glitter, gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate.

gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.)
gloomy, lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear.)
glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt.
glorious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.)
glory, honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy.)
glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up.
go, depart, proceed, move, budge, stir.
God, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence.
godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious.
good, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil.)
good, *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.)
gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate.
gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Plain, simple.)
govern, rule, direct, manage, command.
government, rule, state, control, sway.
graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward.)
gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent.
gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)
grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby.)
grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest.
grant, gift, boon, donation.
graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial.
grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple.
grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh.)
gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.)
grave, *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy.)
grave, *n.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault.
great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small.)
greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.)
grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy.)
grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)
grievous, painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy.
grind, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict.
grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing.)
gross, coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate.)
group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.
grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.
grow, increase, vegetate, expand, advance. (Decay, diminution.)
growl, grumble, snarl, murmur, complain.
grudge, malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.
gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant.)
guile, deceit, fraud. (Candor.)
guiltless, harmless, innocent.
guilty, culpable, sinful, criminal.

H

habit, custom, practice.
hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome.
happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness.)
harbor, haven, port.
hard, firm, solid. (Soft.)
hard, arduous, difficult. (Easy.)
harm, injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit.)
harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent. (Hurtful.)
harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle.)
hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed. (Delay.)
hasty, hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate.)
hateful, odious, detestable. (Lovable.)
hatred, enmity, ill-will, rancor. (Friendship.)
haughtiness, arrogance, pride. (Modesty.)
haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud.

hazard, risk, venture.
healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy.)
heap, accumulate, amass, pile.
hearty, *a.*, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere.)
heavy, burdensome, ponderous, weighty. (Light.)
heed, care, attention.
heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise.
heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial.)
help, aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder.)
heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.
hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter.
hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly. (Beautiful.)
high, lofty, tall, elevated. (Deep.)
hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.
hold, detain, keep, retain.
holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness.
holy, devout, pious, religious.
homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful)
honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty.)
honor, *v.*, respect, reverence, esteem. (Dishonor.)
hope, confidence, expectation, trust.
hopeless, desperate.
hot, ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.)
however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty.)
humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt.)
humor, mood, temper.
hunt, seek, chase.
hurtful, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)
husbandry, cultivation, tillage.
hypocrite, dissembler, imposter, canter
hypothesis, theory, supposition.

I

idea, thought, imagination.
ideal, imaginary, fancied. (Actual.)
idle, indolent, lazy. (Industrious.)
ignominious, shameful, scandalous, infamous. (Honorable.)
ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach.
ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Knowing.)
ill, *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good.)
ill, *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased. (Well.)
ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured.)
ill-will, enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Good-will.)
illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal.)
illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite.
illiterate, unlettered, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)
illusion, fallacy, deception, phantasm.
illusory, imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real.)
illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear.
illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famous, renowned. (Obscure.)
image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy.
imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real.)
imagine, conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume.
imbecility, silliness, senility, dotage.
imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit.
immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied. (Soiled.)
immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate.
immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.
immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous.
immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption.
impair, injure, diminish, decrease.
impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.
impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial.)
impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense.

Impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure.
impede, hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
impediment, obstruction, hindrance, obstacle, barrier. (Aid.)
impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard.)
impending, imminent, threatening.
imperative, commanding, despotic, authoritative.
imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice.
imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize.
imperious, commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, domineering, overbearing.
impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent.
impetuous, violent, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm.)
impious, profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent.)
implicate, involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise.
imply, involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.
importance, signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight, gravity, moment.
imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant.)
impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power.)
impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, nfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong.)
impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving.
imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate.)
imprisonment, captivity, durance.
improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate.)
improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, ash. (Thrifty.)
impudence, assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness.
impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless.
impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.
impulsive, rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.)
imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.
inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder inattention, carelessness, negligence.
incentive, motive, inducement, impulse.
incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel.
inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion.)
incline, *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.
inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap.
include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in.
incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)
incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent.)
increase, *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish.)
increase, *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease.)
incumbent, obligatory.
indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, oose, lax. (Definite.)
indicate, oint out, show, mark.
indifference, apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, ssiduity.)
indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence.)
indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.
indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (Honor.)
indiscriminate, promiscuous, indistinct, chance, confused. (Select, chosen.)
indispensable, essential, necessary,

requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)
indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible.
indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe.
indulge, foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny.)
ineffectual, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)
inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality.)
inevitable, unavoidable, not to be avoided, certain.
infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honorable.)
inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.
infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish.
infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb.
infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust.)
inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.)
influence, *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess.
influence, *n.*, credit, favor, reputation, character, weight, authority, sway, ascendency.
infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.
ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty.)
inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane.)
iniquity, injustice, wrong, grievance.
injure, damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit.)
injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial.)
injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right.)
innocent, guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)
innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful.)
inordinate, intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate.)
inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation.
inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering.
insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane.)
insanity, madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)
insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.
insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.)
insolent, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive.
inspire, animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale.
instability, mutability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.)
instigate, stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage.
instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate.
instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate.
instrumental, conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial.
insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack.
insult, affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor.)
insulting, insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, abusive.
integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)
intellect, understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body.)
intellectual, mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Brutal.)
intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)
intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate.)
intense, ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement.

intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.
intercourse, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance.
interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow.)
interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose.
interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise.)
interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle.
interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher.
intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.
intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage.)
intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable.
intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)
intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, amour.
intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.)
invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul.
invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.
invective, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire.
invent, devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design.
investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.
inveterate, confirmed, chronic, malignant. (Inchoate.)
invidious, envious, hateful, odious, malignant.
invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate.)
invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable.
invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable.
invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit.
invoke, invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech.
involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop.
irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant.)
irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery.
irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational.)
irregular, eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular.)
irreligious, profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating.
irreproachable, blameless, spotless, irreprovable.
irresistible, resistless, irrepressible.
irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined.)
irritable, excitable irascible, susceptible, sensitive (Calm.)
irritate, aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate.
issue, *v.*, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate.
issue, *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, harass, weary, tire, worry.
jangle, wrangle, conflict, disagree.
jarring, conflicting, discordant, inconsonant, inconsistent.
jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.
jealousy, suspicion, envy.
jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger.
jest, joke, sport, divert, make game of.
journey, travel, tour, passage.
joy, gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief.)
joyful, glad, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful.)
judge, justice, referee, arbitrator.
judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding.
justice, equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice.)
justness, accuracy, correctness.

K

keep, preserve, save. (Abandon.)

kill, assassinate, murder, slay.
kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship.
knowledge, erudition, learning science. (Ignorance.)

L

labor, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness.)
lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty.)
lament, mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice.)
language, dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.
lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste.)
last, final, latest, ultimate. (First.)
laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blameable.)
laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious.)
lawful, legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal.)
lead, conduct, guide. (Follow.)
lean, meager. (Fat.)
learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)
leave, *v.*, quit, relinquish.
leave, *n.*, liberty, permission, license (Prohibition.)
life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)
lifeless, dead, inanimate.
lift, erect, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower.)
light, clear, bright. (Dark.)
lightness, flightiness, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness.)
likeness, resemblance, similarity. (Unlikeness.)
linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten.)
little, diminutive, small. (Great.)
livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.
lively, jocund, sprightly, vivacious, merry, sportive. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)
long, extended, extensive. (Short.)
look, appear, seem.
lose, miss, forfeit. (Gain.)
loss, detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain.)
loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet.)
love, affection. (Hatred.)
low, abject, mean. (Noble.)
lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)
luster, brightness, brilliancy, splendor.
luxuriant, exuberant. (Sparse.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness.)
mad, crazy, insane, delirious, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.)
madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy.
magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately.
make, form, create, produce. (Destroy.)
malediction, anathema, curse, impreciation, execration.
malevolent, malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent.)
malice, spite, rancor, ill-feeling, ill-will, grudge, animosity. (Benignity.)
malicious, see malevolent.
manacle, *v.*, shackle, fetter, chain. (Free.)
manage, contrive, concert, direct.
management, direction superintendence, care, economy.
mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim.
mania, madness, insanity, lunacy.
manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, exhibit, display, show.
manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.)
manifold, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous.
manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic, (Effeminate.)
manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance.
manners, morals, habits, behavior, carriage.
mar, spoil, ruin. disfigure. (Improve.)
march, tramp, tread, walk; step, space.

margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge.
mark, *n.*, sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand.
mark, *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate.
marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock.
martial, military, warlike, soldier-like.
marvel, wonderful, miracle, prodigy.
marvelous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous.
massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy.)
mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendency, supremacy.
matchless, unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary.)
material, *a.*, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial.)
maxim, adage, apothegm, proverb, saying, by-word, saw.
meager, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich.)
mean, *a.*, stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous.)
mean, *v.*, design, purpose, intent, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.
meaning, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport.
medium, organ, channel, instrument, means.
medley, mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany.
meek, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud.)
melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)
mellow, ripe, mature, soft. (Immature.)
melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant.)
memorable, signal, distinguished, marked.
memorial, monument, memento, commemoration.
memory, remembrance, recollection.
menace, *n.*, threat.
mend, repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify.
mention, tell, name, communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint.
merciful, compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel.)
merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (Kind.)
merriment, mirth, joviality, jollity, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive, jolly. (Sad.)
metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical.
method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system.
mien, air, look, manner, aspect, appearance.
migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent.)
mimic, imitate, ape, mock.
mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, thoughtful. (Heedless.)
miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed.
mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Benefit.)
miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian.
miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy.)
miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, gripping.
misery, wretchedness, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness.)
misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck.)
miss, omit, lose, fail, miscarry.
mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate. (Aggravate.)
moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate.)
modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest.)
moist, wet, damp, dank, humid. (Dry.)
monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Varied.)
monstrous, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense.

monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.
mood, humor, disposition, vein, temper.
morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound.)
morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous.)
mortal, deadly, fatal, human.
motion, proposition, proposal, movement.
motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)
mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale.
mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy.)
move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push.
multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm.
murder, *v.*, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.
muse, *v.*, meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.
music, harmony, melody, symphony
musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet.
musty, stale, sour, fetid. (Fresh, sweet.)
mute, dumb, silent, speechless.
mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure.
mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)
mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Sole, solitary.)
mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear.)
mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple. (Covered, clad.)
name, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.
name, *n.*, appellation, designation, denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute.
narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite.
nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile.
nation, people, community, realm, state.
native, indigenous, inborn, vernacular.
natural, original, regular, normal, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.)
near, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant.)
necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Useless.)
necessitate, compel, force, oblige.
necessity, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite.
need, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury.
need, *v.*, require, want, lack.
neglect, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook.
neglect, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight.
neighborhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity.
nervous, timid, timorous, shaky.
new, fresh, recent, novel. (Old.)
news, tidings, intelligence, information.
nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)
nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Awkward.)
nobility, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage.
noble, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low.)
noise, cry, outcry, row, clamor, din, uproar, tumult. (Silence.)
nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible.)
notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure.)
note, *n.*, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment.
noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure.)

notice, *n.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information.
notice, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed.
notify, *v.*, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare.
notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment.
notorious, conspicuous, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Unknown.)
nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)
nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.
novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old.)
noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial.)
nullify, annul, vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Affirm.)
nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Tractable, yielding.)
obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate.)
obese, corpulent, fat, adipose, fleshy. (Attenuated.)
obey, *v.*, conform, comply, submit. (Rebel, disobey.)
object, *n.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt.
object, *v.*, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent.)
obnoxious, offensive. (Agreeable.)
obscure, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)
obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.)
occasion, opportunity.
offense, affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass.
offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Inoffensive.)
office, charge, function, place.
offspring, issue, progeny.
old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new.)
omen, presage, prognostic.
opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)
open, candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.)
opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.
opinionated, conceited, egotistical. (Modest.)
oppose, resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way.)
option, choice.
order, method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder.)
origin, cause, occasion, source, beginning. (End.)
outlive, survive.
outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner.)
over, above. (Under.)
overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.
overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue.
overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant. (Gentle.)
overflow, inundation, deluge.
overrule, supersede, suppress.
overspread, overrun, ravage.
overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.)
overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish.

P

pain, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Pleasure.)
pallid, pale, wan. (Florid.)
part, division, portion, share, fraction. (Whole.)
particular, exact, distinct, singular, odd, strange. (General.)
patient, passive, submissive, meek. (Obdurate.)
peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)
peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.)
penetrate, bore, pierce, perforate.
penetration, acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness.)
people, nation, persons, folks.
perceive, note, observe, discern, distinguish.
perception, conception, notion, idea.
peril, danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.)
permit, allow, tolerate. (Forbid.)

persuade, allure, entice, prevail upon.
physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental.)
picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.
piteous, doleful, woful, rueful. (Joyful.)
pitiless, see merciless.
pity, compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty.)
place, *n.*, spot, site, position, post, situation, station.
place, *v.*, order, dispose.
plain, open, manifest, evident. (Secret.)
play, game, sport, amusement. (Work.)
please, gratify, pacify. (Displease.)
pleasure, charm, delight, joy. (Pain.)
plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Scarce.)
poise, balance.
positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.)
possessor, owner, proprietor.
possible, practical, practicable. (Impossible.)
poverty, penury, indigence, need, want. (Wealth.)
power, authority, force, strength, dominion.
powerful, mighty, potent. (Weak.)
praise, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)
prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.
pretense, *n.*, pretext, subterfuge.
prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.)
prevent, obviate, preclude.
previous, antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent.)
pride, vanity, conceit. (Humility.)
principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially.
principle, ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity.
privilege, immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim.
probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty.)
problematical, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain.)
prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant.)
profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal.
proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender.
profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous.)
profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow.)
profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Succinct.)
prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren.)
prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief.)
prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure.)
promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select.)
prompt, see punctual.
prop, *v.*, maintain, sustain, support, stay.
propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress.)
proper, legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, benefitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong.)
prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail.)
prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty.)
proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.
prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom. (Indiscretion.)
prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing.
puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature.)

punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent.)
punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory.)
putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay.
puzzle, *v.*, perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten.)

Q

quack, impostor, pretender, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Savant.)
quaint, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular.
qualified, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent.)
quality, attribute, rank, distinction.
querulous, doubting, complaining, repining, fretting. (Patient.)
question, query, inquiry, interrogatory.
quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.
quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active. (Slow.)
quote, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational.)
race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, clan, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree.
rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe.)
racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)
radiance, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness.)
radical, organic, innate, fundamental, original, constitutional, inherent, entire, complete. (Superficial. In a political sense, uncompromising; antonym, moderate.)
rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.)
rancor, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness.)
rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.
ransack, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder.
ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter.
rant, bombast, fustian, cant.
rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)
rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)
rapture, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection.)
rare, scarce, singular, uncommon.
rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.
rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate.)
rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse.
ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)
rational, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable.)
ravage, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy.
ravish, enrapture, enchant, charm, delight, abuse.
raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up.)
reach, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at.
ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.)
real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal.)
realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend.
reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain.
reason, *n.*, motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose.
reason, *v.*, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.
reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable.)
rebellion, insurrection, revolt.
recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke.
recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb.
receive, accept, take, admit, entertain.

reception, receiving, levee, receipt, admission.
recess, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission.
recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun.
redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free.
redress, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief.
reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer.
refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish.)
reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure.
reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt.)
reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption.)
refuge, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat.
refuse, *v.*, deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept.)
refuse, *n.*, dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.
refute, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm.)
regard, *v.*, mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect.
regret, *n.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse.
regular, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular.)
regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder.)
reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.
relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)
reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion.)
relief, succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation.
relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)
remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation.
remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)
remote, distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near.)
reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.
repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge.)
repugnant, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable.)
repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive.)
respite, reprieve, interval, stop.
revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.)
revenue, produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth.
reverence, *n.*, honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)
revise, review, reconsider.
revive, refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort.
rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor.)
rival, *n.*, antagonist, opponent, competitor.
road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.
roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll.
robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied. (Puny.)
rout, *v.*, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter.
route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.
rude, rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, flippant, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite.)
rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test.
rumor, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.
ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane.)

safe, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)
sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove.)
sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy.)
saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest.)
scandalize, shock, disgust, offend, calumniate, vilify, revile, malign, traduce, defame, slander.
scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample.)
scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect.)
secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open.)
seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave.
sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view, opinion, feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom.
sensible, wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, aware. (Foolish.)
settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine.
several, sundry, divers, many, various.
severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient.)
shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake.
shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight. (Deep, thorough.)
shame, disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.)
shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honorable.)
shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen.
shape, form, fashion, mold, model.
share, portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent.
sharp, acute, keen. (Dull.)
shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle.
short, brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long.)
show, *v.*, indicate, mark, point out exhibit, display.
show, *n.*, appearance, exhibition, pretence, profession, sight, spectacle.
sick, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy.)
sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health.)
significant, *a.*, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant.)
signification, import, sense, meaning.
silence, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise.)
silent, dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative.)
simile, comparison, similitude.
simple, single, uncompounded, plain, artless. (Complex, compound.)
simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend.
sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere.)
situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position.
size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension.
slavery, servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom.)
sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber.
sleepy, somnolent. (Wakeful.)
slow, dilatory, tardy. (Fast.)
smell, fragrance, odor, scent, perfume.
smooth, even, level, mild. (Rough.)
soak, drench, imbrue, steep.
social, sociable, friendly, communicative. (Unsocial.)
soft, gentle, meek, mild. (Hard.)
solicit, importune, urge.
solitary, sole, only, single.
sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.)
soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)
sound, *a.*, healthy, sane. (Unsound.)
sound, *n.*, tone, noise, silence.
space, room.
sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant.)
speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer.
special, particular, specific. (General.)
spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)
sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)

spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter.
spring, fountain, source.
staff, prop, support, stay.
stagger, reel, totter.
stain, soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish.
state, commonwealth, realm.
sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)
stifle, choke, suffocate, smother.
stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm.)
straight, direct, right. (Crooked.)
strait, *a.* narrow, confined.
stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend.)
strengthen, fortify, invigorate. (Weaken.)
strong, robust, sturdy, powerful. (Weak.)
stupid, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever.)
subject, exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt.)
subject, inferior, subordinate. (Superior to, above.)
subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous.)
substantial, solid, durable. (Unsubstantial.)
suit, accord, agree. (Disagree.)
superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.)
superfluous, unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary.)
surround, encircle, encompass, environ.
sustain, maintain, support.
symmetry, proportion.
sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence.
system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic.)

T

take, accept, receive. (Give.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent.)
taste, flavor, relish, savor. (Tastelessness.)
tax, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll.
tax, assessment, rate.
tease, taunt, tantalize, torment, vex.
temporary, *a.* fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent.)
tenacious, pertinaceous, retentive.
tendency, aim, drift, scope.
tenet, position, view, conviction, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (Thankless.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.
theft, robbery, depredation, spoliation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy, vaporous. (Thin.)
thin, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy.
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial.)
thought, idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration, opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation.
thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (Thoughtless.)
thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless.
tie, *v.* bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Loose.)
tie, *n.*, band, ligament, ligature.
time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell.
tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Oppose.)
top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base.)

torrid, burning hot, parching, scorching, sultry.
tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect.
torture, torment, anguish, agony.
touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic.
tractable, docile, manageable, amenable.
trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.
traditional, oral, uncertain, transmitted.
traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.
trammel, *n.*, fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.
tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)
transaction, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.
trash, nonsense, twaddle, trifles.
travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.
treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful.)
trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel.)
triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)
trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important.)
true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct.
tumultuous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly.)
tune, tone, air, melody, strain.
turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled.
type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.
tyro, novice, beginner, learner.

U

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful.)
umbrage, offense, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment.
umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.
unanimity, accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.)
unanimous, agreeing, like-minded.
unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax.
uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating.
uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil.)
unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean.)
uncommon, rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)
unconcerned careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)
uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.)
uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, invest. (Hide.)
under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above.)
understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains.
undertake, engage in, embark in, agree, promise.
undo, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy.
uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet.)
unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Even.)
unequaled, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of.
unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair.)
unfit, *a.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit.)
unfit, *v.*, disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit.)
unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate.)
ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty.)
unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy.)

uniform, regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular.)
uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent.)
union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.)
unique, unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)
unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)
universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional.)
unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited.)
unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd.
unrivaled, unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)
unroll, unfold, open, discover.
unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.)
unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common.)
uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)
upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal.)
uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honor, virtue. (Dishonesty.)
urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce.
urgent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Unimportant.)
usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription.
use, *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.)
use, *v.* employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, practice, inure. (Abuse.)
useful, advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Useless.)
useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (Useful.)
usual, ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual.)
usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume.
utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest.
utter, *a.*, extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure.
utter, *v.*, speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue.
utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely.

V

vacant, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied.)
vagrant, *n.*, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.
vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite.)
vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, unreal, unavailing. (Effectual, humble, real.)
valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly.)
valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding. (Invalid.)
valor, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)
value, *v.*, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, condemn.)
vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve.
vanity, emptiness, conceit, self-conceit, affectedness.
vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling.)
vapor, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam.
variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant.)
variety, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.)
vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic huge, prodigious. (Confined.)

vaunt, boast, brag, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade.
venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend.
venial, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.)
venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity.
venture, *n.* speculation, chance, peril, stake.
venture, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize.
veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood.)
verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten.
virdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.
vexation, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure.)
vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.
vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Virtue.)
vicious, corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. Virtuous, gentle.)
victim, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer dupe, gull.
victuals, viands, bread, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.
view, prospect, survey.
violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle.)
virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (Profligate.)
vision, apparition, ghost, phantom, specter.
voluptuary, epicure, sensualist.
vote, suffrage, voice.
vouch, affirm, asseverate, aver, assure.

W

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for.
wakeful, vigilant, watchful. (Sleepy.)
wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll.
want, lack, need. (Abundance.)
wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy.)
wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.
waste, *v.*, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither.
wasteful, extravagant, profligate, (Economical.)
wave, breaker, billow, surge.
way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.
weak, feeble, infirm. (Strong.)
weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen.)
wearisome, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.)
weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh.)
weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load. (Lightness.)
well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare.
whole, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.)
wicked, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)
will, wish, desire.
willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly.)
win, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose.)
winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Repulsive.)
wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness. (Foolishness.)
wit, humor, satire, fun, raillery.
wonder, *v.* admire, amaze, astonish, surprise.
wonder, *n.* marvel, miracle, prodigy.
word, *n.* expression, term.
work, labor, task, toil. (Play.)
worthless, valueless. (Valuable.)
writer, author, penman.
wrong, injustice, injury. (Right.)

Y

yawn, gape, open wide.
yearn, hanker after, long for, desire, crave.
yell, bellow, cry out, scream.
yellow, golden, saffron-like.
yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.
yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still at last, so far, thus far.

yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. (Withdraw, withhold, retain, deny, refuse, vindicate, assert, claim, disallow, resist, dissent, protest, struggle, strive.)

yielding, conceding, producing, surrendering, supple, pliant, submissive, accommodating, unresisting. (Firm, defiant, stiff, hard, unyielding, resisting, unfruitful.)

yoke, *v.*, couple, link, connect, conjoin, enslave, subjugate (Dissever, divorce, disconnect, liberate, release, manumit, enfranchise.)

yore, long ago, long since. (Recently, today, now.)

youth, boy, lad minority, adolescence, juvenility (Old, ancient, antiquated, elderly, senile, patriarchal, primeval, time-honored, olden.)

youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Aged, senile, mature, decrepit, decayed, venerable, antiquated, superannuated.)

Z

zeal, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference, apathy, torpor, coldness, carelessness, sluggishness.)

zealot, partisan, bigot, fanatic, devotee, visionary, enthusiast. (Traitor, deserter, renegade.)

zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious, eager, earnest, steadfast. (Bold, indifferent, dispassioned, apathetic, passionless, phlegmatic, platonic.)

zenith, height, highest point, pinnacle, summit, culmination, maximum. (Depth, lowest point, minimum.)

zephyr, mild breeze, west wind, gentle wind. (Gale, furious wind.)

zero, nothing, naught, cipher. (Something.)

zest, flavor, appetizer, gusto, pleasure, enjoyment, relish, sharpener, enhancement. (Distaste, disgust, disrelish, detriment.)

DICTIONARY OF YACHTING

A

abaft, behind; toward the stern.
abeam, in a line at right angles to the keel.
about, to tack.
aft, toward the stern.
after sails, those set behind a mast.
amidships, the middle part of a yacht.
astern, toward the back part of a yacht; also behind it.
athwart, transversely; from one side to another.
avast, a command to stop, hold, desist from.

B

beating, sailing against the wind by tacking.
belay, to fasten a rope to a cleat or pin.
bending a cable, fastening it to the anchor.
bending a sail, fastening it to the spars.
bilge, the bottom of a yacht's floor, where water collects from leakage.
binnacle, the receptacle of the compass, directly in front of the steering apparatus, and fitted with glass windows so that the compass is constantly visible.
blocks, the nautical name of pulleys.
bobstay, a chain, rope, or wire that ties the bowsprit end to the stem to resist the upward strain of the forestays.
boom, a spar used to extend the foot of certain sails.
bowsprit, a large spar extending forward over the bow; supports the jib-boom and the flying jib-boom.
by the head, when a yacht sinks deeper in the water at the stem than *at the stern.*
by the stern, when a yacht sinks deeper at the stern than at the stem.

C

cat-boat, a yacht designed for smooth water sailing; has a wide and shallow hull, large rudder hung beyond the transom, large centerboard, a single mast well forward, and a single sail on a gaff and boom; usually from 12 to 40 feet in length.
centerboard, a wooden or metallic slab working in a well at amidships; extending longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and capable of being lowered and raised at will; designed to give a yacht greater stability.
clew, a corner of a sail.
clewline, the rope by which a sail is drawn together for furling.
close-hauled, a yacht sailing as close to the wind as possible.
cockpit, the open deck space near the stern.
cutter, a yacht with a single mast stepped about amidships and two headsails, a fore staysail in addition to a jib.
cut-water, the prow of a yacht.

D

davits, the iron stanchions, curved at the upper end and extending over a yacht's bow, to which the small boats are raised to be swung aboard.
downhaul, the rope by which a sail is lowered.
draught, the depth of water to which a yacht sinks by its own weight; the depth necessary for it to float.

F

falling off, the movement of the head of a yacht away from the wind.

fin-keel yacht, one having a very shoal body to which is attached a deep stationary fin of metal.
foot of a sail, its lower edge.
fore-and-aft, the entire length of a yacht.
forestay, a rope or wire reaching from the head of the foremast to the end of the bowsprit to support the mast.
furled, a square sail when tied close to a mast.

G

gaff, a spar that extends the upper edges of a fore-and-aft sail.
garboard strakes, the rows of planks nearest to and on each side of the keel.
gaskets, the short lengths of rope by which furled sails are bound close to the gaffs or yards.
gooseneck, the metallic joint which connects a boom with a mast.
gripe, when a yacht's bow is forced upward in the wind.
guy, a rope or wire to swing or steady a spar.

H

halyards, the ropes or tackle for raising a sail or flag.
hanks, the rings of wood or metal to which the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail is fastened to enable the sail to slide easily on the mast or stay in raising and lowering.
head of a sail, its upper edge.
heeled, tipped or sailing on the wind.
hove-to, a yacht made stationary by arranging the sails so that one part forces it forward and another part forces it backward.

J

jib, in general, a large triangular sail; specifically, one of various types named according to their position and use, as inner-jib, outer-jib, *standing-jib,* flying-jib, spindle-jib, *storm-jib,* jib-of-jibs, etc.
jib-boom, a spar extending beyond the bowsprit, on which is set the jib in large craft and the flying-jib in small ones.
jib-iron, the hoop attached to a jib and sliding on its boom.
jibing, passing a boom sail across a yacht when sailing off the wind.
jury-mast, a reserved mast for use when the standing one is damaged.

L

lead, a plummet attached to a rope held by hand, thrown overboard to ascertain the depth of water.
leech of a sail, its after edge.
leeside, the side of a yacht opposite to that from which the wind blows.
leeward, the direction toward which the wind blows.
long leg, the longest distance on a single tack; also the longest side of a racing course.
luff, the shifting of the head of a yacht toward the wind; also the fore edge of a sail.
lying-to, a yacht brought close to the wind for ease in heavy weather.

P

port, the left hand side of a yacht when looking toward the bow.

R

reefed, a sail reduced in size by being rolled up and having a part of it tied down to a spar.

S

schooner, a yacht with a fore and a main mast, the latter carrying the largest sail, and bowsprit and head sails rigged like those of a cutter.
sharpie, a long, flat-bottomed yacht, having a shoal draught, long rather than deep centerboard, stern extended and with round end, a foremast at the bow and a mainmast abaft the center of the boat, and carrying leg-o'-mutton sails.

sheer, in sailing, to deviate from the proper course.
sheet, a rope attached to a sail to extend or control it.
short leg, the least distance on a single tack.
shrouds, a set of ropes or wires supporting a mast or bowsprit and attached to the rail.
sloop, a yacht with hull similar to that of a cat-boat, boom and gaff mainsail, and a large jib.
sounding, finding the depth of water by the lead.
sprit, a small spar that raises diagonally the upper outer corner of an extended sail.
stand-by, an order to be ready for another order or quick action.
starboard, the right hand side of a yacht looking toward the bow.
stays, ropes which support or control a spar in a fore and aft direction.
sternboard, a yacht sailing backwards.
stowed, any sail that lowers down, when tied close to a boom.

T

tack, the lower forecorner of a sail.
tacking, changing the course of a yacht by shifting the position of its sails; advancing toward the wind's eye.
taunt, lofty.
taut, tight, stretched, secured.
throat, on a triangular sail, the upper fore corner.
tiller, the lever which controls the rudder.
topping lift, a tackle by which the end of a boom is raised and held.
truck, the upper extremity of a mast through which the halyards are rove.

U

unbend, to untie, release, cast off; opposite of bend.

V

veering, paying out a cable

W

wake, the foamy track on the water left by a moving yacht.
watch, a division of a crew; also the period during which a part of a crew are on duty on deck.
wear, in sailing, to turn a yacht from the wind; the opposite of tacking.
weather-helm, a tiller pressed to windward to keep a yacht from flying into the wind.
weathering, passing to windward of a vessel by close sailing.
weatherside, the side of a yacht on which the wind blows.
wind's eye, the direction from which the wind blows.
windward, same as wind's eye.

Y

yacht, a sailing or steam vessel built for pleasure and combining speed and more or less luxury.
yaw, when, despite the rudder, a yacht moves vigorously from its course.
yawl, a sloop-rigged yacht with a short main boom and a second and smaller mast stepped back of the stern post, and carrying a mizzen, leg-o'-mutton, or lug sail.

Facts Worth Knowing

Earth, Facts about the
Everyone His Own Weather Prophet
Flowers, Language of
Flowers, State
Foreign Coins, Value of
Metric System, the
National Parks in the U. S.
Time and Its Variations

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY

(Proclaimed by Secretary of the Treasury Oct. 1, 1914, and subject to changes from time to time because of the European war.)

Country	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar	Remarks
Argentina	Gold	Peso	$0.96,5	Currency: depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. of face value.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3	
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.38,9	12 1-2 bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Currency: Government paper. Exchange rate about $0.25 to the milreis.
British Colonies in Aus. and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,65	
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Cent. Amer. States:				
B. H'nd's	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Cos. Rica	Gold	Colon	.46,5	
Gua'mala	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 to 18 pesos—$1.00.
Hond'ras	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: bank notes.
Nica'gua	Gold	Cordova	1.00,0	
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: convertible into silver on demand.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.36,5	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately, $0.14
China	Silver	Tael.... Shanghai	.59,6	
		Haikwan	.66,4	
		Canton	.65,0	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately, $102 paper to $1 gold.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.48,7	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97 1-2 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19,3	
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23,8	
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.86,65	
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately, $0.29,41.
India	Gold	Rupee	.32,4	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	Currency: depreciated silver token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.49,8	Mexican exchange rate fluctuating and uncertain.
Neth'lands	Gold	Florin	.40,2	
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0	
Paraguay	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: depreciated paper, exchange rate. 1,550 per cent.
Persia	Gold	Kran	.17,0	This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran, approximately, $0.08,75.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.86,65	
Philip. Isl.	Gold	Peso	.50,0	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.08,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $0.93,94.
Rumania	Gold	Leu	.19,3	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51,5	
S. Domingo	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Servia	Gold	Dinar	.19,3	
Siam	Gold	Tical	3.71,0	
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3	Valuation is for the gold peseta; currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value, approximately, $0.17,94.
Straits Set.	Gold	Dollar	.56,7	
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	100 piasters equal to the Turkish L.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4	
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,3	

LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS

A cluster of flowers can be made to express any sentiment if care is taken in the selection.

If a flower is offered reversed, its original signification is contradicted, and the opposite implied.

A rosebud divested of thorns, but retaining leaves, conveys the sentiment, "I fear no longer; I hope." Stripped of leaves and thorns, it signifies, "There is nothing to hope or fear."

A full-blown rose, placed over two buds, signifies "Secrecy."

"Yes" is implied by touching the flower given to the lips; "No," by pinching off a petal and casting it away.

"I am" is expressed by a laurel leaf twined around the bouquet; "I have," by an ivy leaf folded together; "I offer you," by a leaf of Virginia creeper.

SINGLE FLOWERS

Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Camelia, White—Loveliness.
Candy-Tuft—Indifference.
Carnation, White—Disdain.
China Aster—Variety.
Clover, Four-Leaf—Be mine.
Clover, White—Think of me.
Clover, Red—Industry.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Daisy, Colored—Beauty.
Dead Leaves—Sadness.
Deadly Nightshade—Falsehood.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not.
Fuchsia, Scarlet—Taste.
Geranium, Horseshoe—Stupidity.
Geranium, Scarlet—Consolation.
Geranium, Rose—Preference.
Golden-rod—Be cautious.
Heliotrope—Devotion.
Hyacinth, White—Loveliness.
Hyacinth, Purple—Sorrow.
Ivy—Friendship.
Lily, Day—Coquetry.
Lily, White—Sweetness.
Lily, Yellow—Gayety.
Lily, Water—Purity of heart.
Lily of the Valley—Unconscious sweetness.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your charms.
Monkshead—Danger is near.
Myrtle—Love.
Oak—Hospitality.
Orange Blossoms—Chastity.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Primrose—Inconstancy.
Rose—Love.
Rose, Damask—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Yellow—Jealousy.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rosebud, Moss—Confession of Love.
Smilax—Constancy.
Straw—Agreement.
Straw, Broken—Broken Agreement.
Sweet Pea—Depart.
Tuberose—Dangerous Pleasures.
Thistle—Sternness.
Verbena—Pray for me.
White Jasmine—Amiability.
Witch Hazel—A spell.

IN COMBINATIONS

Moss Rosebud, Myrtle.	A confession of love.
Mignonette, Colored Daisy.	Your qualities surpass your charms of beauty.
Lily of the Valley, Ferns.	Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me.
Yellow Rose, Broken Straw, Ivy.	Your jealousy has broken our friendship.
Scarlet Geranium, Passion Flower, Purple Hyacinth, Arbor Vitæ.	I trust you will find consolation, through faith, in your sorrow; be assured of my unchanging friendship.
Columbine, Day Lily, Broken Straw, Witch Hazel, Colored Daisy.	Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty.
White Pink, Canary Grass, Laurel.	Your talent and perseverance will win you glory.
Golden-rod, Monkshead, Sweet Pea, Forget-me-not.	Be cautious; danger is near; I depart soon; forget-me-not.

EVERYONE HIS OWN WEATHER PROPHET

Almanac predictions can be nothing but conjecture, the earth's subjection to many unknowable and undeterminable forces rendering such calculations impossible. It is practicable, however, by the following rules, drawn from actual results during very many years and applied with due regard to the subjects of solar and lunar attraction with reference to this planet, to foresee the kind of weather most likely to follow the moon's change of phase.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens					In Summer	In Winter
Between	midnight	and	2	A.M.	Fair_____(1 and 2)	Frost, unless wind is S. W. (7)
"	2	"	4	"	Cold and showers____	Snow and stormy.
"	4	"	6	"	Rain _____	Rain.
"	6	"	8	"	Wind and rain_____	Stormy.
"	8	"	10	"	Changeable _____	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
"	10	"	12	"	Frequent showers__(3)	Cold and high wind.
"	12	"	2	P.M.	Very rainy_____(4)	Snow or rain.
"	2	"	4	"	Changeable _____	Fair and mild.
"	4	"	6	"	Fair _____	Fair.
"	6	"	8	"	Fair if wind N. W.__	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N. E.
"	8	"	10	"	Rainy if S., or S. W..	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
"	10	"	midnight		Fair _____	Fair and frosty.

Observations.—1. The nearer the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phase of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to summer, though they affect spring and autumn in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to these periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a vane where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter of the earth is 20,926,202 feet=3,963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3,950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS

(From estimates by the National Geographical Society)

Continental Divisions	Area in Sq. Miles	Inhabitants	
		Number	Per Sq. Mile
Africa	11,513,579	180,000,000	16
America, North	8,037,714	130,000,000	17
America, South	6,851,306	35,000,000	5.2
Asia	17,057,666	900,000,000	52.76
Australasia	3,456,290	8,000,000	2.31
Europe	3,754,282	450,000,000	121
Polar Region	6,970,268	300,000	0.05
Total	57,641,102	1,732,000,000	30

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray-Challenger expedition states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean yet found was obtained by the U. S. collier "Nero" on November 14, 1899, when soundings near the island of Guam showed 31,614 feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

Of the 1,732,000,000 inhabitants of the globe, about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, the English leading with 160,000,000; and of the total number it is estimated that about one-third are Christians.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MEASURES OF LENGTH

Metric Denominations and Values	Equivalents in Denominations in Use
Myriameter.....10,000 meters	.....6.2137 miles.
Kilometer.....1,000 meters	.....0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer.....100 meters	.....328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter.....10 meters	.....393.7 inches.
Meter.....1 meter	.....39.37 inches.
Decimeter.....$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter	.....3.937 inches.
Centimeter.....$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter	.....0.3937 inch.
Millimeter.....$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter	.....0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE

Metric Denominations and Values	Equivalents in Denominations in Use
Hectare.....10,000 square meters	.....2.471 acres.
Are.....100 square meters	.....119.6 square yards.
Centare.....1 square meter	.....1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Metric Denominations and Values			Equivalents in Denominations in Use	
Names	No. of liters	Cubic Measure	Dry Measure	Liquid or Wine Measure
Kiloliter... or Stere.	1,000	1 cubic meter.....	1.308 cubic yards..	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter.	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter...	2 bu. and 3.35 pks..	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter..	10	10 cubic decimeters...	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Liter.....	1	1 cubic decimeter....	0.908 quart.....	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter..	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter.	6.1022 cubic inches.	0.845 gill.
Centiliter..	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters...	0.6102 cubic inch..	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter..	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter...	0.061 cubic inch...	0.27 fluid dram.

WEIGHTS

Metric Denominations and Values			Equivalents in Denominations in use
Names	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density	Avoirdupois Weight
Millier or Tonneau,	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.....	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 liters.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo..	1,000	1 liter.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 deciliter.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter...	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter.....	0.0154 grain.

TIME AND ITS VARIATIONS

Points at which the principle railroads change time

BETWEEN EASTERN AND CENTRAL STANDARD TIME ZONES.

Time-breaking points.	Railroads.	Longitude west of Greenwich.		Minutes of time east or west of normal time breaking line.	Minutes by which local mean time differs from standard time.
		°	′		
Buffalo, N. Y.	New York Central	78	51	14½ E.	44½ fast of Central
Detroit, Mich.	Michigan Central; Grand Trunk; Wabash.	83	01	2, W.	32 slow of Eastern
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pennsylvania Lines	80	00	10, E.	40 fast of Central
Holloway, Ohio	Baltimore & Ohio	81	09	5½, E.	35½ fast of Central
Wheeling, W. Va.	do	80	45	7, E.	37 fast of Central
New Castle Junction, Pa.	do	80	24	8½, E.	38½ fast of Central
Erie, Pa.	Pennsylvania Lines	80	09	9½, E.	39½ fast of Central
Marion, Ohio	Erie	83	09	2½ W.	32½ slow of Eastern
Dayton, Ohio	do	84	10	6½, W.	36½ slow of Eastern
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Baltimore & Ohio	81	34	3½, E.	33½ fast of Central
Kenova, W. Va.	do	82	34	½, W.	30½ slow of Eastern
Huntington, W. Va.	Chesapeake & Ohio	82	26	½, E.	30½ fast of Central
Williamson, W. Va.	Norfolk & Western	82	16	1, E.	31 fast of Central
Norton, Va.	N. & W.; L. & N.	82	37	½, W.	30½ slow of Eastern
Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	N. & W.; Southern	82	12	1, E.	31 fast of Central
Asheville, N. C.	Southern	82	32	0	30 fast of Central
Columbia, S. C.	Seaboard Air Line	81	05	5½, E.	35½ fast of Central
Atlanta, Ga.	Southern; Seaboard	84	23	7½, W.	37½ slow of Eastern
Central Junction, Ga.	A. C. L.: Southern	81	09	5½, E.	35½ fast of Central
Augusta, Ga.	Ga.; Cent. of Ga.; Southern; C. & W. C.	81	58	2, E.	32 fast of Central
BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME ZONES.					
Portal, N. Dak.	M., S. P. & S. St. M.	102	35	20½, W.	50½ slow of Central
Williston, N. Dak.	Great Northern	103	38	24½, W.	54½ slow of Central
Mandan, N. Dak.	Northern Pacific	100	53	13½, W.	43½ slow of Central
Mobridge, S. Dak.	C. M. & St. P.	100	25	11½, W.	41½ slow of Central
Rapid City, S. Dak.	do	103	12	23, W.	53 slow of Central
Pierre, S. Dak.	Chicago & North Western	100	20	11½, W.	41½ slow of Central
Long Pine, Nebr.	do	99	40	8½, W.	38½ slow of Central
Alliance, Nebr.	C. B. & Q.	102	51	21½, W.	51½ slow of Central
Curtis, Nebr.	do	100	30	12, W.	42 slow of Central
McCook, Nebr.	do	100	37	12½, W.	42½ slow of Central
Phillipsburg, Kans.	C., R. I. & P.	99	19	7½, W.	37½ slow of Central
Tucumcari, N. Mex.	do	103	43	25, W.	55 slow of Central
North Platte, Nebr.	Union Pacific	100	46	13, W.	43 slow of Central
Plainville, Kans.	do	99	17	7, W.	37 slow of Central
Ellis, Kans.	do	99	34	8½, W.	38½ slow of Central
Hoisington, Kans.	Missouri Pacific	98	47	5, W.	35 slow of Central
Scott City, Kans.	A., T. & S. F.	100	56	13½, W.	43½ slow of Central
Dodge City, Kans.	do	100	01	10, W.	40 slow of Central
Clovis, N. Mex.	do	103	13	23, W.	53 slow of Central
Pecos, Tex.	A., T. & S. F.-Tex. Pac.	103	31	24, W.	54 slow of Central
Sixela, N. Mex.	Colo. So.-F., W. & D. C.	103	03	22, W.	52 slow of Central
El Paso, Tex.	Texas Pacific	106	29	36, W.	66 slow of Central
Do.	Gal., Har. & San A.	106	29	36, W.	66 slow of Central
BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC STANDARD TIME ZONES.					
Troy, Mont.	Great Northern	115	54	13½, W.	43½ slow of Mountain
Paradise, Mont.	Northern Pacific	114	47	9, W.	39 slow of Mountain
Huntington, Oreg.	Oregon Short Line-O. W., R. & N.	117	16	19, W.	49 slow of Mountain

Points at which time changes—Continued

BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC STANDARD TIME ZONES—Continued.

ne-breaking points.	Railroads.	Longitude west of Greenwich.		Minutes of time east or west of normal time breaking line.	Minutes by which local mean time differs from standard time.
y, Idaho	C., M. & St. P.	115	48	13, W.	43 slow of Mountain.
n, Utah	Union Pacific; So. Pac.	111	59	2, E.	32 fast of Pacific.
Lake City, Utah	D. & R. G.; West. Pac.	111	31	2½, E.	32½ fast of Pacific.
nte, Nev	S. P., L. A. & Salt Lake.	114	31	8, W.	38 slow of Mountain.
man, Ariz	A., T. & S. F.	112	50	1½, W.	31½ slow of Mountain.
er, Ariz	do	114	17	7, W.	37 slow of Mountain.
a, Ariz	Southern Pacific	114	37	8½, W.	38½ slow of Mountain.

TIME DIFFERENCE

Between the City of New York and the Principal Foreign Cities

Later than New York

	H.M.		H.M.
verp	5 13.5	Liverpool	4 43.6
n	5 49.5	London	4 55.9
nen	5 31.0	Madrid	4 41.1
sels	5 13.4	Paris	5 5.2
nos Ayres	1 2.4	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2
utta	10 49.2	Rome	5 45.8
stantinople	6 51.9	Petrograd	6 57.1
lin	4 30.5	Valparaiso	0 9.3
burgh	4 43.2	Vienna	6 1.2
eva	5 20.5	Halifax	0 41.5
burg	5 35.8		

Earlier than New York

	H.M.		H.M.
ana	0 33.5	Mexico, City of	1 40.
g Kong	11 27.4	Panama	0 22.
bourne	9 24.2	Yokohama	9 45.

STATE FLOWERS

bama	Golden Rod	Montana	Bitter Root
ona	Ocotillo	Nebraska	Golden Rod
ansas	Apple Blossom	New Jersey	Golden Rod and Violet
lfornia	Golden Poppy	New Mexico	Cactus
orado	Columbine	New York	Rose
nnecticut	Mountain Laurel	North Dakota	Wild Rose
aware	Peach Blossom	Ohio	Scarlet Carnation
trict of Columbia	Nasturtium	Oklahoma	Mistletoe
rida	Orange Blossoms	Oregon	Oregon Grape
rgia	Cherokee Rose	Pennsylvania	Daisy and Violet
ho	Syringa	Rhode Island	Violet
nois	The Native Violet	South Dakota	Anemone Patens
liana	Carnation	Tennessee	Golden Rod
va	Wild Rose	Texas	Blue Bonnet
nsas	Sunflower	Utah	Sego Lily
ntucky	Golden Rod	Vermont	Red Clover
uisiana	Magnolia	Washington	Rhododendron
ine	Pine Cone and Tassel	West Virginia	Rhododendron
ryland	Black Eyed Susan	Wisconsin	Violet
chigan	Apple Blossom	Wyoming	Blue Fringed Gentian
nnesota	Moccasin	Hawaii	Lehua
sissippi	Magnolia		

ATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES, THEIR LOCATION, AREA, AND CHARACTERISTICS

Name	Location	When established	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
one	Wyoming, Montana & Idaho.	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720	Wonderful scenery, geysers, boiling springs, mud volc and springs, mountains, grand waterfalls, brilliant- canyons, great lake 8,000 feet above the level of the wild animals.
e	California	Oct. 1, 1890	719,622	Mountain scenery, magnificent waterfalls, the H Hetchy and Yosemite Valley, ice-sculptured can glacier lakes, forests.
	--do	Sept. 25, 1890	161,597	The home of the "Big Tree" (Sequoia gigantea), gro to a height of 300 feet with a diameter of 30 feet, the being 2 feet thick; rugged and picturesque scenery, tiful cascades and falls, and wonderful caves.
Grant	--do	Oct. 1, 1890	2,536	
Rainier	Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	207,360	Glaciers and wild mountain scenery.
Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360	Rugged mountain scenery, beautiful lake within the c of an extinct volcano, etc.
ave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522	Well known for a cavern, having many miles of galleries numerous chambers of considerable size containing peculiar formations.
	Oklahoma	July 1, 1902	848.22	Noted for its bromide and other springs, the wate which have medicinal qualities; park well wooded,
		April 21, 1904	848.22	ery picturesque.
erde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376	Set aside to preserve the prehistoric ruins of an an people; rugged scenery.
e strip for pro- tion of ruins	--do	----do	175,360	Famous for its thermal springs, having wonderful m inal qualities.
rings Reserva-	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	911.63	Famed for its beautiful lakes derived from glaciers, mountains clad with forests, magnificent glacial f tions, numberless waterfalls. Game, fish, and abound.
	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681	
Hill	North Dakota	April 27, 1904	780	Small rugged hills containing prehistoric ruins. Pract a local park.
rande Ruins	Arizona	March 2, 1889	480	These ruins are one of the most noteworthy relics of a historic age and people within the limits of the U States. Discovered in ruinous condition in 1694.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

Average Quantity of Nutritive Matter in 1,000 Parts of Varieties of Animal and Vegetable Food.

Cucumber	25	Gooseberries	190	Chicken	270
Melons	30	Peaches	200	Plums	290
Turnips	42	Codfish	210	Mutton	290
Milk	72	Sole	210	Tamarinds	340
Cabbage	73	Pork	240	Almonds	650
Carrots	98	Cherries	250	Oats	742
White of Egg	140	Veal	250	Rye	792
Beet-root	148	Beef	260	Rice	880
Pears	160	Potatoes	260	Barley	920
Apples	170	Apricots	260	Wheat	950
Haddock	180	Grapes	270		

DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or Sauteed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh, salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old, salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled and Broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roast	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or Baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft Boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard Boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roast or Grilled	5	00

BELL TIME ON SHIPBOARD.

Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10.00
5 Bells	2.30	5 Bells	6.30	5 Bells	10.30
6 Bells	3.00	6 Bells	7.00	6 Bells	11.00
7 Bells	3.30	7 Bells	7.30	7 Bells	11.30
8 Bells	4.00	8 Bells	8.00	8 Bells	Noon

Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10.00

First—Cotton
Second—Paper
Third—Leather
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers
Fifth—Wooden
Sixth—Sugar
Seventh—Woollen
Eighth—India Rubber
Ninth—Willow
Tenth—Tin
Eleventh—Steel
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen
Thirteenth—Lace
Fourteenth—Ivory
Fifteenth—Crystal
Twentieth—China
Twenty-fifth—Silver
Thirtieth—Pearl
Fortieth—Ruby
Fiftieth—Golden
Seventy-fifth—Diamond

LANGUAGE OF GEMS

Marvelous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gem by the ancients, and it is customary among lovers and friends to notice th significance attached to various stones in making birthday, engagement and wedding presents.

Agate—Insures health, long life, and prosperity.

Amethyst—Preventive against violent passions.

Beryl—Everlasting youth and happiness.

Bloodstone—Steadfast affection, courage, and wisdom.

Carnelian—Preventive of misfortune.

Catseye—Warns against danger and trouble.

Chalcedony—Drives away sadness.

Chrysolite—Frees from evil passions and meloncholy.

Diamond—Signifies purity; maintains peace and disperses storms.

Emerald—Discovers false friends an insures true love.

Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.

Jasper—Wisdom and courage.

Moonstone—Good luck.

Onyx—Insures conjugal felicity.

Opal—An "unlucky" stone portend ing injury and mental or physica trouble.

Pearl—Signifies purity and innocence

Ruby—Discovers poison, correct evils resulting from mistaken friend ship.

Sapphire—Frees from enchantment denotes repentance.

Sardonyx—Married happiness.

Topaz—Fidelity and friendship; pre vents bad dreams.

Turquoise—Prosperity in love.

BIRTH STONES

Garnet	January	Ruby or Onyx	July
Amethyst	February	Sardonyx	August
Bloodstone or Jasper	March	Chrysolite	September
Diamond or Sapphire	April	Opal or Beryl	October
Emerald or Carnelian	May	Topaz	November
Agate or Chalcedony	June	Turquoise or Ruby	December

BIRTH DAYS

Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is loving and giving;
Thursday's child works hard for its living;

DICTIONARY OF RADIO WORDS AND TERMS

Compiled by C. A. Birch-Field

A

aerial, the part of a radio-telegraphic station used for transferring the energy of the transmitter to the ether, or, in the case of a receiving aerial, for collecting the energy from the ether for use in the receiver.

aerial circuit, the distance between the free or insulated end of the aerial and the connection with the earth.

alternating current, a current which periodically changes its direction of flow.

alternator, a generator of alternating currents.

ammeter, an instrument for the measurement of the number of amperes connected in series in circuit.

ampere, a unit of measurement of current representing a flow of one coulomb per second.

ampere hour, the quantity of current flowing in one hour through circuit carrying one ampere—3600 coulombs.

amplifier, an instrument for increasing the intensity of reception.

anode, the positive terminal.

antenne, another term for aerial.

aperiodic, that which has no definite individual period.

aperiodic receiver, one ready to respond to all waves, whatever their periods might be.

arc rectifier, an instrument for changing A. C. to D. C.

arrester, apparatus with large sparking surface and short air-gap, placed in series with the earth-lead of the transmitter; a lead is taken to the receiving apparatus from the side of the spark-gap remote from the earth; used for controlling signals on circuit, *and for keeping the* aerial earthed in *thunder-storms* and other disturb*ances.*

audion, the De Forest valve detector consisting of 3 electrodes in a vacuum bulb; a heated filament—a grid and a plate.

auto-jigger, a device by which the inductance of the primary circuit is formed from a certain number of turns of the secondary circuit.

automatic recorder, apparatus capable of working up to several hundred words a minute; now used in place of original hand mechanism; permits an enormously greater speed in transmission.

automatic transmitter, apparatus substituted for the hand-worked signalling key; insures greater regularity and speed.

B

bank winding, a form of winding inductance in multiple layers so that distributed capacity is minimized.

bar magnet, a straight bar of magnetized steel.

battery, a collection of elements or units, such as voltaic cells and leyden jars.

blower, a rotary, motor-driven fan, used for drawing in air at atmospheric pressure and delivering in it high pressure blasts; prevents the formation of arcs.

Bradfield insulator, ebonite insulator strengthened by a metal core, used for leading-in the aerial to the interior of a building; withstands high potentials of transmission.

brush discharge, a discharge taking place on surface of conductors charged to high potential.

bus bar, a broad lead to which the smaller leads from the units of a condenser battery are joined.

buzzer, small apparatus for producin

feeble oscillations, used for tests and calls.

buzzer, practice, combination of buzzer and signalling key for practicing signalling.

buzzer, tuned, common buzzer with the coils of the electro-magnet shunted by a non-inductive resistance.

C

call bell, a device by which incoming signals, especially those of distress, attract the attention of the operator even if he is off duty.

capacity, the property by which a condenser stores up electrical energy; measured by the number of coulombs the condenser will hold when the difference of pressure between the two extreme plates is one volt.

cascade, a series of condensers or stages of amplification.

cathode, a terminal of an electric circuit.

cat whisker, a fine wire used to make connection with crystal detector.

choke coils, wire coils wound with iron centre.

choking coil, a coil of wire wound in such a way as to have great self-induction.

circuits, a circuit in which oscillations are possible and there is no distinct break of continuity is called a closed oscillating circuit; a condenser in which the plates are very remote converts a closed oscillating circuit into an open or radiating oscillating circuit.

closed oscillating circuit. See circuits.

coherer, an imperfect contact or collection of such contacts so arranged that when brought under the influence of the incoming electro-magnet wave it allows current from a local battery to pass and make some kind of signal.

compass, wireless, one of several forms of direction-finders, which enables an operator to get the bearings of a station transmitting a signal by turning a handle over a marked scale.

commutator, a series of moving or movable contacts by which the direction of the current in a system can be changed.

condenser unit, a system composed of two conducting surfaces placed close together and separated by an insulator.

continuous waves, waves with constant amplitude produced by multiplying transformers.

converter, apparatus for changing potential of electric current.

core, the iron centre of electro magnet.

coulomb, quantity of electricity flowing in one second through a circuit carrying current of one ampere.

coupling, the ratio of the mutual induction between two circuits compared with the self-inductance of each circuit.

coupling, direct, where one circuit is linked to another in such a way that a portion of one circuit forms part of the other, or where there is direct electrical connection between the second circuit and a point in the first.

current, secondary, current induced in a secondary coil of transformer or inductance.

cut-out, apparatus having the function of a fuse, but not acting by the fusing of a conductor.

cycle, period of alternation.

cymometer, instrument for measuring the wave length and frequency of an electro-magnetic wave.

cymoscope, instrument which shows the presence of minute currents; a detector; depends on its rectifying action on a train of oscillations.

D

damping, decrease in amplitude in a train of waves.

decrement, percentage of decrease of amplitude in oscillation.

decrement, logarithmic, a measure or the ratio of decay of an electric



oscillation under the influence of damping.

dielectric, a medium through which electric energy can be transmitted by an electrical strain in the medium.

direct coupling, inductance coupling where primary and secondary coils are connected metallically.

discharger, the device in the primary oscillating circuit at which the spark or arc occurs.

E

earths, the metallic connections of the lower extremities of aerials with the upper crust of the earth.

ebonite, a non-conductor based on vulcanized rubber.

eddy currents, the stray currents in core of electro-magnet causing loss of energy due to induction pressures.

einthoven, an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer for indicating received signals, in which the moving part is a fine stretched conducting string.

electrolytic detector, a detector employing an electrolyte such as a 10 per cent sulphuric acid solution in a platinum container; platinum wire in contact with electrolyte is connected to battery as is the platinum container. Electrolysis due to current through electrolyte keeps platinum point covered with minute bubbles which act as insulators. Oscillations from outside source of alternating current break through bubbles, permit intermittent circuit to flow from battery through phones producing signal.

electroscope, apparatus for detecting small static charges.

E. M. F., electromotive force. Its unit is the volt which is the electric pressure forcing a current of one ampere through resistance of one ohm.

F

flux, a compound for soldering; facilitates the uniting of molten metals; *magnetic flux, the flow of* magnetic *current about the field of* a magnet.

frequency, term used in connection with any form of rhythmical motion or change, denoting the number of complete movements or changes in a given time, usually a second.

frequency, high, under the latest demarcation between high and low frequency, a frequency measured in thousands or millions of periods per second.

frequency, low, a frequency measured in tens or hundreds of periods per second.

fundamental, the fundamental note, swing, or oscillation of a system is the one which fits in with the formula giving the time-period in terms of those of its properties which affect that period. See time period.

G

galvanometer. See einthoven.

grid, a frame of wire gauze or spiral between and insulated from the plate and filament of a vacuum tube.

grid leak, a resistance across grid condenser or between grid and filament for leakage of excess grid charges.

H

harmonics, waves whose frequencies bear a definite relation to that of the fundamental; the first harmonic of an aerial has a frequency three times as great as that of the fundamental; the second harmonic, five times as great, and so on.

helix, a hollow core wound with one layer of wire.

henry, the unit for measuring inductance; the change of amperage of one ampere per second, in an inductance producing a difference in potential of one volt.

honeycomb coil, a multiple layer coil wound diagonally in lattice like formation.

hot wire ammeter, an instrument for measuring amperage by means of the expansion of wire through heat. Indicated by a pointer and graduated scale.

hydrometer, a floating instrument which measures the density of a liquid, for testing charge of batteries.

hysteresis, the lagging of an effect behind the cause producing it; generally due to friction of some kind.

I

impedance, resistance offered by coil of wire to a current due to back E. M. F.

inductance, the property of an electric circuit by which it tends to oppose any change in the value of the current flowing therein; the opposition being effected by the production of an electromotive force in such a direction as to lessen the change producing it.

inductive coupling, the coupling of two oscillation circuits by placing coil of one in magnetic field of the other.

interference, the interaction of two waves of different frequencies, or of two waves of the same frequency but different phase acting in the same circuit, resulting in the formation of nodes and loops. See loop.

interrupter, a device for breaking up a continuous current into a succession of pulses more or less rapid.

ionization, another term for electrolysis.

J

jamming, interference from undesired station.

jigger, a form of potential transformer designed for high-frequency (oscillating) currents, and used both in transmitting and receiving.

joule, unit of electrical work denoted by work done by one coulomb under one volt pressure. One coulomb per second equals one joule per second or one watt.

K

key, *high-tension transmitting, a device by which the transmitting circuit is made and broken by a switch* in the high-tension leads of the transformer, controlled by the ordinary manipulating key.

kilowatt, one thousand watts. Also written K.W.

L

lamp, tuning, a small, low-voltage incandescent-filament lamp, arranged so that it can take a small fraction of the oscillating current induced in the earth-lead of the transmitter. The amount of glow produced by the lamp indicates the total current in the earth-lead, and the lamp is effective in tuning the primary and secondary circuits.

leyden jar, a glass jar with inner and outer surfaces coated with tin foil. Used as a condenser.

loading coil, an added coil used to increase the wave length range of a circuit.

lodestone, iron ore having natural magnetic properties and also known as magnetite.

loop, a point of maximum potential in a circuit or part of a circuit along which the potential is gradually rising or falling. When the aerial circuit is vibrating freely it will always have a node of potential at the earth and an anti-node or loop at its free end.

loop aerial, a frame, preferably four feet square wound with multiple turns of wire. It has directional qualities which have given it name of radio compass.

M

mast, steel, a type of mast built up of hollow steel sections of semi-circular shape after a system which enables it to be erected to great heights without any scaffolding.

megohm, one million ohms.

mica, a mineral insulator transparent in varying degrees.

micro, one millionth.

microfarad, unit of capacity measurement.

delicately adjustable spark-gap used to protect receivers, etc., against atmospheric discharges and other adverse influences.

microphone, an instrument for magnifying sound.

millimeter, one thousandth part of a meter.

multiple action, system by which one station can send two or more messages simultaneously to two or more other stations, and receive similarly from them.

N

node. See loop.

note tuning, the synchronization of the receiver to the frequency of the wave-trains, instead of to the frequency of the waves themselves.

O

ohm, the resistance of a column of mercury 106.3 centimeters long by one square millimeter cross section at zero centigrade.

oscillations, electric, alternating currents of high frequency, such as are produced by the discharge of a condenser through a circuit whose resistance does not exceed a certain value in comparison with the inductance and capacity.

oscillations, free and forced, an oscillation is free when it has the same frequency as that of the fundamental or one of the harmonics of the circuit, and forced when otherwise.

P

period, the time required for the completion of a full cycle of an oscillating circuit.

periodic time, the time of a completed period.

plain aerial, term applied to the electrical charge.

potentiometer, an instrument for varying and controlling potential in a circuit.

R

radiation, the transmission of ether waves through space in every direction.

reactance, opposition of back E. M. F. to flow of current.

rectifier, a device for converting alternating or oscillating currents into continuous currents, or into pulses of unidirectional current.

refraction, the changing in the direction, or bending of electric waves.

regenerative circuit, a circuit wherein part of the plate current is impressed upon the grid circuit through inductance—resulting in increase in grid current.

relay, an apparatus for opening and closing an outside circuit, through an electro magnet actuated by a received current.

resistance, the property of a conductor which opposes the flow of an electric current.

resonance, the production of vibrations in a body or a circuit by the action of a periodic force which has the same period as the natural period of the body or circuit.

S

selectivity, the property of a receiving apparatus by which it can select or pick out the waves from the station which it wants to receive, to the exclusion of any other waves from other stations or from the atmosphere.

series, an electrical connection where current passes through circuits successively.

short circuit, two opposite poles of a

solenoid, an electro magnetic coil without the iron core.

stand-by, notification to listeners to keep tuning positions for brief wait.

static, atmospheric disturbance causing interference.

synchrony, the adjustment of one circuit to another or of one transmitter to one receiver so that the time-periods are the same throughout the system.

T

tapper, a small vibrating hammer used for restoring certain forms of coherer to a condition of non-conductivity on the cessation of signals.

tickler coil, th ecoil in the plate circuit which causes regeneration by transferring energy to the grid circuit.

time-period, in electrical oscillating circuits, time-periods are ascertained by the amount of inductance, capacity, and resistance in the circuit.

train of waves, the group of oscillations sent out from an aerial at every discharge of the primary circuit.

U

undamped waves, train of, one in which the amplitude of each successive wave is equal to that of the wave preceding and following it.

variocoupler, an instrument for varying the inductance in a circuit in which the primary and secondary coils are not connected metallically but by mutual inductance.

variometer, an instrument for varying the inductance in a circuit in which two inductances are connected metallically in series.

variable condenser, a condenser usually made of two sets of plates separated by air as a dielectric, allowing the easy and quick variation of capacity.

voltmeter, an instrument for measuring E. M. F. or pressure in volts.

W

watt, the unit of elecrical power used in practice. The Watt measurement being equal to the amperes multiplied by the voltage.

wave-length, the distance between any point in a wave and the corresponding point in the wave immediately preceding and following it.

X

x, sumbol given to signals generated by atmospheric disturbances or changes in the earth's magnetic condition.

x-stoppers, devices for eliminating the effects of atmospheric disturbances on the receiving circuits.

The following list names approximately all incorporated places in the United States having 5,000 or more inhabitants. The numerals at extreme of column are the 1920 census figures

Aberdeen, S. D. 14,537	Atlantic, Ia. 5,329	Bisbee, Ariz. 9,205
Aberdeen, Wash. 15,337	Atlantic City, N. J. 50,707	Bismarck, N. D. 7,122
Abilene, Tex. 10,274	Attleboro, Mass. 10,731	Blackwell, Okla. 7,174
Abington, Mass. 5,787	Auburn, Me. 16,985	Blakely, Pa. 6,564
Ada, Okla. 8,012	Auburn, N. Y. 36,192	Bloomfield, N. J. 22,019
Adams, Mass. 12,967	Augusta, Ga. 52,548	Bloomington, Ill. 28,725
Adrian Mich. 11,878	Augusta, Me. 14,114	Bloomington, Ind. 11,595
Agawam, Mass. 5,023	Aurora, Ill. 36,397	Bloomsburg, Pa. 7,819
Akron, Ohio 208,435	Austin, Minn. 10,118	Bluefield, W. Va. 15,282
Alabama City, Ala. 5,432	Austin, Tex. 34,876	Blue Island, Ill. 11,424
Alameda, Cal. 28,806	Avalon, Pa. 5,277	Bluffton, Ind. 5,391
Albany, Ala. 7,652	Baker City, Ore. 7,729	Blytheville, Ark. 6,447
Albany, Ga. 11,555	Bakersfield, Cal. 18,638	Bogalusa, La. 8,245
Albany, N. Y. 113,344	Baltimore, Md. 733,826	Boise, Idaho 21,393
Albert Lea, Minn. 8,056	Bangor, Me. 25,978	Bonham, Tex. 6,008
Albia, Ia. 5,067	Bangor, Pa. 5,402	Boone, Ia. 12,451
Albion, Mich. 8,354	Baraboo, Wis. 5,538	Boonton, N. J. 5,372
Albuquerque, N. M. 15,157	Barberton, Ohio 13,811	Boston, Mass. 748,060
Alexandria, La. 17,510	Barre, Vt. 10,008	Boulder, Col. 11,006
Alexandria, Va. 18,060	Bartlesville, Okla. 14,417	Bound Brook, N. J. 5,906
Alhambra, Cal. 9,096	Batavia, N. Y. 13,541	Bowling Green, Ky. 9,638
Allentown, Pa. 73,502	Bath, Me. 14,731	Bowling Green, Ohio 5,788
Alliance, Ohio 21,603	Baton Rouge, La. 21,782	Bozeman, Mont. 6,183
Alma, Mich. 7,542	Battle Creek, Mich. 36,164	Braddock Pa. 20,879
Alpena, Mich. 11,101	Bay City, Mich. 47,554	Bradford, Pa. 15,525
Alton, Ill. 24,682	Bayonne, N. J. 76,754	Brainerd, Minn. 9,591
Altoona, Pa. 60,331	Beacon, N. Y. 10,996	Braintree, Mass. 10,580
Amarillo, Tex. 15,494	Beardstown, Ill. 7,111	Brattleboro, Vt. 7,324
Ambridge, Pa. 12,730	Beatrice, Neb. 9,664	Brawley, Cal. 5,389
Americus, Ga. 9,010	Beaumont, Tex. 40,422	Brazil, Ind. 9,293
Ames, Ia. 6,270	Beaverdam, Wis. 7,992	Bremerton, Wash. 8,918
Amesbury, Mass. 10,086	Beaver Falls, Pa. 12,802	Brenham, Tex. 5,066
Amherst, Mass. 5,550	Bedford, Ind. 9,076	Brewer, Me. 6,064
Amsterdam, N. Y. 33,524	Belfast, Me. 5,083	Bridgeport, Conn. 143,555
Anaconda, Mont. 11,668	Bellaire, Ohio 15,061	Bridgetown, N. J. 14,323
Anacortes, Wash. 5,284	Bellefontaine, Ohio 9,336	Bridgewater, Mass. 8,438
Anaheim, Cal. 5,526	Belleville, Ill. 24,823	Brigham, Utah 5,282
Anderson, Ind. 29,767	Belleville, N. J. 15,660	Bristol, Conn. 20,620
Anderson, S. C. 10,570	Bellevue, Ky. 7,379	Bristol, Pa. 10,273
Andover, Mass. 8,268	Bellevue, Ohio 5,776	Bristol, R. I. 11,375
Annapolis, Md. 11,214	Bellevue, Pa. 8,198	Bristol, Tenn. 8,047
Ann Arbor, Mich. 19,516	Bellingham, Wash. 25,585	Bristol, Va. 6,729
Anniston, Ala. 17,734	Belmont, Mass. 10,749	Brockton, Mass. 66,254
Ansonia, Conn. 17,643	Beloit, Wis. 21,284	Brookfield, Mo. 6,304
Antigo, Wis. 8,451	Belton, Tex. 5,098	Brookline, Mass. 37,748
Appleton, Wis. 19,561	Belvidere, Ill. 7,804	Brownsville, Tex. 11,791
Archbald, Pa. 8,603	Bemidji, Minn. 7,086	Brownwood, Tex. 8,223
Ardmore, Okla. 14,181	Bend, Ore. 5,415	Brunswick, Ga. 14,413
Arkansas City, Kas. 11,253	Bennington, Vt. 7,230	Brunswick, Me. 5,784
Arlington, Mass. 18,646	Benton, Ill. 7,201	Bryan, Tex. 6,307
Arnold, Pa. 6,120	Benton Harbor, Mich. 12,233	Bucyrus, Ohio 10,425
Asbury, Park, N. J. 12,400	Berkeley, Cal. 56,036	Buffalo, N. Y. 506,775
Asheville, N. C. 28,504	Berlin, N. H. 16,104	Burkburnett, Tex. 5,300
Ashland, Ky. 14,729	Berwick, Pa. 12,181	Burley, Idaho 5,408
Ashland, Ohio 9,249	Berwyn, Ill. 14,150	Burlington, Ia. 24,057
Ashland, Pa. 6,666	Bessemer, Ala. 18,674	Burlington, N. C. 5,952
Ashland, Wis. 11,334	Bessemer, Mich. 5,482	Burlington, N. J. 9,049
Ashley, Pa. 6,520	Bethlehem, Pa. 50,358	Burlington, Vt. 22,779
Ashtabula, Ohio 22,082	Beverly, Mass. 22,561	Burrillville, R. I. 8,606
Astoria, Ore. 14,027	Bicknell, Ind. 7,635	Butler, Pa. 23,778

Cambridge, Ohio	13,104	Clinton, Ill.	5,893	Delaware, Ohio	8,756
Camden, N. J.	116,309	Clinton, Ind.	10,962	Delphos, Ohio	5,745
Canandaigua, N. Y.	7,356	Clinton, Mass.	12,979	Del Rio, Tex.	10,589
Canonsburg, Pa.	10,632	Clinton, Mo.	5,098	Denison, Tex.	17,065
Canton, Ill.	10,928	Cloquet, Minn.	5,127	Dennison, Ohio	5,524
Canton, Mass.	5,945	Coaldale, Pa.	6,336	Denton, Tex.	7,626
Canton, Ohio	87,091	Coatesville, Pa.	14,515	Denver, Col.	256,491
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,252	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	6,447	De Pere, Wis.	5,165
Carbondale, Ill.	6,267	Coffeyville, Kas.	13,452	Depew, N. Y.	5,850
Carbondale, Pa.	18,640	Cohoes, N. Y.	22,987	Derby, Conn.	11,238
Caribou, Me.	6,018	Coldwater, Mich.	6,114	Derry, N. H.	5,392
Carlinville, Ill.	5,212	Collingswood, N. J.	8,714	Des Moines, Ia.	126,468
Carlisle, Pa.	10,916	Collinsville, Ill.	9,753	De Soto, Mo.	5,003
Carnegie, Pa.	11,516	Colorado Springs, Colo.	30,105	Detroit, Mich.	993,678
Carrick, Pa.	10,504	Columbia, Mo.	10,392	Devil's Lake, N. D.	5,140
Carthage, Mo.	10,068	Columbia, Pa.	10,836	Dickson, Pa.	11,049
Casper, Wyo.	11,447	Columbia, S. C.	37,524	Dixon, Ill.	8,191
Cedar Falls, Ia.	6,316	Columbia, Tenn.	5,526	Dodge City, Kan.	5,061
Cedar Rapids Ia.	45,566	Columbus, Ga.	31,125	Donora, Pa.	14,181
Centerville, Ia.	8,486	Columbus, Ind.	8,990	Dormont, Pa.	6,455
Central Falls, R. I.	24,174	Columbus, Miss.	10,501	Dorranceton, Pa.	6,334
Centralia, Ill.	12,491	Columbus, Neb.	5,410	Dothan, Ala.	10,034
Centralia, Wash.	7,549	Columbus, Ohio	237,031	Douglas, Ariz.	9,916
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,171	Concord, Mass.	6,461	Dover, N. H.	13,029
Champaign, Ill.	15,873	Concord, N. C.	9,903	Dover, N. J.	9,803
Chanute, Kas.	10,286	Concord, N. H.	22,167	Dover, Ohio	8,101
Chariton, Ia.	5,175	Conneaut, Ohio	9,343	Dowagiac, Mich.	5,440
Charleroi, Pa.	11,516	Connellsville, Pa.	16,804	Dracut, Mass.	5,280
Charles City, Pa.	7,350	Connersville, Ind.	9,901	Drumright, Okla.	6,460
Charleston, Ill.	6,615	Conshohocken, Pa.	8,481	Dublin, Ga.	7,707
Charleston, S. C.	67,957	Corapolis, Pa.	6,162	Dubois, Pa.	13,681
Charleston, W. Va.	39,608	Cordele, Ga.	6,538	Dubuque, Ia.	39,141
Charlotte, Mich.	5,126	Corinth, Miss.	5,498	Duluth, Minn.	98,917
Charlotte, N. C.	46,338	Corning, N. Y.	15,820	Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,336
Charlottesville, Va.	10,688	Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,522	Dunmore, Pa.	20,250
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,895	Corry, Pa.	7,228	Duquesne, Pa.	19,011
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,642	Corsicana, Tex.	11,356	Duquoin, Ill.	7,285
Chelmsford, Mass.	5,682	Cortland, N. Y.	13,294	Durant, Okla.	7,340
Chelsea, Mass.	43,184	Corvallis, Ore.	5,752	Durham, N. C.	21,719
Cheltenham, Pa.	11,015	Coshocton, Ohio	10,847	Duryea, Pa.	7,776
Cherokee, Ia.	5,854	Council Bluffs, Ia.	36,162	Dyersburg, Tenn.	6,444
Chester, Pa.	53,030	Coventry, R. I.	5,670	Eagle Pass, Tex.	5,765
Chester, S. C.	5,557	Covington, Ky.	57,121	East Chicago, Ind.	35,967
Cheyenne, Wyo.	16,829	Covington, Va.	5,623	East Cleveland, Ohio	27,292
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	Crafton, Pa.	5,954	East Conemaugh, Pa.	5,256
Chicago Heights, Ill.	19,653	Cranston, R. I.	20,407	Easthampton, Mass.	11,261
Chickasha, Okla.	10,179	Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,189	East Hartford, Conn.	11,648
Chico, Cal.	9,389	Creston, Ia.	8,034	Eastland, Tex.	9,368
Chicopee, Mass.	36,214	Crookston, Minn.	6,825	East Liverpool, Ohio	21,411
Chicopee Falls, Mass.	11,509	Crowley, La.	6,108	East Moline, Ill.	8,675
Childress, Tex.	5,003	Cudahy, Wis.	6,725	Easton, Ia.	33,813
Chillicothe, Mo.	6,772	Cumberland, Md.	20,837	East Orange, N. J.	50,710
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,861	Cumberland, R. I.	10,077	East Palestine, Ohio	5,750
Chippewa Falls Wis.	9,130	Cushing, Okla.	6,326	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,527
Chisholm, Minn.	9,039	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	10,200	East Point, Ga.	5,241
Cicero, Ill.	44,995	Dallas, Tex.	158,976	East Providence, R. I.	21,793
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	Dalton, Ga.	5,222	East Rutherford, N. J.	5,463
Circleville, Ohio	7,049	Danbury, Conn.	18,943	East St. Louis, Ill.	66,767
Cisco, Tex.	7,422	Danvers, Mass.	11,108	East Youngstown, Ohio	11,237
Clairton, Pa.	6,264	Danville, Ill.	33,776	Eau Claire, Wis.	20,906
Claremont, N. H.	9,524	Danville, Ky.	5,099	Edwardsville, Ill.	5,336
Clarksburg, W. Va.	27,869	Danville, Pa.	6,952	Edwardsville, Pa.	9,027
Clarksdale, Miss.	7,552	Danville Va.	21,539	Elberton, Ga.	6,475
Clarksville, Tenn.	8,110	Darby, Pa.	7,922	El Centro, Cal.	5,464
Clearfield, Pa.	8,529	Dartmouth, Mass.	6,493	Eldorado, Ill.	5,004
		Davenport, Ia.	56,727		

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elwood, Ind.	10,790	Gainesville, Ga.	6,272	Hastings, Mich.	5,132
Elwood City, Pa.	8,958	Gainesville, Tex.	8,648	Hastings, Neb.	11,647
Elyria, Ohio	20,474	Galesburg, Ill.	23,834	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	5,526
Emporia, Kas.	11,273	Galion, Ohio	7,374	Hattiesburg, Miss.	13,270
Endicott, N. Y.	9,500	Gallipolis, Ohio	6,070	Haverhill, Mass.	53,884
Enfield, Conn.	11,719	Galveston, Tex.	44,255	Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,226
Englewood, N. J.	11,627	Gardiner, Me.	5,475	Havre, Mont.	5,429
Enid, Okla.	16,576	Gardner, Mass.	16,971	Hawthorne, N. J.	5,135
Ennis, Tex.	7,224	Garfield, N. J.	19,381	Hazleton, Pa.	32,277
Erie, Pa.	93,372	Gary, Ind.	55,378	Helena, Ark.	9,112
Escanaba, Mich.	13,103	Gastonia, N. C.	12,871	Helena, Mont.	12,037
Etna, Pa.	6,341	Geneva, N. Y.	14,648	Hempstead, N. Y.	6,382
Eugene, Ore.	10,593	Girard, Ohio	6,556	Henderson, Ky.	12,169
Eureka, Cal.	12,023	Glassport, Pa.	6,959	Henderson, N. C.	5,222
Evanston, Ill.	37,234	Glen Cove, N. Y.	8,664	Henryetta, Okla.	5,889
Evansville, Ind.	85,264	Glendale, Cal.	13,536	Herkimer, N. Y.	10,453
Eveleth, Minn.	7,205	Glens Falls, N. Y.	16,638	Herrin, Ill.	10,986
Everett, Mass.	40,120	Globe, Ariz.	7,044	Hibbing, Minn.	15,089
Everett, Wash.	27,644	Gloucester, Mass.	22,947	Hickory, N. C.	5,076
Fairbury, Neb.	5,454	Gloucester, N. J.	12,162	Highland Park, Ill.	6,167
Fairfield, Ala.	5,003	Gloversville, N. Y.	22,075	Highland Park, Mich.	46,499
Fairfield, Ia.	5,948	Goldsboro, N. C.	11,296	High Point, N. C.	14,302
Fairhaven, Mass.	7,291	Goshen, Ind.	9,525	Hillsboro, Ill.	5,074
Fairmont, W. Va.	17,851	Grafton, Mass.	6,887	Hillsboro, Tex.	6,952
Faribault, Minn.	11,089	Grafton, W. Va.	8,517	Hillsdale, Mich.	5,476
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	Grand Forks, N. D.	14,010	Hilo, Hawaii	10,431
Fargo, N. D.	21,961	Grand Haven, Mich.	7,205	Hingham, Mass.	5,604
Farrell, Pa.	15,586	Grand Island, Neb.	13,947	Hoboken, N. J.	68,166
Fayetteville, Ark.	5,362	Grand Junction, Col.	8,665	Holland, Mich.	12,183
Fayetteville, N. C.	8,877	Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	Holyoke, Mass.	60,203
Fergus Falls, Minn.	7,581	Granite City, Ill.	14,757	Homestead, Pa.	20,452
Fernandina, Fla.	5,457	Great Barrington, Mass.	6,315	Honolulu, Hawaii	83,327
Findlay, Ohio	17,015	Great Falls, Mont.	24,121	Hoopeston, Ill.	5,415
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,029	Greeley, Col.	10,958	Hopkinsville, Ky.	9,696
Fitzgerald, Ga.	6,870	Green Bay, Wis.	31,017	Hoquiam, Wash.	10,058
Flint, Mich.	91,599	Greenfield, Mass.	15,462	Hornell, N. Y.	15,025
Florence, Ala.	10,529	Greensboro, N. C.	19,746	Hot Springs, Ark.	11,695
Florence, S. C.	10,968	Greensburg, Ind.	5,345	Houghton, Mich.	5,350
Fond du Lac, Wis.	23,427	Greensburg, Pa.	15,033	Houlton, Me.	6,191
Ford City, Pa.	5,605	Greenville, Miss.	11,560	Houma, La.	5,160
Forest City, Pa.	6,004	Greenville, N. C.	5,772	Houston, Tex.	138,276
Forest Park, Ill.	10,768	Greenville, Ohio	7,104	Hudson, Mass.	7,607
Fort Collins, Col.	8,734	Greenville, Pa.	8,101	Hudson, N. Y.	11,745
Fort Dodge, Ia.	19,317	Greenville, S. C.	23,127	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	5,761
Fort Lee, N. J.	5,761	Greenville, Tex.	12,384	Hugo, Okla.	6,368
Fort Madison, Ia.	12,066	Greenwich, Conn.	5,939	Huntingdon, Pa.	7,051
Fort Scott, Kas.	10,693	Greenwood, Miss.	7,793	Huntington, Ind.	14,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	28,870	Greenwood, S. C.	8,703	Huntington, W. Va.	50,177
Fort Thomas, Ky.	5,028	Gretna, La.	7,197	Huntsville, Ala.	8,018
Fort Wayne, Ind.	86,549	Griffin, Ga.	8,240	Huron, S. D.	8,302
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	Grinnell, Ia.	5,362	Hutchinson, Kas.	23,298
Fostoria, Ohio	9,937	Gulfport, Miss.	8,157	Idaho Falls, Idaho	8,064
Frackville, Pa.	5,590	Guthrie, Okla.	11,757	Ilion, N. Y.	10,169
Framingham, Mass.	17,033	Guttenberg, N. J.	6,726	Independence, Kas.	11,920
Frankfort, Ind.	11,585	Hackensack, N. J.	17,667	Independence, Mo.	11,686
Frankfort, Ky.	9,805	Haddonfield, N. J.	5,646	Indiana, Pa.	7,043
Franklin, Mass.	6,497	Hagerstown, Md.	28,064	Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194
Franklin, N. H.	6,318	Hamilton, Ohio	39,675	Indian Orchard, Mass.	7,500
Franklin, Pa.	9,970	Hammond, Ind.	36,004	Iola, Kas.	8,513
Frederick, Md.	11,066	Hammonton, N. J.	6,417	Ionia, Mich.	6,935
Fredericksburg, Va.	5,882	Hampton, Va.	6,138	Iowa City, Ia.	11,267
Fredonia, N. Y.	6,051	Hamtramck, Mich.	48,615	Ipswich, Mass.	6,201
Freeland, Pa.	6,666	Hancock, Mich.	7,527	Iron Mountain, Mich.	8,251
Freeport, Ill.	19,669	Hanford, Cal.	5,888	Ironton, Ohio	14,007
Freeport, N. Y.	8,599				

Jacksonville, Ill. 15,713	Laurium, Mich. 6,696	Mansfield, Mass. 6,255
Jamestown, N. D. 6,627	Lawrence, Kas. 12,456	Mansfield, Ohio 27,824
Jamestown, N. Y. 38,917	Lawrence, Mass. 94,270	Maplewood, Mo. 7,431
Janesville, Wis. 18,293	Lawrenceville, Ill. 5,080	Marblehead, Mass. 7,324
Jeannette, Pa. 10,627	Lawton, Okla. 8,930	Marcus Hook, Pa. 5,324
Jefferson City, Mo. 14,490	Lead, S. D. 5,013	Marianna, Ark. 5,074
Jeffersonville, Ind. 10,098	Leavenworth, Kas. 16,912	Marietta, Ga. 6,190
Jersey City, N. J. 298,103	Lebanon, Ind. 6,257	Marietta, Ohio 15,140
Jersey Shore, Pa. 6,103	Lebanon, N. H. 6,162	Marinette, Wis. 13,610
Johnsonburg, Pa. 5,400	Lebanon, Pa. 24,643	Marion, Ill. 9,582
Johnson City, N. Y. 8,587	Lehighton, Pa. 6,102	Marion, Ind. 23,747
Johnson City, Tenn. 12,442	Leominster, Mass. 19,745	Marion, Ohio 27,891
Johnston, Ill. 7,137	Lewiston, Idaho 6,574	Marlboro, Mass. 15,017
Johnston, R. I. 6,855	Lewiston, Me. 31,791	Marquette, Mich. 12,718
Johnstown, N. Y. 10,908	Lewistown, Mont. 6,120	Marshall, Mo. 5,200
Johnstown, Pa. 67,327	Lewistown, Pa. 9,849	Marshall, Tex. 14,271
Joliet, Ill. 33,442	Lexington, Ky. 41,534	Marshalltown, Ia. 15,731
Jonesboro, Ark. 9,384	Lexington, Mass. 6,350	Marshfield, Wis. 7,394
Joplin, Mo. 29,902	Lexington, N. C. 5,254	Martinsburg, W. Va. 12,515
Junction City, Kas. 7,533	Lima, Ohio 31,326	Martins Ferry, Ohio 11,634
Juniata, Pa. 7,660	Lincoln, Ill. 11,882	Marysville, Cal. 5,461
Kalamazoo, Mich. 48,487	Lincoln, Neb. 54,948	Mason City, Ia. 20,065
Kalispell, Mont. 5,147	Lincoln, R. I. 9,543	Massena, N. Y. 5,993
Kane, Pa. 7,283	Linton, Ind. 5,856	Massillon, Ohio 17,428
Kankakee, Ill. 16,753	Litchfield, Ill. 6,215	Matteawan, N. Y. 6,850
Kansas City, Kas. 101,177	Little Falls, Minn. 5,500	Mattoon, Ill. 13,552
Kansas City, Mo. 324,410	Little Falls, N. Y. 13,029	Mayfield, Ky. 6,583
Kaukauna, Wis. 5,951	Little Rock, Ark. 65,142	Maynard, Mass. 7,086
Kearney, Neb. 7,702	Livingston, Mont. 6,311	Maysville, Ky. 6,107
Kearny, N. J. 26,724	Lockhaven, Pa. 8,557	Maywood, Ill. 12,072
Keene, N. H. 11,210	Lockport, N. Y. 21,308	Meadville, Pa. 14,568
Kendallville, Ind. 5,273	Lodi, N. J. 8,175	Mechanicsville, N. Y. 8,166
Kenmore, Ohio 12,682	Logan, Ohio 5,493	Medford, Mass. 39,038
Kenosha, Wis. 40,472	Logan, Utah 9,439	Medford, Ore. 5,756
Kent, Ohio 7,070	Logansport, Ind. 21,626	Medina, N. Y. 6,011
Kenton, Ohio 7,690	Long Beach, Cal. 55,593	Melrose, Mass. 18,204
Keokuk, Ia. 14,423	Long Branch, N. J. 13,521	Melrose Park, Ill. 7,147
Kewanee, Ill. 16,026	Longmont, Col. 5,848	Memphis, Tenn. 162,351
Keyser, W. Va. 6,003	Longview, Tex. 5,713	Menasha, Wis. 7,214
Key West, Fla. 18,749	Lorain, Ohio 37,293	Menominee, Mich. 8,907
Kingsport, Tenn. 5,692	Los Angeles, Cal. 576,675	Menominee, Wis. 5,104
Kingston, N. Y. 26,688	Louisville, Ky. 234,891	Meriden, Conn. 29,867
Kingston, Pa. 8,952	Loveland, Col. 5,065	Meridian, Miss. 23,399
Kinston, N. C. 9,771	Lowell, Mass. 112,759	Merrill, Wis. 8,068
Kirksville, Mo. 7,213	Ludington, Mich. 8,810	Methuen, Mass. 15,189
Kittanning, Pa. 7,153	Ludlow, Mass. 7,470	Metropolis, Ill. 5,055
Knoxville, Pa. 7,201	Luzerne, Pa. 5,998	Mexico, Mo. 6,013
Knoxville, Tenn. 77,818	Lynchburg, Va. 30,070	Miami, Ariz. 6,689
Kokomo, Ind. 30,007	Lynn, Mass. 99,148	Miami, Fla. 29,571
Lackawanna, N. Y. 17,918	McAlester, Okla. 12,095	Miami, Okla. 6,802
Laconia, N. H. 10,897	McAllen, Tex. 5,331	Michigan City, Ind. 19,457
La Crosse, Wis. 30,421	McComb, Miss. 7,775	Middleboro, Mass. 8,453
Lafayette, Ind. 22,486	McKeesport, Pa. 46,781	Middlesboro, Ky. 8,041
Lafayette, La. 7,855	McKees Rocks, Pa. 16,713	Middletown, Ky. 13,638
La Grande, Ore. 6,913	McKinney, Tex. 6,677	Middletown, N. Y. 18,420
Lagrange, Ga. 17,038	Macomb, Ill. 6,714	Middletown, Ohio 23,594
Lagrange, Ill. 6,525	Macon, Ga. 52,995	Middletown, Pa. 5,920
Lake Charles, La. 13,088	Madison, Ind. 6,711	Midland, Mich. 5,483
Lakeland, Fla. 7,062	Madison, N. J. 5,523	Midland, Pa. 5,452
Lakewood, Ohio 41,732	Madison, Wis. 38,378	Miles City, Mont. 7,937
Lancaster, N. Y. 6,059	Madisonville, Ky. 5,030	Milford, Conn. 10,193
Lancaster, Ohio 14,706	Madisonville, Ohio 5,300	Milford, Mass. 13,471
Lancaster, Pa. 53,150	Mahanoy City, Pa. 15,599	Millbury, Mass. 5,653
Lansford, Pa. 9,625	Malden, Mass. 49,103	Millvale, Pa. 8,031

Minneapolis, Minn.....380,582
Minot, N. D.....10,476
Mishawaka, Ind.....15,195
Missoula, Mont.....12,668
Mitchell, S. D..... 8,478
Moberly, Mo.....12,808
Mobile, Ala.....60,777
Modesto, Cal..... 9,241
Moline, Ill.....30,734
Monessen, Pa.....18,179
Monmouth, Ill..... 8,116
Monongahela, Pa..... 8,688
Monroe, La.....12,675
Monroe, Mich.....11,573
Monrovia, Cal..... 5,480
Montague, Mass..... 7,675
Montclair, N. J.....28,810
Monterey, Cal..... 5,479
Montgomery, Ala.....43,464
Montpelier, Vt..... 7,125
Moorhead, Minn..... 5,720
Morenci, Ariz..... 5,100
Morgan City, La..... 5,429
Morgantown, W. Va.....12,127
Morristown, N. J.....12,548
Morristown, Tenn..... 5,875
Moultrie, Ga..... 6,789
Moundsville, W. Va. 10,669
Mount Carmel, Ill..... 7,456
Mount Carmel, Pa.....17,469
Mount Clemens, Mich..... 9,488
Mount Oliver, Pa..... 5,575
Mount Pleasant, Pa..... 5,862
Mount Vernon, Ill..... 9,815
Mount Vernon, Ind..... 5,284
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....42,726
Mount Vernon, Ohio..... 9,237
Muncie, Ind.....36,524
Munhall, Pa..... 6,418
Munising, Mich..... 5,037
Murfreesboro, Tenn..... 5,367
Murphysboro, La.....10,703
Muscatine, Ia.....16,068
Muskegon, Mich.....36,570
Muskegon Heights, Mich.. 9,514
Muskogee, Okla.....30,277
Nampa, Idaho..... 7,621
Nanticoke, Pa.....22,614
Nantyglo, Pa..... 5,028
Napa, Cal..... 6,757
Nashua, N. H.....28,379
Nashville, Tenn.....118,342
Natchez, Miss.....12,608
Natick, Mass.....10,907
Natick, R. I..... 5,480
Naugatuck, Conn.....15,051
Navasto, Tex..... 5,060
Nebraska City, Neb..... 6 279
Needham, Mass..... 7,012
Neenah, Wis..... 7,171
Negaunee, Mich..... 7,419
Nelsonville, Ohio..... 6,440
Nevada, Mo.....

New Britain, Conn.....59,316
New Brunswick, N. J.....32,779
Newburgh, N. Y.....30,366
Newburyport, Mass.....15,618
Newcastle, Ind.....14,458
Newcastle, Pa.....44,938
New Haven, Conn.....162,537
New Iberia, La..... 6,278
New Kensington, Pa.....11,987
New London, Conn.....25,688
Newman, Ga..... 7,037
New Orleans, La.....387,219
New Philadelphia, Ohio....10,718
Newport, Ky.....29,317
Newport, R. I. 30,255
Newport News, Va.....35,596
New Rochelle, N. Y.....36,213
Newton, Ia..... 6,627
Newton, Kas..... 9,781
Newton, Mass. 46,054
New Ulm, Minn..... 6,745
New York City, N. Y...5,620,048
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....50,760
Niles, Mich..... 7,311
Niles, Ohio. 13,080
Nogales, Ariz. 5,199
Norfolk, Neb..... 8,634
Norfolk, Va.. 115,777
Normal, Ill..... 5,143
Norman, Okla..... 5,004
Norristown, Pa.....32,319
North Adams, Mass.....22,282
Northampton, Mass.....21,951
Northampton, Pa..... 9,349
North Andover, Mass. .. 6,265
North Attleborough, Mass. 9,238
North Braddock, Pa. 14,928
Northbridge, Mass. 10,174
North Chicago, Ill..... 5,839
North Little Rock, Ark...14,048
North Plainfield, N. J..... 6,916
North Platte, Neb.....10,466
North Providence, R. I.... 7,697
North Tarrytown, N. Y.... 5,927
North Tonawanda, N. Y...15,482
Norwalk, Conn.....27,743
Norwalk, Ohio..... 7,379
Norwich, Conn.....22,304
Norwich, N. Y..... 8,268
Norwood, Mass. 12,627
Norwood, Ohio.....24,966
Nutley, N. J..... 9,421
Oakland, Cal.....216 261
Oak Park, Ill.....39,858
Oelwein, Ia..... 7,455
Ogden, Utah.....32,804
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....14,609
Oil City, Pa.....21,274
Oklahoma City, Okla.....91,295
Okmulgee, Okla.....17,430
Oldforge, Pa.....12,237

Orange, N. J.....33,268
Orange, Tex..... 9,212
Orangeburg, S. C..... 7,290
Oregon City, Ore..... 5,686
Orlando, Fla..... 9,257
Oshkosh, Wis.....33,162
Oskaloosa, Ia..... 9,427
Ossining, N. Y.....10,739
Oswego, N. Y.....23,626
Ottawa, Ill.....10,816
Ottawa, Kas..... 9,018
Ottumwa, Ia.....23,003
Owatonna, Minn..... 7,252
Owensboro, Ky.....17,424
Owosso, Mich.....12,575
Paducah, Ky.....24,735
Painesville, Ohio..... 7,272
Palatka, Fla..... 5,102
Palestine, Tex.....11 039
Palmer, Mass..... 9,896
Palmerton, Pa..... 7,168
Palo Alto, Cal..... 5,900
Pana, Ill..... 6,122
Paragould, Ark..... 6,305
Paris, Ill..... 7,985
Paris, Ky..... 6,310
Paris, Tex.....15,040
Parkersburg, W. Va.....20,050
Parsons, Kas.....16,028
Parsons, Pa..... 5,628
Pasadena, Cal.....45,354
Pascagoula, Miss..... 6,082
Passaic, N. J.....63 841
Paterson, N. J.....135,875
Pawhuska, Okla..... 6,414
Pawtucket, R. I.....64,248
Peabody, Mass.....19,552
Peekskill, N. Y.....15,868
Pekin, Ill.....12,086
Pendleton, Ore..... 7,387
Pennsgrove, N. J..... 7,060
Pensacola, Fla.....31,035
Peoria, Ill.....76,121
Perry, Ia..... 5,642
Perth Amboy, N. J.....41,707
Peru, Ill..... 8,869
Peru, Ind.....12,410
Petaluma, Cal..... 6,226
Petersburg, Va.....31,012
Petsokey, Mich..... 5,064
Philadelphia, Pa.....1,823,779
Phillipsburg, N. J.....16.923
Phoenix, Ala..... 5,432
Phoenix, Ariz.....29,053
Phoenixville, Pa.....10,484
Picher, Okla..... 9.676
Pine Bluff, Ark.....19,280
Piqua, Ohio.....15,044
Pitcairn, Pa..... 5,738
Pittsburg, Kas.....18,052
Pittsburgh, Pa.....588,343
Pittsfield, Mass.....41,763

Pomona, Cal.	13,505	Rockland, Mass.	7,544	Savanna, Ill.	
Ponca City, Okla.	7,051	Rock Springs, Wyo.	6,456	Savannah, Ga.	
Pontiac, Ill.	6,664	Rockville, Conn.	7,726	Sayre, Pa.	
Pontiac, Mich.	34,273	Rockville Center, N. Y.	6,262	Schenectady, N. Y.	
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	8,042	Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,742	Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	
Portage, Wis.	5,582	Rome, Ga.	13,252	Scottdale, Pa.	
Port Angeles, Wash.	5,351	Rome, N. Y.	26,341	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	
Port Arthur, Tex.	22,251	Roosevelt, N. J.	11,047	Scranton, Pa.	
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,573	Rosedale, Kas.	7,674	Seattle, Wash.	
Port Huron, Mich.	25,944	Roselle, N. J.	5,737	Secaucus, N. J.	
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,171	Roselle Park, N. J.	5,438	Sedalia, Mo.	
Portland, Ind.	5,958	Roswell, N. M.	7,062	Selma, Ala.	
Portland, Me.	69,272	Royal Oak, Mich.	6,007	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	
Portland, Ore.	258,288	Rumford, Me.	7,016	Seymour, Conn.	
Portsmouth, H. H.	13,569	Rushville, Ind.	5,498	Seymour, Ind.	
Portsmouth, Ohio	33,011	Rutherford, N. J.	9,497	Shamokin, Pa.	
Portsmouth, Va.	54,387	Rutland, Vt.	14,954	Sharon, Pa.	
Pottstown, Pa.	17,431	Rye, N. Y.	5,308	Sharpsburg, Pa.	
Pottsville, Pa.	21,876	Saco, Me.	6,817	Shawnee, Okla.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35,000	Sacramento, Cal.	65,908	Sheboygan, Wis.	
Pratt, Kas.	5,183	Saginaw, Mich.	65,648	Sheffield, Ala.	
Prescott, Ariz.	5,010	St. Albans, Vt.	7,588	Shelby, Ohio	
Presque Isle, Me.	5,581	St. Augustine, Fla.	6,192	Shelbyville, Ind.	
Princeton, Ind.	7,132	St. Bernard, Ohio	6,312	Shelton, Conn.	
Princeton, N. J.	5,917	St. Charles, Mo.	8,503	Shenandoah, Ia.	
Princeton, W. Va.	6,224	St. Clair, (Allegheny Co.), Pa.	6,585	Shenandoah, Pa.	
Providence, R. I.	237,595	St. Clair, (Schuykill Co.), Pa.	6,495	Sheridan, Wyo.	
Provo, Utah	10,303	St. Cloud, Minn.	15,873	Sherman, Tex.	
Pueblo, Col.	43,050	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,163	Shreveport, La.	
Pulaski, Va.	5,282	St. Joseph, Mich.	7,251	Sidney, Ohio	
Punxsutawney, Pa.	10,311	St. Joseph, Mo.	77,939	Sioux City, Ia.	
Putnam, Conn.	7,711	St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	Sioux Falls, S. D.	
Puyallup, Wash.	6,323	St. Marys, Ohio	5,679	Skowhegan, Me.	
Quincy, Ill.	35,978	St. Marys, Pa.	6,967	Solvay, N. Y.	
Quincy, Mass.	47,876	St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	Somersworth, N. H.	
Racine, Wis.	58,593	St. Petersburg, Fla.	14,237	Somerville, Mass.	
Rayway, N. J.	11,042	Salamanca, N. Y.	9,276	Somerville, N. J.	
Raleigh, N. C.	24,418	Salem, Mass.	42,529	South Amboy, N. J.	
Ranger, Tex.	16,205	Salem, N. J.	7,435	South Bend, Ind.	
Rankin, Pa.	7,301	Salem, Ohio	10,305	Southbridge, Mass.	
Rapid City, S. D.	5,777	Salem, Ore.	17,679	South Hadley, Mass.	
Raton, N. M.	5,544	Salina, Kas.	15,085	Southington, Conn.	
Ravenna, Ohio	7,219	Salisbury, Md.	7,553	South Kingstown, R. I.	
Reading, Mass.	7,439	Salisbury, N. C.	13,884	South Milwaukee, Wis.	
Reading, Pa.	107,784	Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	South Norfolk, Va.	
Red Bank, N. J.	9,251	San Angelo, Tex.	10,050	South Omaha, Neb.	
Redlands, Cal.	9,571	San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	South Orange, N. J.	
Red Oak, Ia.	5,578	San Benito, Tex.	5,070	South Pasadena, Cal.	
Red Wing, Minn.	8,637	San Bernardino, Cal.	18,721	South Portland, Me.	
Reidsville, N. C.	5,333	San Diego, Cal.	74,683	South River, N. J.	
Reno, Nev.	12,016	Sandusky, Ohio	22,897	South St. Paul, Minn.	
Renovo, Pa.	5,877	Sanford, Fla.	5,588	Spartanburg, S. C.	
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,823	Sanford, Me.	10,691	Spencer, Mass.	
Revere, Mass.	28,823	San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	Spokane, Wash.	
Rhinelander, Wis.	6,654	San Jose, Cal.	39,642	Springfield, Ill.	
Richmond, Cal.	16,843	San Leandro, Cal.	5,703	Springfield, Mass.	
Richmond, Ind.	26,765	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5,895	Springfield, Mo.	
Richmond, Ky.	5,622	San Mateo, Cal.	5,979	Springfield, Ohio	
Richmond, Va.	171,667	San Rafael, Cal.	5,512	Springfield, Vt.	
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	8,575	Santa Ana, Cal.	15,485	Spring Valley, Ill.	
Ridgewood, N. J.	7,580	Santa Barbara, Cal.	19,441	Stamford, Conn.	
Ridgway, Pa.	6,037	Santa Clara, Cal.	5,220	Statesville, N. C.	
River Rouge, Mich.	9,822	Santa Cruz, Cal.	10,917	Staunton, Ill.	
Riverside, Cal.	19,341	Santa Fe, N. M.	7,236	Staunton, Va.	
Roanoke, Va.	50,842	Santa Monica, Cal.	15,252	Steelton, Pa.	
Rochester, Minn.	13,722	Santa Rosa, Cal.	8,758	Sterling, Col.	
Rochester, N. H.	9,673	Sapulpa, Okla.	11,634	Sterling, Ill.	
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5,174	Steubenville, Ohio	
Rochester, Pa.	6,957	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,181	Stevens Point, Wis.	
Rockford, Ill.	65,651	Saugus, Mass.	10,874	Stillwater, Minn.	
Rockhill, S. C.	8,809	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	12,006	Stockton, Cal.	
Rock Island, Ill.	35,177			Stoneham, Mass.	
Rockland, Me.	8,109			Stoughton, Mass.	

Struthers, Ohio	5,847
Sturgis, Mich	5,995
Suffolk, Va	9,123
Sulphur Springs, Tex	5,558
Summit, N. J	10,174
Summithill, Pa	5,499
Sumter, S. C	9,508
Sunbury, Pa	15,721
Superior, Wis	39,671
Swampscott, Mass	8,101
Swissvale, Pa	10,908
Swoyersville, Pa	6,876
Syracuse, N. Y	171,717
Tacoma, Wash	96,965
Talladega, Ala	6,546
Tallahassee, Fla	5,637
Tamaqua, Pa	12,363
Tampa, Fla	51,608
Tarentum, Pa	8,925
Tarrytown, N. Y	5,807
Taunton, Mass	37,137
Taylor, Pa	9,876
Taylor, Tex	5,965
Taylorville, Ill	5,806
Temple, Tex	11,033
Tenafly, N. J	5,650
Terre Haute, Ind	66,083
Terrell, Tex	8,349
Texarkana, Ark	8,257
Texarkana, Tex	11,480
The Dalles, Ore	5,807
Thomasville, Ga	8,196
Thomasville, N. C	5,676
Thompsonville, Conn	5,900
Three Rivers, Mich	5,209
Throop, Pa	6,672
Tiffin, Ohio	14,375
Titusville, Pa	8,432
Toledo, Ohio	243,164
Tonawanda, N. Y	10,068
Topeka, Kas	50,022
Torrington, Conn	20,623
Traverse City, Mich	10,925
Trenton, Mo	6,951
Trenton, N. J	119,289
Trinidad, Col	10,906
Troy, Ala	5,696
Troy, N. Y	72,013
Troy, Ohio	7,260
Tucson, Ariz	20,292
Tulsa, Okla	72,075
Tupelo, Miss	5,055
Turners Falls, Mass	5,850
Turtle Creek, Pa	8,138
Tuscaloosa, Ala	11,996
Twin Falls, Idaho	8,324
Two Rivers, Wis	7,305
Tyler, Tex	12,085
Tyrone, Pa	9,084
Union, N. J	20,651
Union, S. C	6,141
Uniontown, Pa	15,692
University, Mo	6,792
Vancouver, Wash	12,637
Vandergrift, Pa	9,531
Van Wert, Ohio	8,100
Venice, Cal	10,385
Vernon, Tex	5,142
Vicksburg, Miss	18,072
Victoria, Tex	5,957
Vincennes, Ind	17,160
Vineland, N. J	6,799
Vinita, Okla	5,010
Virginia, Minn	14,022
Visalia, Cal	5,753
Wabash, Ind	9,872
Waco, Tex	38,500
Wakefield, Mass	13,025
Walden, N. Y	5,493
Walla Walla, Wash	15,503
Wallingford, Conn	9,648
Wallington, N. J	5,715
Walpole, Mass	5,446
Waltham, Mass	30,915
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,295
Ware, Mass	8,525
Warren, Ohio	27,050
Warren, Pa	14,272
Warren, R. I	7,841
Warsaw, Ind	5,478
Warwick, R. I	13,481
Washington, D. C	437,571
Washington, Ind	8,743
Washington, N. C	6,314
Washington, Pa	21,480
Washington Court House, Ohio	7,962
Waterbury, Conn	91,715
Waterloo, Ia	36,230
Watertown, Mass	21,457
Watertown, N. Y	31,285
Watertown, S. D	9,400
Watertown, Wis	9,299
Waterville, Me	13,351
Watervliet, N. Y	16,073
Watsonville, Cal	5,013
Waukegan, Ill	19,226
Waukesha, Wis	12,558
Wausau, Wis	18,661
Wauwatosa, Wis	5,818
Waverly, N. Y	5,270
Waxahachie, Tex	7,958
Waycross, Ga	18,068
Waynesboro, Pa	9,720
Weatherford, Tex	6,203
Webb City, Mo	7,807
Webster, Mass	13,258
Webster City, Ia	5,657
Webster Grove, Mo	9,474
Weehawken, N. J	11,450
Wellesley, Mass	6,224
Wellington, Kas	7,048
Wellston, Ohio	6,687
Wellsville, Ohio	8,849
Wenatchee, Wash	6,324
West Allis, Wis	13,745
West Haven, Conn	12,400
West Hazleton, Pa	5,854
West Helena, Ark	6,226
West Hoboken, N. J	40,074
West New York, N. J	29,926
Weston, W. Va	5,701
West Orange, N. J	15,573
West Palm Beach, Fla	8,659
West Park, Ohio	8,581
West Pittston, Pa	6,968
West Springfield, Mass	13,443
West Tampa, Fla	8,463
West Warwick, R. I	15,461
Weymouth, Mass	15,057
Wheeling, W. Va	56,208
Whitehall, N. Y	5,258
White Plains, N. Y	21,031
Whiting, Ind	10,145
Whitman, Mass	7,147
Whittier, Cal	7,997
Wichita, Kas	72,217
Wichita Falls, Tex	40,079
Wilkinsburg, Pa	24,403
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	73,833
Williamson, W. Va	6,819
Williamsport, Pa	36,198
Willimantic, Conn	12,330
Willmar, Minn	5,892
Wilmerding, Pa	6,441
Wilmette, Ill	7,814
Wilmington, Del	110,168
Wilmington, N. C	33,372
Wilmington, Ohio	5,037
Wilson, N. C	10,612
Winchendon, Mass	5,904
Winchester, Ky	8,333
Winchester, Mass	10,485
Winchester, Va	6,883
Windber, Pa	9,462
Winfield, Kas	7,933
Winnetka, Ill	6,694
Winona, Minn	19,143
Winsted, Conn	8,248
Winston-Salem, N. C	48,395
Winthrop, Mass	15,455
Winton, Pa	7,583
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	7,243
Woburn, Mass	16,574
Woodbury, N. J	5,801
Woodlawn, Pa	12,495
Woodstock, Ill	5,523
Woonsocket, R. I	43,496
Wooster, Ohio	8,204
Worcester, Mass	179,754
Wrightstown, N. J	5,288
Wyandotte, Mich	13,851
Xenia, Ohio	9,110
Yakima, Wash	18,539
Yankton, S. D	5,024
Yazoo, Miss	5,244
Yoakum, Tex	6,184
Yonkers, N. Y	100,176

ALBERTA

Calgary	63,117
Edmonton	58,627
Lethbridge	11,055
Medicine Hat	9,575

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nanaimo	9,025
New Westminster	14,440
Point Grey	13,654
Prince Rupert	6,376
Vancouver	116,700
Vancouver North	9,987
Vancouver South	32,182
Victoria	38,682

MANITOBA

Brandon	15,359
Portage La Prairie	6,748
St. Boniface	12,816
Winnepeg	178,364

NEW BRUNSWICK

Campbelltown	5,569
Fredericton	8,081
Moncton	13,167
Sackville	6,625
St. John	46,504

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst	9,975
Dartmouth	7,904
Glace Bay	16,992
Halifax	70,203
New Glasgow	8,959
New Waterford	5,613
North Sydney	6,583
Sydney Mines	8,328
Sydney	22,527
Truro	7,651
Yarmouth	7,062

ONTARIO

Armprior	4,053
Barrie	6,992
Belleville	12,163
Brantford	29,372
Brockville	9,057
Chatham	12,301
Cobalt	4,440
Cobourg	5,330
Collingwood	5,869
Cornwall	7,382
Dundas	4,976
Eastview	5,327
Ford City	5,860
Fort William	20,521
Galt	13,210
Goderich	4,099
Kingston	23,[illegible]
Kitchener	21,[illegible]
Lindsay	7,[illegible]
London	53,[illegible]
Midland	6,[illegible]
Niagara Falls	14,[illegible]
North Bay	10,[illegible]
Orillia	8,[illegible]
Oshawa	11,[illegible]
Ottawa	107,[illegible]
Owen Sound	12,[illegible]
Pembroke	7,[illegible]
Peterborough	20,[illegible]
Port Arthur	16,[illegible]
Port Hope	4,[illegible]
Preston	5,[illegible]
St. Catherines	19,[illegible]
St. Thomas	15,[illegible]
Sarnia	14,[illegible]
Sault Ste Marie	21,[illegible]
Smith's Falls	6,[illegible]
Stratford	15,[illegible]
Sudbury	8,[illegible]
Toronto	519,[illegible]
Trenton	5,[illegible]
Walkerville	7,[illegible]
Waterloo	5,[illegible]
Welland	8,[illegible]
Windsor	38,[illegible]
Woodstock	9,[illegible]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown	12,3

QUEBEC

Cap de La Madelaine	6,7
Chicoutimi	8,9
Fraserville	7,7
Granby	6,7
Grandimere	7,6
Hull	23,8
Joliette	9,0
Lachine	15,4
La Tuque	5,6
Leves	10,4
Montreal	607,0
Outremont	12,9
Quebec	94,0
St. Hyacinthe	10,8
St. Jean	9,8
Shawinigan Falls	10,6
Sherbrooke	22,0
Sorel	8,0
Thetford Mines	7,8
Three Rivers	22,3
Valleyfield	9,1
Verdun	24,8
Westmount	16,5

SASKATCHEWAN

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PREFACE

Literacy has been increasing enormously day by day for which there is necessity for reading and study of words.

A dictionary is traditionally the only source of information on language for the majority of people. In it mostly they expect to find how a word is spelled, how it is pronounced, what its various forms are and, what its meanings are.

The aim of this dictionary has been to include all words in general use in literary and conversational English particularly which are likely to be met with in the course of ordinary reading by students of course in the field of learning there are many good dictionaries but they are full of high ornamental language.

So attempt has been made to prepare an easy and a short dictionary which is best suited to every student.

It is our sincere hope that the efforts to make it the best dictionary available in this size will be repaid by its greater usefulness to a greater number of people.

Suggestions for further improvement of the dictionary will be thankfully received.

Editors

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

adj., adjs.	—	adjective(s)
adv., advs.	...	adverb(s)
art., arts.	...	article(s)
conj., conjs.	—	conjuction(s)
esp.	...	especially
e.g.	...	for example
i.e.	...	that means
etc.	...	and so on. and other things
interj., interjs	—	Interjection(s)
n., ns.	...	noun(s)
pron., prons.	—	pronoun(s)
prep., preps.	...	preposition(s)
sing.	—	singular
pl.	—	plural
masc.	—	masculine
fem.	...	feminine
v. vs.	—	verb(s)

A

a (ए)—*adj.* (indefinite article) one, any, some. per, by. एक, कोई एक

ab (एब)—*pref.* away, from. दूर से।

aback (अबैक)—*adv.* backwards, surprised. पीछे की ओर

abctor (अबैक्टर)—*n.* cattle-lifter. पशु-चोर

abacus (अबैकस)—*n.* frame used for calculating. बच्चों को गिनती सिखाने का एक चौखटा जिसमें तारों में मनके जड़े होते हैं

abaft (अबाफ्ट)—*prep.* behind पीछे

abandon (अबडन)—*v. t.* relinquish, renounce, surrender. छोड़ देना, त्याग देना, सौंप देना

abandoned (अबैंडंड)—*adj.* very wicked. बहुत बिगड़ा हुआ

abase (अबेस)—*v. t.* cast down, humiliate. नीचा दिखाना या करना, अपमानित करना।

abasement (अबेसमैंट)—*n.* humiliation. अनादर, अपमान

abash (अबैश)—*v. t.* confuse with shame or guilt. लज्जित या विकलित कर देना

abask (अबास्क)—*adj. & adv.* in warm light. गरम प्रकाश में

abate (अबेट)—*v t. & i.* lessen, deduct, mitigate, remove, subside. कम करना, घटाना

abattoir (अबैतोयर)—*n.* slaughter-house. बूचड़खाना

abb (ऐब)—*n.* ताना या बाना।

abbacy (ऐबेसी) *n.* मठाधीश का पद या स्थान

abbess (ऐबेस)—*n.* महन्तिन, मठाधिकारिणी

abbey (ऐबी)—*n.* मठाधीश की मंडली

abbot (ऐबट)—*n.* मठाधीश, महन्त

abdicate (एब्डिकेट)—*v. t. & i.* abandon. त्याग देना, छोड़ देना। *n.* **abdication** त्याग, **abdicator** त्यागनेवाला व्यक्ति, *adj.* **abdicant** त्यागनेवाला

abdomen (ऐब्डोमन)—*n.* belly, the lower part of the trunk.

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पेट, शरीर का निचला भाग

abduce (ऐब्ड्यूस)—*v. t.* separate one part from another. अलग करना

abduct (ऐब्डक्ट)—*v. t.* kidnap, take away by force or fraud. अपहरण करना, बहकाकर ले जाना, अगवा करना।

abduction (ऐब्डक्शन)—*n.* kidnaping. अपहरण। *n.* **abductor** अपहरणकर्ता।

abeam (अबीम)—*adj.* on the beam. जहाज के शहतीर पर, आगे की ओर।

abecedarian (एबिसीडेरिअन)— *n.* & *adj.* pupil learning the alphabet, a novice. वर्णमाला सीखने वाला, नौसिखिया।

abed (अबेड)—*adv.* in bed. बिस्तर पर

aberrate (एबरेट)—*v. i.* deviate from the right way. सही मार्ग से विचलित होना, पथभ्रष्ट होना

abet (अबेट)—*v. t.* assist, incite. (अपराध या पाप के लिए) सहायता देना या उकसाना

abetment (अबेटमेंट)—*n.* the act of inciting. उकसावा

abhor (अब्होर)—*v. t.* detest, think of with horror or disgust. घृणा की दृष्टि से देखना, घिन खाना

abide (अबाइड)—*v. t.* & *i.* stay, remain, dwell. ठहरना रहना, बसना

ability (एबिलिटी)—*n.* sufficient power, capacity, cleverness, mental faculty. शक्ति, क्षमता, कुशलता योग्यता

abject (ऐब्जेक्ट)—*v. t.* throw down. नीचे गिराना

abjudicate (ऐब्जूडिकेट)—*v. t.* give by judgement from one to another. अधिनिर्णय करना

abjure (ऐब्जूर)—*v. t.* renounce on oath. सौगन्ध या कसम खाना

ablation (ऐब्लेशन)—*n* removal of any part of body. शल्यक्रिया द्वारा अंग-विच्छेद

ablative (ऐब्लेटिव)—*n.* अपादान कारक

ablaze (अब्लेज)—*adv.* on fire. glittering, excited. ज्वलित

able (एबल)—*adj.* talented, clever, competent. बुद्धिमान्, चतुर, सक्षम, प्रवीण

ablush (ऐब्लश)—*adv.* blushing. लजाते या झेंपते हुए

ablution (ऐब्ल्यूशन)—*n.* purification, washing the hand etc. after any unclean action. स्नान, वजू, आब-दस्त

abnegate (ऐब्निगेट)—*v. t.* deny oneself. इन्कार करना, मुकरना

aboard (अबोर्ड)—*adv. & prep.* on or into ship, train etc., alonge side, near. जहाज, गाड़ी आदि पर सवार

abode (अबोड)—*n.* dwelling place, house. निवासस्थान, घर

aboil (अबायल)—*adv.* a-boiling. उबलता हुआ

abolish (अबॉलिश)—*v. t.* do away with, annul. हटा देना

abominate (ऐबॉमिनेट)—*v. t.* detest extremely, dislike. अत्यन्त घृणा करना, नफ़रत करना

abomination (ऐबॉमिनेशन)—*n.* अतिघृणा

abort (अबॉर्ट)—*v. t.* miscarry in birth. गर्भपात होना, कच्चा गिर जाना

aborted (अबॉर्टेड)—*adj.* untimely born, undeveloped. असमय पर उत्पन्न, अविकसित

abound (अबाउंड)—*v. i.* overflow, be plentiful. उमड़ पड़ना, भरपूर होना *adj.* **abundent**. प्रचुर, पर्याप्त से अधिक

about (अबाउट)—*prep.* aronnd, here and there, near to, concerning. चारों ओर, यहाँ और वहाँ, निकट, सम्बन्ध में

above (अबव)—*prep.* on the upside, higher than, more than. ऊपर, ऊँचे, अधिक

abrade (अब्रेड)—*v. t.* scrape or rub off. रगड़ना, घिसना

abrasion (अब्रेशन)—*n.* scraping off. रगड़, घिसाई, छीलन

abridge (अब्रिज)—*v. t.* make short, curtail. छोटा करना, संक्षिप्त करना

abroad (अब्रॉड)—*adv.* on the road or open space, out of doors, in another country. खुले आम, घर के बाहर, विदेश में

abrogate (ऐब्रोगेट)—*v. t.* repeal, cancel. रद्द करना, मंसूख करना

abrupt (ऐब्रप्ट)—*adj.* sudden, hasty. steep. unexpected. अचानक, आकस्मिक, उभरा हुआ

absciss (ऐब्सिस)—*n.* सूच्याकार भुज

abscond (ऐब्स्कांड)—*v. i.* go away secretly, fly from the law. भाग जाना, फ़रार होना

absconder (ऐब्स्कांडर)—*n.* one who absconds. मफ़रूर व्यक्ति, कानून से बच कर छिपा हुआ मनुष्य

absence (ऐबसेंस)—*n.* being away from a place. अनुपस्थिति

absent (ऐबसेंट)—*adj* not present, inattentive. अनुपस्थित

absinth (ऐब्सिन्थ)—*n.* wormwood. चिरायता

absolution (ऐब्सोल्यूशन)—*n.* formal setting free from guilt, sentence or obligation, remission of sins. अपराध, दंड अथवा

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दायित्व से रिहाई

absolve (ऐब्ज़ाल्व)—*v. t.* set free, acquit, pronounce not guilty. छोड़ना, बरी करना, दोषमुक्त करना

absonant (ऐब्सोनैंट)—*adj.* absurd, unreasonable. निरर्थक, असंगत

absorb (अब्ज़ॉर्ब) *v.t.* swallow up, engage wholly, incorporate. निगलना, सोखना, चूसना

absorbed (अब्ज़ॉर्बड)—*adj.* intensely engaged or interested. लीन, तन्मय

abstain (ऐब्स्टेन)—*v. i.* keep oneself away, refrain from alcohol. बचे रहना, परहेज करना

absterge (ऐबस्टर्ज)—*v.t.* cleanse, purge. स्वच्छ करना, शुद्ध करना

abstersion (ऐब्स्टर्शन)—*n.* cleaning, purgation. स्वच्छ होने की क्रिया, शुद्धिकरण

abstract (ऐब्स्ट्रैक्ट) *v. t.* deduct, remove, disengage, summarize. सार निकालना, हटाना, अलग करना, संक्षिप्त करना

abstriction (ऐब्स्ट्रिक्शन)—*n.* act of undoing. उधेड़ने की क्रिया

abstruse (ऐब्स्ट्रूस)—*adj.* hard to understand, profound. कठिन, दुरूह

abundance (अबंडेंस)—*n.* ample sufficiency, plenty, overflowing emotion. प्रचुरता, बहुतायत

abuse (एब्यूज़)—*v. t.* misuse, deceive, maltreat. दुरुपयोग करना धोखा देना, दुर्व्यवहार करना

abut (अबट)—*v. t.* end, border, have a common boundary. मिलना, सीमा पर इकट्ठे होना

abutter (अबटर)—*n.* owner of the adjoining property. साथ मिलनेवाली सम्पत्ति का स्वामी

abuzz (अबज़)—*adj.* full of buzzing sound. भनभनाहट की ध्वनि से युक्त

aby (e) (अबाई)—*v. t.* pay the penalty. जुर्माना देना

academy (अकैडेमी)—*n.* a place of study, a society for the promotion of science or art. अध्ययन-केन्द्र, विज्ञान अथवा कला की उन्नति के लिए निर्मित संस्था, अकादमी

acarpous (अकार्पस)—*adj.* no producing fruit. फल न देनेवाला निष्फल, फलहीन

accede (ऐक्सीड)—*v. i.* consent, agree, enter an office, join a party. स्वीकार करना, सहमत होना

accelerate (ऐक्सिलरेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* make quicker, cause to happen earlier, beome swifter तेज करना, जल्दी करना

acceleration (ऐक्सिलरेशन)—*n.* increase of speed. तीव्र गति तेजी।

accelerator (ऐक्सिलरेटर)—*n.*

[illegible] of thing that increases a p[illegible]ng's speed. किसी वस्तु की गति बढ़ानेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ

accension (ऐक्सन्शन)—*n.* act of kindling. ज्वलन

accent (एक्सेंट)—*v. t.* emphasize, make conspicuous, heighten. ज़ोर डालना, स्पष्ट बनाना, ऊँचा करना

accept (ऐक्सेप्ट)—*v. t.* consent to receive, answer affirmatively, regard with favour. मान लेना, स्वीकार करना, क़बूल करना

acceptor (एक्सेप्टर)—*n.* one who accepts a bill. हुंडी स्वीकारने वाला व्यक्ति

access (ऐक्सेस)—*n.* approach, addition, right or means of approaching. पहुँच, बढ़ौतरी, मार्ग

accidence (ऐक्सीडेंस)—*n.* grammatical rules about the changes in the form of words. शब्दों के रूप में परिवर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में व्याकरण के नियम

accident (ऐक्सीडेंट) *n.* unexpected event, chance, mishap. आकस्मिक घटना, संयोग, दुर्घटना

acclaim (एक्लेम)—*v. t.* welcome loudly, hail. ज़ोर-ज़ोर से अभिनन्दन, हर्षध्वनि या जयकार करना

acclimatise (ऐक्लिमेटाइज़)—*v. t.* habituate to new climate. नए वातावरण का अभ्यस्त होना

acclivity (ऐक्लिवटी)—*n.* upward slope of a hill. चढ़ाई, ऊर्ध्वता

accolent (ऐकोलेंट)—*n.* & *adj.* one who dwells near पड़ोसी

accommodate (अकॉमोडेट)—*v. t.* make suitable, adjust, reconcile, equip, oblige. योग्य बनाना, समन्वित करना, सुसज्ज करना

accompaniment (अकंपनीमेंट)—*n.* thing that attends another. सहायक, दमसाज़

accompany (अकंपनी)—*v. t.* go with, escort, attend. संग होना, साथ देना, आवाज़ मिलाना

accomplice (एकंप्लिस)—*n.* partner in crime. सह-अपराधी

accomplish (अकॉम्प्लिश)—*v. t.* fulfil, perform, complete, finish. पूरा करना, सम्पूर्ण करना

accord (अकॉर्ड)—*v. t.* & *i.* harmonize, grant. मिलना, समान होना, सर मिलाना, स्वीकार करना

accordant (अकॉर्डेंट)—*adj.* in tune. अनुरूप

according (अकॉर्डिंग)—*adv.* agreeing. अनुसार

accordingly (अकॉर्डिंगली) *adv.* as the stated circumstances suggest. फलतः, परिणामतः, तदनुसार

accordion (अकॉर्डियन)—*n.* portable musical instrument. एक प्रकार का हाथ से बजानेवाला बाजा।

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accost (अकॉस्ट)—*v. t.* speak first, address. पहले बोलना, संबोधन करना

accostable (अकॉस्टेबल)—*adj.* easy of access. सुगम

accountable (अकाउंटबल)—*adj* responsible. उत्तरदायी, जिम्मेदार *n.* **accountableness** उत्तरदायित्व, बराबरदेही

accountant (अकाउंटेंट)—*n.* keeper of accounts. हिसाब-किताब रखनेवाला, मुनीम, हिसाबदान

accouple (अकपल)—*v. t.* link togather. इकट्ठा करना

accourage (अकरेज)—*v t* encourage. उत्साहित करना

accoutre (अकूटर)—*v. t.* equip with special costume. विशेष प्रकार की वर्दी से सज्जित करना

accredit (अक्रेडिट)—*v. t.* give credit, authority or honour; furnish with credentials. साख, अधिकार या सम्मान देना

accredited (अक्रेडिटेड)—*adj.* officially recognized, orthodox. मान्यता-प्राप्त, सनातनी

accrescent (अक्रेसेंट)—*adj.* growing. परिवर्द्धनशील । *n* **accrescence**. gradual growth. क्रमिक विकास **accrete** (अक्रीट)—*v. t. & i* grow togather. साथ उगाना या उगना

accretion (अक्रीशन)—*n.* growing of separate things into one. पृथक वस्तुओं की एक रूप में वृद्धि

accrue (अक्रू)—*v. i.* be added, come in a natural way. जुड़ना, बढ़ना, पैदा होना

accubation (अक्यूबेशन)—*n.* lying on a couch. पलंग पर लेटना

accurate (ऐक्यूरेट)—*adj.* exactly right, free from error. शुद्ध, सही, निर्दोष

accuracy (ऐक्यूरेसी)—*n.* correctness, exactness. शुद्धता, सहीपन

accurse (अकर्स)—*v. t.* give curse. कोसना

accuse (अक्यूज)—*v. t.* charge with a fault, indict. अभियुक्त ठहराना, दोष लगाना

accustom (अकस्टम)—*v. t.* habituate. अभ्यस्त या आदी होना

ace (एस)—*n.* a single spot or point on playing cards or dice. champion. ताश में इक्का; पासा में पी. वीर

aceldama (एसेल्डमा)—*n.* field of bloodshed. रक्तपात का क्षेत्र

acentric (असेंट्रिक)—*adj.* not centred. केन्द्र में स्थित न रहनेवाला

acephalous (असेफलस)—*adj.* headless, recognizing no chief. बे-सिर का, बिना मुखिया का

acerbity (एसर्बिटी)—*n.* bitterness, sourness, hardness, severity, कटुता, तीक्ष्णता, कठोरता

acervate (एसर्वेट)—*adj.* growing

in compact clusters. गुच्छों में उगनेवाला

acetate (एसिटेट)—*n.* salt of acetic acid. सिरके के क्षार का लवण

acetic (एसेटिक)—*adj.* pertaining to vinegar. सिरकेवाला

aceto us (असटस)—*adj.* sour. खट्टा

acetylene (असाटलीन)—*n.* a colouriess gas. एक रंगहीन गैस

achievement (अचार्वमेंट)—*n.* thirst for blood. खून की पिपासा।

ache (एक)—*v. i.* suffer continuous pain. निरन्तर पीड़ा होना।

achieve (अचीव)—*v. t.* accomplish, carry out, acquire, reacl an end, win. संपन्न करना, पूरा करना, पहुँचना, जीतना

achilous (अकाइलस)—*adj.* without lips. ओष्ठहीन

achromatic (एक्रोमैटिक)—*adj.* free from colour. रंगहीन

acid (एसिड)—*adj.* sharp, sour. तीक्ष्ण, खट्टा

acidulate (एसिड्यूलेट)—*v. t.* make sour. खट्टा करना।

acidulous (एसिड्यूलस)—*adj.* somewhat acid. थोड़ा-थोड़ा खट्टा

acknowledgement (अक्नालजमेंट)—*n.* recognition, admission, thanks a receipt. मान्यता, स्वीकृति धन्यवाद, रसीद, पहुँच। *deed of acknowledgement.* इकरारनामा

acme (एक्मी)—*n.* highest point, the point of perfection. शिखर, पूर्णता

acne (एक्नी)—*n.* disease marked by pimples. मुँहासा, झाँई

acock (अकॉक)—*adv.* in a cocked manner, defiantly. निडरता से, दिलेरी से

acorn (अकॉर्न)—*n.* fruit of the oak. बंदूक का फल

acoustic (अकाउस्टिक)—*adj.* relating to the sense of hearing. श्रवण-सम्बन्धी

acoustics (अकाउस्टिक्स)—*n.* science of sound. ध्वनिविज्ञान

acquaint (अक्वेंट)—*v. t.* make known, inform. परिचित कराना

acquest (अक्वैस्ट)—*n.* thing acquired. अर्जित वस्तु, कमाई हुई सम्पत्ति

acquiesce (एक्विएस)—*v. i.* rest satisfied, assent. सन्तुष्ट होना, सहमत होना

acquire (अक्वायर)—*v. t.* gain, attain. प्राप्त करना, पाना

acquisition (एक्विजीशन)*n.* acquiring, a thing that is acquired. अर्जन, प्राप्ति। *adj.* **acquisitive.**

acquit (अक्विट)—*v. t.* declare not guilty. अपराध-मुक्त करना

acre (एकर)—*n.* measure of

land 4840 sq. yds. भूमि का पैमाना ४८४० वर्ग गज

acrid (ऐक्रिड)—*adj.* biting to the taste, pungent, bitter. चरपरा, तीखा, तेज

acrobat (एक्रोबेट)—*n.* rope dancer. नट, रस्से पर नाचनेवाला

acrogen (एक्रोजन)—*n.* a plant that grows at the top. चोटी पर पैदा होनेवाला पौधा

acrolith (एक्रोलिथ्)—*n.* statue with head and extremities of stone. एक मूर्ति जिसके सिर और अंतिम भाग पत्थर के बने होते हैं

acronycal (एक्रोनिकल)—*adj.* happening at nightfall. रात को होनेवाला

across (अक्रॉस)—*prep. & adv.* from side to side, on the other side, in form of a cross. एक ओर से दूसरी ओर, दूसरी ओर, पार

act (एक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* do something, behave, take a part in play, pretend, do what is required. कार्य करना, व्यवहार करना, अभिनय करना, बहाना करना

acting (ऐक्टिंग)—*adj.* doing the work of another person. कार्यकारी, कार्यवाहक, स्थानापन्न

actinism (ऐक्टिनिज्म)—*n.* chemical force of the sun's rays. सूर्य की किरणों की रासायनिक शक्ति

action (ऐक्शन)—*n.* doing something, movement, act, effect, fighting, law-proceedings. कार्य, गति, क्रिया, प्रभाव, लड़ाई, कानूनी कार्रवाई

activate (ऐक्टिवेट)—*v. t.* make active. सक्रिय, चंचल या गतिशील बनाना

actor (ऐक्टर)—*n.* dramatic performer. अभिनेता

actress (ऐक्ट्रेस)—*n.* female actor अभिनेत्री

actual (ऐक्चूअल)—*adj.* real, current. यथार्थ, वास्तविक

actuary (ऐक्चूअरी)—*n.* registrar, one who makes calculations for insurance companies. रजिस्टरी करनेवाला, बीमा कंपनियों के लिए प्राक्कलन करनेवाला

actuate (ऐक्चूएट)—*v. t.* cause to act, put into action. उकसाना, प्रेरित करना, क्रियान्वित करना

acuity (ऐक्यूइटी)—*n.* sharpness, acuteness. तीव्रता, तीक्ष्णता

aculeated (ऐक्यूलिएटेड)—*adj.* pointed, pungent, incisive. नोकीला, चुभनेवाला, तीखा

acumen (ऐक्यूमन)—*n.* sharpness of mind, being quick and clever. तीक्ष्णबुद्धि, सूक्ष्मदर्शिता

acuminous (ऐक्यूमिनस)—*adj.* possessing sharp wit. तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि वाला

acute (ऐक्यूट)—*adj.*sharp,severe, deeply felt, serious, pointed. तीव्र, तीक्ष्ण, गंभीर. नाजुक, सख्त, तेज

adage (ऐडेज)—*n.*, common proverb. कहावत

adam (ऐडम)—*n.* the first man. आदिपुरुष

adapt (अडैप्ट)—*v. t.* make suitable, modify, alter. एक मेल करना, मिलाना, संतुलित करना

add (ऐड) *v. t.* join, sum up, increase. मिलाना, जोड़ना

adder (ऐडर)—*n.* small venomous snake. एक प्रकार का विषला साप

addict (अडिक्ट)—*v. t.* apply habitualy. आदी होना, आदत पड़ना

addiction (अडिक्शन) *n.* bad habit. बुरी आदत, व्यसन

addition (अडीशन)—*n.* process of adding, thing added. परिवर्द्धन

addle (ऐडल)—*v. t.*& *i.* muddle, confuse. गदा करना, साड़ना

address (अड्रेस) —*v. t.* direct in speech or writing, speak or write to, write directions for delivery on cover of letter, apply. सम्बोधित करना, बोलना या लिखना, पता आदि लिखना, लगाना। *n.* सम्बोधन, आभभाषण, . सिरनामा, पता, संभाषण-शैली, चतुरता, सलीका

adduct (अडक्ट)—*v. t.* draw to a common centre. समान केन्द्र की ओर लाना

addulce (एड्यूल्स)—*v. t.* make sweet. मधुर बनाना

adenitis (ऐडेनाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of a gland. गिल्टी की सूजन

adenoid (ऐडेनॉइड)—or a gland-like shape. गिल्टी के रूप का

adept (अडैप्ट)—*n.* & *adj.* thoroughly proficient. completely skilled. चतुर, प्रवीण कुशल, कारीगर

adequate (ऐडिक्वेट)—*adj.* sufficient, satisfactory. पर्याप्त, सन्तोषजनक, काफी

adequacy (ऐडीक्वेसी)—*n.* sufficiency. पर्याप्तता

adhere (अड्हियर)—*v. i.* stick fast, be faithfull to, support firmly, cleave. दृढ़ रहना, वफ़ादार रहना, समर्थन करना, चिपकना

adherent (अड्हियरैंट)—*adj.* sticking, connected with. दृढ़, पाबंद

adhesive (अड्हिसिव)—*adj.* sticky. चिपचिपा, लेसदार

adieu (अड्यू)—*interj.* good-bye. नमस्कार, खुदा हाफिज़

adipose (ऐडिपोज)—*adj.* fatty. चर्बीदार। *n.* animal fat. पशु की चर्बी।

adit (ऐडिट)—*n.* passage into a mine. खान का रास्ता

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adjacent (एड्जेसेंट)—*adj.* near to, not far away. पास

adjoin (ऐड्जॉइन)—*v. t. & i.* join, unite. जोड़ना, मिलाना; जुड़ना, मिलना

adjourn (ऐड्जर्न)—*v. t. & i.* put off, postpone. स्थगित करना

adjudge (ऐड्जज)—*v. t.* decide after careful consideration, settle by law, pronounce judicially. निर्णय करना, फैसला करना

adjunct (ऐड्जंक्ट)—*adj.* joined or added to. संयुक्त । *n.* any word or clause enlarging the subject or predicate. उद्देश्य या विधेय की विशेषता बढ़ानेवाला शब्द या वाक्यांश, विशेषण

adjure (अड्ज्योर)—*v. t.* charge under oath or penalty of curse. सौगन्ध देना या दिलाना

adjust (अड्जस्ट)—*v. t.* put in order, set right, make suitable. व्यवस्थित करना, समञ्जित करना

adjuvant (अड्जूवंट)—*n.* an assistant. सहायक व्यक्ति

adminicle (एड्मिनिकल)—*n.* help, corroboratory evidence. सहायता, प्रामाणिक साक्ष्य

administer (ऐड्मिनिस्टर)—*v. t. & i.* manage, give, supply, cause to take. प्रबन्ध करना, देना, पहुँचाना, सहायता करना ।

administration (ऐड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन)—executorship. प्रबन्ध, प्रशासन

admirable (ऐड्मायरेबल)—*adj.* very good indeed. प्रशंसनीय, सराहनीय

admiral (ऐडमिरल)—*n.* naval officer of highest rank, commander of fleet. सर्वोच्च नौसेना अधिकारी, युद्धपोत का नायक

admire (ऐड्मायर)—*v. t.* regard with pleased surprise or approval. प्रशंसा करना

admit (अड्मिट्)—*v. t. & i.* allow, accept as valid. भर्ती करना, इजाजत देना, स्वीकार करना

admix (अड्मिक्स)—*v. t. & i.* mix with something else, mingle. मिश्रित करना, मिलाना, मिलावट करना

admixture (अड्मिक्स्चर)—*n.* what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture. मिश्रण

admonish (अड्मॉनिश)—*v. t* warn, reprove mildly. चेतावनी देना, समझाना; झिड़की देना

admonition (अड्मॉनिशन)—*n.* kind reproof, counsel, advice, warning. झिड़की, शिक्षा, सीख

admonimal (ऐड्मॉनिमल)—*adj.* attached to a noun. संज्ञा से सम्बद्ध ।

admoun (एड्माउन)—*n.* adjective. विशेषण

ado (अड)—*n.* bustle, trouble,

fuss, difficulty. बखेड़ा, उपद्रव, कष्ट, कठिनाई, झगड़ा

adobe (अडोबी)—*n.* sun-dried brick. सूर्य-तापी ईंट

adonis (अडोनिस)—*n.* a beautiful youth, a dandy. सुन्दर युवक, दूला, बांका

adonize (ऐडोनाइज)—*v. t. & i.* adorn. सवारना, सजाना, सवरना

adopt (अडॉप्ट)—*v. t.* take up, take into any relationship, take as one's own. ग्रहण करना

adoptive (अडॉप्टिव)—*adj.* that adopts or is adopted. गोद लेने वाला या गोद लिया हुआ

adore (अडोर)—*v. t.* worship, love and respect very much. पूजना, भक्ति करना, अत्यन्त प्रेम करना

adorn (अडोर्न)—*v. t.* add beauty, furnish with ornaments. सजाना, सिंगारना

adown (अडाउन)—*adv.& prep.* down, downwards. नीचे, नीचे की तरफ

adrift (अड्रिफ्ट) *adv.* moving at randam. बहता हुआ

adroit (अड्राइट)—*adj.* dexterous, skillful, clever. निपुण, चतुर, दक्ष, चालाक

adroitness चतुरता, निपुणता

adry (अड्राई) *adj.& adv* thirsty. प्यासा, तृषा।

adscititious (एड्सिटिशस)—*adj.* assumed, additional. माना हुआ

adsorb (ऐड्सार्ब)—*v. t.* attract to surface. सतह की ओर खींचना

adulate (ऐड्यूलेट)—*v. t.* flatter basely, fawn upon. चापलूसी करना, चिकनी-चपड़ी बातें बनाना

adult (अडल्ट)—*adj. & n.* grown up, mature. वयस्क, बालिग़, प्रौढ़

adulterine (अडल्टराइन)—*adj.* born of adultery, adulterated, counterfeit, unlicensed. हरामी, मिलावटी, नकली, बिना लाइसेंस का

adultery (अडल्टरी)—*n.* violation of the marrige bed. व्यभिचार, परस्त्री या परपुरुष गमन

adust (अडस्ट)—*adj.* burnt up, sunburnt. जला हुआ, धूप से झुलसा हुआ

advance (अड्वांस)—*v. t. & i.* move or put forward, promote, bring forward, accelerate pay before it is due, raise, move forward, make progress, rise. प्रस्तुत करना, उन्नत करना, पेश करना, बढ़ाना, पेशगी देना

advanced (अड्वांस्ड)—*adj.* far on in life. विकसित, बढ़ा हुआ, आगे

advancement (अड्वांसमेंट)—*n.* progress, moving forward. उन्नति, प्रगति, विकास, वृद्धि।

advantage (अड्वान्टेज)—*n.* better position, superiority उत्तमस्थान.

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चेष्टता, सुविधा, अवसर, लाभ, महत्व

advent (ऐड्वेंट)—*n.* coming or arrival. आगमन, अवतरण

adventitious (ऐड्वेंटिशस)—*adj.* accidental, casual. आकस्मिक, सांयोगिक

adventure (अड्वेंचर)—*n.* risk, daring enterprise, commercial speculation, hazardous activity. जोखिम, साहसिक कार्य, व्यापारिक सौदा, खतरनाक काम

adverb (ऐड्वर्ब)—*n.* word that qualifies an adjective, verb or other adverb. क्रिया-विशेषण

adverbial (ऐड्वर्बियल)—*adj.* pertaining to an adverb. क्रिया-विशेषण-सम्बन्धी

adversary (ऐड्वर्सरी)—*n.* opponent, enemy. विरोधी, शत्रु

adverse (ऐड्वर्स)—*adj.* contrary, hostile. hurtful. प्रतिकूल, विरोधी

advert (अड्वर्ट)—*v. i.* refer to. ध्यान दिलाना, आकृष्ट करना

advertise (ऐड्वर्टाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* notify, inform, make generally known. सूचित करना, जानकारी देना

advice (अड्वाइस)—*n.* opinion given, information given. परामर्श, सलाह, सूचना, समाचार

advisable (अड्वाइज़ेबल)—*adj.* to be recommended, expedient. परामर्श-योग्य, उचित, उपयुक्त। *n.* **advisability** औचित्य।

advise (अड्वाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* inform, notify, take counsel. सलाह या परामर्श देना, समझाना

advised (अड्वाइज़्ड)—*adj.* deliberate, considered. सोचा-समझा हुआ, विचारपूर्ण

advisory (अड्वाइज़री)—*adj.* giving advice. सलाहकार

advocate (ऐड्वोकेट)—*n.* one who pleads for another. वकील

adynamia (ऐडिनेमिया)—*n.* want of vital force, physical prostration. शरीर में आवश्यक शक्ति का अभाव, शारीरिक दुर्बलता

adze (ऐड्ज़)—*n.* a tool like axe. बसूला, कुल्हाड़ा

aegis (ईजिस)—*n.* protection, defence. रक्षा, बचाव

aerate (एअरेट)—*v. t.* expose to mechanical or chemical action of air. यांत्रिक अथवा रासायनिक रूप से वायु भरना

aerial—(एअरियल)—*adj. & n.* of air, imaginary, atmospheric. lofty. वायवीय, काल्पनिक

aerie, aery, eyric, eyry (एरी, ईरी, आइरी)—*n.* nest of bird of prey. शिकारी पक्षी का घोंसला

aero (एरो, एअरो)—*pref.* वायु-सम्बंधी उपसर्ग

aerobatics (एअरोबैटिक्स)—*n.* feats of aviation. हवाई करतब।

aerofoil (एअरोफॉइल)—*n.* pro-

peller of an aeroplane. विमान का पंखा

aerogram (एअरोग्राम)—*n.* wireless message. बेतार का संवाद

aerology (एअरोलॉजी)—*n.* science which treats of air. वायु-विज्ञान

aerometer (एअरोमीटर)—*n.* an instrument which measures the weight and density of air and gases. वायुमापक यंत्र

aeronaut (एअरोनॉट)—*n.* one who drives an aeroplane. विमान-चालक, अन्तरिक्ष यात्री

aerophobia (एअरोफ़ोबिया)—*n* dread of fresh air. ताजी हवा से भय

aeroplane (एअरोप्लेन)—*n.* a flying machine. विमान, वायुयान

aerostat (एअरोस्टेट)—*n.* a balloon, an airship. गुब्बारा, वायुयान

aestival (इस्टिवल)—*adj.* belonging to summer. ग्रीष्म-ऋतु सम्बन्धी

aestivate (इस्टिवेट)—*v. i.* spend the summer in state of torpor सुस्ती की अवस्था में ग्रीष्म गुज़ारना

aetiology (इटिऑलोजी)—*n* philosophy of causation science of the causes of disease. कार्य-कारण का तत्त्वज्ञान रोग-निदान-विज्ञान

afeared (अफ़ियर्ड)—*adj.* afraid. भयभीत

affable (ऐफ़ेबल)—*adj.* courteous, easy of address. शिष्टाचारी, सुशील

affair (अफ़ेअर)—*n.* thing to be done ; business, matter. कृत्य, कार्य मामला

affect (अफ़ैक्ट)—*v. t.* cause a change, move the feelings, pretend, be fond of, make use of. प्रभाव डालना, चुभना, बहाना करना, आकृष्ट होना, लगाना, चाहना

affected (अफ़ैक्टेड)—*adj.* pretended, artificial, disposed, attacked, moved in the feelings. दिखावटी, बनावटी, रोगग्रस्त

affection (अफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* fondness, love, friendly feelings, illness or disease. अनुराग, प्रेम, मैत्री भावना, रोग

affectionate (अफ़ैक्शनेट)—*adj* loving, fond. प्रिय. प्रेमी, चाहने वाला

affective (अफ़ैक्टिव)—*adj.* pertaining to affections, emotional. प्रभावात्मक, भावनात्मक

afferent (ऐफ़रैंट)—*adj.* leading to the centre. केन्द्र की ओर जाने वाला

affiance (अफ़ाइऐंस)—*n.* a pledge of faith. marriage-contract

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वाग्दान, सगाई । *v. t.* promise

affianced (अफ़ाइएंसेड)—*n.* & *adj.* betrothed. मंगेतर

affiliate (अफ़िलिएट)—*v. t.* join with, become connected with. सम्बद्ध करना, साथ जोड़ना

affined (अफ़ाइन्ड)—*adj.* connected, related. सम्बद्ध, संबुक्त

affinity (अफ़िनिटी)—*n.* relation by marriage, relationship, resemblance, नाता, नातेदारी, सम्बन्ध रिश्ता, सादृश्य

affix (अफ़िक्स)—*v. t.* fix, fasten, impress. जोड़ना, बाँधना

affixture (अफ़िक्सचर)—*n.* affixing. जोड़, विधान

afflict (अफ़्लिक्ट)—*v. t.* cause pain, suffering, etc. दुःख, पीड़ा या कष्ट देना

affliction (अफ़्लिक्शन), *n.* misery, distress, pain, calamity. विपदा, मुसीबत, कष्ट, विपत्ति

afflux (ऐफ़्लक्स)—*n.* flow towards a point. बहाव, प्रवाह, रुझान

afford (अफ़ोर्ड)—*v. t.* have the means, manage to spare, yield supply of. जुटाना या हैसियत रखना, दे सकना, देना

afforest (अफ़ॉरेस्ट) *v. t.* convert into forest. वन बनाना

affranchisement (अफ़्रैंचाइज़मेंट) —*n.* freedom from servitude. दास मुक्ति ।

affront (अफ़्रंट)—*v. t.* insult openly, confront. अपमान करना, सामना करना

affuse (अफ़्यूज़)—*v. t.* pour upon, sprinkle. उड़ेलना, छिड़कना

affusion (अफ़्यूज़न)—*n.* pouring of water in baptism. नामकरण संस्कार में जल छिड़कने की क्रिया

afield (अफ़ील्ड)—*adv.* on the field. खेत या मैदान में

afire (अफ़ाइअर)—*adv.* on fire. जलती अवस्था में

aflame (अफ़्लेम)—*adv.* in flame, in a glow of light. प्रज्वलित

afloat (अफ़्लोट)—*adv.* floating, at sea, on a ship, covered with water. तैरता हुआ, समुद्र में, जहाज पर, पानी से भरा हुआ

afoot (अफ़ुट)—*adv.* on one's own feet, on the move, in progress. पैदल, सक्रिय, गतिमान्

afore (अफ़ोर)—*adv.* in front, previously. सामने, पहले समय में

afraid (अफ़्रेड)—*adj.* frightened, alarmed. भयभीत, डरा हुआ

aft (आफ़्ट)—*adv.* near stern of ship. जहाज के पिछले भाग के समीप

after (आफ़्टर)—*adv.* later in time. पीछे, बाद, पश्चात्

afterbirth (आफ़्टरबर्थ) *n.* membrane enveloping foetus in womb. ओढ़ी, जार ।

aftercare (आफ़्टरकेअर)—*n.* after-

tion bestowed after a certain period of treatment. चिकित्सा के बाद देख-भाल

afterclap (आफ़्टरक्लैप)—*n.* unexpected event. अप्रत्याशित घटना

aftercrop (आफ़्टरक्रॉप)—*n.* a second crop. दूसरी फ़सल

aftereye (आफ़्टरआई)—*v. t.* look after. देख-रेख करना, निगरानी रखना

afterglow (आफ़्टरग्लो)—*n.* glow in the west after sunset. सूर्यास्त के बाद पश्चिम का प्रकाश

afterhours (आफ़्टरआवर्स)—*n.* time subsequent to business hours. अवकाश का समय

afterlight (आफ़्टरलाइट)—*n.* hindsight. पिछला प्रकाश, उत्तर-दृष्टि

aftermath (आफ़्टरमॉथ)—*n.* aftergrass, results. एक ही मौसम में घास की दूसरी फ़सल, परिणाम

aftermost (आफ़्टरमोस्ट)—*adv.* most aft. सबसे पीछे

afternoon (आफ़्टरनून)—*n.* time between noon and evening. मध्याह्न, तीसरा पहर

afterpiece (आफ़्टरपीस)—*n.* farce or smaller entertainment after a play. पिछला स्वांग

afterthought (आफ़्टरथॉट)—*n.* idea that occours to one later. पिछली बुद्धि, अनुबोध।

afterwards (आफ़्टरवॉर्ड्ज़)—*adv.* later, subsequently. बाद में, तदनन्तर, तत्पश्चात्

again (अगेन)—*adv.* once more, in return, back. फिर, पुनः

against (अगेन्स्ट)—*prep.* opposite or contrary to, coming into touch with, in contrast with, ready for. विरुद्ध, प्रतिकूल, विपरीत, मुकाबले में, अपेक्षाकृत, प्रस्तुत, लिए

agama (ऐगमा)—*n.* a lizard. एक प्रकार की छिपकली

agami (ऐगमी)—*n.* a trumpeter. एक प्रकार का कबूतर

agate (अगेट)—*n.* a precious stone. सुलेमानी पत्थर

agaze (अगेज़)—*adv.* on the gaze. टिकटिकी लगाए हुए, चकित

age (एज)—*n.* length of life, the later part of life, great period, very long time. a generation. आयु, जीवन का अन्तिम भाग, युग

aged (एजिड)—*adj.* old, of the age of. वृद्ध, बूढ़ा, आयु का

agency (एजैन्सी)—*n.* active operation, instrumentality, office of agent. establishment for business purposes. अभिकरण, साधन, कारण, जरिया, कारिन्दगी

agenda (अजेंडा)—*n.* things to be done, items of business कार्यक्रम, कार्य-सूची,

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agent (एजेंट)—*n.* a person who acts for another, one who manages business affairs for another, power, force acting on matter. अभिकर्ता, कार्यकर्ता, आढ़ती, कारकुन, करिन्दा, मुख्तार, शक्ति

agglomerate (अग्लोमरेट)—*v. t.* & *i.*, *adj.* & *n.* collect into a mass. गोली या ढेर हो जाना या कर देना ; गोली या ढेर जैसा ; ढेर, इकट्ठा

agglutinate (अग्लूटिनेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* unite as with glue, turn into glue. सरेस लगाना, सरेस बनना

aggrandize (ऐग्रेन्डाइज)—*v.* increase the power, rank or wealth. शक्ति, पद या धन बढ़ाना

aggrandizement (ऐग्रेंडाइजमेंट)—*n.* advancement. उन्नति, अभ्युदय, पदोन्नति

aggravate (ऐग्रेवेट)—*v.* increase the gravity. तेज करना

aggravated (ऐग्रेवेटिड)—*adj.* made worse, annoyed. बिगड़ा हुआ, चिढ़ा हुआ, कुपित

aggravating (ऐग्रेवेटिंग)—*adj.* provoking. उत्तेजक

aggregate (ऐग्रिगेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* collect together. इकट्ठा करना

aggregation (ऐग्रिगेशन)—*n.* act of collecting together. एकत्रीकरण

aggress (अग्रेस)—*v. i.* begin a quarrel, intrude, make a first attack. छेड़छाड़ करना, घुसपैठ करना

aggression (अग्रेशन)—*n.* first act of hostility, a breach of peace. अभ्याक्रमण, शान्तिभंग

aggressor (अग्रेसर)—*n.* one who makes an aggression. अभ्याक्रमणकारी, हमलावर

aggrieve (अग्रीव)—*v. t.* distress, oppress. दुःख देना, कष्ट देना

aghast (अगास्ट)—*adj.* terrified, struck with amazement. भयभीत, आतंकित, भौचक्का

agile (ऐजाइल)—*adj.* quick-moving, nimble, active. शीघ्रगामी, चंचल, गतिमान्

agility (ऐजिलिटी)—*n.* activeness, nimbleness. चंचलता, तीव्र गति

agio (एजियो)—*n.* charge for changing paper money into cash or one currency into another. मुद्रा-विनिमय में लगनेवाला बट्टा

agist (अजिस्ट)—*v. t.* take in the cattle of others to graze for a certain sum. भाड़े पर पशु चराना

agistment (अजिस्टमेंट)—*n.* the action of agisting. भाड़े पर पशु चराने का काम

agitate (ऐजिटेट)—*v. t.* move, disturb, excite, discuss, debate. हिलाना, डुलाना, क्षुब्ध करना, चर्चा या बहस पैदा करना, उत्तेजित करना,

आन्दोलित करना, व्याकुल करना, वाद-विवाद करना, सोच करना, विचार करना।

agitated (ऐजिटेटिड)—*adj.* excited, moved. उत्तेजित, आन्दोलित

agitator (ऐजिटेटर)—*n.* one who agitates especially politically. आन्दोलनकर्ता

agley (अग्ली)—*adv.* askew, wrong, टेढ़ा, ग़लत

aglow (अग्लो)—*adv. & adj.* in a glow, excited. चमकता हुआ, उत्तेजित

agnail (ऐग्नेल)—*n.* torn skin at root of finger-nail. अंगुली के नाखून के मूल में टूटा हुआ चमड़ा

agnate (ऐग्नेट)—*n. & adj* descended from same male ancester, of same clan or nation. पुरुषनी, सगोत्र, सजातीय

ago, (अगो) **agone** (अगोन)—*adj. & adv.* past, gone by. पहले, बीता, गुज़रा।

agog (अगॉग)—*adv.* eager, expectant, on the move. आतुर, आशायुक्त, गतिमान्।

agoing (अगोइंग)—*adv.* going on. चलता जारी।

agonic (अगॉनिक) *adj.* making no angle. कोणरहित।

agonist (ऐगोनिस्ट)—*n.* one who contends for a prize in public games. सार्वजनिक खेल-प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेनेवाला व्यक्ति।

agonistic (ऐगोनिस्टिक)—*adj.* pertaining to athletics. खेल-कूद-सम्बन्धी, मल्लयुद्ध-सम्बन्धी

agonize (ऐगोनाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* torture, suffer agony, contest in arena, wrestle, struggle. पीड़ा देना, कष्ट सहना, अखाड़ा में मुक़ाबिला करना, कुश्ती लड़ना

agony (ऐगोनी)—*n.* mental anguish, extreme bodily suffering. struggle, pangs of death. पीड़ा, कष्ट, संघर्ष, मृत्यु-संघर्ष

agree (ऐग्री)—*v. t. & i.* accord, resemble, assent, be in concord, be beneficial, settle a price अनुकूल या एकरंग होना, एकमत होना, सहमत होना, एकचित्त होना, रास आना, गुण करना, दाम ठहराना

agrestic (ऐग्रेस्टिक)—*adj.* rural, rustic. देहाती, गँवार

agriculture (ऐग्रिकल्चर)—*n.* cultivation of soil. कृषि, खेती

agrimony (ऐग्रिमॉनी)—*n.* kinds of plants. एक विशेष प्रकार के पौधे

ague (एग्यू)—*n.* malarial fever, shivering-fit, quaking. जूड़ी, जाड़े का बुखार, कम्पज्वर, कंपकंपी

aguish (एग्यूइश)—*adj.* of the nature of ague. थरथरी-सी, कंपकंपी-सी, जाड़ा-सा

ah (आह)—*interj.* exclamation expressing sorrow, regret, surprise, admiration, contempt, mockery. दुःख, खेद, आश्चर्य, प्रशंसा, घृणा, मज़ाक प्रकट करनेवाला अव्यय।

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aha (आहा)—*interj.* exclamation आश्चर्य, विस्मय, प्रसन्नता सूचक अव्यय

aheap (अहीप)—*adv.* in a heap. in a state of collapse through terror or astonishment. ढेर में आतंक या आश्चर्य से घबराया हुआ

aheight (अहाइट)—*adv.* on high, aloft. ऊँचा

aiblins (एब्लिन्ज)—*adv.* perhaps, possibly. संभवतः, कदाचित

aid (एड)—*v. t.* help, assist. सहायता करना, मदद करना या देना

aidant (एडंट)—*adj.* aiding, helping. सहायक

aiglet (एग्लेट)—*n.* young eagle. छोटा बाज

aigrette (एग्रेट)—*n.* a white heron, tuft of feathers or hair. सफेद सारस, परों या बालों का गुच्छा

ail (एल)—*v. t. & i.* trouble, afflict. be ill. दुःख देना, कष्ट देना

aim (एम)—*v. t. & i.* point at something, send a blow, direct one's efforts. लक्ष्य बाँधना, निशाना लगाना, प्रयत्न करते रहना

air (एअर)—*n.* fluid we breath, atmosphere, light breeze, publicity, breathing of a person, manner, song. वायु, वायुमंडल, मंद पवन, प्रचार, स्वांस *build castles in the air.* हवा में किले बनाना ; *take the air.* वायु सेवन करना; हवा लेना ।।

air-raid (एअर-रेड)—*n.* attack by flying machines (air-craft) which drop bombs. हवाई हमला

airy (एअरी)—*adj.* like the air, with air moving free, gay, cheerful, light-hearted. वायवीय, हवादार, प्रसन्नचित्त, लापरवाह, चंचलता-रहित

aisle (आइल)—*n.* a passage between rows of seats in a church, theatre, hall, railway carrige, tram or bus. सीटों के मध्य गुजरने का रास्ता

ajar (अजार)—*adv.* slightly open. अधखुला

akin (अकिन) *adj.* related by blood. सगा, सहोदर

alack (अलैक)—*interj.* expressing regret or surprise. शोक या आश्चर्य सूचक अव्यय

alacrity (अलैक्रिटी)—*n.* briskness, cheerfulness, readiness. प्रसन्नता, खुशी, चतुरता, फुर्ती, स्फूर्ति

alalia (अलेलिया)—*n.* loss of speech. वाणी का ह्रास

alamode (ऐलेमोड)—*adv. & adj* in the fashion, fashionable ठाठ-बाठवाला, प्रथा से प्रचलित

alar (एलार)—*adj.* pertaining to wings. पखों-सम्बन्धी

alarm (अलार्म)—*n.* notice of danger, warning. call to arms. खतरे की सूचना, चेतावनी, युद्ध का

आह्वान । *v. t.* खतरे की सूचना देना, चेतावनी देना, डराना, चढ़ाई का आह्वान करना ।

alarmed (अलार्मड)—*adj.* frightened. भयभीत

alarming (अलार्मिंग)—*adj.* causing fear. भयकर

alas (अलास)—*interj.* expressing grief, pity, concern. दुःख, दया, चिन्ता आदि सूचक विस्मयबोधक अव्यय

alb (ऐल्ब)—*n.* white vestment reaching to feet. पाँव तक लम्बा सफेद चोगा

albata (अल्बेटा)—*n.* white metal, German silver. एक श्वेत धातु

albert (ऐल्बर्ट)—*n.* kind of watch-chain. एक प्रकार की घड़ी की चेन

albescent (ऐल्बेसेंट)—*adj.* growing white. सफेदपन लिए हुए

albite (ऐल्बाइट)—*n.* a kind of mineral. एक रासायनिक खनिज

albugo (ऐल्ब्यूगो)—*n.* an eye disease. नाखूना, आँखों में सफेद पर्दा

album (ऐल्बम)—*n.* a book for insertion autographs, photographs, names etc. हस्ताक्षर, फोटो, नाम आदि रखने की पुस्तक

albumen (ऐल्ब्यूमन)—*n.* white of egg, a thick substance. अंडे की सफेदी, गाढ़ा पदार्थ ।

albumenize (ऐल्ब्यूमेनाइज)—*v. t.* coat with an albuminous solution गाढ़े पदार्थ की परत चढ़ाना

albuminous (ऐल्ब्यूमिनस)—*adj.* tasteless. स्वादरहित

alburnum (ऐल्बर्नम)—*n.* sapwood. लकड़ी की बाहरी छाल

alchemic (ऐल्केमिक)—*adj.* pertaining to alchemy. रसायनिक

alchemy (ऐल्कमी)—*n.* the chemistry of olden times, the chief purpose of which was to change ordinary metals into gold and to find a drink that would keep people young for ever. रसायन, कीमिया

alcohol (ऐल्कोहल)—*n.* pure spirit of wine. मद्यसार

alcoholic (ऐल्कोहलिक)—*adj.* relating to alcohol. मद्यसार-सम्बंधी

alcove (ऐल्कोव)—*n.* a recess in a room, a shady retreat. आला, मोखा, सुराख, पर्णशाला

alder (ऑल्डर)—*n.* tree related to birch. भोजपत्र-जैसा वृक्ष

ale (एल)—*n.* liquor made from malt. जौ की शराब, बियर

aleft (अलैफ्ट)—*adv.* towards the left side. बाईं ओर

alegar (एलगार)—*n.* sour ale, malt vinegar. खट्टी शराब, जौ का सिरका

alembic (अलैम्बिक)—*n.* apparatus used in distilling. अर्क निकालने का भबका, देग ।

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alert (अलर्ट)—*adj.* watchful, vigilant, lively, nimble. सावधान, सचेत, सतर्क, तैयार

alfalfa (ऐल्फ़ैल्फ़ा)—*n.* lucerne. एक प्रकार का घास जिसे पशु खाते हैं

algebra (ऐल्जेब्रा)—*n.* investigation of the properties of numbers by means of general symbols. बीजगणित

algid (ऐल्जिड)—*adj.* cold especially of cold stage of ague. ठंडक की अवस्था में

alias (एलियास)—*adv.* on the other occasions. अन्य मौकों पर

alibi (ऐलिबाइ)—*adv.* elsewhere. अन्यत्र

alien (एलाएन)—*adj.* not one's own, foreign, out of harmony. पराया, विदेशी, विपरीत स्वभाव का

alienee (एलाएनी)—*n.* to whom property is transfered. जिस को सम्पत्ति दी गई हो

alienist (एलाएनिस्ट)—*n.* one who especially treats mental diseases. उन्माद-रोग-विशेषज्ञ

alight (अलाइट)—*v. i.* dismount, descend, come to earth from the air. उतरना, नीचे आना, आकाश से पृथ्वी पर उतरना

align, aline (अलाइन)—*v. t. & i.* place, lay in a line; bring into line. पंक्ति में रखना या रहना

alike (अलाइक)—*adj. & adv.* similar, like, in like manner. समान, तुल्य, सदृश, मिलता-जुलता, समान भाव से

aliment (ऐलिमेंट)—*n.* food, support. भोजन, सहारा

alimony (ऐलिमॉनी)—*n.* allowance due to wife from husband's estate. पति की सम्पत्ति से पत्नी को मिलनेवाला गुजारा-भत्ता

aliquot (ऐलिक्वॉट)—*n. & adj.* integral factor. पूरा भाग देनेवाली संख्या, ऐसी संख्या से सम्बन्धित

alive (अलाइव)—*adv. & adj.* in life living, fully susceptible, active, brisk. जीवित, सजीव, चैतन्य, सचेत

alkanet (ऐल्कनेट)—*n.* a red dye. रतनजोत

all (ऑल)—*adj.* the whole of, every one of, any, whatever. तमाम, समस्त, सभी, सब

allay (अले)—*v. t.* put down, repress, alleviate. दबाना, शमन करना, प्रशान्त करना

allege (अलेज)—*v. t.* affirm, advance as argument or excuse. दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना, तर्क करना

alleged (अलेजड)—*adj.* so-called तथाकथित

allegiance (अलीजिअन्स)—*n* duty of subject to sovereign or government, loyalty. प्रभुसत्ता या शासन के प्रति प्रजा का कर्तव्य,

बास्ता, लम्बा, बफ़ादार

allegory (ऐलेगोरी)—*n.* narrative description of a subject under guise of another, suggestively similar. रूपक, दृष्टान्त

allegro (ऐलेग्रो)—*adj.* & *adv.* lively, gay. तत्परता, प्रसन्न

allergy (ऐलर्जी)—*n.* sensitiveness. संवेदना

alleviate (अलीविएट)—*v. t.* relieve, make light. हल्का करना, कम करना, दूर

alley (ऐली)—*n.* passage in park or garden, narrow street. बगीचे का मार्ग, छोटी तंग गली

alliance (अलाएन्स)—*n.*. union by marriage, relationship, confederation between states. विवाह-बन्धन, नाता, राज्यों का गठबन्धन

alligate (ऐलिगेट)—*v. t.* tie together बाँधना

alligator (ऐलिगेटर)—*n.* an animal of crocodile family. मगर, घड़ियाल

allision (ऐलिज़न)—*n.* a striking against. टक्कर, रगड़

alliterate (अलिटरेट)—*v. i.* begin with the same letter or sound. अनुप्रास बनाना।

allocation (ऐलोकेशन)—*n.* allotment, an allowance made upon an account. बाँट हिसाब के बराबर।

allodial (अलोडियल)—*adj.* held independent of a superior, freehold. स्वाधीन, खुदमुख्तार

allodium (अलोडियम)—*n.* freehold estate. जागीर

allot (अलॉट)—*v. t.* divide as by lot, distribute in portions. बाँटना, भाग करना, बंटवारा करना

allotment (अलॉटमेंट)—*n.* act of allotting, share allotted, small portion of land let out for cultivation. बाँट, हिस्सा, कृषि के लिए पट्टे पर दिया गया भूमि का छोटा-सा भाग

allottee (ऐलॉटी)—*n.* one to whom allotment is made. जिसे हिस्सा दिया गया हो

allow (अलाउ)—*v. t.* & *i.* admit, acknowledge, grant, permit, sanction, deduct. मानना राह देना, होने देना, अनुमति देना, घटाना

allowance (अलाउएन्स)—*n.* permission, a limited portion or sum especially of money or food, deduction, discount. अनुमति, रतेवा, भत्ता, गुजारा, छूट

alloy (अलॉय)—*n.* inferior metal mixed especially with gold or silver. mixture of metals. सोने या चाँदी में मिलाई गई घटिया धातु, धातुओं का मिश्रण, मिश्रधट। *v. t.* mix with baser metal. घटिया धातु से मिश्रधट करना।

allude (अल्यूड)—*v. i.* refer covertly or indirectly. छिपे तौर पर या परोक्ष रूप से उल्लेख करना, संकेत करना, इशारा देना

allure (अल्यूर)—*v. t.* tempt, entice, fascinate, charm. मोहना, लुभाना, ललचाना, मोहित करना

allusion (अल्यूजन)—*n.* implied or indirect reference. संकेत, परोक्ष सूचना

allusive (अल्यूसिव)—*adj.* containing an allusion. संकेतात्मक

ally (अलाई)—*v. t.* unite for special object. किसी विशेष उद्देश्य से मिलना या इकट्ठे होना

almanac (ऑलमनिक)—*n.* table of days, weeks and months etc. पञ्चांग, जन्त्री

almandine (ऐलमंडाइन)—*n.* a garnet of violet tint. एक बहुमूल्य खनिज, याकूत

almond (आमंड)—*n.* fruit of almond tree. बादाम

almoner (आमोनर)—*n.* official distributor of alms. भण्डारी, खैरात बाँटनेवाला, लंगरखाने का प्रबन्धक

almost (ऑलमोस्ट)—*adv.* very nearly, all but. लगभग, प्रायः

alms (आम्ज)—*n.* charitable relief of poors. donation. भीख

alms-house (आम्ज हाउज)—*n.* a house in which poor people are lodged and fed. अन्नशालय, मतीमखाना।

aloe (ऐलो)—*n.* genus of plants of medical value. एलुआ, मुसब्बर

aloft (अलॉफ्ट)—*adv.* upward, high up. ऊपर, ऊपर की ओर, ऊँचाई पर

alone (अलोन)—*adj.* & *adv.* standing by one-self; only, exclusively. अकेला, एकाकी, केवल

along (अलांग)—*adv.* & *prep.* lengthwise, throughout. एक ओर से दूसरी ओर तक, बराबर, साथ

aloof (अलूफ़)—*adv.* away, apart. दूर, अलग

alopecia (ऐलोपीसिया)—*n.* baldness. गंजापन

aloud (अलाउड)—*adv.* loudly. ऊँचे स्वर से

alow (अलो)—*adv.* in a lower place. निचले स्थान पर

alp (ऐल्प)—*n.* mountain peak. पहाड़ की चोटी, पर्वत-शिखर

alpenstock (ऐल्पनस्टॉक)—*n.* iron-shod staff used in climbing. लोहे की नालवाली छड़ी

alpha (ऐल्फा)—*n.* greak letter A. ग्रीक अक्षर A.

alphabet (ऐल्फाबेट)—*n.* letters of a language, first rudiments. वर्णमाला, प्राथमिक सिद्धान्त या तत्त्व

alpine (ऐल्पाइन)—*adj.* & *n.* of alps, a lofty mountain. पर्वत-शिखर-सम्बन्धी, ऊँचा पर्वत

alpinist (ऐल्पिनिस्ट)—*n.* alpine climber. पर्वतारोही

also (ऑलसो)—*adv.* in addition, besides. भी, साथ ही, और भी

alt (ऐल्ट)—*n.* high note. संगीत में ऊँचा स्वर

altar (ऑल्टर)—*n.* a raised place on which offerings are made to a god. वेदी, पूजास्थल, बलिवेदी

alter (ऑल्टर)—*v. t. & i.* change modify, correct. बदलना, परिवर्तित करना या होना, संशोधित करना

alterative (ऑल्टरेटिव)—*adj.* having power to alter. परिवर्तन करने की शक्ति रखनेवाला

altercate (ऑल्टरकेट)—*v. t.* dispute hotly, wrangle. झगड़ना, कलह करना, तकरार करना

alternant (ऑल्टरनंट)—*adj. & n.* alternating. परिवर्तनशील

alternate (ऑल्टरनेट)—*adj.* coming each after one of the other kind. वैकल्पिक, क्रम से एक के बाद दूसरा

alternation (ऑल्टरनेशन)—*n.* interchange. बदल-बदल

alternative (ऑल्टरनेटिव)—*adj.* mutually exclusive. वैकल्पिक *n.* choice विकल्प।

alternator (ऑल्टरनेटर)—*n.* dynamo giving an alternating current. एक विद्युत्-उत्पादक यंत्र

although (ऑलदो)—*conj.* even *if*, though. यद्यपि

altimeter (ऐल्टिमीटर)—*n.* instrument for measuring heights. ऊँचाई नापने का यंत्र

altitute (ऐल्टिच्यूट)—*n.* height, height above sea level, eminence. ऊँचाई, समुद्र की सतह से ऊँचाई

alto (ऐल्टो)—*n.* highest male voice. पुरुष का उच्चतम स्वर

altruism (ऐल्ट्रूइज्म)—*n.* principle of living and acting for good of others. परोपकारिता का सिद्धान्त

alum (ऐलम)—*n.* a white mineral salt. फिटकरी

alumnus (अल्मनस)—*n.* pupil, student. शिष्य, छात्र।

alveary (ऐल्वियरी)—*n.* bee-hive. मधु-मक्खी का छत्ता

alveolate (ऐल्वीयोलेट)—*adj.* honey-combed. मधु-मक्खी के छत्ते जैसा

alveolus (ऐल्वीयोलस)—*n.* small cavity, socket of tooth. छोटा बिल, दांत की खोह

alvine (ऐल्वाइन)—*adj.* pertaining to the belly. पेट-संबंधी

always (ऑलवेज)—*adv.* at all times, on all occasions. सदा, सर्वदा

am (ऐम)—*v. i.* the first person singular of the verb 'to be'. हूँ

amain—(अमेन)—*adv.* in all haste, with force. पूरी शक्ति या वेग से, जोर के साथ।

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amalgam (अमैल्गम)—*n.* mixture of a metal with mercury. पारे के साथ अन्य धातु का मेल

amalgamation (अमैल्गमेशन)—*n.* the blending of different things. a homogeneous union of diverse elements. विभिन्न वस्तुओं का मिश्रण, विषम तत्वों का मिश्रण या एकीकरण

amaranth (ऐमरैन्थ)—*n.* imaginary unfading flower. काल्पनिक न मुरझानेवाला फूल

amass (अमास)—*v. t.* heap together, accumulate. ढेर करना जमा करना, इकट्ठा करना

amative (ऐमेटिव)—*adj.* disposed to loving. प्रेमातुर, प्रणयशील, रसिक

amatol (ऐमाटोल)—*n.* high explosive. एक अत्यन्त विस्फोटक पदार्थ

amatory (ऐमाटरी)—*adj.* pertaining to a lover or to sexual love. प्रेमी अथवा यौन प्रेम से सम्बन्धित

amaze (अमेज)—*v. t.* overwhelm with wonder. चकित करना हैरान करना

amazement (अमेजमैंट)—*n.* astonishment. आश्चर्य, विस्मय

amazon (अमिजन)—*n.* female warrior. वीरांगना।

ambages (ऐम्बेजीज)—*n.* roundabout ways or phrases. घुमावदार या उक्तियाँ, अभ्यर्थनापूर्ण रास्ता।

ambassador (ऐम्बैसेडर)—*n.* diplomatic representative sent by one state to another. राजदूत

amber (ऐम्बर)—*n.* a yellowish gum used for making jewellery. अम्बर

ambergris (ऐम्बरग्रिस)—*n.* a fragrant substance found on seashore. समुद्र तल पर पाया जानेवाला एक सुगन्धित पदार्थ

ambient (ऐम्बिएण्ट)—*adj.* circumfused, surrounding. चारों तरफ, चौ-ओर

ambit (ऐम्बट)—*n.* circuit, bounds, extent. चक्र, मण्डल

ambition (ऐम्बिशन)—*n.* ardent desire for distinction, aspiration. महत्त्वाकांक्षा, अभिलाषा

ambitious (ऐम्बिशस)—*adj.* full of ambition. महत्त्वाकांक्षी, उत्कट इच्छा रखनेवाला

ambling (ऐम्बलिंग)—*n.* moving affectedly. नाज-नखरे से चलना, अकड़ से चलना

amblyopia (ऐम्बिओपिया)—*n.* impaired vision. विकृत दृष्टि

ambrosia (ऐम्ब्रोजिया)—*n.* food of the gods, anything delightful. अमृत, सुधा, प्रसाद, अत्यन्त स्वादिष्ट

ambrosial (ऐम्ब्रोजियल)—*adj.* divinely fragrant, divine, delicious. पवित्र सुगन्धियुक्त, दिव्यरीय

ambry (ऐम्ब्री)—*n.* wall cupboard, pantry. दीवार का अलमारी

ambulance (ऐम्बूलेंस)—*n.* moving hospital following army. conveyance for sick or wounded persons. सेना के साथ चलता-फिरता अस्पताल, रोगियों या घायलों को ले जानेवाली गाड़ी

ambulant (ऐम्बूलेंट)—*adj.* moving from place to place, unfixed. इधर-उधर घूमनेवाला, अस्थिर

ambuscade (ऐम्बस्केड)—*n.* ambush. घात लगाकर वार करने की क्रिया. घात लगाकर आक्रमण

ambush (ऐम्बुश)—*n.* concealment of troops. सिपाहियों का घात के लिये रहना । *v. t. & i.* lie in ambush. घात में बैठना.

ameliorate (ऐमील्यरेट)—*v. t. & i.* make better, grow better. सुधारना, उन्नति करना

amen (आमेन)—*interj.* so be it. एवमस्तु, एवमस्तु

amend (अमेंड)—*v. t. & i.* abandon evil ways, correct an error, make improvements. ठीक होना, सँवरना, दुरुस्त करना, सुधारना, संशोधन करना

amendment (अमेंडमेंट)—*n.* improvement. सुधार, संशोधन

amends (अमेंड्ज़)—*n.* reparation, compensation. क्षतिपूर्ति, दंड, प्रत्यावर्तन, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुधार ।

amenity (अमेनिटी)—*n.* pleasantness सुहावनापन

amentum (अमेंटम)—*n.* catkin, लड़ी, लटकन

amerce (अमर्स)—*v. t.* fine, punish. जुर्माना करना, दंड देना

amiable (ऐमिएबल)—*adj.* feeling or inspiring friendliness. प्रिय, मैत्रीपूर्ण

amicable (ऐमिकेबल)—*adj.* done in a friendly spirit. मित्रतापूर्ण, दोस्ताना

amiss (अमिस)—*adv. & adj.* out of order, untowardly, wrongly. अव्यवस्थित, बदतर, भूल से

amity (ऐमिटी)—*n.* friendly relations. मित्रता, मैत्री

ammo (ऐमो)—*n.* abbr. of ammunition. गोला-बारूद

ammonal (ऐमोनल)—*n.* a high explosive. भयानक विस्फोटक पदार्थ

ammonia (ऐमोनिया)—*n.* a colourless gas. एक रंगहीन गैस, होश लानेवाली एक दवा

amnesia (एम्नीज़िया)—*n.* loss of memory. स्मृति-नाश, स्मरण-शक्ति का लोप

amnesty (एम्नेस्टी)—*n.* general pardon ; act of oblivion. सर्व-क्षमा, आम माफ़ी

amoeba (अमीबा)—*n.* microscopic animacule perpetually changing shape. एक कोष (सेल)

amok (अमॉक)—*adj.* amuck. अन्धाधुन्ध, बेपरदा

amoral (एमॉरल)—*adj.* non-moral. अनैतिक, नैतिकताहीन

amorist (ऐमोरिस्ट)—*n.* one who profess love. प्रेमी, कामी

amorosa (ऐमोरोसा)—*n.* a wanton woman. छिनाल स्त्री

amorous (ऐमोरस)—*adj.* inclined to love, pertaining to love. रसिक, रसिया

amort (अमॉर्ट)—*adj.* in a half-dead condition, dejected. मुर्दा-सा, उदास

amortise (अमॉर्टिज़)—*v. t.* extinguish debt. ऋण चुकाना, कर्ज उतारना

amount (अमाउंट)—*n.* total, quantity. कुल राशि, रकम

amove (अमूव)—*v. t.* remove. हटाना

ampere (ऐम्पियर)—*n.* a unit of current. विद्युत्-धारा की एक इकाई

ampersand (ऐम्पर्सैंड)—*n.* the sign '&'. '&' चिह्न जिसका अर्थ 'और' होता है।

amphi (ऐम्फ़ी)—*prep.* both ; of both kinds, on both sides, around. 'दोनों, दोनों प्रकार का, दोनों तरफ़, चारों तरफ़' अर्थवाला उपसर्ग।

amphibia (ऐम्फ़ीबिया)—*n.* animals capable of living both under water and on land. पानी के भीतर और भूमि पर, दोनों जगहों पर रह सकनेवाले जन्तु

amphibian (ऐम्फ़ीबियन)—*adj.* & *n.* living both on land and in water. भूमि पर और पानी में रहनेवाले (जन्तु), जल-थल-चर

amphigory (एम्फ़िगॉरी)—*n.* nonsensical composition. निरर्थक शब्द-रचना

amphisbaena (ऐम्फ़िसबेइना —*n.* serpent with head at each end. दोनों ओर सिरवाला साँप

amhitryon (ऐम्फ़िट्रिअन)—*n.* host, entertainer. आतिथ्यकर्ता, मेज़बान, सत्कार करनेवाले

amphora (ऐम्फ़ोरा)—*n.* two-handled vessel. दो मूँठोंवाला बर्तन या सुराही

amhoric (ऐंफ़ोरिक)—*adj.* like the sound produced by blowing into large vessel. बड़े बर्तन में फूँक मारने से उत्पन्न ध्वनि के समान

ample (ऐम्पल)—*adj.* spacious, abundant, quite enough. विस्तृत, प्रचुर, बहुत, काफ़ी

amplifier (ऐंप्लिफ़ाएर)—*n.* appliance increasing loudness of sounds. ध्वनिवर्धक यंत्र

amplify (ऐंप्लिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* & *i.* enhance, enlarge. बढ़ाना, विस्तार करना, बढ़ना, विस्तृत होना।

amplitude (ऐंप्लिच्यूड)—*n.* breadth, abundance, dignity. विस्तार,

प्रचुरता, प्रतिष्ठा ।

amply (ऐम्पली)—*adv.* abundantly. प्रचुर मात्रा में, पर्याप्त रूप से

ampulla (ऐम्पुला)—*n.* two-handled flask. दो मूँठोंवाली सुराही

amputate (ऐम्प्यूटेट)—*v. t.* cut off a limb. अंग काटना, अंग-विच्छेद करना

amuck (अमक)—*adv.* in a frenzy madly. उन्मत्त अवस्था में, अन्धाधुन्ध

amulet (ऐम्युलेट)—*n.* thing worn as charm against evil. तावीज़ यंत्र, ताबीज़

amuse (अम्यूज़)—*v. t.* make cheerful and happy, divert from serious business. मन बहलाना

amusing (अम्यूज़िंग)—*adj.* entertaining. मनोरंजक, मनोहर

amusive (अम्यूसिव)—*adj.* deceptive. छलने वाला, प्रलोभन देनेवाला

amyl (ऐमिल)—*n.* a kind of alcohol. एक प्रकार का मद्यसार

amyloid (ऐमिलॉइड)—*adj.* & *n.* starchy; food containing starch. मंडयुक्त

an (ऐन)—*adj.* one, indefinite article. एक, कोई, कोई-सा, प्रत्येक

anabaptism (ऐनाबैप्टिज़्म)—*n.* re-baptism. दुबारा नामकरण ।

anabas (ऐनाबैस)—*n.* kinds of fishes that leave water and ascend trees. वृक्षों पर चढ़ जानेवाली एक प्रकार की मछलियाँ ।

anachronic (ऐनाक्रॉनिक)—*a.* out of date. समयातीत

anaclastic (ऐनाक्लैस्टिक)—*adj.* pertaining to refraction. विकिरण से सम्बन्धित

anaclisis (ऐनाक्लाइसिस)—*n.* bed-sore. चारपाई पर पड़े रहने से होने वाला फोड़ा

anadem (अनैडम्)—*n.* garland. पुष्पमाला

anaemia (अनीमिया)—*n.* lack of blood; paleness. रक्तहीनता, शरीर का पीलापन

anaesthesia (ऐनेस्थीज़िया)—*n.* insensibility. चेतनाशून्यता

anaesthetic (ऐनेस्थैटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* that which produces insensibility. चेतना-शून्यता उत्पन्न करनेवाला

anal (एनल)—*adj.* pertaining to or near the anus. गुदा-संबंधी, गुदा के समीप, पूँछ के नीचे

analeptic (ऐनेलैप्टिक)—*adj.* & *n.* restorative; restorative medicine. शक्तिवर्द्धक औषधि-संबंधी; शक्तिवर्द्धक औषधि

analgesia (ऐनेल्जीज़िया)—*n.* absence of pain. पीड़ा का अभाव ।

analgesic, analgetic (ऐनेल्जैसिक, ऐनेल्जैटिक)—*adj.* पीड़ा हरनेवाला ।

analogic (एनलॉजिक)—*adj.* of analogy. सदृश्य, समान-रूप, तुल्य ।

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दर्शी, समानतावादी

analogous (अनैलोगस)—*adj* similar. समान

analogue (ऐनलॉग)—*n*. analogous thing, similarity. सादृश्य

analogy (अनैलोजी)—*n*. similarity, likeness, proportion, resemblance. समानता, समरूपता, अनुपात, सादृश्यता, तुल्यता

analysis (अनैलिसिस)—*n*. minute examination, resolution into simple elements. विश्लेषण, सूक्ष्म-परीक्षण, वाक्य-विश्लेषण

analyst (ऐनेलिस्ट)—*n*. one skilled in analysis. विश्लेषण-कुशल, विश्लेषक

analytic (ऐनेलिटिक) *adj*. pertaining to analysis. विश्लेषणात्मक

anamnesis (ऐनेम्नीसिस)—*n*. recollection of previous existence. पूर्वजन्म का स्मरण

anandrous (अनैड्रस)—*adj*. without stamens. पराग-रहित

ananias (अननाइअस)—*n*. liar. झूठा, मिथ्याभाषी

anaphora (अनैफ़ोरा)—*n*. repetition of word or phrase in successive clauses. शब्दावृत्ति अलंकार

anarch (ऐनार्क)—*n*. leader of revolt. विद्रोह का नेता

anarchic (al) (अनार्किक (ल)—*adj*. lawless. व्यवस्थाहीन अराजक

अव-अवस्था, अराजक-सत्ता

anarchist (ऐनार्किस्ट)—*n*. advocate of anarchy. अराजकता का प्रतिपादक, अराजकतावादी

anarchy (ऐनार्की)—*n*. absence of government, disorder, confusion. प्रशासन का अभाव, अराजकता, अव्यवस्था

anasarca (एनसार्का)—*n*. dropsical affection. शरीर में जलीय पदार्थ के जमा हो जाने का रोग, जलंदर

anatomist (अनाटोमिस्ट)—*n*. dissector of bodies, one skilled in anatomy. शस्त्र-कर्मी, शरीर-रचना-विज्ञान-विशेषज्ञ

anatomy (अनाटोमी)—*n*. dissection, science of bodily structure. शस्त्र-क्रिया, चीर-फाड़, शरीर-रचना-विज्ञान

anatta (अनैटा)—*n*. orange-red dye. संगतरई रंग

anbury (ऐन्बरी)—*n*. soft tumor on horses and oxen. घोड़ों और बैलों का गिल्टी रोग

ancestor (ऐन्सेस्टर)—*n*. forefather. पूर्वज, पुरखा

anchor (ऐंकर)—*n*. heavy iron instrument for moving ship to botton of water; source of confidence. लंगर; विश्वास का साधन, सहारा, बाधक । *v. t.* cast anchor लंगर डालना, लंगर बाँधना । *adj. anchor*. लंगर डाले हुए; *cast*

anchor. लंगर डालना

anchorage (ऐंकरेज)—*n*. act of anchoring. लंगर डालने की क्रिया

anchylose (ऐंकिलोज)—*v. t. & i.* stiffen, unite. कड़ा करना, जोड़ना, मिलाना

anchylosis (ऐंकिलोसिस)—*n.* formation of stiff joints. कड़े जोड़ों का मिलान

ancient (एनशैंट)—*adj*. belonging to times long past. प्राचीन, पुराना

ancientry (एनशैंट्री)—*n*. ancientness, old-fashioned style. प्राचीनता, प्राचीन विधि

ancillary (ऐन्सिलरी)—*adj*. subservient, subordinate. सहायक

ancon (ऐंकन)—*n*. elbow. कोहनी

andante (ऐंडैंटा)—*adj*. moving slow. धीमी गति से चलनेवाला

andiron (ऐंडायरन)—*n*. firedog for supporting burning wood on hearth. चूल्हे पर जल रही लकड़ी को सहारा देनेवाली छड़

anduille (ऐन्व्ल)—*n*. anvil लिहाई, स्थूल

anear (अनीयर)—*prep*. near. निकट

aneath (अनीथ)—*prep*. below. नीचे

anecdote (ऐनेक्डोट)—*n*. incident of private life, short story. उपाख्यान, वृत्तकथा, वैयक्तिक-घटना

anecdotist (ऐनेक्डोटिस्ट)—*n*. one who tells life, short story. वृत्तकार

anelace (ऐनिलेस)—*n*. two-wedged dagger. दो-धारा खंजर

anele (अनील)—*v. t*. perfume. सुगंधित करना

anent (अनेंट)—*prep*. concerning. सम्बन्धित

aneroid (ऐनेरॉइड)—*n*. a kind of barometer. एक प्रकार का वायु-भार-मापक यंत्र

anethol (ऐनिथोल)—*n*. oil of anise. सौंफ का तेल

anew (अन्यू)—*adv*. again, in a different way. पुनः, नये सिरे से

angary (ऐंगरी)—*n*. belligerent's right of seizing neutral property. युद्धरत देश का तटस्थ देश की सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार का हक़

angel (एंजल)—*n*. divine messenger; lovely or innocent being. देवदूत, अप्सरा, फ़रिश्ता, परी

angelic (एंजलिक)—*adj*. pertaining to angels, of superhuman qualities. देवदूत सदृश्य या सम्बन्धी

anger (ऐंगर)—*n*. rage, irritation. क्रोध, गुस्सा

angina (ऐंजाइना)—*n*. quinsy. गंडमाला

angle (ऐंग्ल)—*n* space between two meeting lines; corner; point of view; fish-hook. कोण; कोना; दृष्टिकोण; मछली पकड़ने का

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काटा

anglo (ऐंग्लो)—*pref.* अंग्रेजी के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होनेवाला उपसर्ग

angry (ऐंग्री)—*adj.* enraged, resentful. क्रुद्ध, क्रोधित, कुपित ; *n.*

anguin (ऐंगुइन)—*adj.* snake-like. साँप-जैसा

anguish (ऐंगुइश)—*n.* severe bodily or mental pain. यातना, तीव्र शा. वेदना, पीड़ा ।

angular (ऐंग्यूलर)—*adj.* having angles, sharp-cornered. कोणयुक्त

angulate (ऐंग्यूलेट)—*adj.* formed with corners. कोणों से बना हुआ ।

anigh (अनाइ)—*adj.* & *prep.* near. समीप, निकट

anil (ऐनिल)—*n.* indigo shrub and dye. नील का पौधा और उसका रंग

anile (ऐनाइल)—*adj.* old-womanish. बुढ़िया के समान

aniline (ऐनिलाइन)—*n.* coaltar product from which dyes are made. कोलतार का उत्पादन जिससे रंग तैयार किए जाते हैं

anility (अनिलिटी)—*n.* dotage. वृद्धावस्था

animal (ऐनिमल)—*n.* organised being endowed with life : quadruped : a brutish man. प्राणी, पशु, पौधा, सचेतन व्यक्ति, मूर्ख मनुष्य । *adj.* animal-like. पाशविक । *animal food.* मांसाहार, *animal heat.* शरीरोष्मा

animalcule (ऐनिमैल्क्यूल)—*n.* microscopic animal. वह सूक्ष्म जीव जो सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र से ही देखा जा सकता है

animality (ऐनिमैलिटी)—*n.* animal nature, animal world. पशु-वृत्ति, पशु-संसार

animalize (se) (ऐनिमलाइज)—*v. t.* covert into animal substance. पशु बनाना

animate (ऐनिमेट)—*adj.* living. जीवित

animated (ऐनिमेटिड)—*adj.* lively, full of vigour. सजीव, ओजस्वी

animation (ऐनिमेशन)—*n.* vigour. liveliness. ओज, उत्साह

animism (ऐनिमिज्म)—*n.* belief that natural effects are due to spirits. आत्मवाद, ब्रह्मवाद

animus (ऐनिमस)—*n.* animosity. शत्रुता, द्वेषभाव, विरोध-भावना

anise (ऐनिस)—*n.* umbelliferous plant. सौंफ का पौधा

aniseed (ऐनिसीड)—*n.* seed of anise. सौंफ के बीज या दाने

anisette (ऐनिसेट)—*n.* liqueur flavoured with aniseed. सौंफ का अर्क या शराब ।

ankle (ऐंकल)—*n.* joint connecting foot with leg. टखना

anklet (ऐंक्लेट)—*n.* ornament

for ankle. पायल, पादैव

annalist (ऐनलिस्ट)—*n.* writer of annals. वृत्त-लेखक

annals (ऐनल्ज)—*n.* historical records, narrative of events year by year. ऐतिहासिक वर्णनलेख

anneal (अनील)—*v. t.* toughen by gradually diminishing heat. ताप पर पक्का करना

annex (अनेक्स)—*v. t.* add to the end,attach, take possession of. वशी करना, जोड़ना

annexe (अनेक्सी)—*n.* addition to a document, supplementary building. अनुबंध, परिशिष्ट

annihilate (अनिहिलेट)—*v. t.* put out of existence, destroy completely. नष्ट कर देना, मिटा देना, बन्द करना

annotate (ऐनोटेट)—*v. t. & i.* furnish with notes, make notes. टीका करना, नोट लिखना

annotation (ऐनोटेशन)—*n.* commments. टिप्पणी, टीका, व्याख्या

annotator (ऐनोटेटर)—*n.*one who makes notes. टीकाकार, टिप्पणीकार

announcement (अनाउन्समेंट)—*n.* proclaimation घोषणा, एलान, सूचना, जानकारी।

announcer (अनाउन्सर)—*n.* one who announces. घोषक उद्घोषणा, सूचना देनेवाला व्यक्ति।

annoy (अनाय) *v. t.* irritate, harass. कष्ट देना, दुःख देना, सताना

annual (ऐन्यूअल)—*adj.* recurring yearly. वार्षिक

annuitant (अन्यूइटेंट)—*n.* one who receives an annuity. वार्षिक वृत्ति पानेवाला व्यक्ति

annul (अनल) *v. t.* abolish, declare unvalid. उन्मूलन करना, रद्द करना, अवैध ठहराना

annular (ऐन्यूलर)—*adj.* ring-shaped. छल्लेदार, गोलाकार

annulet (ऐन्यूलेट)—*n.* small ring. छोटी अंगूठी, छोटा छल्ला

annuloid (ऐन्यूलॉइड)—*adj.* ring-like. छल्लेदार, अंगूठी-जैसा

announciate (अनन्सिएट)—*v. t.* proclaim. घोषणा करना

anode (ऐनोड)—*n.* positive pole. धनात्मक ध्रुव (बिजली-संबंधी)

anodyne (ऐनोडाइन)—*adj.* able to assuage pain. पीड़ानाशक

anoint (अनाएंट)—*v. t.* apply oil; consecrate. तेल लगाना; राज-तिलक करना

anomalous (अनॉमलस)—*adj.* irregular, abnormal. अनियमित, अव्यवस्थित, असाधारण

anomaly (अनॉमली)—*n.* irregularity, unevenness. अनियमितता, अव्यवस्था।

anomo (ऐनोमो)—*pref.* अनियमितता सूचक उपसर्ग

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anon (अनॉन)—*adj.* soon, now again, sometimes. शीघ्र, अभी.

anonym (ऐनोनिम)—*n.* person who remains nameless. अज्ञात नामवाला व्यक्ति

anopheles (अनॉफ़लीज़)—*n.* malarial mosquito. मलेरिये का मच्छर

anosmia (अनॉस्मिया)—*n.* loss of sense of smell. घ्राण या सूंघने की शक्ति का नाश

another (अनदर)—*pron. & adj.* additional one, not the same, one more, not oneself. और, अन्य, दूसरा. ग़ैर, पराया

anoxia (अनॉक्सिया)—*n.* deficiency of oxygen. ऑक्सिजन की कमी

anserine (एन्सराइन)—*adj.* goose-like, silly. बतख-सदृश; मूर्ख

answer (आन्सर)—*v. t. & i.* reply to, be responsible, be like, be sufficient, succeed, satisfy, refute, correspond with. उत्तर देना, उत्तरदायी होना, मिलना, पूरा होना, निभना, ठीक होना, खण्डन करना

ant (एंट)—*n.* a small insect. चींटी, कीड़ी

antacid (ऐंटैसिड)—*adj. & n.* preventive of acidity. अम्लत्व या खट्टापन नष्ट करनेवाला।

antagonism (ऐण्टैगोनिज़्म)—*n.* active opposition, opposing principle. विरोध, वैर

antagonist (ऐण्टैगोनिस्ट)—*n.* opponent. विरोधी, प्रतिपक्षी, वैरी

antarctic (ऐण्टार्क्टिक)—*adj.* southern, of south polar regions. दक्षिणी, दक्षिणी ध्रुव-सम्बन्धी प्रदेश का

ante (ऐंटि)—*pref.* 'पूर्व' अर्थ में उपसर्ग

antecede (ऐंटिसीड)—*v. t.* happen before time. समय-पूर्व घटित होना

antecedents (ऐंटिसिडेंट्स)—*n.* past history. पूर्वचरित्

antedate (ऐंटिडेट)—*n.* date before the true time. वास्तविक समय से पूर्व की तिथि

antelope (ऐंटिलोप)—*n.* a deer-like animal. एक प्रकार का हिरण

antenatal (ऐंटिनेटल)—*adj.* previous to birth. जन्म से पूर्व का

antenna (ऐंटिना)—*n.* feelers of insects; aerial. कीड़े-मकोड़ों के स्पर्श-ज्ञान के बाल; रेडियो का एरियल

antenuptial (ऐंटिनप्शल)—*adj.* occurring before marriage. विवाह से पूर्व होनेवाला।

anterior (ऐंटिरीयर)—*adj.* more to the front, prior. पहला, पूर्व-काल का

anteroom (ऐंटिरूम)—*n.* room leading to another. गलियारा

anthelion (ऐंथीलियन)—*n.* lumi-

nous ring projected on cloud or fog bank opposite to sun. धूप के कारण बादल या धुन्ध पर बना चमकीला चक्र । *pl.* **anthelia**.

anthem (ऐन्थम्)—*n.* piece of sacred music, song of praise or gladness. भजन, स्तुति-गान,

anther (ऐन्थर)—*n.* part of stamen containing pollen. फूल का वह भाग जिसमें पराग रहता है ।

anthoid (ऐन्थॉइड)—*adj.* flower like. फूल के सदृश ।

anthropoid (ऐन्थ्रोपॉइड)—*adj.* man-like. मनुष्यवत्, मनुष्य-जैसा ।

anti (ऐंटी)—*pref.* **against.** विरोधार्थक उपसर्ग ।

antibiotic (ऐंटीबायोटिक)—*adj & n.* capable of destroying bacteria. कृमिनाशक (औषधि) ।

antibody (ऐंटीबॉडी)—*n* kinds of substance in the blood tending to neutralize others that are harmful. रक्त में होनेवाला एक तत्त्व जो दूसरे हानिकारक तत्त्वों को नष्ट कर देता है ।

antic (ऐंटिक)—*adj.* grotesque. विलक्षण, अद्भुत । *n.* clown. विदूषक,

anticipate (ऐंटिसिपेट)—*v t.* forestall, consider beforehand, expect. पहल करना, पहले जान लेना,

anticipation (ऐंटिसिपेशन)—*n.* expectation, assignment to too early a time. प्रत्याशा, परिकल्पना

anticipator (ऐंटिसिपेटर)—*n.* one who anticipates. आशा करनेवाला, परिकल्पना करनेवाला, पूर्वज्ञान रखने-

anticlinal (ऐंटिक्लाइनल)—*adj.* sloping in opposite directions. विरोधी दिशाओं की ओर ढलान ।

anticyclone (ऐंटिसाइक्लोन)—*n.* rotatory outward flow of air from atmospheric area of high pressure प्रतिवातचक्र वायु ।

antidote (ऐंटिडोट)—*n.* substance that acts against a poison. विषनाशक वस्तु । *adj.* **antidotal.**

antifebrile (ऐंटिफेब्राइल)—*adj.* efficacious against fever. ज्वर-नाशक ।

antilogy (ऐंटिलॉजी)—*n.* contradiction in terms. विरोधाभास ।

antimony (ऐंटिमानी)—*n.* brittle metallic substance. सोनोजन, सुरमा ।

anti-national (ऐंटि-नैशनल)—*adj.* hostile to ones nation. राष्ट्र-विरोधी, राष्ट्रघाती ।

antinomy (ऐंटिनॉमी)—*n.* contradiction in a law, conflict of authority. विधि-विरोध, अधिकार-संघर्ष ।

antipathetic (ऐंटिपथैटिक)—*adj.* opposed in nature. प्रकृति-विरुद्ध, स्वभाव-विरुद्ध ।

antipathic (ऐंटिपैथिक)—*adj.* of contrary character विपरीत

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प्रतिकूल स्वभाव का

antipathy (ऐंटिपैथी)—*n.* aversion, dislike, opposition. वैर, घृणा, विरोध, शत्रुता ।

antiphon (ऐंटिफ़ॉन)—*n.* a ternate chanting or singing. पारी-पारी से गायन, ऐसा गीत । *adj*

antiphony (ऐंटिफ़ॉनी)—*n.* antiphonical singing reponse, echo. प्रतिगायन, प्रतिध्वनि ।

antipode (ऐंटिपोड)—*n.* exact opposite. ठीक दूसरी तरफ या सामने,

antipole (ऐंटिपोल)—*n.* opposite pole, direct opposite. प्रतिलोमी ध्रुव, ठीक सीध ।

antipyretic (ऐंटिपायरेटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* preventing fever. ज्वर-नाशक (औषधि) ।

antiquary (ऐंटिक्वरी)—*n.* one who studies or collects old things, especially the monuments and relics of the past. पुरातत्वों का अध्ययन या संग्रह करने वाला व्यक्ति । *adj.* **antiquarian.**

antiquate (ऐंटिक्वेट)—*v. t.* make obsolete, abolish as out of date. पुराना या बे-रिवाज करना, दकियानूसी बनाना ,

antiquated (ऐंटिक्वेटिड)—*adj.* obsolete, out of fashion. पुराना, अप्रचलित, दकियानूसी

antique (ऐंटीक)—*adj.* of old times, archaic. पुराने समय का

antiseptic (ऐंटिसैप्टिक)—*adj.* & *n.* counter acting putrefaction. सड़ी या सड़ांध को नष्ट करनेवाला (औषध) ।

antisocial (ऐंटिसोशल)—*adj.* opposed to principles on which society is based. समाज-विरोधी,

antitheist (ऐंटिथीइस्ट)—*n.* one opposed to belief in existence of a god. नास्तिक, अनीश्वरवादी ।

antithesis (ऐंटिथिसिस)—*n.* opposition, contrast. विरोधालंकार, विपरीतार्थ । *adj.* **anti-**

antitype (ऐंटिटाइप)—*n.* that which a type represents. मूलरूप,

antonym (ऐंटॉनिम)—*n.* a word of contrary meaning to another. विपरीतार्थक शब्द ।

antrum (ऐंट्रम)—*n.* cavity in the body. शरीर का गड्ढा ।

anus (एनस)—*n.* the lower orifice of the bowels. गुदा, मलद्वार ।

anvil (ऐन्विल)—*n.* iron block on which smith works; a bone of the ear. निहाई, स्थूण; कान की एक

anxiety (ऐंग्जाइटी)—*n.* concern; solicitous desire. चिन्ता; उत्सुकता;

anxious (ऐंग्शस)—*adj* troubled earnestly desirous. चिन्तित; अति उत्सुक । *n.* **anxiousness,** *adv.* **anxiously.** उत्सुकतापूर्वक, व्यग्रतापूर्वक ।

any (ऐनी)—*adj. pron.* & *adv.*

कोई-सा, कोई भी, किंचित्, थोड़ा, कुछ।

anybody (ऐनी-बॉडी)—*n.* & *pron* any. कोई व्यक्ति।

anyhow (ऐनी हाउ)—*adv.* & *conj.* in any case. किसी भी दशा में।

anything (ऐनीथिंग)—*pron.* & *n.* whatever thing. कोई भी वस्तु।

anywhere (ऐनीह्वेअर)—*adv.* in any place. कहीं भी, किसी भी स्थान

aorist (एओरिस्ट)—*adj.* & *n.* indefinite past tense. अनिश्चित भूतकालिक क्रिया।

aorta (एओर्टा)—*n.* great artery of the heart. महाधमनी, शाह रग।

apace (अपेस)—*adv.* swiftly. शीघ्र गति से।

apart (अपार्ट)—*adv.* separately. पृथक, अलग, भिन्न। *set apart.*

apartment (अपार्टमेंट)—*n.* single room of a house. मकान का एकल कमरा।

apathetic (ऐपथेटिक)—*adj.* indeferent. उदासीन, उत्साहहीन।

apathy (ऐपथी)—*n.* passionless existence, indolence of mind. जड़ता, अचेतनता, अनुभवशून्यता।

ape (एप) *n.* tailless monkey, imitator. पुच्छहीन वानर, नकलची,

apeak (अपीक)—*adv.* vertical. शिखर पर, सीधे खड़ा।

apepsy (अपैप्सी)—*n.* lack of digestive power. पाचनशक्ति का अभाव, अजीर्ण।

aperient (अपेराइण्ट) *adj.* & *n.* laxative. रेचक (औषधि)। *adj.*

apery (एपरी)—*n.* apish performance; ape-house. नकल, बन्दर-सा व्यवहार; बन्दरघर।

apetalous (अपेटलस)—*adj.* without petals. दलरहित, पत्रहीन, बिनपतिया।

apex (एपेक्स) —*n.* peak, top, vertex. शिखर, चोटी, ऊँचा कोण।

aphonia (अफ़ोनिया) *n.* total loss of voice. वाणी का पूर्ण नाश।

aphorism (ऐफ़ोरिज़्म) —*n.* short maxim. कहावत, वचन, सूत्र।

apiarian (एपिआरियन) *adj.* pertaining to bee-keeping. मधुमक्खी-पालन-सम्बन्धी।

apical (एपिकल)—*adj.* belonging to an apex. शिखर- सम्बन्धी।

apiculture (एपिकलचर)—*n.* bee-keeping. मधुमक्खी-पालन।

apiece (अपीस)—*adv.* severally, each. पृथक्-पृथक्, एक-एक, हर-एक।

apish (एपिश)—*adj.* ape-like, silly. बन्दर-जैसा, मूर्ख।

aponea (ऐपोनिया)—*n.* suspension of breathing. साँस का रुकना।

apocryphal (अपॉक्रिफल)—*adj.* of doubtful authenticity; false. संदेहयुक्त, असत्य।

apod (ऐपॉड)—*n.* bird, reptile, fish without feet or ventral fins. पक्षी, रेंगनेवाला जन्तु, मछली

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apodous (ऐपांडस)—*adj* rightly established. अत्यनिष्ठ, निरापद ।

apogee (ऐपाजी)—*n.* point farthest from earth: most distant spot: highest point. पृथ्वी से सबसे दूर का स्थान: सबसे दूर का स्थान: सर्वोच्च स्थान ।

apograph (ऐपोग्राफ)—*n.* an exact copy. सही प्रतिलिपि, असली

apollo (अपॉलो)—*n.* Greek sun-god: man of great beauty. यूनानियों का सूर्य-देवता: अत्यन्त सुन्दर

apologetic (अपॉलोजेटिक)—*adj.* excusing: said or written in defence. क्षमा-योग्य; प्रतिरक्षा (सफाई) में कहा या लिखा गया ।

apologist (अपॉलोजिस्ट)—*n.* one who defends by argument. क्षमा-प्रार्थी ।

apophthem (ऐपाथेम)—terse saying. नीति-वचन, सूक्ति, कहावत ।

apoplexy (ऐपाप्लेक्सी)—*n.* loss of sensation and of motion. मूर्छा-रोग, मिरगी ।

apostasy (अपास्टेसी)—*n.* abandonment of religious faith, principles, or party. धर्म, सिद्धान्त अथवा दल का परित्याग, स्वधर्म-त्याग ।

apostate (अपास्टेट)—*adj.* & *n.* guilty of apostasy. स्वधर्मत्यागी,

apostatize (se) (अपॉस्टेटाइज)—*v. i.* become an apostate. स्वधर्म-त्यागी होना ।

apostil (अपास्टिल)—*n.* marginal note. हाशियाई टिप्पणी ।

apostle (अपासल)—*n.* messenger sent forth to preach gospel; leader of reform. देवदूत, सुधारक नेता ।

apostalote (अपास्टलिट)—*n.* opostleship. देवदूत का पद ।

apostolic (ऐपास्टॉलिक)—*adj.* pertaining to opostles. देवदूत-सम्बन्धी ।

apothecary (अपॉथेकरी)—*n.* one who prepares and sells medicines. औषध-विक्रेता, दवाफरोश,

apotheosis (अपॉथिओसिस)—*n.* deification; release from earthly life. देवता बनाना, प्रतिमा-प्रतिष्ठापन, पार्थिव जीवन से मुक्ति ।

appal (अपॉल)—*v. t.* dismay, terrify. डराना, भयभीत करना, आतंकित करना । *adj.* appalling.

apparatus परेटस)—*n.* mechanical requsites. उपकरण, प्रयोग के साधन ।

apparel (अपैरल)—*v. t.* dress, clothe. कपड़े पहनना, वस्त्र धारण करना । *n.* clothing, dress. वस्त्र, पोशाक ।

apparant (अपैरेंट)—*adj.* easily seen or understood. स्पष्ट, प्रकट, प्रत्यक्ष । *heir apparant* उत्तराधिकारी

apparition (ऐपरीशन)—*n.* something that appears suddenly

and mysteriously ; a ghost. प्रेत, भूत, साया ।

appeach (अपीच)—*v. t.* accuse, censure. अभियोग या आरोप लगाना;

appeal (अपील)—*v. i. & t.* call to higher tribunal; call attention to, make earnest request. उच्चतर न्यायालय में जाना, आकर्षित करना, हार्दिक याचना करना, प्रार्थना

appealable (अपीलेबल)—*adj.* that can be appealed against. पुनर्विचार के योग्य ।

appealing (अपीलिंग)—*adj.* calling for sympathy, attractive. सहानुभूति उत्पन्न करनेवाला, चित्ताकर्षक ।

appear (अपीअर)—*v. i.* become visible, present oneself formally, publicly be published, be manifest, seem. दृष्टिगोचर होना, औपचारिक रूप से उपस्थित होना, प्रकाशित होना, प्रकट होना, प्रतीत होना ।

appearance (अपीअरेंस)—*n.* act of appearing, look, aspect, semblance. apparition, दृष्टिगोचर पदार्थ; दिखावट; संभावना; आकार

appease (ze) (अपीज)—*v. t.* pacify, try to conciliate, satify. शान्त करना, मनाना,

appellant (अपेलंट)—*n.* one who appeals to higher court. उच्चतर न्यायालय में अपील करनेवाला व्यक्ति;

appellate (अपेलेट)—*adj.* relating to appeals. अपीलीय, अपील-सम्बन्धी ।

appelation (ऐपलेशन)—*n.* name, nomenclature. नाम, अभिदान,

append (अपेंड)—*v. t.* annex, add in writing. मिलाना, जोड़ना, नत्थी करना ।

appendage (अपेंडेज)—*n.* thing attached, accompaniment. जोड़ी हुई वस्तु; परिशिष्ट ।

appendant (अपेंडेंट)—*adj. & n.* attached. जोड़ा गया, संलग्न किया

apperceive (ऐपरसीव)—*v. t.* understand a perception by adding it to the ideas already possessed. चित्त को आत्मबोध कराना ।

apperception (ऐपरसैप्शन)—*n.* mental perception. आत्मबोध ।

appertain (ऐपरटेन)—*v. i.* relate to, appropriate to. सम्बन्ध होना, समन्वित होना ।

appetence (ऐपिटेंस)—*n.* longing, desire. अभिलाषा, इच्छा ।

appetent (ऐपिटेंट)—*adj.* eagerly desirous. अभिलाषी, इच्छुक, उत्सुक ।

appetite (ऐपिटाइट)—*n.* desire: hunger ; relish. इच्छा; क्षुधा, भूख; शौक ।

appetize (se) (ऐपिटाइज)—*v. t.* give appetite. भूख लगाना, रुचि जगाना । *n.* **appetizer**. भूख लगानेवाली पदार्थ ।

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praise. तालियाँ बजाना; प्रशंसा करना,

apple (ऐप्पल)—*n.* round firm fleshy fruit. सेब। *apple of eye.* आँख का तारा; पुतली: *apple of dis-*

appliance (अप्लाएन्स)—*n.* act of applying, thing applied. उपाय, सामग्री।

applicable (ऐप्लिकेबल)—*adj.* capable of being applied, appropriate.. उपयुक्त, उचित।

applicant (ऐप्लिकंट)—*n.* one who applies आवेदनकर्त्ता, प्रार्थी।

application (ऐप्लिकेशन)—*n.* act of applying, making of a request. इस्तेमाल, प्रयोग, प्रार्थनापत्र, अर्जी।

applied (अप्लाइड)—*adj.* put to practical use. व्यावहारिक।

applique (ऐप्लीक)—*n.* ornaments etc. secured to the surface of material. किसी वस्तु की सतह पर उभरा हुआ अलंकरणात्मक काम।

apply (अप्लाई)—*v. t. & i.* put close, devote, make use of, use as suitable, attend closely, make application. धरना, लगाना, बरतना, ध्यान लगाना, ठीक आना, योग्य होना, माँगना, आवेदन करना।

appoint (अपॉइंट)—*v. t.* fix, nominate. निश्चित करना, स्थापित करना, नियुक्त करना, मनोनीत करना।

appointment. (अपॉइंटमेंट)—*n.*, आदेश, पद, मिलने का निश्चित समय

apportion (अपोर्शन)—*v. t.* portion out, assign as due share. हिस्सा बाँटना, भाग करना।

apportionment (अपोर्शन्मेंट)—*n* division into shares. बँटवारा, भाग, हिस्सा, बाँट।

apposite (ऐपॉसिट)—*adj.* appropriate, well put. समुचित, योग्य,

appraise (अप्रेज)—*v. t.* fix price for, estimate. मूल्य ठहराना, मूल्यांकन करना। *n.* **appraisement.**

appreciable (अप्रीशिएबल)—*adj.* perceptible. प्रशंसनीय, मनपसन्द।

appreciate (अप्रीशिएट)—*v. t. & i.* estimate worth, esteem highly, raise in value; rise in value. मूल्य आँकना, प्रशंसा करना, मूल्य बढ़ाना; मूल्य बढ़ना। *adj.*

appreciation (अप्रीशिएशन)—*n.* estimation, perception, rise in value; critique. मूल्यांकन, प्रशंसा, गुणग्रहण; आलोचना।

apprehend (ऐप्रिहेंड)—*v. t.* seize; understand; look forward to with anxiety. पकड़ना; आगे धर लेना; समझना, विचारना; भय खाना,

apprehensible (ऐप्रिहेन्सिबल)—*adj.* capable of being grasped. ग्राह्य, समझने-योग्य, सशंक।

apprehension (ऐप्रिहेंशन)—*n.* seizure; grasping; understanding; dread. पकड़, ग्राह्यता, समझ-

बूझ; भय, आशंका।

apprehensive (ऐप्रिहेंसिव)—*adj.* perceptive, intelligent, fearful. विचारवान्, बुद्धिमान्, शंकित। *n.*

apprentice (अप्रेंटिस)—*n.* learner of a craft, tiro. शिल्प-कला सीखनेवाला; शिष्य, चेला, शागिर्द।

apprise—(अप्राइज़)—*v. t.* inform, be aware of. सूचित करना, अवगत कराना, संकेत करना।

apprize (अप्राइज़)—*v. t.* appreciate, value. प्रशंसा करना, मूल्य आँकना, मूल्य डालना।

approach (अप्रोच)—*v. t. & i.* draw near, come near; resemble. पहुँचना, पास आना; समान

approbate (ऐप्रोबेट)—*v. t.* sanction, approve. स्वीकृति देना, स्वीकार करना, अनुमोदन करना।

approbation (ऐप्रोबेशन)—*n.* sanction, approval. स्वीकृति, अनुमोदन, मंजूरी।

appropriate (अप्रोप्रिएट)—*adj.* suitable, proper. उपयुक्त, समुचित, योग्य। *v. t.* take to oneself, devote to special purposes. अपनाना, विशेष प्रयोजन में लगाना।

approval (अप्रूवल)—*n.* sanction, approbation. स्वीकृति, मंजूरी।

approve (अप्रूव)—*v. t. & i.* give evidence of; confirm, sanction; commend. स्वीकार करना, पसन्द करना, अनुमोदन करना, मंजूर करना,

approved (अप्रूवड)—*adj.* accepted; pronounced satisfactory. स्वीकृत, सिद्ध, प्रमाणित।

approver (अप्रूवर)—*n.* one who approves; king's witness. स्वीकार करनेवाला; सरकारी गवाह,

approximate (अप्रॉक्सीमेट)—*adj.* very near, nearing correctness. बहुत निकट; लगभग सही। *v. t.*

approximately (अप्रॉक्सीमटली)—*adv.* near, about. लगभग, आस-पास।

appulse (अपल्स)—*n.* a striking against; the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star. टक्कर, ठोकर;

appurtent (अपर्टेंट)—*adj.* appertaining. सम्बन्धित।

apricate (ऐप्रिकेट)—*v. i. & t.* bask in the sun; expose to sunlight. धूप खाना; धूप में सुखाना।

aprication (ऐप्रिकेशन)—*n.* act of basking in the sun. आतप-स्नान; धूप-स्नान।

apricot (एप्रिकॉट)—*n.* an orange-coloured friut. खुमानी।

april (एप्रिल)—*n.* fourth month of year. ईसवी संवत् का चौथा महीना।

a-priori (ए-प्राइओराइ)—*n.* reasoning from cause to effect. कारण-कार्य-तर्क; आप ही आप।

apron (एप्रन)—*n.* garment worn in front of body to protect

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clothes; official dress. कपड़ों की रक्षा के लिए शरीर की असली ओर पहना जानेवाला वस्त्र; सरकारी पोशाक ।

apse (ऐप्स)—*n.* semicircular recess; doomed roof. अर्धवृत्ताकार झरोखा गुम्बददार छत ।

apsis (ऐप्सिस)—*n.* aphelion of planet. ग्रहों का एक-दूसरे से अन्तर ।

apt (ऐप्ट)—*adj.* suitable, having a tendency. उचित, योग्य, उद्यत, तत्पर । *n.* **aptness.** औचित्य,

apteryx (ऐप्टरिक्स)—*n.* a bird with rudimentary wings and no tail. एक बाजू का पक्षी ।

aptitude (ऐप्टिट्यूड)—*n.* fitness, ability. योग्यता, पात्रता ।

aqua (ऐक्वा)—*n.* liquid, solution. तरल, घोल ।

aquatic (अक्वैटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* growing or living in water. जल में पनपने या रहनेवाला (पौधा या जन्तु) ।

aqueduct (ऐक्विडक्ट)—*n.* artificial channel. कृत्रिम नहर ।

aqueous (एक्विअस)—*adj.* watery. जलीय ।

aquiline (ऐक्विलिन)—*adj.* eagle-like; hooked. बाज़ की तरह का;

arabesque (ऐरबेस्क)—*adj.* Arbian, fantastic. अरबी, काल्पनिक

arable (ऐरेबल)—*n.* land fit for tillage. खेती-बारी किए जाने के योग्य भूमि ।

arbiter (आर्बिटर)—*n.* judge, umpire. मध्यस्थ, पंच, निर्णायक ।

arbitrament (आर्बिट्रमैंट)—*n.* deciding of dispute by arbiter. मध्यस्थ-निर्णय ।

arbitrary (आर्बिट्रेरी)—*adj.* unrestrained; despotic. निरंकुश, स्वेच्छाचारी, मनमाना ।

arbitrate (आर्बिट्रेट)—*v. t.* decide by arbitration. पंच-निर्णय करना ।

arbitress (आर्बिट्रेस)—*n.* female arbiter. महिला-मध्यस्थ; निर्णायिका ।

arbor (आर्बर)—*n.* bower, axle. कुंज, धुरी ।

arboraceous (आर्बोरेशस)—*adj.* tree-like, wooded. वृक्ष-समान,

arboreal (आर्बोरियल)—*adj.* connected with trees. वृक्ष-सम्बंधी ।

arboreous (आर्बोरियस)—*adj.* wooded, arboreal. वृक्षदार; वृक्ष-सम्बन्धी ।

arborescent (आर्बोरिसेंट)—*adj.* tree-like: branching out. वृक्ष-वत्, डालीदार ।

arboretum (आर्बोरीटम)—*n.* botanical tree-garden. वृक्षों का उद्यान, बागीचा ।

arboriculture (आर्बोरिकल्चर)—*n.* cultivation of trees. वृक्षारोपण की विद्या ।

arbour (आर्बर)—*n.* bower, en-

closed seat in a garden. कुंज, लतामण्डप।

arc (आर्क)—*n.* part of circumference of circle. वृत्तखंड, कमान।

arcade (आर्केड)—*n.* passage arched over. महराबों के बीच का मार्ग; कमानचा।

arcadian (आर्केडियन) *adj.* ideally rustic. आदर्श रूप से ग्रामीण।

arcanum (आर्केनम्)—*n.* mystery, secret. रहस्य, गुप्त बात,

arch (आर्च)—*n.* curved structure; vault. महराब, कमानचा;

archaic (आर्केइक)—*adj.* primitive. प्राचीन।

archaism (आर्केइज्म)—*n.* obsolete expression. प्राचीनतावाद।

archangel (आर्केंजल)—*n.* angel of highest rank, kind of pigeon. सर्वोच्च देवदूत; एक प्रकार का कबूतर।

archbishop (आर्चबिशप)—*n.* cheif bishop. प्रधान धर्माध्यक्ष; बड़ा

arch-enemy (आर्च-ऐनेमी)—*n* cheif enemy; Satan. प्रमुख शत्रु; शैतान।

archer (आर्चर)—*n.* one that shoots with bow and arrows. धनुर्धारी।

archery (आर्चरी)—*n.* art of shooting with bow and arrows. धनुर्विद्या।

archetype (आर्किटाइप)—*n.* original model. मूलभूत आदर्श;

archil (आर्किल)—*n.* red or violet dye. लाल या गुलाबी रंग।

architect (आर्किटेक्ट)—*n.* professor of biulding; designer of complex structure. शिल्पकार; स्थापत्य या भवन-निर्माण कला का विशेषज्ञ, निर्माता।

architectonic (आर्किटेक्टॉनिक)—*adj.* of architecture, constructive. स्थापत्य कला से सम्बन्धित;

architrave (आर्किट्रेव)—*n.* various parts surrounding doorway or window. दरवाजा या खिड़की के चारों तरफ के हिस्से।

archives (आर्काइव्ज)—*n.* place in which public records are kept. सार्वजनिक अभिलेख रखने का स्थान; अभिलेखालय, अभिलेख-संग्रह।

archivist (आर्किविस्ट)—*n.* keeper of archives. अभिलेख-रक्षक।

archivolt (आर्किवोल्ट)—*n.* lower portion of arch. महराब का निचला भाग।

archology (आर्कलोजी)—*n.* science of government; principles about origin of things. प्रशासन-विज्ञान; पदार्थों के उद्भव के सिद्धान्त।

archway (आर्चवे)—*n.* way under an arch. महराब के नीचे का मार्ग।

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arctic (आर्क्टिक)—*adj.* of the north pole, northern. उत्तरध्रुवीय, उत्तरी।

ardent (आर्डेंट)—*adj.* burning; eager; fervent. गरम, ज्वलन्त; उत्सुक; तीव्र, प्रचंड।

ardour (आर्डर)—*n.* fierce heat, warm emotion; zeal. तीव्र उष्णता; अतिरेक; उत्कंठा, उत्सुकता।

arduous (आर्ड्युअस)—*adj.* steep, laborious, energetic. दुष्कर, कठिन, चिकट, दूभर, उद्यमी।

are (आर)—plural of is. हैं।

area (एरिया)—*n.* vacant space, region, tract, scope. क्षेत्र, प्रदेश,

areca (ऐरिका)—*n.* kinds of palms. सुपारी या पूंगीफल का वृक्ष।

arefaction (अरिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* act of drying. सुखाने की क्रिया।

arefy (अरिफ़ाइ) *v. t.* dry. सुखाना।

areola (अरीओला)—*n.* very small area; circular spot. अत्यन्त छोटा स्थान; गोल वृत्त।

areometer (एरिओमीटर)—*n.* instrument for finding specific gravity. भारानुपात-मापक यंत्र।

arete (ऐरेट)—*n.* sharp ridge. पहाड़, चोटी।

argent (आर्जेंट)—*n.* silver. चांदी। *adj.* silvery. चांदी के समान।

argentine (आर्जेंटाइन)—*adj.* like silver. रुपहला। *n.* imitation silver. बनावटी चांदी।

argil (आर्जिल)—*n.* potter's clay. कुम्हार की मिट्टी, चिकनी मिट्टी।

argol (आर्गल)—*n.* reddish wine bottle crust. शराब की बोतल में जमनेवाली लाल पपड़ी।

argosy (आर्गोसी)—*n.* large merchant vessel. बड़ा व्यापारी जलपोत।

argot (आर्गो)—*n.* a class of theives. चोर-उचक्के।

argue (आर्ग्यू)—*v. t. & i.* prove, maintain by reasons. सिद्ध करना, बहस करना, युक्ति देना। *adj.*

arguement (आर्ग्यूमेंट) *n.* reason advanced. युक्ति, तर्क।

argufy (आर्ग्यूफ़ाई)—*v. t.* argue without reason. कुतर्क करना।

argus (आर्गस)—*n.* fabulous person with a hundred eyes; watchful guardian. सौ आँखोंवाला काल्पनिक व्यक्ति; सावधान संरक्षक।

argute (आर्ग्यूट)—*adj.* sharp, shrill. तीक्ष्ण, तीखा; कर्कश।

arid (ऐरिड)—*adj.* dry, barren, bare. सूखा, शुष्क; ऊसर, बंजर।

aries (एरीज)—*n.* first zodiacal constellation. मेष राशि।

aright (अराइट)—*adv.* rightly; to the right side. ठीक; उचित, उचित रूप से; दायीं तरफ़।

arise (अराइज)—*v. i.* get up; originate; be born; come into view; spring, result; present itself. चढ़ना, उदय होना, उठना, उभरना, उगना, आगना, प्रकट होना,

arista (अरिस्टा)—*n.* beard of grain. अनाज का बाल।

aristate (अरिस्टेट)—*adj.* bearded, awned. बालोंवाला।

aristocrat (ऐरिस्टोक्रेट)—*n.* one who belongs to an aristocracy; haughty person. कुलीनतंत्री, रईस; अभिमानी मनुष्य।

aristology (ऐरिस्टॉलोजी)—*n.* science of dining. भोजन करने की कला।

aristophanic (ऐरिस्टॉफ़ैनिक)—*adj.* witty, shrewd. हँस-मुख, हास्यपूर्ण; चतुर।

arithmetic (अरिथमैटिक)—*n.* science of numbers. अंक-गणित।

arithmetician (अरिथमैटिशियन)—*n.* one skilled in arithmetic. अंक-गणित में निपुण व्यक्ति।

ark (आर्क)—*n.* chest, box; covered floating vessel. तिजोरी, सन्दूक; एक छतदार नाव।

arles (आर्लेज)—*n.* earnest-money. अग्रिम धन, ज़मानत-राशि,

arm (आर्म)—*n.* upper limb of human body from shoulder to hand; sleeve; large branch of tree; thing resembling arm; *fig.* power. बाजू; बाँह; वृक्ष की बड़ी शाखा; बाजू के समान वस्तु, *pl.* शस्त्र, हथियार। *fore-arm.* अग्रबाहु; *arm-chair.* बाजूवाली कुर्सी; *arm-pit.* बग़ल; *arm-in-arm.* बाजू से बाजू

armada (आर्मेडा)—*n.* fleet of ships of war. युद्धपोतों (जंगी जहाज़ों) का बेड़ा।

armament (आर्मामेंट)—*n.* process of equiping for war, force equipped for war. शस्त्रीकरण; युद्ध के लिए सज्जित सेना।

armlet (आर्मलेट)—*n.* band worn round arm; small inlet of sea or branch of river. बाजूबंद; समुद्र का छोटा भाग या नदी की शाखा।

armory (आर्मरी)—*n.* heraldry. वंशानुगत शस्त्रशाला। *adj.* **armo-**

armour (आर्मर)—*n.* defensive covering for body worn in fighting; metal sheathing of ship of war; armoured vehicles collectively. कवच, ज़िरावस्तर, युद्धपोत का धातवीय त्राण, बख़्तरबंद

armoury (आर्मरी)—*n.* place where arms are kept. शस्त्र-शाला, शस्त्रागार।

army (आर्मी)—*n.* organised body of men armed for war; any organised body of men. सेना, फ़ौज; संगठित दल।

aroma (अरोमा)—*n.* sweet smell. सुगन्ध।

aromatic (ऐरोमैटिक)—*adj.* fragrant. सुगन्धित।

aromatize (ऐरोमेटाइज)—*v. t.* impregnate with aroma. सुगन्धित बनाना, सुवासित करना।

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arose (अरोज)—*p. t.* of **arise.** उठा, जागा।

around (अराउंड)—*adv. & prep.* on every side, about; along. चारों ओर, सब्रभव; साथ-साथ, समीप।

arouse (अराउज)—*v. t.* awaken; stir up. जगाना, उठाना, उत्तारना.

arraign (अरेन)—*v. t.* indict before a tribunal; find fault with. अपराधी ठहराना, दोष लगाना।

arrange (अरेंज)—*v. t. & i.* put into order; settle; take steps; give instructions. व्यवस्था करना, प्रबन्ध करना; पग उठाना; आदेश करना.

arrant (ऐरेन्ट)—*adj.* notorious, down-right. कुख्यात, नितान्त, निपट।

arras (ऐरस)—*n.* rich tapestry, hanging screen. लटकता हुआ पर्दा।

array (अरे)—*v. t.* put in order; dress; equip. क्रम से रखना, सजाना, सुसज्जित करना। *n.* order of

arrear (एरिअर)—*n.* hinder part. पार्श्व भाग। (*pl.*) outstanding debts, what remains undone. बे-चुकाया ऋण, अधूरा कार्य। *in arrear of.* बकाया, पिछला, बचा हुआ।

arrect (अरेक्ट)—*adj.* picked up; on the alert. चौकन्ना, सचेत, सावधान।

arrest (अरेस्ट)—*v. t.* stop; seize by leagel authority; catch. attention of. रोकना, पकड़ना, गिरफ़्तार करना, आकर्षित करना। *n.* stoppage; seizure; imprisonment. रोक, पकड़, गिरफ़्तारी।

arride (अराइड)—*v. t.* please. प्रसन्न करना।

arris (ऐरिस)—*n.* sharp edge formed by angular contact of two surfaces. दो धरातलों के बना तीखा कोना।

arrival (अराइवल)—*n.* act of coming to a destination; appearance upon scence, new-born child; cargo to be delivered. पहुँच, आगमन, उपस्थिति; नवजात शिशु; आमद।

arrive (अराइव)—*v. i.* come to destination. पहुँचना।

arrogant (ऐरोगेंट)—*adj.* overbearing, haughty. हठी, चिड़ी, अभिमानी, घमण्डी।

arrogate (ऐरोगेट)—*v. t.* claim unduly. अनुचित अधिकार जताना; नाजायिज दावा करना।

arrogation (ऐरोगेशन)—*n.* unjust claim. अनुचित दावा।

arrow (ऐरो)—*n.* pointed missile shot from bow. तीर, बाण.

arrow-root (ऐरो-रूट)—*n.* plant from which a nutritious starch is prepared. अरारूट।

arse (आर्स)—*n.* buttocks. नितंब, चूतड़।

arsenal (आर्सनल)—*n.* ordnance depot. शस्त्रागार, शस्त्र-निर्माणशाला।

arsenic (आर्सेनिक)—*n.* a violent poison. सखिया, एक विष।

art (आर्ट)—*n.* human skill; thing in which skill may be exercised; cunning. कौशल, शिल्प, कला; चातुरी, चालाकी, अय्यारी।

artery (आर्टरी)—*n.* tube which conveys blood from the heart; any main channel of communication. रक्तवाहिनी नलिका, धमनी। संचार का मुख्य स्रोत।

artful (आर्टफूल)—*adj.* cunning, deceitful. कपटी, छलिया, धोखेबाज, चतुर, धूर्त, मक्कार।

arthritis (आर्थ्राइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of joints, gout. जोड़ों की सूजन।

article (आर्टिकल)—*n.* seperate portion of any thing written; particular substance; single clause or term; section of any document; literary composition. लेख; वस्तु, विषय; धारा, शर्त; अनुच्छेद, निबन्ध। *leading article.*

articular (आर्टिकुलर)—*adj.* pertaining to joints. जोड़ों से संबंधित।

articulate (आर्टिक्यूलेट)—*adj.* jointed; distingishable. संयुक्त, जुड़ा हुआ; स्पष्ट। *v. t. & i.* connect by joints; speak distinctly. जोड़ों से मिलाना; स्पष्ट रूप से बोलना।

articulation (आर्टिक्यूलेशन)—*n.* act of jointing; articulate utterance. जोड़, गाँठ, स्पष्ट उच्चारण।

artifice (आर्टिफिस)—*n.* device, skill. साधन, चतुराई, चालाकी।

artificer (आर्टिफिसर)—*n.* craftsman. शिल्पकार, कारीगर।

artificial (आर्टिफिशल)—*adj.* not natural; not genuine. अप्राकृतिक, नकली, बनावटी।

artillery (आर्टिलरी)—*n.* big guns; part of an army which uses big guns. बड़ी तोपें, तोपखाना।

artisan (आर्टिजन)—*n.* mechanic; handicraftsman. शिल्पकार,

artist (आर्टिस्ट)—*n.* one who practises fine arts. कलाकार, ललित कला में निपुण।

artiste (आर्टिस्टी)—*n.* professional singer, dancer etc. पेशेवर गायक नर्तक आदि।

artless (आर्टलेस)—*adj* unskilful; natural; guileless. अकुशल; स्वाभाविक, प्राकृतिक; निष्कपट, सरल।

arts (आर्ट्स)—*n.* branches of learning requiring skill and ingenuity. कलासम्बन्धी विद्या की शाखाएँ, विज्ञानेतर विद्याएँ।

arty (आर्टी)—*adj* pretentiously artistic. कलाकार होने का दिखावा करनेवाला।

arval (अर्वल)—*adj.* pertaining

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भूमि से संबंधित ।

as (ऐज़)—*adj.* & *conj.* in the same degree similarly, while, when: since, seeing that; *(pro.)* that, who, which. जैसा, जैसा कि, वैसा, तैसा; जबकि, ज्यों ही; चूंकि, जो कि, ऐसा देखते हुए कि; जो। *as before.* पूर्ववत्; *as far as.* जहां तक कि; *as far, as to.* बाबत, संबंध में; *as how.* किस तरह; *as if, as though.* मानो, जाने; *as it were.* जैसा कि; *as long as.* जब तक; *as*

ascend (असैंड)—*v. t.* & *i.* go up; rise; climb. चढ़ना; उठना;

ascendant (असैंडंट)—*adj.* rising, predominant. उन्नत, प्रमुख, प्रबल।

ascension (असैंशन)—*n.* act of ascending. उन्नयन, उभार, उन्नति।

ascensive (असैंसिव)—*adj.* rising, progressive. उन्नतिशील, प्रगतिशील।

ascent (असैंट)—*n.* upward movement, rise. उठान, उभार, उन्नति; उदय; ऊँचाई।

ascertain (ऐसर्टेन) *v. t.* get to know, determine. निश्चय करना आश्वस्त करना, जांचना।

ascetic (असेटिक)—*n.* & *adj.* one who practises severe self-discipline. तपस्वी, संयमी।

asceticism (असेटिसिज़्म)—*n.* वैराग्य, संन्यास।

ascribe (अस्क्राइब)—*v. t.* attribute, assign. लगाना, सम्बन्ध जोड़ना, कारण बताना, आरोपना।

aseity (एसीइटी)—*n.* self-origination, the being uncreate. स्वयंभू; अजन्मा।

aseptic (असेप्टिक)—*adj.* & *n.* free from putrefaction. जो सड़े नहीं; कीटाणुनाशक औषधि से युक्त।

asexual (असेक्सुअल)—*adj.* without sex. लिंगहीन, कामहीन।

ash (ऐश)—*n.* a tree: powdery residue left after burning: *(pl.)* remains of human body after cremation. एक वृक्ष; राख, भस्म; भस्मी, अस्थियां, फूल। *reduce to*

ashet (ऐशिट)—*n.* big plate. बड़ी तश्तरी।

ashore (अशोर)—*adv.* on shore. किनारे पर।

asinine (ऐसिनाइन)—*adj.* pertaining to asses: stupid. गधों-सम्बन्धी; मूर्ख, धूर्त।

ask (आस्क)—*v. t.* & *i.* request; require, demand. प्रार्थना करना, पूछना, कहना, मांगना। *ask for it.*

askance, askant (आस्कैंस, आस्कैंट) *adv.* sideways; with indirect meaning. तिरछी नज़र से;

askew (आस्क्यू)—*adv.* obliquely. तिरछी नज़र से।

aslant (आस्लैंट)—*adv. & prep.* obliquely. तिरछी नजर से।

asleep (अस्लीप)—*adv.* in a state of sleep: without feeling. सुषुप्तावस्था में: अनुभूतिहीन, सुन्न।

asp (ऐस्प)—*n.* venomous serpent; aspen. छोटा फनदार साँप; हिलनेवाले पत्तोंवाला एक वृक्ष।

asparagus (अस्पैरागस)—*n.* a plant. शतावर-दौन, शारपोदा।

aspect (ऐस्पेक्ट)—*n.* way of looking; phase; expression, appearance. दृष्टिकोण: पहलू, भाव,

aspen (ऐस्पिन)—*n.* asp-tree; *adj.* quivering. एक वृक्ष; कम्पायमान,

asperity (ऐस्पेरिटी)—*n.* roughness, harshness. खुरदरापन, रूखापन, तीखापन।

asperse (अस्पर्स)—*v. t.* slander, calumniate. कलंकित करना, निन्दित करना, बदनाम करना।

aspersion (अस्पर्शन)-*n.* slander; calumny. कलंक, लाञ्छन, अपवाद।

asphalt (ऐस्फ़ाल्ट)—*n.* a smooth hard bituminous substance. डामरोल तथा रेत का मिश्रित पदार्थ।

asphyxia (ऐस्फ़िक्सिया)—*n.* suffocation. श्वासावरोध, दम का घुटना।

aspirant (ऐस्पिरेंट)—*adj. & n.* one who aspires. आकांक्षी, उम्मीदवार, अभ्यर्थी।

aspirate (ऐस्पिरेट)—*v. t.* pronounce with a breathing; draw out gas from vessel. एक साँस में उच्चारण करना; साँस बाहर

aspiration (ऐस्पिरेशन)—*n.* drawing of breath; strong desire. प्रश्वास; महत्वाकांक्षा।

aspire (अस्पायर)—*v. i.* desire earnestly. उत्कट इच्छा करना।

aspirin (ऐस्पिरिन)—*n.* a drug used for relieving pains. एक पीड़ा-नाशक औषधि।

aspiring (ऐस्पायरिंग)—*adj.* ambitious. महत्वाकांक्षी, उत्प्रेरक।

asquint (अस्किंट)—*adv. & adj.* obliquely; towards the corner of the eye. तिरछी नजर से; कनखी

ass (ऐस)—*n.* donkey, stupid person. गधा; मूर्ख व्यक्ति, बुद्धिहीन

assail (असेल)—*v. t.* assault; approach resolutely. आक्रमण करना; धावा बोलना।

assailant (असेलंट)—*n.* one who attacks. आक्रमणकारी, आक्रामक।

assassin (असैसिन)—*n.* treacherous murderer. हत्यारा, घातिन।

assault (असाल्ट)—*v. t.* assail, attack. आक्रमण करना, धावा करना।

assay (एसे)—*v. t. & i.* try to purity of, attempt. जाँचना, परखना;

assemblage (असैम्बेज)—*n.* bringing togather, concourse of persons; collection. जन-समूह।

assemble (असैंबल)—*v. t. & i.*

gather togather; fit togather. एकत्रित करना या होना, जोड़ना, मिलाना।

assembly (असैंब्ली)—*n.* gathering togather; association. समूह, सभा, परिषद।

assent (असैंट)—*v. i.* express agreement. सहमति प्रकट करना, स्वीकृति देना। *n.* sanction. स्वीकृति,

assentient (असैंशेंट)—*n.* & *adj.* one who assents. स्वीकृतिदाता।

assert (असर्ट)—*v. t.* defend by argument, declare strongly, lay claim, affirm. आग्रह करना, घोषित करना, दृढ़तापूर्वं कहना, प्रतिज्ञान

assertion (असर्शन)—*n.* insistence upon a right; positive statement. affirmation. आग्रह, दृढ़तापूर्वक कथन, प्रतिज्ञान।

assertive (असर्टिव)—*adj.* positive. दृढ़तापूर्वक, निश्चयपूर्वक। *n.*

assertor (असर्टर)—*n.* one who asserts, advocate. आग्रहकर्ता, प्रतिपादक।

assess (असेस)—*v. t.* fix amount of; estimate value of. मूल्य निर्धारित करना; मूल्यांकन करना।

assessment (असेसमैंट)—*n.* act of assessing. मूल्यांकन, मूल्य-निर्धारण।

assessor (असेसर)—*n.* one who assists a magistrate; one who estimates value of property for taxation. न्यायाधीश का सहायक;

asset (ऐसैट)—*n.* something valuable or useful. मूल्यवान् या उपयोगी वस्तु।

assets (ऐसैट्स)—*n.* all the property that may be used to pay debts. परिसम्पत्ति, समग्र सम्पत्ति जिससे सभी ऋण चुकाए जा सकें,

asseverate (असेवरेट)—*v. t.* solemnly declare. प्रतिज्ञा के साथ घोषणा करना, वचन देना।

assibilate (असिबिलेट)—*v. t.* give a hissing sound to. सीत्कार करना। *n.* **assibilation.** सीत्कार,

assign (असाइन)—*v. t.* make over, ascribe, specify, fix, allot, refer. सौंपना, लगाना, निश्चित करना, नियत करना, देना, हवाला देना।

assignable (असाइनेबल)—*adj.* that may be assigned. समर्पणीय,

assignation (ऐसाइनेशन)—*n.* apportionment; formal transference; appointment. समर्पण; औपचारिक हस्तान्तरण, नियुक्ति।

assignee (ऐसाइनी)—*n.* one appointed to act for another; assign. स्थानापन्न कार्यकर्ता, कारकुन;

assignment (असाइनमैंट)—*n.* allotment; leagal transference; task alloted to a person. समर्पण, सुपुर्दगी; कानूनी हस्तान्तरण; किसी व्यक्ति को सौंपा गया कार्य।

assignor (ऐसाइनर)—*n.* one

who assigns. सौंपनेवाला व्यक्ति।

assimilate (असिमिलेट)—*v. t. & i.* make alike, absorb into system; become like, be absorbed. समान करना; आत्मसात् करना, पचाना; समान हो जाना, पच

assist (असिस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* help; be present at a ceremony. सहायता देना, सहायक होना; उपस्थित

assistant (असिस्टैंट)—*adj. & n.* helping, a helper. सहायक, मददगार।

assize (असाइज़)—*n.* statutory price; trial by jury. कानूनी मूल्य; पंच द्वारा परीक्षण।

associable (असोशिएबल)—*adj.* that may be joined. मिलने-योग्य, सम्मिलन-योग्य।

associate (असोशिएट)-*adj.* joined, allied. संयुक्त, सम्बद्ध, सम्बन्धित।

association (असोसिएशन)—*n.* act of associating; organised body of persons; fellowship. मिलाप, संयोग; संस्था, सभा; संगम।

assoil (असॉयल)—*v. t.* pardon; acquit. क्षमा करना, दोषमुक्त करना,

assort (असॉर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* arrange in sorts; fall into a class. यथाक्रम करना; अलग-अलग करना, बाँटना, छाँटना; यथाक्रम होना,

assortment (असार्टमैंट)—*n.* assorting; variety. क्रमबन्धन; श्रेणी, किस्म।

assuage (असूएज)—*v. t.* calm; appease. शान्त करना, संतुष्ट करना।

assume (अस्यूम)—*v. t.* pretend; suppose, take for granted; take to oneself. धारण करना, कल्पना करना, ग्रहण करना, सच मान लेना, अपनाना।

assuming (अस्यूमिंग)—*adj.* arrogant. धृष्ट, ढीठ।

assurance (अशूअरैंस)—*n.* positive declaration; confidence; insurance. निश्चित घोषणा; दृढ़ निश्चय; आश्वासन; बीमा

assure (अशूअर)—*v. t.* make safe; make certain; tell confidently. सुरक्षित करना; निश्चित करना; विश्वास दिलाना।

astatic (अस्टैटिक)—*adj.* having a tendency not to stand still. अस्थिर।

aster (ऐस्टर)—*n.* a plant with flowers. एक फूलदार पौधा।

asterisk (ऐस्टरिस्क)—*n.* star (*) used to mark words for reference. उद्धरण के शब्दों को चिह्नित करने के लिये प्रयुक्त 'तारा'।

asterism (ऐस्टरिज़्म)—*n.* cluster of stars; three asterisks. तारा-पुंज; तीन तारे।

astern (अस्टर्न)—*adv.* at the stern; away behind. नौका के पिछले भाग में; पीछे।

asteroid (ऐस्टरॉयड)—*adj.* star

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asthenia (ऐस्थीनिया)—*n.* loss of strength. शक्तिक्षीणता।

asthore (अस्थोर्)—*n.* darling. प्रियतम।

astir (अस्टर्)—*adv.* in motion; in excitement. गतिमान्, उत्तेजित,

astonish (अस्टॉनिश)—*v. t.* amaze, fill with wonder. चकित करना; विस्मित करना। *adj.* **asto-**

astound (अस्टाउंड)—*v. t.* shock with surprise or alarm. स्तम्भित करना, चकित करना, भयभीत करना।

astral (ऐस्ट्रल)—*adj.* connected with stars. तारों-संबंधी।

astray (अस्ट्रे)—*adv.* out of the right way. भटका हुआ, पथभ्रष्ट,

astrict (अस्ट्रिक्ट)—*v. t.* bind tightly, restriot. मजबूती से बाँधना, पाबंद करना।

astringe (अस्ट्रिंज)—*v. t.* compress; bind togather. सुकड़ना; इकट्ठा करके बाँधना।

astringent (अस्ट्रिंजेंट)—*adj.* binding, constipating. सुकड़नेवाला, कब्ज करनेवाला।

astrology (अस्ट्रॉलोजी)—*n.* science of foretelling events by stars. फलित ज्योतिष। *n.* **astrologer** ज्योतिषी।

astronomy (अस्ट्रॉनोमी)—*n.* science of the heavenly bodies. नक्षत्र-विज्ञान; खगोल-विद्या। *n.* **astronomer.** नक्षत्रशास्त्री, नजूमी, ज्योतिषशास्त्री।

astute (अस्ट्यूट)—*adj.* shrewd, crafty. चतुर, दक्ष, कलाकुशल।

asunder (असंडर)—*adv.* apart. अलग-अलग। *tear asunder.* टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना।

at (ऐट)—*prep.* in, by, towards. में, पर; पास, ओर, से। *at all.* बिल्कुल;

atavism (ऐटॉविज्म)—*n.* appearance of ancestral characteristics in an animal or plant. किसी जीव अथवा वनस्पति में पूर्वज विशिष्टताओं का दर्शन।

ataxy (अटक्सी)—*n.* irregularity of the functions of the body through disease. रोग के कारण शारीरिक प्रक्रिया में गड़बड़ी। *adj.*

atheism (ऐथिइज्म)—*n.* disbelief in god. अनीश्वरवाद, नास्तिकवाद, नास्तिकता।

atheist (ऐथिइस्ट)—*n.* one who has no faith in god's existence. अनीश्वरवादी, नास्तिक।

athenaeum (ऐथिनेयम्)—*n.* reading room, library. वाचनालय, पुस्तकालय।

athirst (अथर्स्ट)—*adj.* thirsty, eager. प्यासा, उत्सुक।

athlete (ऐथ्लीट)—*n.* competitor in physical exercises; robust man. कसरती, खिलाड़ी, पहलवान।

athletic (ऐथ्लीटिक)—*adj.* pertaining to athletes; physi-

cally powerful. खिलाड़ियों से सम्बन्धित; शारीरिक रूप से शक्तिशाली।

athletics (ऐथ्लेटिक्स)—*n.* practice of physical exercises. कसरत या व्यायाम करने की कला या विधि।

athwart (अथ्वर्ट)—*adv.* crosswise; in opposition to. आर-पार; विपरीत अवस्था में।

atlas (ऐटलस)—*n.* volume of maps; uppermost cervical vertebra supporting skull. मानचित्रों की पुस्तक; कशेरु जिस पर

atoll (अटॉल)—*n.* ring-shaped coral reef. मूंगे की एक गोलाकार पहाड़ी।

atom (ऐटम)—*n.* particle of matter indivisible chemically; minute portion; small thing. परमाणु, अणु; तुच्छ वस्तु, लघु पदार्थ।

atomist (ऐटोमिस्ट)—*n.* holde- of atomic theory. परमाणुवादी।

atomizer (ऐटोमाइज़र)—*n.* instrument for reducing liquids to fine spray. तरल वस्तुओं की उत्तम छिटकन बनाने का यंत्र।

atomy (ऐटोमी)—*n.* atom; skeleton. परमाणु; अस्थि-पिंजर।

atone (अटोन)— *v. i.* make amends. सुधार करना। *v. t.* reconcile शमन करना

atonement (अटोनमेंट)—*n.* atoning. प्रायश्चित्त, शमन, समाधान।

atonic (अटॉनिक)—*adj.* unaccented, unstressed. ध्वनिहीन, निराघात।

atop (अटॉप)—*adv.* on the top. चोटी पर, ऊपर।

atrocity (अट्रॉसिटी)—*n.* heinous wickedness, bad blunder. अत्याचार, क्रूरता, निर्दयता, जुल्म, महापाप।

atrophy (ऐट्रॉफ़ी)—*n.* wasting away through imperfect nourishment. योग्य आहार के अभाव के कारण शरीर का ह्रास।

atropine (ऐट्रोपाइन)—*n.* poisonous alkaloid. एक विषैला तरल।

attach (अटैच)—*v. t.* & *i.* fasten, make devoted; affix; attribute; seize by leagal authority. बाँधना, जोड़ना, मिलाना, लगाना; कुर्क करना; बँधना, मिलना।

attache (अटैशे)—*n.* one attached to ambassador's suite. राजदूत का सहकारी। *attache case.* छोटा

attack (अटैक)—*v. t.* assault, fall upon. आक्रमण करना, धावा मारना, आघात करना, आक्षेप करना।

attain (अटेन)—*v. t.* & *i.* arrive at, gain. पहुँचना, प्राप्त करना, पूरा करना। *adj.* **attainable** प्राप्य, उपलभ्य। *n.* **attainableness, attainability.** उपलभ्यता, प्राप्यता।

attainment (अटेनमेंट)—*n.* act of attaining; thing attained.

प्राप्ति, उपलब्धि, सफलता, लाभ ।

attaint (अटेंट)—*v. t.* convict; deprive of right ; disgrace. दंड देना; अधिकारों से वंचित करना;

attemper (अटैंपर)—*v. t.* modify temperature of; soothe; adapt. शान्त करना, सान्त्वना देना; समन्वित करना । *n.* **attemperment.**

attempt (अटैम्प्ट)—*v. t.* try. make an effort. प्रयत्न करना, कोशिश करना, संघर्ष करना । *n.* trial.

attend (अटेंड)—*v. t.* & *i.* wait on; be present at, accompany; give attention; act as an attendant. उपस्थित होना, साथ देना, ध्यान देना, सेवा करना, देख-रेख करना ।

attendance (अटैंडेंस)—*n.* act of attending, presence, the persons attending. ध्यान, उपस्थिति, उपस्थित जन-समुदाय, सेवा-सुश्रूषा ।

attendant (अटैंडेंट)—*adj.* & *n.* accompanying; servant.. उपस्थित रहनेवाला; साथी; सेवक, नौकर ।

attention (अटैंशन)—*n.* act of attending; heed; courtesy. ध्यान, गौर, आदर-सत्कार । *pay or*

attentive (अटैंटिव)—*adj.* observant; polite. ध्यानाकर्षक, विनम्र ।

attest (अटेस्ट)—*v. t.* & *i.* certify; put on oath; call to witness. प्रमाणित करना; शपथ देना

attestation (ऐटेस्टेशन)—*n.* act of testifying, evidence; confirmation ; administration of an oath. प्रमाणीकरण; प्रमाण, साक्षी,

attic (ऐटिक)—*n.* highest storey of house; room in the highest storey. बरसाती, बालाखाना, चौबारा ।

attire (अटायर)—*n.* dress, array. वेश, वस्त्र, आभरण । *v. t.* वेश पहनाना, सजाना । *adj.* **attired** सजा हुआ, सिंगारा हुआ, आभूषित ।

attitude (ऐटिट्यूड)—*n.* posture ; behaviour. स्थिति, रुख, ढंग, वृत्ति,

attorn (अटर्न)—*v. t.* transfer. स्थानान्तरित करना ।

attorney (अटर्नी)—*n.* one appointed to act for another in business or legal matters; solicitor. मुख्तार, अभिकर्ता, प्रतिनिधि;

attract (अट्रैक्ट)—*v. t.* draw to oneself; entice, draw forth. आकर्षित करना, मोहित करना, खींचना ।

attractive (अट्रैक्टिव)—*adj.* capable of attracting. आकर्षक, मनमोहक, सुझावना ।

attribute (ऐट्रिब्यूट)—*n.* characteristic quality. गुण, विशिष्टता, उपाधि । *v. t.* ascribe, assign, refer. सम्बद्ध करना; लगाना, सम्बन्ध जोड़ना, हवाला करना ।

attribution (ऐट्रिब्यूशन)—*n.* act of attributing; authority granted. आरोपण, अधिकार, लगाव ।

attributive (ऐट्रिब्यूटिव)—*adj.*

expressing an attribute. सम्बन्ध का गुण बोधक। *n.* word denoting an attribute. गुण या सम्बन्ध सूचक

attrited (अट्राइटेड)- *adj.* worn by friction. रगड़ से घिसा हुआ।

attrition (अट्रीशन)—*n.* friction; sorrow for sin. रगड़, घिसन.

attune (अट्यून)—*v. t.* bring into musical accord. सुर मिलाना, स्वर मिलाना।

auburn (ऑबर्न)—*adj.* golden brown. सुनहरा भूरा।

auction (ऑक्शन)—*v. t.* public sale at which things are sold to those who offer most for them. नीलाम। *v. t.* sell by

auctioneer (ऑक्शनीयर)—*n.* one who conducts auctions. नीलाम करनेवाला।

audacious (ऑडेशस)—*adj.* daring; impudent. साहसिक, हठी, धृष्ट।

audacity (ऑडेसिटी)—*n.* boldness; impudence. साहस; हठ,

audible (ऑडिबल)—*adj.* perceptible to the ear. श्रवण-योग्य;

audience (ऑडिएंस)—*n.* hearing; formal interview; assembly of listeners. श्रवण; औपचारिक भेंट

audiometer (ऑडिओमीटर)—*n.* instrument for testing hearing power. श्रवण-शक्ति की परीक्षा यंत्र

audiphone (ऑडिफोन) -*n.* instrument that assists hearing. बहरों के लिए श्रवण-यंत्र।

audit (ऑडिट)—*v. t.* examine accounts officially. अधिकृत रूप से हिसाब-किताब की जाँच-पड़ताल करना, लेखा-परीक्षा करना।

auditive (ऑडिटिव)—*adj.* concerned with hearing. श्रवण से सम्बन्धित।

auditor (ऑडिटर)—*n.* listener; one who audits accounts. श्रोता; लेखापरीक्षक। *adj.* **auditorial.**

auditory (ऑडिटरी)—*adj.* connected with hearing, received by the ear. श्रवण-सम्बन्धी; श्रव्य, कान से उपलब्ध।

augean (ऑजीअन)—*adj.* filthy; difficult. गंदा, मलिन, मैला; कठिन.

auger (ऑगर)—*n.* tool for boring holes in wood. बरमा, लकड़ी में छेद करने का औजार।

aught (ऑट)—*n.* anything. कोई वस्तु; *adv.* in any respect. किसी भी प्रकार।

augment (ऑगमेंट)—*v. t. & i.* make greater; increase. वृद्धि करना, बढ़ाना; बढ़ना।

augur (ऑगर)—*n.* soothsayer. भविष्यवक्ता, शकुनज्ञ। *v. t.* foretell, anticipate. भविष्य बताना, शकुन कहना, शकुन-विचार करना। *adj.* **augural** भविष्यवाणी-सम्बन्धी

augury (ऑग्यूरी)—*n.* art of

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foretelling the future by signs; omen; prediction. भविष्यज्ञान; शकुन; भविष्यवाणी।

august (ऑगस्ट)—*n.* eighth month of year. वर्ष का आठवाँ मास।

auk (ऑक)—*n.* a sea-bird. एक समुद्री पक्षी।

aula (ऑला) *n* hall, court. भवन, राजसभा।

aulic (ऑलिक)—*adj.* pertaining to a court. राजसभा सम्बन्धी, राजदरबारी।

aunt (आंट)—*n.* father's or mother's sister; uncle's wife. बूआ, मौसी; चाची, ताई; मामी।

aura (ऑरा)—*n.* a subtle vapour or exhalation arising from a body. समीरण; किसी विशेष पदार्थ से उठती हुई आभा।

aureate (ऑरिएट)—*adj.* golden. स्वर्णिम, सुनहरा।

aurelia (ऑरीलिया)—*n.* chrysalis of butterfly. तितली की पर निकलने से पहले की अवस्था।

aureola (ऑरिओला)—*n.* celestial crown. दैवी मुकुट, किरण-पुंज।

aureole (ऑरिओल)—*n.* circle of light depicted round head; actual halo seen in eclipses. प्रभामण्डल; ग्रहण में दिखाई देनेवाला प्रकाशमण्डल।

auric (ऑरिक)—*adj.* pertaining gold. स्वर्ण-सम्बन्धी, स्वर्णिम।

auricle (ऑरिकल)—*n.* external ear. कान का बाहर का भाग।

auricular (ऑरिक्यूलर)—*adj.* relating to ear: told privately in the ear. कान-सम्बन्धी; कान में बताया हुआ, सुना-सुनाया।

auriculate (ऑरिक्यूलेट)—*adj.* with ear-shaped projections. कर्णाकार, कानदार।

auriferous (ऑरिफ़ेरस)—*adj.* yielding gold. स्वर्णोत्पादक, स्वर्णयुक्त।

auriform (ऑरिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* ear-shaped. कर्णाकार।

aurist (ऑरिस्ट)—*n.* ear-specialist. कर्ण-विशेषज्ञ।

aurora (ऑरोरा)—*n.* dawn; colour of sky at sunrise. प्रभात, तड़का अरुणोदय।

aurum (ऑरम)—*n.* gold. सोना, स्वर्ण।

auscultate (ऑस्कल्टेट)—*v. i.* listen to movement inside the human body. शरीर के भीतर की गतिविधि को सुनना। *n.* **auscultation, auscultator.**

auspice (ऑस्पिस)—*n.* observation of birds for purposes of taking omens; patronage. शकुन के लिए पक्षियों का निरीक्षण; संरक्षण।

auspices (ऑस्पिसेस)—*n.* prosperous lead, patronage. योग्य

नेतृत्व; संरक्षण। *under the auspices.* संरक्षण में।

auspicious (ऑस्पिशस)—*adj.* of good omen, favourable, prosperous. अच्छे शकुनवाला शुभ, समृद्धिशाली।

austere (ऑस्टिअर)—*adj.* harsh; stringently moral; severe in self-discipline; severely simple. कठोर; तेज, संयत, अत्यन्त सरल,

austerity (ऑस्टेरिटी)—*n.* severity, self-discipline. कठोरता, संयम, तप।

austral (ऑस्ट्रल)—*adj.* southern. दक्षिणी।

autarchy (ऑटार्की)—*n.* absolute sovereignty. संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व; निरंकुश शासन।

autarky (ऑटार्की)—*n.* self-sufficiency. आत्मनिर्भरता, आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता।

authentic (ऑथेंटिक)—*adj.* reliable; genuine; authoritative. विश्वसनीय; सत्य; आधिकारिक, प्रामाणिक। *n.* **authenticity.** विश्वसनीयता, सत्यता, प्रामाणिकता।

authenticate (ऑथेंटिकेट)—*v. t.* establish the truth of; make valid. सत्यता सिद्ध करना, वैध ठहराना, *n.* **authenticator.** सत्यता तथा प्रामाणिकता स्थापित करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

author (ऑथर)—*n.* originator; writer of book. प्रवर्तक, संस्थापक; लेखक। *adj.* **authorial.** प्रवर्तक या लेखक सम्बन्धी।

authoritarian (ऑथॉरिटेरिअन)—*adj & n.* favouring obedience to authority. सत्तापालक, अधिकारपोषक।

authoritative (ऑथॉरिटेटिव)—*adj.* commanding, possessing authority. अधिकारपूर्ण, अधिकारप्राप्त, आधिकारिक।

authority (ऑथॉरिटी)—*n.* legal power, delegated power; person or body having authority; personal influence; weight of testimony, expert in subject. शक्ति, अधिकार; प्रदत्त शक्ति; सरकारी, अधिकारी; वैयक्तिक प्रभुत्व; प्रामाणिकता; विशेषज्ञ।

autism (ऑटिज्म)—*n.* morbid self-admiration. दूषित आत्मश्लाघा।

auto (ऑटो)—*pref.* 'स्व', 'स्वयं' और 'स्वतन्त्र' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग।

autobiography (ऑटोबायोग्राफी)—*n.* life of a person written by himself. आत्मकथा, आत्मचरित्।

autocar (ऑटोकार)—*n.* road vehicle driven by mechanical power. यांत्रिक शक्ति से सड़क पर चलनेवाली गाड़ी।

autochthon (ऑटोक्थन)—*n.* original inhabitant. मूलवासी

autocracy (ऑटोक्रेसी)—*n.* absolute government. राजतंत्र, निरंकुश प्रशासन।

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autocrat (ऑटोक्रैट)—*n.* absolute ruler. निरंकुश शासक।

autodidact (ऑटोडिडैक्ट)—*n.* self-taught person. स्वशिक्षित व्यक्ति।

autograph (ऑटोग्राफ़)—*n.* auther's own manuscript; person's own handwriting. लेखक की स्वहस्तलिपि; दस्तख़त, हस्ताक्षर; स्वलेख।

autography (ऑटोग्राफ़ी)—*n.* author's own handwriting. लेखक का अपना हस्तलेख, दस्तख़त।

autolatry (ऑटोलेट्री)—*n.* worship of one's self. अपनी पूजा।

automatic (ऑटोमैटिक)—*adj.* working by itself; mechanical; unintelligent. स्वचालित, अपने-आप चलनेवाला; यांत्रिक; बुद्धिरहित,

automation (ऑटोमेशन)—*n.* use of machinery to save mental and manual labour. बौद्धिक तथा शारीरिक श्रम को बचाने के लिए मशीनरी का प्रयोग; यंत्रीकरण।

automatism (ऑटोमैटिज़्म)—*n.* involuntary action. अस्वैच्छिक कार्य।

automaton (ऑटोमैटन)—*n.* self-moving machine; a living being regarded as without consciousness. स्वचाली मशीन; जड़वत् प्राणी।

automobile (ऑटोमोबाइल)—*adj.* self-moving. स्वचालित। *n.* motor-car. मोटर गाड़ी।

autonomous (ऑटॉनॉमस)—*adj.* of autonomy. स्वायत्त, स्वशासी,

autonomy (ऑटॉनोमी)—*n.* right of self-government; personal freedom. स्वशासन, स्वायत्तता, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता।

autopsy (ऑटॉप्सी)—*n.* personal inspection, post-mortem examination. व्यक्तिगत निरीक्षण, शव-परीक्षा।

autoptic (ऑटॉप्टिक)—*adj.* based on personal observation. आँखों देखा।

autotype (ऑटोटाइप)—*n.* facsimile; a photographic printing process. प्रतिलिपि; फ़ोटो छापने की एक प्रक्रिया।

autumn (ऑटम)—*n.* a season of the year. शरद् ऋतु, पतझड़ की मौसम। *adj.* **autumnal** शरत्-कालीन।

auxiliary (ऑग्ज़िलियरी) *adj.* & *n.* helpful, helping, helper. सहायक, मददगार।

avail (अवेल)—*v. t.* & *i.* be of value or profit or service; take advantage of; be of use. मूल्यवान् या लाभकारी या सेवा-योग्य होना, लाभ उठाना, काम में लाना; सहायता देना, सहायक होना। *n.* use, profit. उपयोग, लाभ, प्रयोजन। *avail oneself of* लाभ उठाना; *of no avail.* व्यर्थ, निष्फल।

availability (अवेलेबिलिटी)—*n.* being available. उपयोगिता, उपलब्धता।

available (अवेलेबल)—*adj.* capable of being used; within one's reach. उपयोग में आने-योग्य; उपलब्ध; सफल, लाभदायक।

avalanche (ऐवलांन्च)—*n.* mass of snow or earth etc. descending swiftly from mountain. पहाड़ से गिरनेवाला बर्फ़ का ढेर, चट्टान, हिमखंड।

avarice (ऐवरिस)—*n.* greed of gain; desire for wealth. लोभ, लालच, धनलिप्सा। *adj.* **avaricious**. लोभी, लालची।

avast (अवास्ट)—*interj.* stop, cease. ठहरो! रुको!

avaunt (अवांट)—*interj.* begone. दूर हटो! भाग जाओ!

ave (एवी)—*interj.* welcome, farewell. स्वागतम्, अलविदा।

avenge (अवेंज)—*v. t.* vindicate; take vengeance. बदला लेना, प्रतिशोध लेना। *n.* **avenger** बदला लेनेवाला।

avenue (ऐविन्यू)—*n.* way of approach; roadway marked by trees; wide street. प्रवेशद्वार, ऐसी सड़क जिसके दोनों तरफ़ वृक्ष लगे हों; चौड़ी गली या सड़क।

aver (अवर)—*v. t.* assert, prove. दावा करना, दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना; सिद्ध करना।

average (ऐवरेज)—*n.* medial estimate, ordinary standard. औसत, अनुपात; साधारण स्तर। *adj.* estimated by average. औसतन,

averment (अवरमेंट)—*n.* affirmation. proof of a plea. प्रतिज्ञान, दृढ़ वचन; बात की सिद्धि।

averse (अवर्स)—*adj.* opposed, unwilling. विपरीत, प्रतिकूल;

aversion (अवर्शन)—*n.* dislike; unwillingness. घृणा, नापसन्दी; अनिच्छा।

avert (अवर्ट)—*v. t.* turn away; ward off. रोकना, टालना, हटाना।

aviary (एविअरी)—*n.* place for keeping birds. पक्षीघर, चिड़ियाख़ाना।

aviate (एविएट)—*v. i.* pilot an aircraft. विमान चलाना, वायुयान में उड़ना। *n.* **aviator** विमानचालक।

aviation (एविएशन)—*n.* art of operating an aircraft. विमानचालन; उड्डयन।

avid (ऐविड)—*adj.* eager; greedy. उत्सुक; लोभी।

avidity (अविडिटी)—*n.* ardent desire, greed. उत्कट इच्छा; लोभ।

avifauna (एविफ़ॉना)—*n.* whole of the birds found in a region. किसी प्रदेश में पाए जानेवाले समस्त पक्षी।

avocation (ऐवोकेशन)—*n.* minor occupation, calling. छोटा पेशा, वृत्ति।

avoid (अवाएड) *v. t.* shun; evade; quash. बचना, टालना, दूर रहना, त्यागना, रद्द करना।

avouch (अवाउच)—*v. t. & i.* guarantee, confess. विश्वासपूर्वक कहना; दृढ़ता से कहना।

avow (अवौ)—*v. t.* admit, confess. स्वीकार करना, मान लेना, स्पष्ट रूप से कहना। *n.* **avowal** स्वीकृति,

avulsion (अवल्शन) - *n.* tearing away. अलगाव; पृथक्करण।

await (अवेट)—*v. t.* look for; expect. प्रतीक्षा करना, आशा करना।

awake (अवेक)—*v. t. & i.* cease to sleep, become active; become conscious of, rouse from sleep. जागना, सचेत होना, सजग होना; जगाना, सचेत करना, सतर्क करना।

award (अवॉर्ड)—*v. t.* adjudge; grant. निर्णय देना, प्रदान करना, अर्पण करना। *n.* judicial decision; payment by an award. न्यायिक या पंच निर्णय, पश्चात्; पुरस्कार, इनाम।

aware (अवेयर)—*adj.* conscious, knowing. सचेत, सतर्क; परिचित।

away (अवे)—*adv.* at a distance; absent, apart. दूर, अनुपस्थित, अलग। *out and away.* अतुलनीय।

awe (ऑ)—*n.* reverential fear or wonder. भय, डर, खौफ। *v. t.* inspire with awe. भय उत्पन्न करना। *stand in awe of.* भयभीत होना। *awe-struck.* भयभीत, भयग्रस्त। *awesome* भयोत्पादक।

awful (ऑफुल)—*adj.* inspiring awe; solemnly impressive; reverential. भयंकर; प्रभावपूर्ण; श्रद्धास्पद, सम्माननीय। *adv.* **awfully.**

awhile (अह्वाइल)—*adv.* for a short time. दम-भर के लिए।

awkward (ऑकवर्ड)—*adj.* clumsy; embarrassing; difficult or dangerous to deal with. भद्दा, बेडौल; घबड़ा देनेवाला, टेढ़ा·

awl (ऑल)—*n.* small tool for pricking. कपड़े में छेद डालनेवाला औज़ार, सूआ।

awn (ऑन)--beard of corn. अनाज की बाल।

awning (ऑनिंग)—*n.* a covering to shelter from the sun's rays or rain. चँदवा, पाल।

awry (आरा)—*adv. & adj.* crookedly, distorted, wrong. टेढ़ा, तोड़ा-मरोड़ा, गलत, विपरीत।

axe (ऐक्स)—*n.* a choping tool. कुल्हाड़ी

axial (ऐक्सियल)—*adj.* belonging to an axis. धुरी-सम्बन्धी।

axil (ऐक्सिल)—*n.* upper angle between leaf and stem. पत्ते और डंठल के बीच का कोण; बगल।

axile (ऐक्साइल)—*adj.* belonging to the axis. धुरी-सम्बन्धी।

axillary (ऐक्सिलरी)—*adj.* pertaining to the armpit. काँख-सम्बन्धी।

axiom (ऐक्सिअम)—*n.* self-evident truth. स्वतःसिद्ध प्रमाण या सिद्धान्त ।

axis (ऐक्सिस)—*n.* line about which a body rotates. अक्ष-रेखा,

axle (ऐक्सल)—*n.* spindle upon which wheel revolves. धुरी

ay (आइ)—*interj.* & *n.* affirmative answer अरे; हाँ ।

aye (ए)—*adv.* always. सदा, सर्वदा, हमेशा ।

ayes (आइज)—*n.* persons who vote for a motion. प्रस्ताव-समर्थक ।

azoic (अज़ोइक)—*adj.* having no trace of life. जीवनरहित ।

azure (ऐज़्योर)—*n.* sky blue. नीलाकाश । *adj.* sky-blue. आकाश के समान नीला ।

azygous. (ऐज़ाइगस)—*adj.* not existing in pairs. अकेला, बेजोड़ी, अयुग्म ।

B

b (बी)—second letter of English alphabet ; the seventh note ; second known quantity. अंग्रेज़ी वर्णमाला का दूसरा अक्षर

baa (बा)—*n.* bleating. भेड़ का शब्द, मिमियाने की आवाज़ । *v. i.* bleat. मिमियाना ।

babble (बैबल)—*v. i.* & *t.* talk half articulately ; murmur ; let out secrets. प्रलाप करना, बड़बड़ाना ; मर्मर ध्वनि करना ; भेद खोलना । *n.* imperfect speech ; murmur. प्रलाप, बड़बड़ाहट ; मर्मर ध्वनि । *n.* **babblement.**

babbler (बैब्लर)—*n.* chatterer ; teller of secrets. प्रलापी, बकवादी ;

babe (बेब)—*n.* young child ; inexperienced person. बच्चा, शिशु ; अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति ।

babel (बेबल)—*n.* high structure ; visionary plan ; scene of confusion ; meaningless noise. ऊँची इमारत ; काल्पनिक योजना; उपद्रव, कोलाहल ; निरर्थक शोर-गुल ।

babish (बेबिश)—*adj.* childish, foolish. बच्चे-सा, मूर्खवत् ।

baboon (बाबून)—*n.* large monkey. बड़ा बन्दर, बंदूर ।

baby (बेबी)—*n.* very young child ; childish person. शिशु, गोद का बच्चा ; बच्चे-जैसे स्वभाववाला व्यक्ति ।

babyhood (बेबीहुड)—*n.* state of infancy. बाल्यावस्था, शैशव ।

babyish (बेबीइश)—*adj.* baby-like. बच्चे के समान, शिशुवत् ।

baccate (बैकेट)—*adj.* ; berry-shaped ; bearing berries. बेर की

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बक्स का : बेरोंवाला

bacchanal (बैकनल)—*adj.* riotous. उपद्रवी, ऊधमी। *n.* drunken reveller. शराबी, मद्यप।

baccy (बैकी)—*n.* tobacco. तम्बाकू।

bachelor (बैचलर)—*n.* unmarried man; man or woman who has taken first degree at a university. अविवाहित पुरुष; स्नातक या स्नातिका। *adj.* **bachelorship.** कुवारापन।

bacillary (बसिलरी)—*adj.* connected with small germs. छोटे जीवाणुओं से सम्बन्धित।

bacilliform (बसिलीफॉर्म)—*adj.* rod-shaped. बेलन की आकृति का।

bacillus (बसिलस)—*n* a rod-like bacterium that cause disease. बेलन की शक्ल के रोगाणु।

back (बैक)—hinder part of the body; part opposite to the front side, upper part, main support, chief strength. पीठ, पृष्ठ, किसी वस्तु का पिछला भाग, पृष्ठ, पीछा, मुख्य सहारा, प्रमुख शक्ति। *adj.* situated behind; inferior; reversed; in the past. पिछला; घटिया, उल्टा, अतीत का। *adv.* to the rear, at a distance, ago. पीछे, अंतर पर; अतीत में, समय-पूर्व। *v. t.* get upon the back; help; force back; support; indorse; पीठ पर चढ़ना, सहायता करना, पीछे हटाना; समर्थन करना, उत्साहित करना; सही करना। *v. i.* go backwards. पीछे हटना, उल्टे पांव फिरना, अड़ना।

back-bite (बैक-बाइट)—*v. t.* slander an absent person. चुगली खाना। *n.* **back-biting.**

backbone (बैकबोन)—*n.* spinal column रीढ़ की हड्डी।

backer (बैकर)—*n.* one who supports another especially in a contest. हिमायती, आड़ी।

background (बैकग्राउंड)—*n.* space at the back. पृष्ठभूमि।

backing (बैकिंग)—*n.* support. समर्थन।

backslide (बैकस्लाइड)—*v. i.* fall back in morals. पतित होना, आचारभ्रष्ट होना।

backward (बैकवर्ड)—*adj.* towards the back; not having made much progress, hesitating, behind time. पिछला, पिछड़ा हुआ, अनभ्य; मन्द, संकुचित; समय से पीछे।

backwards (बैकवर्ड्ज)—*adv.* towards the back. पिछली ओर.

backwater (बैकवाटर)—*n.* place at the side of a river where the water is not moving. नदी के किनारे पर वह स्थान जहां पानी चलता न हो।

bacon (बेकन)—*n.* cured pigs flesh. सूअर का खाने-योग्य मांस।

bacteriology (बैक्टिरिअलॉजी)—*n.* the study of bacteria.

जीवाणुशास्त्र ।

bacterium (बैक्टिरियम)—*n.* microbe; a disease-grem. जीवाणु;

bad (बैड)—*adj.* worthless, inferior, deficient, of poor quality, incorrect, not valid, निकम्मा, बुरा, खराब, घटिया, अशुद्ध, नकली,

badge (बैज)—*n.* distinctive mark; symbol. बिल्ला, चिह्न.

badger (बैजर)—*n.* a burrowing night animal. रीछ-जैसा एक जानवर, बीज । *v. t.* worry. कष्ट देना ।

badinage (बैडिनेज)—*n.* light playfull talk. हँसी-मजाक, ठट्ठा-मखोल, दिल्लगी ।

badminton (बैडमिंटन)—*n.* a summer drink; a game. एक ग्रीष्मकालीन पेय, एक प्रसिद्ध खेल

badness (बैडनेस)—*n.* poor condition; faultiness; wickedness. दुरावस्था, अवगुण, दोष, दुष्टता, बुराई,

baffle (बैफल)—*v. t.* foil, puzzle; bar progress, cheat. विफल बनाना, घबरा देना, प्रगति रोकना, धोखा देना,

bag (बैग)—*n* sack, pouch. बोरा, बैग । *v. i.* & *t.* swell; hang loosely; put in a bag; secure; steal; take possession of, kill game. फूलना, लटकना, बैग में डालना, जब्त करना, चुराना, कब्जा करना,

bagasse (बैगैस)—*n.* residue after extracting juice from sugar-cane. गन्ना पेलने के बाद बची हुई खोई ।

baggage (बैगेज)—*n.* belongings with which one travels; portable equipment of army; good-for-nothing woman. यात्री का सामान, सैनिक की रसद; निकम्मी स्त्री ।

bag-pipe (बैग-पाइप)—*n.* a musical wind-instrument. बीन ।

bah (बाह)—*interj.* of contempt. छि: छि: !

bail (बेल)—*n.* security for prisoner's appearance in court; person who becomes surety for prisoner's appearance; outer line of fortification; bar separating horses in open stable; one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket; hoop-handle of kettle etc.; frame holding cow's head at milking. जमानत, रक्षाधन; जमानत देनेवाला, जामिन; दुर्ग की बाहरवाली पाँत; अस्तबल में घोड़ों को अलग करने का बाड़ा; क्रिकेट में डंडे पर लगाई जानेवाली गुल्ली; केतली आदि का मुड़ा हुआ हत्था; दूध दोहते समय गाय के गले में डालने का चौखटा । *v. t.* deliver in trust; admit to bail; confine. विश्वास पर छोड़ देना; जमानत मन्जूर करना; रोकना, प्रतिबंधित करना ।

bailable (बेलेबल)—*adj.* admitting of bail. जमानत के योग्य ।

bailee (बेली)—*n.* one to whom goods are entrusted for a

purpose. जिसके पास कोई वस्तु धरोहर रखी गई हो।

bailer (बेलर)—*n.* ball that hits bails, one who gives bail. गुल्लियों पर पड़नेवाला गेंद, जमानती।

bailey (बेली)—*n.* outer wall of castle. किले की बाहर की दीवार।

bailiff (बेलिफ़)—*n.* officer under sheriff. शेरिफ़ का सहायक अधिकारी।

bailment (बेलमेंट)—*n.* delivery of goods in trust; bailing of prisoner. विश्वास पर रखे माल का सुपुर्दगी; बंदी की जमानत हो जाना।

bailsman (बेल्समैन)—*n.* one who gives bail for another. जामिन, जमानती।

bairn (बेअर्न)—*n.* child. बच्चा।

bait (बेट)—*n.* food to entice prey; temptation; halt in journey for refreshment. चारा, दाना, चुग्गा; प्रलोभन, लालच; यात्रा के मध्य जलपान के लिए विराम। *v. t. & i.* worry by setting dogs; give food to, take food: stop at inn, put food on. कुत्ते पीछे लगाना; खाना देना, खाना लेना; सराय में ठहरना; शिकार के लिए जाल आदि में चुग्गा लगाना।

baize (बेज़)—*n.* a coarse woollen stuff. एक मोटा ऊनी कपड़ा।

bake (बेक)—*v. t. & i.* cook by dry heat; harden by heat. भूनना, पकना; सुखाना, कठोर बनाना

baker (बेकर)—*n.* professional bread-maker. नानबाई; रोटी बनाने वाला।

bakery (बेकरी)—*n.* shop of baker. नानबाई की दुकान।

balance (बैलेंस)—*n.* weighing apparatus, act of weighing; equilibrium; regulating gear of clock; zodiac constellation; steady position, difference between credit and debit. तराज़ू; तोल, सन्तुलन, घड़ी का नियामक पुर्ज़ा, तुला राशि, स्थिर स्थिति, आय और व्यय का अन्तर, शेष। *v. t. & i.* weigh, match, bring into equilibrium; compare credit and debit. तौलना, मिलान करना, सन्तुलित करना, आय-व्यय की तुलना करना, शेष निकालना। *balance an account* हिसाब चुकाना; *tremble in the balance.* अनिश्चित होना;

balance-sheet (बैलेंस शीट)—*n.* a written statement of money paid and received. आय-व्यय का चिट्ठा।

balcony (बैल्कनी)—*n.* railed platform outside window; gallery. बरामदा, छज्जा, परछत्ती।

bald (बॉल्ड)—*adj.* without hair on the head, featherless, dull, monotonous. गंजा, पक्षहीन, शुष्क

balderdash (बॉल्डरडैश)—*n.* foolish talk, nonsense, ob-

scene writing. मूर्खतापूर्ण बातचीत, व्यर्थ बातें, अश्लील लेख।

baldmoney (बॉल्डमनी)—*n.* a yellow-flowered plan. पीले फूलों-वाला एक पौधा।

baldpate (बॉल्डपेट)—*n.* one destitute of hair. गंजी खोपड़ी।

baldric (बैल्ड्रिक)—*n.* belt for sword, bugle etc. hung from shoulder to opposite hip. तलवार, बिगुल आदि लटकाने की पेटी।

bale (बेल) *n.* destruction, pain, misery; package of the merchandise. विनाश, पीड़ा, विपत्ति, सामान की गांठ। *v. t.* make up into bales. गांठ बांधना, गठरी बनाना।

baleen (बलीन)—*n.* whale bone. ह्वेल मछली की हड्डी।

bale fire (बेलफायर)—*n.* funeral pyre. चिता, आग की होली।

balk, baulk (बॉक)—*n.* ridge left unploughed, hindrance; tie-beam of a house. अनजुती ऊँची भूमि; रुकावट, बाधा; मकान की जोड़ने वाली शहतीरी आदि। *v. t. & i.* shirk, pull up, hinder; disappoint, discourage. काम से बचना, खींचना; टालना; रुकावट डालना,

ball (बॉल)—*n.* solid or hollow round object; a gathering of people for dancing, heavenly body; solid missile. गेंद, गोला; नाच के लिए एकत्रित लोग; ग्रह-नक्षत्र, बन्दूक या तोप आदि की गोली। *v. t.* make a ball; throw ball. गेंद बनाना, गेंद फेंकना, 'आउट' कर देना।

ball-bearing. गोलियों की चूल।

ballad (बैलड)—*n.* a simple song especially that tells a story. वृत्त-गान, आल्हा।

ballast (बैलॉस्ट)—*n.* heavy material placed in ship to keep it steady; mental ballast that which gives a person steady character. स्थिर रखने के लिए जहाज में रखा गया भारी बोझ; बौद्धिक बोझ,

ballerina (बैलिरीना)—*n.* female ballet-dancer. नर्तकी।

ballet (बैला)—*n.* combind performance of professional dancers on the stage. सामूहिक नृत्य-प्रदर्शन, रास-लीला।

ballista (बॉलिस्टा)—*n.* engine for hurling great stones. बड़े-बड़े पत्थर फेंकनेवाला इंजन।

ballistic (बॉलिस्टिक)—*adj.* of hurling-power. फेंकने की शक्ति वाला।

balloon (बैलून)—*n.* round air-tight envelope inflated with gas. गुब्बारा। *v. t.* ascend in balloon. गुब्बारे में उड़ना। *n.* **balloonist**. गुब्बारे में उड़नेवाला।

ballot (बैलट)—*n.* paper used in secret voting; votes so recorded. मतदान-पत्र; शलाका। *v. i.* give secret vote; draw lots. गुप्त मत

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देना; लाटरी निकालना ।

ballot-box (बैलट-बॉक्स)—*n.* box used in voting or lot-drawing. लाटरी या मतदान पेटिका ।

ball-room (बॉल-रूम)—*n.* dancing hall. नाचघर ।

ballyrag (बैलीरैग)—*v. t. & i.* maltreat by hustling, jeering or playing practical jokes on. मज़ाक उड़ाना, ठट्ठा करना ।

balm (बाम)—*n.* aromatic substance, a fragrant and healing ointment. सुगन्धित पदार्थ ; सुगन्धित तथा पीड़ानाशक लेप, मरहम ।

balmy (बामी)—*adj.* yielding balm ; fragrant, soft, soothing. सुगन्धित पदार्थ उत्पन्न करनेवाला ;

balsam (बॉलसम)—*n.* a resinous product, artificial oily ointment ; healing agency. एक तेल-उत्पादन ; कृत्रिम चिकनी मलहम ; गुल-मेंहदी ; पीड़ा हरने और आराम देने वाली वस्तु । *adj.* **balsamic, balsamy.** स्निग्ध, पीड़ाहर ।

baluster (बैलस्टर)—*n.* short pillar. कटेहरा, कंगूरा, छोटा खम्भा ।

balustrade (बैलस्ट्रेड)—*n.* row of balusters with rail as ornamental parapet to balcony. कंगूरों का बना हुआ जंगला । *adj.* **balustraded.** जंगलेदार, खम्भेदार ।

bam (बैम)—*v. t.* hoax. धोखा देना, ठगना । *n.* धोखा, कपट, छल ।

bamboo (बैम्बू)—*n.* kinds of tropical giant grass. बाँस ।

bamboo-sugar (बैम्बू-शूगर)—*n.* वंशलोचन, तबाशीर ।

bamboozle (बैम्बूज़ल)—*v. t.* hoax ; mystify. झाँसा देना, ठगना, धोखा देना । *n.* **bamboozlement.** झाँसा, धोखा, ठगी ।

ban (बैन)—*v. t. & i.* prohibit, interdict ; curse. रोकना, प्रतिबन्ध लगाना, निषेध करना, शाप देना । *n.* formal prohibition, sentence of outlawry, curse, प्रतिबन्ध, निषेध, देश-निकाले का दण्ड ; शाप ।

banal (बैनल)—*adj.* commonplace, trite. साधारण, सामान्य, तुच्छ । *n.* **banality.** तुच्छता ।

banana (बनाना)—*n.* a fruit-tree, a plantain. केले का वृक्ष, केला, कदलीफल ।

band (बैंड)—*n.* thing that binds togather, flat strip, organised company of men ; body of musicians. बाँधने की वस्तु, बन्धन, चपटा फीता, गिरोह बाजे वालों की टोली । *v. t.* put a band on ; mark with stripes, form into a league. बन्धन या फीता बाँधना, फीते सजाना, गिरोह बनाना ;

bandage (बैंडेज)—*n.* strip of cloth used for tying up wounds. घाव पर बाँधने की पट्टी ।

band-box (बैंड-बॉक्स)—*n.* light card-board box for light articles. हल्की वस्तुएँ रखने का गत्ते का डिब्बा, पिटारी

bandeau (बैंडो)—*n.* ribbon for woman's head. स्त्रियों का सिर में लगाने का फीता।

banderole (बैंडरोल)—*n.* flag flown at mast-head; ribbon like scroll. मस्तूल पर उड़नेवाला झंडा; फीता जिस पर नाम लिखा हो।

bandicoot (बैंडिकूट)—*n.* rat as large as cat, बिल्ली-जैसा बड़ा चूहा।

bandit (बैंडिट)—*n.* an outlaw; a lawless robber. लुटेरा, डाकू,

bandog (बैनडॉग)—*n.* chained dog. जंजीर से बँधा हुआ शिकारी कुत्ता।

bandoleer (ber) (बैनडोलिअर)—*n.* shoulder-belt with cartridge-loops. कारतूसों की लगानेदार पेटी।

bandolero (बैनडोलरो)—*n.* highwayman. लुटेरा; बटमार।

bandoline (बैनडोलीन)—*n* a gummy preparation for fixing the hair. बालों को चिपकाने की लेसदार वस्तु।

bandy (बैंडी)—*v. t.* throw to and fro, discuss, exchange. इधर-उधर फेंकना, चर्चा करना, अदल-बदल करना। *n.* hockey, a cart. हाकी, बैलगाड़ी। *adj.* wide apart at the knees. ऐंठे हुए घुटनोंवाला।

bane (बेन)—*n.* poison: cause of ruin. विष, विनाश का कारण. विनाश। *adj.* **baneful.** विनाशक,

bang (बैंग)—*n.* violent blow, hard knock. report of gun. जोर का धक्का, धमाका, झटका, तोप की आवाज। *v. t. & i.* strike noisily, make sound of blow, cut hair straight. जोर के साथ टकराना, धमाके का करना, झटका करना,

bangle (बैंगल)—*n.* ring worn on arms. चूड़ी, कड़ा, कंगन।

bangster (बैंगस्टर)—*n.* violent person, a winner. तेज स्वभाव का व्यक्ति, विजेता।

banish (बैनिश)—*v. t.* exile, dismiss. देश से निकाल देना, हटा देना।

banishment (बैनिशमेंट)—*n.* exile. निर्वासन, देश-निकाला।

banister (बैनिस्टर)—*n.* stair handrail. सीढ़ी का डंडा।

banjo (बैंजो)—*n.* stringed musical instrument. एक तारोंवाला बाजा।

bank (बैंक)—*n.* land along the side of any water-channel: earth raised above the level of the ground: a great mass of anything: a row of seats: establishment for custody of money. नदी आदि का किनारा, तीर, तट, उभरी हुई भूमि, बाँध, किसी चीज का बड़ा ढेर; सीटों की कतार, धन सुरक्षित रखने का संस्थान, बैंक। *v. t.* enclose with banks, keep

accounts with, trade in money. बाँध बाँधना; हिसाब-किताब रखना; लेन-देन करना, रुपया जमा करना। *bank upon.* भरोसा करना।

banker (बैंकर)—*n.* proprietor or partner of private bank. बैंक का स्वामी या भागीदार; साहूकार,

banking (बैंकिंग)—*n.* business of a banker, fishing on a sea bank. महाजनी, साहूकारा, समुद्र-तट पर मछली पकड़ने का व्यवसाय।

bankrupt (बैंकरप्ट)—*n.* & *adj.* insolvent. दीवालिया, ऋण चुकाने में असमर्थ (व्यक्ति)। *v. t.* reduce to bankruptcy. दीवालिया बना देना।

bankruptcy (बैंकरप्सी)—*n.* being declared bankrupt. दीवालियापन,

banner (बैनर)—*n.* cloth flag on pole, anything used as symbol of principles. झण्डा, पताका; किसी सिद्धान्त का चिह्न।

banns (बैन्ज)—*n.* notice of intended marriage. प्रस्तावित विवाह की सूचना।

banquet (बैंक्विट)—*n.* sumptuous feast. राजभोज, भोजनार। *v. t.* give a feast. भोज देना।

bantam (बैंटम)—*n.* small domestic fowl, small but spirited person. छोटा घरेलू मुर्गा; नाटा परन्तु जोशीला व्यक्ति।

banter (बैंटर)—*n.* humorous ridicule उपहास, हँसी, मजाक।

banting (बैंटिंग)—*n.* treatment of obesity. मोटापे की चिकित्सा।

bantling (बैंट्लिंग)—*n.* young child. बच्चा, छोकरा, बच्चू गढ़ा।

baptism (बैप्टिज्म)—*n.* sprinkling with water as a religious ceremoney. (ईसाइयों का) जल छिड़क कर दीक्षा लेने का संस्कार, नामकरण संस्कार, बपतिस्मा

baptize (se) (बैप्टाइज)—*v. t.* administer baptism ; purify ; name. बपतिस्मा देना (ईसाई धर्म की दीक्षा देना), पवित्र करना, नाम देना।

bar (बार)—*n.* rod of any substance, an obstacle, bank of sand at the mouth of a river, a rail in a law-court, a body of lawyers ; a counter in a public house, strip of medal. सलाख, छड़, अर्गल, बिल्ली ; बाड़, रोक, आड़ ; नदी के मुहाने पर रेत का बाँध ; कटघरा, वकीलों का समुदाय ; होटल की मेज, शराबखाना, फीता (पदक के रूप में)। *v. t.* fasten with bar ; obstruct ; stay by leagal objection. अर्गल लगाना, रोकना, कानूनी आपत्ति से कार्रवाई रोकना।

barb (बार्ब)—*n.* recurved point of arrow etc., sting ; breeds of horse and pigeon तीर की नोक, काँटा, एक प्रकार का घोड़ा और कबूतर

barbarian (बार्बरियन)—*n.* & *adj.* foreign, rude or uncul-

tured (person). विदेशी, गँवार या असभ्य (व्यक्ति)।

barbaric (बार्बरिक)—*adj.* rude, rough. क्रूर, बर्बर, रूखा, असभ्य।

barbarism (बार्बरिज़्म)—*n.* absence of culture, ignorance and rudeness. असभ्यता, बर्बरता,

barbarity (बार्बरिटी)—*n.* savage cruelty. क्रूरता, बर्बरता, जंगलीपन।

barbarize (बार्बराइज़)—*v. t.* & *i.* make or become barbarous. क्रूर या बर्बर बनाना या होना।

barbarous (बार्बरस)—*adj.* not pure, illiterate, uncivilized, cruel. अशुद्ध, निरक्षर, असभ्य, क्रूर.

barbate (बार्बेट)—*adj* having hairy tufts. दढ़ियल, दाढ़ीवाला।

barber (बार्बर)—*n.* one who shaves beard and dresses hair. नाई, हज्जाम।

barbette (बार्बेट)—*n.* platform from which guns are fired. तोप दागने का चबूतरा या चबूतरा।

barbican (बार्बिकन)—*n.* outer defence to city or castle. नगर या किले का बाहरी रक्षा-घेरा।

bard (बार्ड)—*n.* celtic minstrel; early poet; armour for warhorse. भाट, चारण, प्राचीन कवि; लड़ाई के घोड़े का कवच।

bare (बेयर)—*adj.* unclothed, uncovered, unprotected, empty, unadorned, mere. नंगा, उघड़ा, अनुरक्षित, खाली, अलंकारहीन,

barely (बेयर्ली)—*adv.* openly; merely; scarcely. खुले रूप में, केवल, कठिनता से।

bargain (बार्गेन)—*n.* agreement, favourable transaction. करार, अच्छा सौदा। *v. t.* & *i.* make a bargain. सौदा करना। *bad bargain.* घाटा, *good bargain.* फ़ायदा; *into the bargain.* मुफ़्त में,

barge (बार्ज)—*n.* flat-bottomed freight boat. चपटी भारवाहक नाव।

bargee (बार्जी)—*n.* man in charge of barge. नाव का अधिकारी।

barium (बैरियम)—*n.* white metaltic element. एक सफ़ेद धातु।

bark (बार्क)—*n.* noise made by a dog; outer covering on the trunk of a tree; three-masted vessel, round of gunfire. कुत्ते का भौंकना, छाल, तीन मस्तूलोंवाली एक नाव, तोप की आवाज़। *v. t.* strip bark from tree, utter sharp explosive cry, cough. पेड़ से छाल उतारना, भौंकना। *bark at.* गाली

barker (बार्कर)—*n.* noisy assailant; tout. शोर मचाकर हमला करनेवाला; भौंकनेवाला, छाल उतारनेवाला, दलाल।

barley (बार्ली)—*n.* a cereal used as food. जौ।

barley-water (बार्ली-वाटर)—*n.* जौ का पानी जो रोगियों को दिया जाता है।

barlow (बार्लो)—*n.* a pocket-

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knife. जेबी चाकू।

barm (बार्म)—*n.* froth on fermenting malt liquor. खमीर।

barmecide (बार्मिसाइड)—*n.* & *adj.* imaginary, disappointing. काल्पनिक, निराशाजनक।

barn (बार्न)—*n.* covered building for storing grain *etc.* अनाज रखने का कोठा, खलियान, खत्ता।

barnacles (बार्नकलज)—*n.* pincer placed on horses nose; spectacles. घोड़े का नथुना बांधने की संडासी, चश्मा, ऐनक।

barometer (बारोमीटर)—*n.* instrument measuring atmospheric pressure. वायु-भारमापक यंत्र। *adj.* **barometeric.**

baron (बैरन)—*n.* a title of rank, a landlord. ताल्लुकेदार,

baronage (बैरोनेज)—*n.* the nobility. ताल्लुकेदारी, नवाबी।

baroness (बैरोनेस)—*n.* baron's wife. ताल्लुकेदारिन, नवाबिन।

barnet (बैरोनेट)—*n.* member of lowest hereditary title. छोटा नवाब।

baroque (बरोक) *adj.* whimsical, odd. विकृत, टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा।

barouche (बरूश)—*n.* a four-wheeled carriage. चार पहियोंवाली बाड़ी।

barque (बार्क)—*n.* a three-masted vessel. तीन मस्तूलोंवाली नाव।

barrack (बैरक)—*n.* permanent building in which soldiers are lodged. सिपाहियों के रहने की स्थायी इमारत, बड़ी भद्दी-सी इमारत

barrage (बारेज)—*n.* dam, barrier. बांध, बाड़, अवरोध।

barrator (er) (बैरेटर)—*n.* vexatious litigant. मुकद्दमेबाज, अदालती झगड़ालू।

barratry (बैरेट्री)—*n.* incitement to vexatious litigation. मुकद्दमेबाजी को प्रोत्साहन, मुकद्दमेबाजी।

barred (बार्ड)—*adj.* obstructed by bars or leagal action. सलाखों में रोका गया; निषिद्ध।

barrel (बैरल)—*n.* a round container made of wood: the amout a barrel hold: metal tube of a gun, pistol etc., the part of a fountain pen that holds the ink, belly of a horse, a revolving cylinder. लकड़ी का ढोल, कटरा, ढोल में रखे जाने योग्य मादक की मात्रा; बन्दूक, पिस्तौल आदि की नाली; फाउंटेन पेन का वह भाग जिसमें स्याही रहती है, घोड़े का पेट, घूमनेवाली छड़। *v. t.* put in barrel. ढोल में डालना।

barren (बैरन)—*adj.* incapable of bearing offspring, unfruitful, stupid, unprofitable. बांझ, बंजर, निष्फल, अनुपजाऊ, मूर्ख

barricade (बैरिकेड)—*n.* a defence or obstruction that is

quickly made across a road; any barrier. कच्ची नाकाबंदी, अस्थायी अवरोध, बाड़, रोक । *v. t.* flock with barricade. नाकाबन्दी करना,

barrier (बैरियर)—*n.* fence barring advance, gate at which customs are collected, any abstacle. बाड़, रोक, चुंगी-चौकी,

barring (बारिंग)—*prep.* except. अतिरिक्त, छोड़कर ।

barrister (बैरिस्टर)—*n.* advocate in superior courts. उच्च न्यायालयों में वकील ।

barrow (बैरो)—*n.* hillock; two-wheeled handcart, infant's sleeveless garment. पहाड़ी, दुपहिया हथगाड़ी, बच्चे की एक बिन-बाजू पोशाक ।

barter (बार्टर)—*n.* trade by exchange. विनिमय-व्यापार, वस्तु-विनिमय । *v. t.* exchange. अदला-बदली करना, वस्तु-विनिमय करना ।

barton. (बार्टन)—*n.* farmyard, outhouse. खलिहान, बाहरी मकान ।

barytone (बैरिटोन)—*n.* & *adj.* deep-toned male voice, a singer with such a voice. पुरुष की भारी आवाज़, भारी आवाजवाला गवैया ।

basal (बेसल)—*adj.* of the base, fundamental. आधारभूत, मौलिक ।

basalt (बसॉल्ट)—*n.* brown igneous rock. एक भूरी चट्टान ।

bascule (बैस्कूल)—*n.* kind of lever: a bridge with a lever. ऐसी छड़ जिसका एक सिरा एक ओर दबाने से दूसरा सिरा दूसरी ओर उठे ।

base (बेस)—*n.* that on which anything stands: bottom: foundation: principle starting point, area in rear of an army. आधार, तल, नींव, सिद्धान्त, प्रारम्भ-स्थल, सैनिक अड्डा । *adj.* mean, selfish, despicable. नीच, स्वार्थी, अधम, कमीना, जाली । *v. t.* found, establish. स्थापित करना, आधारित करना

base-ball (बेस बॉल)—*n.* U. S. national game. एक अमरीकी राष्ट्रीय खेल ।

base-born (बेस-बॉर्न) *adj.* of low birth. नीच जाति का, अकुलीन, वर्ण-संकर ।

base-coin (बेस कॉइन)—*n.* counterfeit coin. जाली सिक्का ।

baseless (बेसलैस)—*adj.* unfounded. निराधार, बे-सिर-पैर का ।

basement (बेसमेंट)—*n.* lowest part of structure. इमारत का सबसे निचला भाग, तहखाना ।

bash (बैश)—*n.* heavy blow. मुक्का, घूंसा । *v. t.* strike heavily. मुक्का या घूंसा मारना ।

bashful (बैशफुल)—*adj.* shy. लज्जावान्, शर्मीला । *n.* **bashfulness.** लाज ।

basial (बेसिअल)—*adj.* pertaining to kissing. चुंबन-संबंधी ।

basic (बेसिक)—*adj.* fundamental. आधारभूत, मौलिक, बुनियादी ।

basil (बैसिल)—*n.* an aromatic herb, basan. तुलसी, कमाई हुई भेड़ की खाल।

basin (बेसिन)—*n*, wide open vessel, any hollow place containing water, land drained by a river. कटोरा, बासन, तिलैया, घाट, नदी द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र।

basinet, basnet (बैसिनिट, बैसनिट)—*n.* light steel headpiece. हल्का लोहे का शिरस्त्राण।

basis (बेसिस)—*n.* foundation, begining, determining principle, military base. आधार, प्रारम्भ, मूल सिद्धान्त, सैनिक अड्डा।

bask (बास्क)—*v. i.* revel in warmth and light. तपना, धूप खाना, सेंकना।

basket (बास्किट)—*n.* vessel made of cane etc. टोकरी, डलिया।

bas (bass)-relief (बैस-रिलीफ़)—*n.* sculpture in low relief. तराशा या उभरा हुआ काम।

bass (बैस)—*n.* inner bark of lime, the lowest part in music; a fish used as food, a man or instrument that has deep, low notes. नीबू के पेड़ की भीतरी छाल; गाने में सबसे निचला सुर; एक खाद्य मछली; गंभीर धीमी आवाज़वाला आदमी

bassinet (बैसिनेट)—*n.* hooded wick carriage or cradle. एक प्रकार की बच्चा गाड़ी या झूलना।

bast (बैस्ट)—*n.* inner bark of lime. नीबू के पेड़ का भीतरी छिलका।

bastard (बैस्टर्ड)—*n.* child born out of adultery. हरामी बच्चा, जारज बालक। *adj.* illegitimate; unauthorized. हरामी, अवैध, अनधिकृत, नाजायज़।

basterdize (se) (बैस्टर्डाइज़)—*v. t.* declare illegitimate. अवैध या नाजायज़ घोषित करना।

bastardy (बैस्टर्डी)—*n.* illegitimacy. जारकर्म, यारी, स्त्री-पुरुष का अनुचित संबंध।

baste (बेस्ट)—*v. t.* stitch together, moisten with fat; cudgel. तोपे लगाना, कच्ची सिलाई करना; चुपड़ना; पीटना, मारना।

bastille (बैस्टील)—*n.* fortress, prison. छोटा किला, बन्दीघर।

bastinado (बैस्टिनेडो)—*n.* & *v. t.* caning on soles of feet. तलवों में मारना, पाकोबी करना।

bastion (बैस्टियन)—*n.* projecting part of fortification. बढ़वच, बुर्ज।

bat (बैट)—*n.* heavy wooden stick for striking ball in cricket; small mouse-like animal that flies at night. क्रिकेट खेलने का बल्ला, चमगादड़ पक्षी। *v. t.* strike with a bat. बल्ले से खेलना।

batch (बैच)—*n.* a set of things coming at once. थान, ढोक, समुदाय, समूह, बल्ला।

bate (बेट)—*v. t.* let down, restrain, deduct. नीचे करना, रोकना, घटाना, कम करना।

bath (बाथ)—*n.* washing of the body; a bath-tub, bathroom. स्नान, स्नानकुंड, स्नानागार। *v. t. & i.* give a bath; have a bath. नहलाना, नहाना।

bath-chair (बाथ चेयर)—*n.* a three-wheeled chair in which a sick or old person may be taken out of doors. रोगी या वृद्ध व्यक्ति को ले जाने वाली कुर्सी

bathe (बेद)—*v. t. & i.* immerse in a liquid, moisten all over, take a bath. पानी में डुबोना, नहाना, स्नान करना, धोना, साफ़ करना, आप्लावित करना। *n.* **bather**. स्नान करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

bathetic (बथेटिक)—*adj.* marked by bathos. उच्च शैली से निम्न शैली पर आनेवाला।

bathometer (बाथॉमीटर)—*n.* instrument used to ascertain depth of water. पानी की गहराई मापने का यन्त्र।

bathos (बेथॉस)—*n.* fall from *sublime* to ridiculous. लेख या भाषण में उच्च शैली से निम्न शैली पर आ जाना; ह्रासशीलता।

bating (बेटिंग)—*prep.* except. कम करके।

batiste (बाटीस्ट)—*n.* fine light fabric. एक बढ़िया हल्का कपड़ा या धागा।

batman (बैटमैन)—*n.* an officer's servant. अफ़सर का नौकर या अर्दली।

baton (बैटन)—*n.* staff of office, constable's truncheon. सरकारी डण्डा, राजदंड, पुलिस के सिपाही का डण्डा।

batrachian (बट्रेकियन)—*n. & adj.* frog; of frogs. मेंढक, मेंढक-सम्बन्धी।

battalion (बटैलियन)—*n.* unit of infantry. पैदल सैनिकों की पलटन।

battels (बैटल्ज)—*n.* college account for expenses. कालेज के व्ययों का लेखा-जोखा।

batten (बैटन)—*n.* a piece of board, a legde. तख्ती, पटरी। *v. t.* strengthen with battens. तख्तियों से मजबूत करना। *v. i.* grow fat. मोटा होना, मुटियाना।

batter (बैटर)—*v. t. & i.* strike repeatedly so as to break; operate against with artillery; beat out of shape. तोड़ना, कूटना, उड़ा देना, तोपखाना से धावा बोलना;

battering-charge (बैटरिंग-चार्ज)—*n.* full charge of power for cannon. तोप के लिए बारूद की पूरी मात्रा।

battering-ram (बैटरिंग-रैम)—*n.* swinging beam anciently used for breaching walls

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समय में दीवार को गिराने के लिए प्रयुक्त बड़ा।

battering-train (बैटरिंग-ट्रेन)—*n.* set of siege guns. घेरा डालने वाली तोपों की पंक्ति।

battery (बैटरी)—*n.* infliction of blows; set of guns with their men and horses; platfrom for guns; apparatus for storing electricity. मार-पीट, मार-कुटाई; तोपखाना; तोपों का मंच; बिजली जमा करने का उपकरण, बैटरी

batting (बैटिंग)—*n.* prepared cotton sheets quilting. गद्दा बनाने के लिए तैयार रुई का तोंदा।

battle (बैटल)—*n.* fight between armies; struggle; victory. युद्ध, लड़ाई, संघर्ष; विजय। *v. i.* fight, struggle. लड़ना, युद्ध करना,

battle-array (बैटल-ऐरे)—*n.* war-strategy. युद्ध-व्यवस्था, व्यूह-रचना।

battle-axe (बैटल ऐक्स)—*n.* heavy axe used in battles. गंडासा, फरसा, परशु।

battle-cruiser (बैटल-क्रूज़र)—*n.* a large fast cruiser with very heavy armour. युद्धपोत, जंगी जहाज़।

battle-cry (बैटल-क्राई)—*n.* war-slogan. युद्ध का नारा।

battledore (बैटलडोर)—*n.* a wooden bat used for washing; a light bat for striking a ball. कपड़े धोने का डण्डा, एक हल्का-सा बल्ला।

battle-field (बैटल-फ़ील्ड)—*n.* the place on which a battle is fought. युद्ध-भूमि, रण-क्षेत्र।

battlement (बैटलमैंट)—*n.* parpet on the top of building with openings. छिद्रोंवाला मुंडेरा,

battle-piece (बैटल-पीस)—*n.* picture or literary description of a battle. युद्ध का चित्रण या साहित्यिक वर्णन।

battology (बटॉलॉजी)—*n.* repetition in speech or writing. भाषण अथवा लेख में पुनरावृत्ति।

battue (बाटू)—*n.* hunting after surrounding; wholesale slaughter. घेरकर शिकार; व्यापक नरसंहार।

batty (बैटी)—*adj.* crazy. बावला,

bauble (बॉबल)—*n.* showy trinket, toy, thing of no worth, a stick with ass-eared head. दिखावटी वस्तु, खिलौना, तुच्छ पदार्थ, गधे के कान-जैसी मूँठ की छड़ी।

bawd (बॉड)—*n.* procuress; obscene talk. कुटनी; स्त्रियों को बहकाकर उनसे कुकर्म करानेवाली स्त्री;

bawdy-house (बॉडी-हाउस)—*n.* throthel. चकला, वेश्यालय।

bawl (बॉल)—*n.* loud cry. शोर, कोलाहल। *v. t & i.* speak in a noisy way. शोर करना, चिल्लाना,

bawn (बॉन)—*n.* fortification round a house, cattlefold. बड़ान के ईर्द-गिर्द की दीवार, पशुशाला।

bay (बे) *n.* wide inlet of the sea; space between columns, recess; a reddish-brown horse; the laurel tree; bark, cry of hounds in persuit. खाड़ी, खलीच; स्तंभों के बीच खाली स्थान; बरकाव; लाल-भूरा घोड़ा, लॉरल का वृक्ष, भौंक, शिकार करते कुत्तों की आवाज। *v. t.* bark. भौंकना। *adj.* reddish brown. लाल-भूरा

bayonet (बेयोनिट)—*n.* a stabbing weapon fxed to a rifle. संगीन, किरच। *v. t.* stab with a bayonet. संगीन घोंपना।

bays (बेज)—*n.* honorary garland of victory. जयमाला।

bay-salt (बे-साल्ट)—*n.* salt in large crystals obtained by evaporation. खारी नमक।

bay-window (बेविंडो)—*n.* window of a recess in room. खाली-घर उभरी हुई खिड़की।

bazooka (बज़ूका)—*n.* anti-tank rocket-gun. टैंकनाशक राकट-तोप।

bdellium (डेलियम)—*n.* resin of balsam-bearing tree. गूगल।

be (बी)—*v. i.* exist, occour, remain, continue, have a certain state or quality. होना, रहना, रहना, बनते रहना, कोई स्थिति या गुण रखना। *pref.* added to noun and adjective to form verb. क्रिया बनाने के लिए संज्ञा और विशेषण से लगनेवाला उपसर्ग। जैसे: *befriend.* मित्र बनाना, *bedim.* मद्धम करना। *be it so.* ऐसा ही हो,

beach (बीच)—*n.* sea-shore covered with sand. समुद्र का रेतीला किनारा। *v. t.* haul a boat up on the beach. नाव किनारे पर लगाना।

beacon (बीकन)—*n.* signal-fire on pole or hill; lighthouse; guide or warning. स्तम्भ या पहाड़ी पर प्रदीप्त मार्ग-दर्शक अग्नि, प्रकाशस्तम्भ,

bead (बीड) *n.* prayer, a little ball pierced for stringing, any small ball of glass etc., the small knob of frontsight of a gun. प्रार्थना, मनका, दाना, शीशे आदि की गोली; तोप के आगुख का छोटा पिंड। *v. t. & i.* furnish with beads. मनके पिरोना

beadle (बीडल)—*n.* mace-bearer, church officer. गदाधारी, गिरजे का अधिकारी।

beadledom (बीडलडम)—*n.* stupid officiousness. बे-ज़रूरी।

beadman (बीडमैन)—*n.* one employed to pray for others. दूसरों के लिए माला फेरनेवाला व्यक्ति.

beady (बीडी)—*adj.* bead-like, small and bright. मनकेदार. दाने-, सा: छोटा और चमकदार।

beagle (बीगल)—*n.* a small hound used for hare-hunting; spy. खरगोश का शिकार करनेवाला छोटा कुत्ता, गुप्तचर, जासूस ।

beak (बीक)—*n.* bird's bill: hooked nose. पक्षी की चोंच; चोंचदार नाक ।

beaker (बीकर)—*n.* large drinking-cup, lipped glass vessel. बड़ा गिलास, चोंचदार शीशे का पात्र ।

beam (बीम)—*n.* long piece of squared timber, bar of balance, horizontal cross-timbers of ship, ray of light; bright look. शहतीर, कड़ी; तराजू की डंडी, जहाज की कड़ियाँ, प्रकाश-किरण, मुस्कान । *v. t. & i.* emit light, shine, smile. प्रकाश छोड़ना, चमकना, मुस्काना,

beaming (बीमिंग)—*adj.* smiling; happy and cheerful. मुस्कराते हुए ।

beamy (बीमी)—*adj*, radiant; huge. प्रकाशवान्, चमकता हुआ; भारी, विशालकाय ।

bean (बीन)—*n*, a seed used as food. फली, लोबिया, सेम

bear (बेयर)—*n.* a large heavy thick furred animal, rough unmanly person, speculator for a fall, heavy punching-machine. रीछ, भालू, अशिष्ट व्यक्ति, क्रूर आदमी, मंदड़िया, गिरावट के सौदे करनेवाला व्यापारी, भारी चोट करने वाली मशीन । **great bear.** सप्तर्षि ।

v. t. & i. carry, endure, afford, manage, behave, produce, bring forth; suffer, be patient, have reference to, produce fall in prices. ले जाना, होना, वहन करना, देना, प्रबन्ध करना, आचरण करना, उत्पन्न करना, जनना, सहन करना, साथ होना, मूल्य गिराना । *bear a hand* सहायता देना ; *bear arms.* हथियार बाँधना; *bear down.* चढ़ जाना; *bear down upon.* आ पड़ना;

beard (बीयर्ड)—*n.* hair of lower face; awn of grasses. दाढ़ी, घनाच की बाल । *v. t.* oppose openly. मुकाबला करना, सामना करना । *adj.* **bearded.** दाढ़ीवाला, **beardless** बिनदाढ़ी ।

bearer (बेयरर)—*n.* person or thing that carries; domestic servant; hotel boy; bringer of letters or messages, native carrier, plant that produces well. भारवाहक व्यक्ति या पदार्थ, घरेलू नौकर, होटल का लड़का, पत्र या संदेश वाहक, कहार, फलनेवाला पौधा ।

bear-garden (बेयर-गार्डन)—*n.* a scence of uproar. कोलाहल का दृश्य ।

bearherd (बेयर-हर्ड)—*n.* keeper of bear. रीछवाला, कलंदर ।

bearing (बेयरिंग)—*n.* behaviour, relation, aspect, direction, relative position. व्यवहार, सम्बन्ध, वहन, दिशा, संबद्ध स्थिति, प्रभाव ।

bearings (बेयरिंग्ज़)—*n.* parts of machine that wear the friction. मशीन का वह हिस्सा जहां घर्षण होती है।

beast (बीस्ट)—*n.* animal, quadruped, brutal man. पशु, चौपाया, नृशंस व्यक्ति। *the beast.* मनुष्य में होनेवाली पाशविक प्रकृति।

beastliness (बीस्टलीनेस)—*n.* beastly conduct. पाशविकता, पशुवृत्ति, मुर्खपन।

beat (बीट)—*v. t. & i.* strike repeatedly, overcome; move up and down; reduce to powder, play on drum. पीटना, मारना; जीतना, हराना; मात करना; धड़कना, धकधक करना; फड़कना, कूटना, चूरचूर करना, कुचलना, ढोल बजाना। *n.* stroke; round of strokes, pulsation, round of the policeman. मार, चोट, आघात, धड़कन, स्फुरण, पुलिसवाले की गश्त। *beat about the bush.* घुमा-फिरा कर बात करना, *beat about.* खोजना

beaten (बीटन)—*adj.* worn hard, trite, shapped by the hammer, exhausted, defeated. घिसा हुआ, पिटा हुआ, हथौड़े से पीटा गया, श्रान्त,

beaten path (बीटन पाथ)—*n.* trite subject. पुरानी लकीर, बाप दादा की सीख।

beater (बीटर)—*n.* man employed to rouse game; impliment for beating flat. शिकार का पता लगानेवाला, हँकवा; दुरमट, मोगरी, थापी।

beatific (बिएटिफ़िक)—*adj.* making blessed. आनन्ददायक।

beatification (बिऐटिफ़िकेश)—*n.* making or being blessed. आनन्द-मंगल।

beatify (बिऐटिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make happy. आनन्दित करना, प्रसन्न करना।

beating (बीटिंग)—*n.* chastisement; defeat. मार-पीट का दंड, पराजय, मात।

beatitude (बिऐटिट्यूड)—*n.* blessedness. परमानन्द, निर्वाण, मोक्ष।

beau (बू)—*n.* dandy, admirer, lady's man. बाँका, छैला, बूना; प्रशंसक, प्रेमी, स्त्रियों की ओर आकृष्ट रहनेवाला व्यक्ति।

beau-ideal (बू-आइडियल)—*n.* ideal excelence. परम सौन्दर्य।

beau-monde (बू-मोंद)—*n.* fashionable society. फ़ैशनपरस्त समाज।

beauteous (ब्यूटिअस)—*adj.* beautiful. सुन्दर।

beautiful (ब्यूटिफ़ुल)—*adj.* delighting the eye or ear; gratifying the taste. सुन्दर, सुहावना,

beautify (ब्यूटिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make beautiful. सुन्दर बनाना।

beauty (ब्यूटी)—*n.* a pleasing

combination of qualities ; beautiful person or thing. सुन्दरता, खूबसूरती ; सुन्दर व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ।

beauty-parlour (ब्यूटी-पार्लर)—*n.* an establishment where beauty-treatment is carried on. वह दुकान जहाँ स्त्रियों को सुन्दर बनाने का कार्य किया जाता है ।

beauty-sleep (ब्यूटी-स्लीप)—*n.* sleep before midnight. अर्धरात्रि से पहले की नींद ।

beauty-spot (ब्यूटी-स्पॉट)—*n.* small patch placed on lady's face, beautiful scene. स्त्री के चेहरे पर सौन्दर्यवर्द्धक छोटी-सी बिन्दी या तिल ; रमणीय दृश्य ।

beaver (बीवर)—*n.* an amphibious rodent ; beaver's fur ; lower face-guard of hemlet. ऊदबिलाव, ऊदबिलाव के बाल ; शिरस्त्राण का निचला अगला भाग ।

becall (बिकॉल)–*v. t.* call names. गाली देना ।

becalm (बिकॉम)—*v. t.* make calm. शान्त करना ।

because (बिकॉज़)—*adv. & conj.* for the reason that, by reason of. कारण से, क्योंकि ।

bechance (बिचांस)—*v. t.* befall घटित होना, आ पड़ना ।

becharm (बिचार्म)–*v. t.* enchant. मोहित करना ।

beck (बैक)—*n.* brook, mountain stream, significant gesture, nod. झरना, पहाड़ी नाला ; संकेत, इशारा । *v. t. & i.* make mute signal. मौन संकेत करना ।

beckon (बैकन)—*v. t. & i.* call attention by gesture. संकेत से बुलाना, संकेत करना ।

becloud (बिक्लाउड)—*v. t.* cover with clouds, obscure. बादलों से ढकना ; अन्धकारयुक्त करना ।

become (बिकम)—*v. i. & t.* come into being, suit, adorn. होना, अस्तित्व में आना, उपयुक्त होना, अच्छा लगना, सजना, फबना ।

becoming (बिकमिंग)—*adj.* suitable, graceful. उपयुक्त, अनुरूप ।

bed (बैड)—*n.* a place to sleep on ; the bottom of a river, a layer, a garden plot, conjugal union, animal's resting place सेज, बिछौना ; नदी की तलहटी ; परत, तह ; बगीचे की क्यारी ; संभोग ; पशु विश्रामगृह । *v. t. & i.* go to bed, plant, fix firmly in something. सोना, साथ सोना ; क्यारी लगाना, बिठाना, तह जमाना, स्थिर करना । *bed and board.* स्त्री-पुरुष का पूर्ण सम्बन्ध ; *narrow bed.* कब्र ;

bedabble (बिडैबल)—*v. t.* stain with dirty liquid. गन्दे छींटे डालना ।

bedaub (बिडॉब)—*v. t.* smear with paint. रंग पोतना ।

bedding (बेंडिंग)–*n.* bedclothes, litter for cattle; bottom layer. बिछौना, बिस्तरा; पशुओं की पुआली; निचली परत।

bedeck (बिडेक)—*v. t.* adorn. अलंकृत करना, सजाना।

bedevil (बिडेंविल)—*v. t.* treat with abuse, bewitch, spoil. गाली देना, जादू करना, बिगाड़ना।

bedew (बिड्यू)—*v. t.* cover with drops etc, भिगोना, गीला करना।

bedight (बिडाइट)—*v. t.* array, adorn. करीने से रखना, सजाना।

bedim (बिडिम)–*v. t.* make dim. मद्धम करना।

bedizen (बिडिज़न)—*v. t.* dress out gaudily. ठाठ से वस्त्र पहनाना।

bedlam (बेड्लम)—*n.* madhouse, scene of uproar. पागलखाना; उपद्रवस्थल।

bedlamite (बेड्लमाइट)—*n.* & *adj.* lunatic. पागल, मतवाला।

bedrabbled (बिड्रैबल्ड)—*adj.* dirty with rain and mud. वर्षा और कीचड़ से गंदा।

bedraggle (बिड्रैगल)—*v. t.* wet by trailing. पानी में खींचकर भिगाना।

bedrid (den) (बेड्रिड) (न)—*adj.* confined to bed by infirmity. रोग आदि के कारण सेवा-बद्ध

bed-room (बेड्रूम)—*n.* room to sleep in. शयनागार, सोने का कमरा।

bed-side (बेड-साइड)—*n.* side of invalid's bed. रोगी की शैया के पास।

bed-sore (बेड-सोर)—*n.* sore developed by lying in bed. बिस्तर पर लेटे रहने के कारण हो जाने-वाला फोड़ा।

bed-spread (बेड-स्प्रेड)—*n.* covering spread over the sheets and blankets on a bed. चादरों और कंबलों के ऊपर बिछाने का कपड़ा।

bed-stead (बेड-स्टेड)—*n.* frame-work of bed. चारपाई, खटिया।

bed-time (बेड-टाइम)—*n.* time for going to bed. सोने का समय।

bed-work (बेड-वर्क)—*n.* easy work. सरल कार्य (जो बिस्तर पर लेटे-लेटे हो जाए)।

bee (बी)—*n.* insect producing money; busy worker, शहद की मक्खी, परिश्रमी व्यक्ति।

beech (बीच)—*n.* a forest tree, एक जंगली वृक्ष।

beef (बीफ़)—*n.* flesh of ox or cow. साँड या बैल का मांस।

bee-hive (बी-हाइव)—*n.* house of cells prepared by bees. मधु-मक्खियों का छत्ता।

beer (बियर)—*n.* alcoholic liquer from fermented malt. जौ की शराब। *adj.* **beery**.

beestings (बीस्टिन्ग्ज़)—*n.* first

milk after calving. पेवस, ब्याने के बाद गाय या भैंस का पहला दूध, खीस, बाहुली (पंजाबी)।

beeswing (बीस्विंग)—*n.* old wine. पुरानी शराब।

beeswax (बीस्वैक्स)—*n.* wax prepared by bees. मधुमक्खियों द्वारा निर्मित मोम।

beet (बीट)—*n.* plant with edible root. चुकन्दर।

beetle (बीटल)—*n.* a coleopterous insect, a heavy wooden mallet; short-sighted person. गोबरैला नामक एक कीड़ा, भारी लकड़ी का हथौड़ा, अल्प दृष्टिवाला मनुष्य।

beeves (बीव्ज)—*n.* oxen and cows. गाय-बैल, ढोर-डंगर।

beezer (बीज़र)—*n.* nose. नाक।

befall (बिफ़ॉल)—*v. t. & i.* happen, come to pass. पड़ना, बीतना।

befit (बिफ़िट)—*v. t.* suit. उपयुक्त होना।

befog (बिफ़ॉग)—*v. t.* cover with fog. धुंध से ढकना।

befool (बिफ़ूल)—*v. t.* dupe. मूर्ख बनाना।

before (बिफ़ोर)—*adv.* ahead on the front, already, in the past. आगे, सामने, पहले अतीत में। *prep.* in front of, ahead of, in presence. सम्मुख, आगे, समक्ष। *conj.* previous to the time when, rather than. इससे पहले कि, अपेक्षाकृत।

beforehand (बिफ़ोरहैंड)—*adv.* in anticipation. पहले ही, प्रथम ही।

befoul (बिफ़ाउल)—*v. t.* make foul. गंदा करना।

befriend (बिफ्रैंड)—*v. t.* act as a friend, help, favour. मित्रवत् बर्तना, मित्रता करना, सहायता करना,

beg (बैग)—*v. t. & i.* ask for food, money etc., live by alms, ask earnestly. माँगना, भीख माँगना, प्रार्थना करना

beget (बिगैट)—*v. t.* produce, cause, generate. उत्पन्न करना, कारण होना, जन्म देना। *p. t.* **begot.**

beggar (बैगर)—*n.* one who lives by begging, a poor person. भीख माँगनेवाला, भिखारी, गरीब,

beggarly (बैगर्ली)—*adj.* poor, mean. दरिद्र, नीच।

beggary (बैगरी)—*n.* extreme poverty. अत्यन्त दरिद्रता।

begin (बिगिन)—*v.t. & i.* commence, take first step, come into being. आरम्भ करना, पहला पग उठाना, अस्तित्व में लाना; शुरू होना। *to begin with.* प्रारम्भ में, सर्वप्रथम;

beginner (बिगिनर)—*n.* tiro. नौसिखिया, काम शुरू करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

beginning (बिगिनिंग)—*n.* time at which anything begins, join आरंभ, शुरुआत, उद्गम

begird (बिगर्ड)—*v. t.* gird round. लपेटना, कमर कसना।

begone (बिगॉन)—*interj.* be off! दूर हटो, चले जाओ।

begrime (बिग्राइम)—*v. t.* soil deeply. बीच तक गंदा करना।

begrudge (बिग्रज)—*v. t.* feel dissatisfaction. असन्तोष अनुभव करना, ईर्ष्या करना।

beguile (बिगाइल)—*v. t.* delude, cheat, amuse. फुसलाना, ठगना,

behalf (बिहाफ)—*n.* favour, benefit. कृपा, सुविधा, लाभ। *on behalf of.* की ओर से, निमित्त, लिए,

behave (बिहेव)—*v. i.* conduct oneself, show good manners. आचरण करना, व्यवहार करना, शिष्टाचार दिखाना।

behaviour (बिहेवियर)—*n.* conduct; manners, treatment of others. आचरण, व्यवहार, शिष्टाचार।

behaviourism (बिहेवियरिज्म)—*n.* व्यवहारवाद।

behead (बिहेड)—*v. t.* cut off the head. सिर काट देना।

behest (बिहेस्ट)—*n.* command. आज्ञा, आदेश।

behind (बिहाइण्ड)—*adv. & prep.* in the rear; in rear of. पीछे, पीठ पर, समय में पीछे। *n.* the posterior. पार्श्व भाग। *behind one's back.* पीठ पीछे, *behind the scenes.* ओट में; *behind time* देर में; *behind the times.* पुराना

behind-hand (बिहाइण्ड-हैंड)—*adv. & adj.* being behind, in arrear, bebind time. पीछे, बकाया, समयातीत, पिछड़ा हुआ।

behold (बिहोल्ड)—*v. t.* see, take notice, attend. देखना, निहारना. ध्यान देना।

beholden (बिहोल्डन)—*adj.* under obligation. कृतज्ञ, अनुगृहीत, एहसानमंद।

beholder (बिहोल्डर)—*n.* onloker. दर्शक, तमाशाई।

behoof (बिहूफ)—*n.* use. advantage. लाभ, सुविधा।

behove, behoove (बिहोव, बिहूव)—*v t.* be fit, be necessary. योग्य होना, आवश्यक होना।

being (बीइंग)—*n.* existance, nature, any thing that exists. अस्तित्व, प्रकृति, जीवित प्राणी। *the supreme being.* ईश्वर, परमात्मा।

belabour (बिलेबर)—*v t.* thrash पीटना।

belamour (बेलामोर)—*v. t.* fair lady, a kind of flower. सुन्दरी, हसीना; एक प्रकार का फूल।

belated (बिलेटेड)—*adj.* coming too late. बहुत देर में आनेवाला।

beland (बिलांड)—*v. t.* load with praise. प्रशंसा से लाद देना।

belay (बिले)—*v. i.* fasten by coiling. मरोड़कर बाँधना।

belch (बेल्च)—*n.*

wind noisily from throat; cast up. डकार लेना, डकारना, ज़ोर से बाहर फेंकना। *n.* eructation, burst of flame. डकार, विस्फोट, भड़का।

belcher (बेल्चर)—*n* particoloured neckerchief एक प्रकार का रंगदार गुलूबन्द।

beldam (बेल्डम)—*n.* old woman; hag. बुढ़िया; भूतनी, चुड़ैल

beleaguer (बिलीगर)—*v. t.* besiege. घेर लेना।

belfry (बेलफ्री)—*n.* bell-tower. घंटा घर।

belie (बिलाई)—*v. t.* give false notion to. झूठलाना, झूठा बनाना।

belief (बिलीफ़)—*n.* trust, religion, opinion. विश्वास, धर्म, मत।

believe (बिलीव)—*v. t. & i.* have faith, give credence to. विश्वास करना; श्रद्धा रखना, सच मानना। *believe it or not.* मानें या न मानें।

belike (बिलाइक)—*adv.* perhaps. सम्भवतः, कदाचित्, शायद।

belittle (बिलिटल)—*v. t.* make small, depreciate. छोटा बनाना, तुच्छ समझना।

bell (बेल)—*n.* a hollow metal vessel to give a ringing sound when struck, the sound of a bell. घण्टा, घण्टी, घण्टे की आवाज़। *v. t.* furnish with bell. घंटी लगाना। *v. i.* ring the bell. घंटी बजाना। *bear* or *carry away the bell.* प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त करना, जीतना।

belladonna (बेलाडोना)—*n.* deadly night-shade. मकोय, बधूरा।

belle (बेल)—*n.* handsome woman. सुन्दरी, रूपवती स्त्री

belles-lettres (बेल-लेटर)—*n.* elegant literature. ललित साहित्य, विद्या-रस।

bellicose (बेलिकोस)—*adj.* inclined to fighting. लड़ाई के लिए उद्यत, लड़ाका।

belligerency (बेलिजरेंसी)—*n.* status of a belligerent. युद्धरतता।

belligerent (बेलिजरेंट)—*adj. & n.* waging regular war. युद्धरत, योद्धा, नियमित युद्ध में व्यस्त (राष्ट्र, दल या व्यक्ति)।

bellow (बेलो)—*v. i.* roar as a bull, roar with pain, utter angrily. डकारना, कराहना, चिल्लाना। *n.* bellowing sound. डकारना, कराहट, चिल्लाहट।

bellows (बेलोज)—*n.* contrivance for driving air into a fire, lungs. धौंकनी, भाथी; फेफड़े।

bellwether (बेलवीदर)—*n.* leading sheep of flock with bell on neck; ringleader. घंटीवाली अगली भेड़; अगुआ।

belly (बेली)—*n.* abdomen, stomach, the womb, front surface. पेट, उदर, गर्भाशय,

belong (बिलांग)—*v. i.* pertain, *be* connected with. किसी का होना, सम्बन्ध रखना, लगे होना, सम्मिलित होना। *belonging to.* का, के, की।

belongings (बिलांगिन्ज़)—*n.* person's property, relatives or luggage. व्यक्ति की सम्पत्ति, संबंधी या सामान।

beloved (बिलवेड)—*adj.* & *n.* much loved, very dear; darling. प्रिय, प्रिया, प्यारा, प्यारी, प्रेमिका।

below (बिलो)—*adv.* beneath. नीचे, तले, धरती पर, पाताल में, नरक में। *prep.* lower than, under, inferior to. नीचे, न्यून, अधीन, निम्न, घटिया। *below the mark.* घटिया।

belt (बैल्ट)—*n.* band, girdle, zone, strait. पटका, पेटी, क्षेत्र, पट्टी। *v. t.* put belt round. पेटी बाँधना।

belvedere (बैल्विडियर)—*n.* raised turret to view scenery. दृश्य देखने के लिए ऊँचा निर्मित चबूतरा।

bemire (बिमायर)—*v. t.* stain with mud. कीचड़ पोतना, लथेड़ना।

bemoan (बिमोन)—*v. t.* express sorrow. विलाप करना, आहें भरना।

bemuse (बिम्यूज़)—*v. t.* stupefy. मूर्ख बनाना।

bench (बैंच)—*n.* a long seat; a seat or body of judges, working-table of carpenter. बेंच, न्यायाधीशों का स्थान या मंडली। बढ़ई की काम करने की मेज़

bencher (बैंचर)—*n.* senior member. वरिष्ठ सदस्य।

bend (बैंड)—*v. t.* & *i.* curve, bow; take curved shape, submit. मोड़ना, फेरना, झुकाना; मुड़ना, झुकना, झुक जाना। *n.* curve, inclination, knot. मोड़, झुकाव, टेढ़, झुक; झुकाव, रुझान, गाँठ

beneaped (बिनीप्ड)—*adj.* left aground by neap-tide. भाटा द्वारा भूमि पर छोड़ा गया।

beneath (बिनीथ)—*adj.* & *prep.* below, under. नीचे, अधीन।

benedick (बेनिडिक)—*n.* newly married man. नवविवाहित पुरुष।

benediction (बेनिडिक्शन)—*n.* blessing. आशीर्वाद, शुभ कामना।

benefaction (बेनिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* doing good; gift for charitable purpose. शुभ कार्य, दान-दक्षिणा, धर्मस्व, उपकार, सुकार्य।

benefactor (बेनिफ़ैक्टर)—*n.* one who gives friendly aid, donor. परोपकारी, दाता।

benfice (बेनिफ़िस)—*n.* ecclesiastical living. धर्माधिकारी की वृत्ति; भगवान्-निमित्त।

beneficence (बिनेफ़िसेंस)—*n.* doing good, active kindness. परोपकार, दया, कृपा। *adj.* **beneficent.** परोपकारी, दयालु, कृपालु।

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beneficial (बेनिफ़िशल)—*adj.* advantageous. लाभकारी, हितकारी, उपकारक।

beneficiary (बेनिफ़िशरी)—*adj.* & *n.* person who enjoys any interest or estate held in trust by others. वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरों में न्यस्त किसी हित या सम्पत्ति का उपभोग करता है।

benefit (बेनिफ़िट)—*n.* advantage, profit, good. विशेषाधिकार, सुविधा, लाभ, उपकार। *v. t.* do good to. लाभ पहुँचाना, उपकार करना। *v. i.* receive good. लाभ उठाना।

benevolence (बिनेवॉलेंस)—*n.* desire to do good. परोपकारिता, परोपकार-भावना।

benevolent (बिनेवॉलेंट)—*adj.* desirous of good, charitable. परोपकारी, उदार।

benighted (बिनाइटेड)—*adj.* overtaken by night; ignorant अन्धकारयुक्त, विवेकहीन।

benign (बिनाइन)—*adj.* gentle, kindly. कृपालु, दयावान्, कोमल,

benison (बेनिज़न)—*n.* a blessing. आशीर्वाद. वरदान।

benjamin (बेंजामिन)—*n.* youngest child, a kind of overcoat, a kind of fig-tree and its gum. सब से छोटा बालक, एक प्रकार का ओवरकोट (चोगा), एक प्रकार का अंजीर का पेड़ और उसका गोंद।

bent (बेंट)—*n.* turn of mind, a wiry grass. रुझान, झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति, दृढ़ ;घरेलेदार घास। *adj.* curved, determined, obedient. मुड़ा हुआ; दृढ़-निश्चयी, विनम्र

benumb (बिनम्)—*v. t.* make insensible, paralyse. सुन्न करना, निष्क्रिय करना।

bequeath (बिक्वीद)—*v. t.* leave by will. वसीयत से सम्पत्ति छोड़ जाना।

bequest (बिक्वेस्ट)—*n.* bequeathing, thing bequeathed. वसीयत, वसीयत से छोड़ी गई वस्तु।

berate (बिरेट)—*v. t.* scold. झिड़कना, भर्त्सना करना।

bereave (बिरीव)—*v. t.* deprive, leave desolate. वंचित करना, छीन लेना, अलग कर देना।

bereavement (बिरीवमेंट)—*n* loss by death. मृत्यु से हानि, मृत्यु-वियोग।

bereft (बिरेफ़्ट)—*adj.* bereaved. मृत्यु-वियोग से संतप्त या दुखित।

berg (बर्ग)—*n.* mountain; iceberg. पहाड़ी; हिममही।

bergamot (बर्गमॉट)—*n.* tree of orange kind, kind of pear. नारंगी-जैसा वृक्ष; एक प्रकार की नाशपाती।

berhyme (बिराइम)—*v. t.* write verses about. कविता करना।

beriberi (बेरीबेरी)—*n.* a disease

common in oriental and tropical countries. बलंदर-जैसा एक रोग।

berry (बेरी)—*n.* any small roundish juicy friut without stone. कोई भी छोटा गोल रसदार फल जिसमें गिटक न हो ; एक प्रकार का बेर।

berth (बर्थ)—*n.* a ship's anchoring place, a sleeping-carriage, a situation. जहाज का लंगर डालने का स्थान, गाड़ी आदि में सोने का स्थान, नौकरी, आसामी।

beryl (बेरिल)—*n.* a green precious stone. हरितमणि, फ़िरोजा।

beseech (बिसीच)—*v. t.* ask earnestly. प्रार्थना करना, बिनती करना,

beseem (बिसीम)—*v. t.* suit. योग्य होना, सोभना।

beset (बिसेट)—*v. t.* hem in, set upon, assail. घेर लेना, टूट पड़ना, पड़ जाना, सताना, हावी होना।

beshrew (बिशरू)—*v. t.* curse. कोसना, शाप देना।

beside (बिसाइड)—*prep.* by the side of; compared with ; apart from. पास, निकट, अपेक्षाकृत, अतिरिक्त, छोड़कर

besides (बिसाइड्स)—*adv.* in addition to, otherwise. अतिरिक्त, अलावा ; अन्यथा, विवाद।

besiege (बिसीज)—*v. t.* lay siege to, crowd round. आक्रमण करना, घेर लेना, घेरा डालना।

beslaver (बिस्लेवर)—*v. t* flatter very much. चापलूसी करना।

beslobber (बिस्लॉबर)—*v. t.* kiss effusively. चूक चाटना, लार पोतना।

beslubber (बिस्लब्बर)—*v. t.* besmear. पोतना, लेपना।

besmear (बिस्मीयर)—*v. t.* smear with greasy stuff. लेप करना, पोतना।

besmirch (बिस्मर्च)—*v. t.* soil, make dim. मलिन करना, मद्धम करना।

besom (बिज़म)—*n.* kind of broom. एक प्रकार का झाड़ू।

besot (बिसॉट)—*v. t.* stupefy. मदहोश करना, बुद्धू बनाना।

bespangle (बिस्पैंगल)—*v. t.* set about with spangles. सितारे लगाना।

baspatter (बिस्पैटर)—*v. t.* spatter all over, cover with abuse or flattery. छितराना, छींटे देना, गाली देना, चापलूसी करना।

bespeak (बिस्पीक)—*v. t.* engage beforehand, be evidence of. पहले से कह रखना, आदेश देना, प्रत्यक्ष होना।

besprinkle (बिस्प्रिंकल)—*v. t.* strew over. छिड़कना।

best (बैस्ट)—*adj. & adv.* (*sup.* of **good**, **well**) of the most excelent kind, in the most excelent way. सर्वोत्तम, सर्वश्रेष्ठ ; सर्वोत्तम रूप से/

bestain (बिस्टेन)—*v. t.* stain all over. सब्बे लगाने ।

bestead (बिस्टेड)—*v. t. & i.* avail, help. उपयोग में लाना, सहायता देना ।

best girl (बैस्ट गर्ल)—*n.* sweetheart. प्रेयसी ।

bestial (बैस्टियल)—*adj.* like a beast, brutish, lustful. पशुतुल्य, जंगली, कामी ।

bestill (बिस्टिल)—*v. t.* make still. शान्त करना ।

bestir (बस्टर)—*v. t.* exert, rouse. सचेष्ट करना, हलचल पैदा करना, उत्तेजित करना ।

bestman (बैस्टमैन)—*n.* bridegroom's supporter. दूल्हे का साथी ।

bestow (बिस्टो)—*v. t.* confer upon, deposit, provide with lodging. प्रदान करना, जमा करना,

bestrew (बिस्ट्रू)—*v. t.* scatter about. बिछाना, बिखराना, फैलाना ।

bestride (बिस्ट्राइड)—*v. t.* sit with legs astride. दोनों ओर पैर फैलाकर बैठना, सवार होना

best-seller (बैस्ट-सैलर)—*n.* popular book. लोकप्रिय पुस्तक, अधिक बिकनेवाली पुस्तक ।

bestud (बिस्टड)—*v. t.* adorn with studs. नग जड़ना ।

bet (बैट)—*n.* wager. शर्त, होड़, दाव, बाजी । *v. t.* stake. शर्त लगाना ।

betake (बिटेक)—*v. t.* take oneself to. लगना, लीन होना, आश्रय लेना ।

betel (बीटल)—*n.* leaf of piper betle. पान का पत्ता, ताम्बूल ।

betel-nut (बीटल-नट)—*n.* areca nut. सुपारी ।

bethink (बिथिंक)—*v. t.* reflect, remind oneself of. सोचना, विचार करना, स्मरण करना ।

bethrall (बिथ्रॉल)—*v. t.* enslave. दास बनाना ।

betide (बिटाइड)—*v. t.* happen. होना, आ पड़ना ।

betime (बिटाइम)—*v. t.* betide. होना), आ पड़ना ।

betimes (बिटाइम्ज)—*adv.* early, in good time. सवेरे, यथासमय ।

betoken (बिटोकन)—*v. t.* augur. संकेत करना, जतलाना ।

betray (बिट्रे)—*v. t.* give away to the enemy, be disloyal, lead astray, reveal treacherouly. शत्रु को सौंप देना, विश्वासघात करना, धोखा देना, देशद्रोह करके शत्रु को भेद बता देना ।

betryal (बिट्रेअल)—*n.* breach of trust. विश्वासघात, द्रोह ।

betrayer (बिट्रेअर)—*n.* traitor. विश्वासघाती, देशद्रोही ।

betroth (बिट्रोथ)—*v. t.* bind with

a promise to marry. विवाह के लिए वचनबद्ध होना, वाग्दान देना, सगाई करना।

betrothal (बिट्रोथल)—*n.* a promise to marry. सगाई, वाग्दान।

better (बेटर)—*adj.* & *adv.* of more excelent kind, recovered in health. श्रेष्टतर, बेहतर, अपेक्षाकृत स्वस्थ, पहले से सुधरा हुआ। *n.* one who bets. शर्त लगाने वाला, जुआरी। *v. t.* & *i.* improve, surpass. सुधारना, सुधरना, आगे बढ़ना

better half (बेटर हाफ)—*n.* wife. अर्धांगिनी, पत्नी।

betterment. (बेटरमैंट)—*n.* improvement. सुधार, उन्नति, बेहतरी।

betters (बेटर्ज)—*n.* people of higher rank. बड़े लोग।

between (बिट्वीन)—*prep.* & *adv.* in the middle of. बीच,

betwixt (बिट्विक्स्ट)—*prep.* & *adv.* between. बीच, मध्य।

bevel (बेवल)—*n.* tool for setting off angles. कोण बनाने का औजार। *v. t.* reduce to a slope. ढलान बनाना।

beverage (बेवरेज)—*n.* drinking-liquor. पेय पदार्थ; जैसे—शराब, शर्बत।

bevy (बेवी)—*n.* company of ladies, flock of birds. स्त्रियों की मंडली; पक्षियों का झुंड।

bewail (बिवेल)—*v. t.* & *i.* wail, mourn. विलाप करना

beware (बिवेअर)—*v. t.* & *i.* be cautious. सावधान करना या होना।

bewilder (बिविल्डर)—*v. t.* confuse very much. भटकाना, घबड़ाना। *n.* **bewilderment.**

bewitch (बिविच)—*v. t.* affect by magic. जादू करना, मोहना, लुभाना। *n.* **bewitching.** जादू-टूना, सम्मोहन।

bewray (बिरे)—*v. t.* reveal. खोल देना, स्पष्ट करना।

beyond (बियांड)—*adv.* & *prep.* farther away, on farther side of, later than, out of reach. परे, पार, दूर, उस तरफ, बाहर,

bezel (बेंजल)—*n.* slope edge of chisel, upper collet of a ring. रुखानी की तिरछी धार, अंगूठी का नग बैठने का भाग।

bezique (बिज़ीक)—*n.* a card-game. ताश का एक खेल।

bi (बाइ)— *pref.* twice, doubly, twofold. दुबारा, दोहरा, दुगुणा अर्थ-सूचक उपसर्ग।

bias (बायस)—*n.* one-sided inclination, bent, sway, impulse, prejudice. एक ओर को झुकाव, रुझान, पक्षपात, पूर्वाग्रह, प्रवृत्ति। *v. t.* give a bias to, inspire with prejudice. प्रवृत्त करना, एक तरफ को झुकना, पक्षपात करना।

biaxial (बाइऐक्सिअल)—*adj.* with two axes. दो धुरोंवाला।

bib (बिब)—*n.* child's chinloth.

बच्चे के गले में बाँधने का वस्त्र। *v. i.* drink much or often, tipple. मदिरा-पान करना, घूँट भरना।

bibber (बिबर)—*n.* tipper. पियक्कड़।

bib-cock (बिब-कॉक)—*n.* tap with a bent nozzle. टूँटी।

bible (बाइबल)—*n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church. ईसाइयों का धर्मग्रन्थ।

bibliography (बिब्लिओग्राफ़ी)—*n.* history or description of books. ग्रन्थ-विद्या, ग्रन्थ-सूची। *n.* **bibliographer**. ग्रन्थविद्यावेत्ता।

bibliolatry (बिब्लिओलेट्री)—*n.* worship of books. ग्रन्थ-पूजा।

bibliomania (बिब्लिओमेनिया)—*n.* rage for collecting books. पुस्तक-संग्रह का शौक।

bibliophil (e) (बिब्लिओफ़िल)—*n.* a book-lover. पुस्तक-प्रेमी।

bibliople (बिब्लिओपोल)—*n.* seller of rare books. दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का विक्रेता।

bibliopoly (बिब्लिओपॉली)—*n.* selling of rare books. दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का विक्रय।

bibulous (बिब्यूलस)—*adj.* absorbent; addicted to drink. सोखने वाला; शराबी।

bicameral (बाइकैमरल)—*adj.* with two (legislative) chambers. द्विसदनी।

bicentenary (बाइसेंटिनरी)—*adj.* pertaining to two hundred years. दो सौ वर्षीय। *n.* two hundredth anniversary. द्विशताब्दि समारोह।

bicephalous (बाइसैफ़लस)—*adj.* two-headed. दो सिरोंवाला।

biceps (बाइसैप्स)—*n.* muscle with double head. दोहरे माथे की पेशी।

bicker (बिकर)—*v. i.* quarrel, brawl, glitter. कलह करना, निनाद करना, चमकना। *n.* **bickering.**

bicuspid (बाइकस्पिड)—*n.* tooth with two cusps. दो नोकोंवाला दाँत।

bicycle (बाइसिकल)—*n.* two-wheeled vechicle. पैरों से चलने वाली दोपहिया गाड़ी, बाइसिकल।

bid (बिड)—*v. t. & i.* comand, invite, offer price, proclaim. आज्ञा देना, आमंत्रित करना, बोली देना, घोषणा करना। *n.* offer of prices, invitation. बोली, आमंत्रण

biddable (बिडेबल)—*adj.* obedient. आज्ञाकारी।

bidder (बिडर)—*n.* one who bids. बोली देनेवाला, बोली लगानेवाला।

bidding (बिडिंग)—*n.* offers at auction, command. बोली, राय, आज्ञा, आदेश।

bide (बाइड)—*v. t. & i.* देखिए **abide.**

biennial (बाइएनियल)—*adj.* recu

rring every two years.द्विवार्षिक ।

bier (बायर)—*n.* movable stand on which corpse is taken to grave. अर्थी, शव-गाड़ी ।

bifocal (बाइफ़ोकल) *adj.* having two foci. दो फ़ोकसवाला ।

bifoliate (बाइफ़ोलिएट)—*adj.* of two leaves. दो पत्तोंवाला ।

bifurcate (बाइफ़र्केट)—*v. t. & i.* divide into two branches. दो भागों में बाँट देना, दो-फाँक करना । *adj* forked. दो-फाँक ।

bifurcation (बाइफ़र्केशन)—*n.* division into two branches. दो हिस्सों में विभाजन ।

big (बिग)—*adj. & adv.* large, grown up, important, boastful. बड़ा, परिवृद्ध, प्रमुख, महत्त्वपूर्ण, अभिमानी, महान्, स्थूलकाय

bigamist (बिगमिस्ट)—*n.* man with two wives or woman with two husbands. दो पत्नियोंवाला पुरुष या दो पतियोंवाली स्त्री । *adj.* **bigamous**. इस प्रकार का अपराधी ।

bigamy (बिगमी)—*n.* having two wives or husbands at once. एक ही समय दो पत्नियाँ या दो पति रखने की प्रथा ।

bigeminal (बाइजेमिनल)—*adj.* arranged in two pairs. दो-दो के जोड़े में बँटा हुआ ।

bight (बाइट)—*n.* curve ; bay. घुमाव, मोड़ ; खाड़ी ।

bigot (बिगॉट)—*n.* blindly devoted to a particular creed. अन्धविश्वासी या हठधर्मी व्यक्ति, कट्टरपंथी ।

bigotry (बिगॉट्री)—*n.* conduct of a bigot. अन्धविश्वास, हठधर्मिता ।

big wig (बिग-विग)—*n.* person of importance. प्रमुख व्यक्ति

bilateral (बाइलैटरल)—*adj.* two-sided. द्वि-पक्षीय, दो-तरफ़ा ।

bilbo (बिल्बो)—*n.* sword. तलवार ।

bilboes (बिल्बोज़)—*n.* fetters. बेड़ियाँ ।

bile (बाइल)—*n.* fluid secreted by the liver ; peevishness. पित्त ; चिड़चिड़ापन ।

bilge (बिल्ज)—*n.* bottom of ship's hull ; foulness collecting there. जहाज़ की पैंदी का चौड़ा उभरा हुआ भाग ; इस भाग में जमी हुई गिट्टी ।

biliary (बिलियरी)—*adj.* of the bile. पित्त-संबन्धी ।

bilingual (बाइलिंगुअल)—*adj.* having two languages. द्विभाषी, दो भाषाओंवाला ।

bilious (बिलियस)—*adj.* affected by derangement of the bile ; peevish. पैत्तिक, पित्त-प्रधान ; चिड़चिड़ा ।

biliteral (बाइलिटरल)—*adj.* consisting of two letters. दो अक्षरोंवाला ।

bilk (बल्क)—*v. t.* evade, cheat. बचना, धोखा देना।

bill (बिल)—*n.* obsolete weapon, bird's beak, draft of proposed act, statement of money that is for things bought, written or printed notice ; advertisement. कुल्हाड़ी, पक्षी की चोंच, प्रस्तावित कानून का प्रारूप, खरीदी हुई चीजों के मूल्य का पचा, परचा; लिखित या मुद्रित सूचना, विज्ञापन।

billet (बिलिट)—*n.* order requiring person to board and lodge soldiers, place where troops are lodged ; thick piece of firewood. किसी को सिपाहियों को खिलाने और ठहराने का आदेश, सिपाहियों के ठहरने का स्थान, ईंधन का कुन्दा।

billi-doux (बिली-दू)—*n.* love-letter. प्रेमपत्र।

billiards (बिलियर्ड्ज)—*n.* a game played with balls and long sticks on an oblong cloth-covered table. चौड़ी कपड़े की मेज पर गेंदों तथा लम्बी छड़ियों से खेली जानेवाली खेल ; बंटे की खेल।

billingsgate (बिलिंग्जगेट)—*n.* abuse. गाली-गलौच, अशिष्ट शब्द।

billion (बिलियन)—*n.* in England and Germany, a million millions (1000, 000, 000, 000); in France and U. S. A. a thousand millions (1000, 000, 000). इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी में दस खरब की संख्या ; फ्रांस और अमरीका में एक अरब की संख्या।

billionaire (बिलियनेयर)—*n.* multi-multi-millionaire. खरब-पति, अत्यन्त धनी व्यक्ति।

billow (बिल्लो)—*n.* great wave, the sea. विशाल लहर, समुद्र

billy (बिल्ली)—*n.* a comrade, boiling-pan. साथी, पानी आदि उबालने का एक बर्तन।

billy-cock (बिल्ली-कॉक)—*n.* a hard felt hat, bowler. एक प्रकार की अंग्रेजी टोपी, क्रिकेट में बॅाल फेंकनेवाला खिलाड़ी।

billy-goat (बिल्ली-गोट)—*n.* male goat. बकरा।

bilobate (बाइलोबेट)—*adj.* with two lobes. दो फाँकवाला

bimensal (बाइमैंसल)—*adj.* bimonthly. मासिक।

bimetallic (बाइमेंटलिक)—*adj.* of two metals. दो धातुओंवाला।

bimonthly (बाइमंथली)—*adj.* once in two months, twice a month. द्विमासिक, अर्धमासिक।

bin (बिन)—*n.* place for storing corn etc. खत्ता, कोठी।

binary (बिनरी)—*adj.* dual, twofold. दोहरा, जोड़ा।

bind (बाइंड)—*v. t.* & *i.* tie, restrain, hold togather, be obligatory. बाँधना, रोकना, इकट्ठा

करना, बाध्य करना

binder (बाइंडर)—*n.* book-binder. जिल्दसाज ।

binding (बाइंडिंग)—*adj.* obligatory. बाध्य, वचनबद्ध । *n.* book-cover. जिल्द ।

binnacle (बिनाकल)—*n.* receptacle for ship's compass. जहाज पर कुतुबनुमा रखने का सन्दूक ।

binocular (बिनॉक्यूलर)—*adj.* & *n.* adapted for two eyes. दोनों आँखों से देखने योग्य ।

binominal (बाइनोमिनल)—*adj.* consisting of two terms; of two names. द्विपद (बीजगणित), दो नामों का ।

biochemistry (बायोकेमिस्ट्री)—*n.* जीवरसायनशास्त्र ।

biogenesis (बायोजेनिसिस)—*n.* doctrine that living matter arises always from living matter. जीव से जीव की उत्पत्ति का सिद्धान्त ।

biograph (बायोग्राफ़)—*n.* cinematograph. चलचित्र-विज्ञान ।

biography (बायोग्राफ़ी)—*n.* written life of a person. जीवन-चरित्, जीवनी । *n.* **biographer.**

biology (बायोलॉजी)—*n.* science of physical life. जीवविज्ञान, प्राणि-विज्ञान । *n.* **biologist.** जीवविज्ञान-ज्ञानी ।

bioscope (बायोस्कोप)—*n.* cinema. चलचित्र ।

bipartisan (बाइपार्टिसन)—*adj.* involving two parties. द्विदलीय ।

bipartite (बाइपार्टाइट)—*adj.* divided into two parts. दो हिस्सों में विभक्त ।

biped, bipedal (बाइपेड, बाइपिडल)—*adj.* two-footed. दो पैरों-वाला, दो-पाया ।

biplane (बाइप्लेन)—*n.* two-winged aeroplane. दो परोंवाला विमान ।

bipolar (बाइपोलर)—*adj.* with two poles. दो ध्रुवोंवाला ।

biquadratic (बाइक्वाड्रैटिक)—*adj.* square of a square. द्विवर्गात्मक ।

birch (बर्च)—*n.* a forest tree, bundle of its twigs used for flogging. सनोबर का वृक्ष, सनोबर की टहनियों का गट्ठा

bird (बर्ड)—*n.* feathered animal. पक्षी, खग

birdlime (बर्डलाइम)—*n.* sticky stuff spread on twigs to catch birds. पक्षी को पकड़ने के लिए डाला गया चुग्गा ।

biretta (बिरेटा)—*n.* a square cap. एक चौरस टोपी ।

birth (बर्थ)—*n.* coming to life, begining, origin, descent. जन्म, प्रारम्भ, उद्भव, उत्पत्ति, उदय, वंश ।

birth-control (बर्थ-कंट्रोल)—*n.* methods of preventing un-

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desired conception. गर्भ-निरोध ।

birth-day (बर्थडे)—*n.* day of one's birth. जन्मदिन ।

birth-place (बर्थप्लेस)—*n.* place where one is born. जन्मस्थान ।

birth-rate (बर्थरेट)—*n.* birth per mile of population. जन्म-दर ।

birthright (बर्थराइट)—*n.* right acquired by birth. जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार ।

biscuit (बिस्किट)—*n.* piece of unleavened bread. बिस्कुट ।

bisect (बाइसेक्ट)—*v. t.* cut into two parts. दो फाँक करना, बीच में से काटना ।

bisector (बाइसेक्टर)—*n.* bisecting line. विभाजक रेखा ।

bisexual (बाइसेक्सूअल)—*adj.* having two sexes in one individual. द्विलिंगी ।

bishop (बिशप)—*n.* a clergyman of high rank. बड़ा पादरी ।

bishopric (बिशॉप्रिक)—*n.* office of bishop. बड़े पादरी का पद ।

bismuth (बिज़मथ)—*n.* a reddish-white metal. फूल-कांसी ।

bison (बाइसन)—*n.* a wild ox. एक जंगली बैल ।

bit (बिट)—*n.* a bite, a small piece, a coin, the smallest degree small tool for boring, mouth-piece of bridle ग्रास, छोटा टुकड़ा, सिक्का, न्यूनतम अंश, किञ्चिन्मात्रा, बरमी, लगाम । *bit by bit.* धीरे-धीरे

bitch (बिच)—*n.* female of dog, fox, wolf. कुतिया, सियारिन, मादा भेड़िया ।

bite (बाइट)—*n.* tear with the teeth, sting, wound by reproach, deceive, grip. काट खाना, डंक मारना, काटना; जलाना, पीड़ा देना,

biter (बाइटर)—*n.* swindler, one who bites. ठग ; काटनेवाला ।

biting (बाइटिंग)—*adj.* pungent, stinging, sarcastic. तीखा, तेज़, काटता हुआ, चुभता हुआ, व्यंग्यात्मक ।

bitter (बिटर)—*adj.* sharp, acrid, painful, severe, biting. तीखा, तेज़, कटुवा, दुखद, दुखदायक; चुभनेवाला,

bittern (बिटर्न)—*n.* a kind of marsh bird एक दलदली पक्षी ।

bittock (बिटॉक)—*n.* little bit. तुच्छ वस्तु ।

bitts (बिट्स)—*n.* pair of posts on deck for fastening cables. लोहे के तार बाँधने के लिए जहाज़ पर का खंभों का जोड़ा ।

bitumen (बिट्यूमिन)—*n.* mineral pitch. राल, सिलाजीत ।

bivalve (बाइवाल्व)—*adj.* with two valves. दो कपाटवाला ।

bivouac (बिवूऐक)—*n.* temporary encampment with tents. खेमों के बिना अस्थायी पड़ाव ।

biweekly (बाइवीकली)—*adj.* twice

in a week; once in two weeks. सप्ताहिक ; पाक्षिक ।

bizarre (बिज़ार)—*adj.* fantastic. बेहूदा, मज़ाकी ।

blab (ब्लैब)—*v. t. & i.* talk foolishly, let out. बकवाद करना, भेद खोलना । *n.* one who blabs. बकवादी, छिछोरा व्यक्ति ।

black (ब्लैक)—*adj.* opposite of white, dark, sullen, horrible, dismal, dirty, foul. काला, स्याह, अन्धकारमय, धूमिल, भयानक, उदास, मातमी, गन्दा, दुष्ट । *n.* black colour, black fabric, drit, black man. काला रंग, काला वस्त्र, काला आदमी (हब्शी) । *v. t.* make black. काला करना

black-amoor (ब्लैक-अमूर)—*n.* negro. हब्शी ।

black-art (ब्लैक-आर्ट)—*n.* magic. जादू-टोना ।

black list (ब्लैक लिस्ट)—*n.* list of defaulters. अपराधियों की सूची ।

blackmail (ब्लैकमेल)—*n.* hush-money extorted under threat. धमकी से लिया गया धन ।

black market (ब्लैक मार्किट)—*n.* illegitimate traffic in officially controlled goods. चोर-बाजारी ।

blackout (ब्लैक आउट)—*n.* switching off lights against an air attack. हवाई हमले से बचाव के लिए रोशनी बुझा कर देना ।

black sheep (ब्लैक शीप)—*n.* disreputable member of a group. काली भेड़, किसी समुदाय का बदनाम सदस्य ।

blacksmith (ब्लैकस्मिथ) — *n.* a smith who works in iron. लोहार ।

bladder (ब्लैडर)—*n.* bag of skin in which water collects in human body, any tough bag that may be filled with air. मूत्राशय; फुकना, थैला जिसमें हवा भरी जाए ।

blade (ब्लेड)—leaf, cutting piece of edged tool, flattend part of instrument, घास का पट्ठा, हथियार का फल, किसी उपकरण का चपटा भाग ।

blain (ब्लेन)—*n.* inflamed sore on skin. छाला, फफोला ।

blame (ब्लेम)—*v. t.* find fault with, cansure. दोष लगाना, निन्दा करना । *n.* responsibility for bad result. दोष, आरोप, लाञ्छन

blameless (ब्लेमलैस)—*adj.* innocent. निर्दोष । *n.* **blamelessness.** निर्दोषता ।

blanch (ब्लांच) *v. t. & i.* make white by peeling, make pale with fear etc. छिलका उतार कर सफेद बनाना, भय आदि से पीला कर देना या होना ।

bland (ब्लैंड)—*adj.* gentle, polite, mild. विनम्र, विनीत, कोमल, मृदुल । *n.* **blandness.** विनम्रता ।

blandish (ब्लैंडिश)—*v. t.* flatter. चापलूसी करना ।

blank (ब्लैंक)—*adj.* not written on, not filled, void of interest. कोरा, खाली, शून्य । *n.* empty space, thing without meaning. रिक्त स्थान, अर्थहीन वस्तु ।

blanket (ब्लैंकिट)—*n.* large woollen sheet. कंबल, लोई । *v. t.* cover with blanket; keep quiet. कंबल ओढ़ाना; चुप कराना ।

blare (ब्लेयर)—*v. i.* utter loudly. ज़ोर से चिल्लाना, ललकारना । *n.* loud utterance. चिल्लाहट, पुकार ।

blaspheme (ब्लास्फीम)—*v. i.* & *t.* talk impiously, utter profaintly. ईश्वर-निन्दा करना, कुवचन बोलना । *n.* **blasphemey.** ईश्वर-निन्दा । *adj.* **blasphemous.**

blast (ब्लास्ट)—*n.* strong gust of wind, sound of wind-instrument, current of air, an explosive. आँधी; बाजे की आवाज़, वायु का झोंका, विस्फोटक पदार्थ । *v. t.* blow up, blight, destroy, उड़ा देना, झुलस देना, नष्ट कर देना ।

blast-furnace (ब्लास्ट-फ़र्नेस)—*n.* furnace for melting iron ore. कच्चा लोहा पिघलाने की भट्ठी ।

blatant (ब्लेटंट)—*adj.* valgarly clamorous. शोर मचानेवाला, ऊधमी ।

blaze (ब्लेज़)—*n.* bright flame, brightness, outburst, white mark on horses face, mark made on the bark of a tree. लौ, लपट, चमक, दीप्ति, भभक, घोड़े के चेहरे का सफ़ेद निशान, वृक्ष की छाल पर बनाया गया चिह्न । *v. i.* burn with flame, emit light, burn with excitement. *v. t.* proclaim, mark by chipping bark. प्रदीप्त होना, प्रज्ज्वलित होना, उत्तेजित होना, प्रचारित करना, उद्घोषित करना,

blazer (ब्लेज़र)—*n.* a coloured jacket. रंगदार कुर्ती ।

blazes (ब्लेज़िज़)—*n.* hell. नरककुंड, जहन्नुम ।

blazon (ब्लेज़न)—*n.* explaining coats of arms. खानदानों के निशानों के नाम बताना ।

blazonry (ब्लेज़नरी)—*n.* art of describing or painting heraldic devices, armorial bearings. कुलों के साधनों, शस्त्रास्त्रों के चिह्नों के वर्णन या चित्रण की कला ।

bleach (ब्लीच)—*v. t.* & *i.* whiten by exposure. सफ़ेद या उजला करना या होना ।

bleaching powder (ब्लीचिंग पाउडर)—*n.* chloride of lime. कपड़े धोने का एक मसाला ।

bleak (ब्लीक)—*n.* small river fish. एक छोटी मछली । *adj.* bare, chilly, cheerless. सूना, बेओट; शीतल, सर्द; उदास, सूना ।

blear (ब्लीअर)—*adj.* dim, dull. मन्द, मद्धम । *v. t.* make dim-sighted. मन्द करना, चौंधियाना ।

bleat (ब्लीट)—*v. i. & t.* make sheep's cry; speak feebly. मिमियाना, धीरे-धीरे बोलना। *n.* cry of a sheep. मिमियाहट, भेड़ या बकरी का शब्द।

bleb (ब्लैब)—*n.* small blister on skin. फफोला।

bleed (ब्लीड)—*v. t. & i.* emit blood, lose sap or juice, feel pity, take blood from, force to pay money. खून निकलना, नीरस हो जाना, तरस खाना, खून निकालना, धन देने के लिए विवश करना।

bleeding (ब्लीडिंग)—*n.* running of blood. रक्तस्राव।

blemish (ब्लेमिश)—*v. t.* spoil the beauty of. कुरूप कर देना, दूषित करना, कलंकित करना। *n.* defect, stain, flaw. दोष, कलंक,

blench (ब्लेंच)—*v. t. & i.* start aside, close the eyes to. एक तरफ हट जाना, पराङ्मुख होना।

blend (ब्लेंड)—*v. t. & i.* mix together, become mixed, become one. मिलाना, मिलना, एक हो जाना। *n.* mixture. मिश्रण।

bless (ब्लेस)—*v. t.* consecrate, give thanks to, make happy. आशीर्वाद देना, शुभकामना करना,

blessed, blest (ब्लेसेड, ब्लेस्ट)—*adj.* sacred, happy, fortunate. पवित्र, सुखी, भाग्यवान्। *n.* **blessedness.** ईश्वर-कृपा।

blessing (ब्लेसिंग)—*n.* divine favour. ईश्वर-कृपा, आशीर्वाद।

blight (ब्लाइट)—*n.* disease of plants. पौधों का रोग, पाला, झोला। *v. t.* injure, ruin. हानि पहुँचाना,

blind (ब्लाइंड)—*adj.* without sight, dark, reckless, ignorant, without an opening. अन्धा, नेत्रहीन; अन्धकारमय; अबोध, बुद्धिहीन; लापरवाह; बिना सुराख का। *n.* obstruction to sight; screen for windows, something to mislead. आवरण, पर्दा, घोखे की टट्टी। *v. t. & i.* deprive of sight, deceive; go blindly. अन्धा करना, धोखा देना, अन्धे की तरह चलना। *blind of an eye.* काना; *turn a blind eye to.* उपेक्षा करना,

blindage (ब्लाइंडेज)—*n.* screen for troops. सेना का आच्छादन।

blindfold (ब्लाइंडफोल्ड)—*v. t.* cover the eyes, mislead. आँखों पर पट्टी बाँधना, गलत रास्ते पर ले जाना।

blindness (ब्लाइंड्नेस)—*n.* want of sight, ignorance, recklessness. अन्धापन, अज्ञान, लापरवाही।

blink (ब्लिंक)—*v. t. & i.* move the eyelids, cast momentary gleam, ignore. आँखें झपकना, चौंधिया, टिमटिमाना, उपेक्षा करना, आँख बचाना। *n.* glimpse. झलक, चमक, पलक।

blinker (ब्लिंकर)—*n.* screen

preventing horse from seeing sideways. घोड़े की आँखों पर लगाया गया चमड़े को पर्दा

bliss (ब्लिस)—*n.* gladness, perfect joy. आनन्द, परम सुख ।

blister (ब्लिस्टर)—*n.* swelling on skin filled with serum. आँवला, छाला, फफोला । *v. t. & i.* raise blister on. छाला पैदा करना

blithe (ब्लाइद)—*adj.* gay, joyous. प्रमुदित, प्रसन्नचित्त, सहृदय

blithering (ब्लिदरिंग)—*adj.* senselessly talkative. बकवादी, वाचाल ।

blitz (ब्लिट्ज)—*n.* intensive attack. भयानक आक्रमण

blizzard (ब्लिज़र्ड)—*n.* blinding snowstorm. चौंधिया देनेवाला बर्फ़ानी तूफ़ान ।

bloat (ब्लोट)—*v. t. & i.* inflate, puff out. फुलाना, सुजना ; बकराना, सूजना ।

bloated (ब्लोटेड)—*adj.* puffed up. सफरा हुआ ।

blob (ब्लॉब)—*n.* drop of liquid, small roundish mass, spot of colour. बिन्दु, छोटी गोल वस्तु, रंग का धब्बा ।

blobber-lipped (ब्लॉबर-लिप्ड)—*adj.* with thick protruding lips. बड़-होंठा, बड़े-बड़े मोटे लटकते होंठोंवाला ।

blob-nose (ब्लॉब-नोज़)—*n.* nose like a blob. घुंघी-सी नाक ।

bloc (ब्लॉक)—*n.* combination of parties or nations. दलों या राष्ट्रों का गुट ।

block (ब्लॉक)—*n.* log of wood, pulley, piece metal engraved for printing, compact mass of buildings, tract of land, wood on which to behead criminals, piece of wood on which something is formed, obstruction, a blockhead. लकड़ी का लट्ठा, घिरनी, धातु का छपाई के लिए खुदा हुआ टुकड़ा, वध करने का तख्ता, साँचा (ठप्पा) ; अवरोध, रोक ; मूर्ख व्यक्ति । *v. t.* obstruct. रुकावट डालना, प्रतिबन्ध लगाना, रोकना

blockade (ब्लॉकेड)—*n.* the blocking up of a place by surrounding it by troops. सेना द्वारा नाकाबन्दी । *v. t.* obstruct. रोकना, घेरा डालना ।

blockhead (ब्लॉकहेड)—*n.* stupid fellow. बुद्धिहीन व्यक्ति, मूर्ख ।

bloke (ब्लोक)—*n.* man, fellow. मनुष्य, साथी ।

blond (e) (ब्लॉंड)—*adj. & n.* having brown hair and white skin. सुनहरे बालों और गौर वर्ण वाला । fem. **blonde**. गोरी ; रेशमी फ़ीता ।

blood (ब्लड)—*n.* red liquid in the body, state of mind, family, murder, red juice. रक्त,

खून ; प्रकृति, स्वभाव ; कुल, वंश; हत्या ; **blood-shot**. रक्तिम (नेत्र) ; **blood-stained**. खून से लथपथ ; **blood-sucker**. जोंक ; **blood-thirsty**. खून का प्यासा ; **blood-vessel**. रक्तवाहिनी नलिका ।

bloodless (ब्लडलेस)—*adj*. without blood ; without bloodshed ; pale. रक्तहीन, रक्तपात के बिना,

bloody (ब्लडी)—*adj*. stained with blood, murderous, cruel. खूनी, खूनखराबा ; घातक, निर्दयी । *v. t.* make bloody. अत्याचारी बनाना,

bloom (ब्लूम)—*n*. flower, prime perfection, glow, freshness. फूल, कली ; जोबन, पूर्णता, लाली, ताजगी । *v. t.* be in flower, come into full beauty, flourish. खिलना, फूलना, विकसित होना ; पूरे जोबन पर आना, फलना-फूलना ।

bloomer (ब्लूमर)—*n*. a female costume. स्त्रियों की एक पश्चिमी पोशाक ।

blooming (ब्लूमिंग)—*adj*. flourishing. विकासमान, खिलता हुआ ।

blossom (ब्लॉसम)—*n*. flower, mass of flowers on fruit-tree ; early stage of growth. फूल, बहार, विकासावस्था । *v. i.* open into flowers. पुष्पित होना, प्रफुल्लित होना, प्रस्फुटित होना ।

blot (ब्लॉट)—*n*. spot of ink etc., dark patch, blemish. defect. स्याही का धब्बा, काला धब्बा ; कलंक, दोष, अवगुण । *v. t.* make spot on, dry with blotting paper ; bring disgrace to. धब्बा डालना, स्याहीचूस से सोखना, कलंकित करना ।

blotch (ब्लॉच)—*n*. dark spot on skin. चकत्ता, मच्छड़, दाग

blotter (ब्लॉटर)—*n*. paper made to dry ink. सोख्ता, स्याहीचूस । also. **blotting paper**.

blottesque (ब्लॉटेस्क)—*n* piece of painting done with heavy touches. बड़े-बड़े धब्बों से बनाया गया चित्र ।

blouse (ब्लाउज)—*n*. woman's loose light bodice visible only to waist. कमरी, कुर्ती जो स्त्रियों की कमर से ऊपर होती है ।

blow (ब्लो)—*v. i. & t.* move as air; bloom ; drive air into sound, breathe hard, spout, boast, spread. बहना, उड़ना, चलना ; फूलना ; फूँकना, बजाना, आवाज करना ; हाँपना, अलाना, खिलना, शेखी बघारना, फैलाना, हवा भरना, फुलाना, फटना । *n*. stroke, sudden misfortune, blooming. आघात, चोट, मुक्का ; विपत्ति, आफत, सदमा ; फूटना, फूलना । *blow over*. निकल जाना ; *blow up*. फट जाना : *blow out*. बुझाना ;

blowen (ब्लोअन)—*n*. prostitute. वेश्या, रंडी ।

blower (ब्लोअर)—*n*. apparatus for increasing a fire's draught.

आग सुलगाने की धौंकनी।

blowy (ब्लोई)—*adj.* windy. हवादार, उड़नेवाला।

blowzed, blowzy (ब्लाउज़्ड, ब्लाउज़ी)—*adj.* red-faced. रक्तमुख, सुर्ख़-रू।

blub (ब्लब)—*v. i.* shed tears. आँसू बहाना।

blubber (ब्लबर)—*n.* whale fat, weeping. ह्वेल मछली की चर्बी; रोदन। *adj.* swollen. अफरा हुआ। *v. t. & i.* weep noisily, swell with weeping. ज़ार-ज़ार रोना; रोते-रोते अफरा जाना।

bludgeon (ब्लजन)—*n.* heavy-headed stick. सोंटा, मोटे सिरवाली छड़ी। *v. t.* strike with bludgeon. सोंटे से मारना।

blue (ब्लू)—*n.* sky colour. नीला रंग, नील वर्ण। *adj.* of sky colour; learned; indecent. नीला; विद्वान्; अशिष्ट; अश्लील। *look blue.* व्याकुल दीखना; *a bolt from the blue.* अप्रत्याशित बात, अचंभा; *black and blue.* नीला-पीला; *true blue.* वफ़ादार; *adj.* **bluey, bluish.** नीला-सा।

bluff (ब्लफ़)—*adj.* abrupt, blunt, frank, hearty. स्पष्टवादी, कोरा, रूखा, सरल हृदयवाला। *v. t.* deceive by pretence. बाँस से धोखा देना। *n.* deception by pretence. बहाना बनाकर धोखा।

blunder (ब्लंडर)—*n.* stupid mistake. भयानक भूल; *v. t. & i.* move blindly. भूल या गलती करना। *blunder out.* बिन विचारे बात करना;

blunderbuss (ब्लंडरबस)—*n.* ancient short gun. प्राचीन छोटी तोप।

blunderhead (ब्लंडरहेड)—*n.* stupid person. मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

blunge (ब्लंज)—*v. t.* mix up with water. (मिट्टी आदि में) पानी मिलाना।

blunt (ब्लंट)—*adj.* dull, without edge plain-spoken. बोंदा, कुन्द, बेधारदार; सरल, खरा। *v. t.* make blunt. कुन्द करना

blur (ब्लर)—*n.* stain, blot. धब्बा, दाग़, कलंक। *v. t.* smear with ink etc., disfigure. धब्बा लगाना, कलंक लगाना, रूप बिगाड़ना।

blurt (ब्लर्ट)—*v. t.* utter abruptly. एकदम बोल उठना।

blush (ब्लश)—*v. i.* become red with some emotion. गाल लाल हो जाना, लजा जाना, शर्माना। *n.* glance, rosy glow. झलक, लाली, लाज।

bluster (ब्लस्टर)—*v. i.* storm violently, complain in a noisy way. सन्नाटा भरना, सांय सांय करना, शेखी मारना। *n.* boisterous blowing, noisy-self-asserting talk. शोर-गुल, कोलाहल, शेखी।

bo, boh (बो)—*interj.* a word used to frighten children. बच्चों को डराने के लिए प्रयुक्त शब्द।

boa (बोआ)—*n.* a large non-

poisonous snake, lady's long fur throat-wrap. बड़ा विषरहित सर्प, स्त्रियों का गले में लपेटने का वस्त्र ।

boar (बोर)—*n.* male pig. सूअर ।

board (बोर्ड)—*n.* long thin piece of swan timber, table, food served, committee, ship's side, train. तख्ता, मेज़, भोजन, समिति, जहाज का तख्ता, गाड़ी । *v. t. & i.* cover with boards, provide with, embarkon तख्तों से ढकना; देना (भोजन); चढ़ना, सवार होना ।

boarder (बोर्डर)—*n.* one who boards with someone. दूसरे के साथ भोजन करनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

boarding (बोर्डिंग)—*n.* erection of boards. तख्तों का ढाँचा ; भोजनालय ।

boast (बोस्ट)—*v. i. & t.* extol onself, brag of. डींग मारना ; शेखी बघारना । *n.* expression of pride. शेखी, डींग, आत्मश्लाघा, गर्व

boat (बोट)—*n.* small open vessel. नाव, नौका । *v. i. & t.* go in a boat; place in a boat. नाव में यात्रा करना, नाव में रखना

boating (बोटिंग)—*n.* sailing in a boat. नौका-विहार ।

boat-swain (बोसन)—*n.* an officer who looks after a ship's boats. एक नौ-अधिकारी ।

bob (बॉब)—*n.* weight on pendulum: knot of hair, bunch of lob-worms: jerk, shilling, short line at end of stanza: trick. लंगर का वज़न: लटकन, बालों का गुच्छा: मछलियाँ पकड़ने के लिए कीड़ों का गुच्छा: झटका: शिलिंग : अंतर: भाँवा । *v. t.* cut woman's or child's hair to hang short of shoulders: jerk; move up and down; fish with bob. स्त्रियों या बच्चों के बाल काटना: झटका देना: इधर-उधर भागना या हिलना: कीड़ों से मछली पकड़ना ।

bobbery (बॉबरी)—*n.* disturbance, fuss. उपद्रव, कोलाहल, (बाप रे !) *adj.* noisy, troublesome. कोलाहलपूर्ण, उपद्रववाला, कष्टप्रद ।

bobbin (बॉबिन)—*n.* cylinder for holding thread etc. धागा आदि लपेटने की अंटी ।

bobbinet (बॉबिनेट)—*n.* a fine netted lace. एक सुन्दर बुनी हुई जाली ।

bobbish (बॉबिश)—*adj.* brisk, well. चोखा: अच्छा, खुश, प्रसन्न ।

bobby (बॉबी)—*n.* policeman. पुलिसमैन ।

bobby-sox (बॉबी-सॉक्स)—*n.* short socks. छोटी जुराब ।

bob-cat (बॉब-कैट)—*n.* a lynx. वन-बिलाव ।

bobolink (बॉबोलिंक)—*n.* a song bird. एक प्रकार की बुलबुल ।

bobtail (बॉबटेल)—*n.* docked tail

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the rabble. कमरी हुई भीड़; उपद्रवी व्यक्ति ।

bock (बॉक)—*n.* a strong beer. एक तेज शराब ।

bode (बोड)—*v. t.* foretell, portend. शकुन बताना, भविष्य कहना । *n.* **bodement.** शकुन; भविष्यकथन ।

bodeful (बोडफुल)—*adj.* ominous. अपशकुनसूचक ।

bodge (बाज)—*n.* swelling on skin; blemish. फोड़ा, कलंक ।

bodice (बॉडिस)—*n.* close-fitting upper part of woman's dress. अंगिया, चोली ।

bodkin (बाड्किन)—*n.* tool for piercing holes; long pin for fastening hair; dagger, person squeezed between two others. छेद करने का सूआ; बाल बाँधने की लंबी पिन; छुरा; दो व्यक्तियों के बीच भींचकर बैठनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

body (बॉडी)—*n.* the whole frame of a man or animal; corpse, main part of anything : person : a number of persons organised. society, upper garment : substance. शरीर, शव, किसी वस्तु का मुख्य भाग : व्यक्ति : समुदाय, निकाय, संस्था : वस्त्र का मुख्य भाग : तत्त्व, सार

body-guard (बॉडी-गार्ड)—*n.* a personal guard. शरीर-रक्षक ।

bog (बॉग)—*n.* wet spongy ground. दलदल, कीचड़ । *v. t.* submerge in bog. दलदल में फँसाना । *adj.* **boggy.** दलदलवाला ।

boggle (बॉगल)—*v. t.* start with fright : hesitate. चौंकना, ठिठकना, झिझकना ।

bogie (बोगी)—*n.* a railway car. रेलगाड़ी का डिब्बा ।

bogle (बोगल)—*n.* phantom, bugbear. प्रेत, पिशाच ।

bogus (बोगस) - *adj.* sham, fictitious. झूठा, बनावटी, निस्सार, जाली ।

bogy, bogey (बोगी)—*n.* the devil, bugbear. राक्षस, भूत, प्रेत, पिशाच ।

bohea (बोही)—*n.* black tea. काली चाय ।

boil (बॉइल)—*n.* small, hard swelling on the body, boiling point. फोड़ा, फफोला ; उबाल, द्रव के उबलने का तापांक । *v. t.* & *i.* bubble up. be agitated, उबालना, खौलाना : जोश खाना, उत्तेजित होना ।

boiler (बॉइलर)—*n.* one who boils, vessel for boiling. उबालनेवाला व्यक्ति ; उबालने का पात्र ।

boisterous (बॉइस्टरस) - *adj.* violent, rough, noisy, stormy. प्रचंड, उग्र, उत्कट, तीव्र ।

boko (बोको)—*n.* nose. नाक ।

bold (बोल्ड)—*adj.* courageous, forward, vigorous, immodest,

clear, free. साहसी, उत्साही, वीर, शूर, दिलेर, बहादुर, धृष्ट, ढीठ, निर्लज्ज, स्पष्ट, स्वतन्त्र। *make bold.* साहस करना।

bole (बोल)—*n.* stem. वृक्ष का तना।

bolster (बोल्स्टर)—*n.* long stuffed pillow. गाव-तकिया, मसनद, बड़ा। *v. t.* support with bolster. तकिये या गद्दे से सहारा देना।

bolt (बोल्ट)—*n.* short heavy arrow of cross bow; quarrel; discharge of lightning; door-fastener; running away. तीर, शर; विवाद; बिजली की चमक; अर्गल बिटिमनी, सिटकनी; छलांग, भग-दौड़, चौकड़ी। *v. i. & t* dart off; gulp down unchewed; fasten with bolt; break away; sift; investigate. भाग जाना; निगल जाना; अर्गल से बन्द करना; अलग हो जाना, छनना, परखना। *adv.* quite. पूर्ण रूप से। *shoot ones bolt.* अधिक प्रयत्न करने में असफल होना।

bolter (बोल्टर)—*n.* one who bolts; sieve. भागनेवाला; चलनी।

bolus (बोलस)—*n.* large pill. बड़ी गोली।

bomn (बोमा)—*n.* defensive enclosure. सुरक्षात्मक घेरा या बाड़।

bomb (बाम)—*n.* a high explosive. बारूद का गोला, बम-गोला। *v. t. & i.* assail with bombs; throw bambs. बमों से हमला करना; बम गिराना।

bombard (बाम्बार्ड)—*v. t.* batter with bombs. बमबारी या बम-वर्षा करना, गोलाबारी करना। *n.* **bombardment.** बम-वर्षा, गोला-बारी।

bombast (बाम्बास्ट)—*n.* inflated language. निरर्थक बड़े-बड़े शब्दों की भाषा। *adj.* **bombastic.**

bomber (बामर)—*n.* soldier trained in bombing; aircraft used for bombing. बमवर्षक सैनिक; बम-वर्षक विमान।

bon, bonne (बन)—*adj.* good. अच्छा।

bonafide (बोनाफाइड)—*adj. & adv.* genuine, sincere. सच्चा, विश्वस्त, असली, यथार्थ।

bonafides (बोनाफाइडीज)—*n.* honest intention, sincerity. सच्चा इरादा; ईमानदारी, नेकनीयती,

bonanza (बोनैन्ज़ा)—*n.* good luck, large output of mines. भाग्योदय; धनकोष।

bon-bon (बान-बान)—*n.* sweetmeat. बताशा, खांड का खिलौना, मिठाई।

bond (बांड)—*n.* thing restraining bodily freedom; binding agreement; deed; debenture; confederation. बन्धन, जंजीर; करार, समझौता; प्रतिभू; महासंघ, राज्य-संघ। *adj.* in slavery; not free. दास, गुलाम, पराधीन। *v. t.* bind

togather, put customable goods into bond. बांधना, चुंगी-योग्य माल को बांकी में रोक रखना। *in bond*. चुंगी न देने तक कब्जे में रखना।

bondage (बांडिज)—*n*. slavery, confinement. दासता; अवरोध, बन्धन।

bonded (बांडिड)—*adj*. placed in bond: secured by bonds. बन्धन में सुरक्षित किया गया; बांडों से सुरक्षित।

bondsman (बांड्जमैन)—*n*. slave. दास, गुलाम।

bone (बोन)—*n*. hard substance forming the skeleton of animals. हड्डी, अस्थि। *v. t.* take out the bones from. हड्डियां निकालना। *to the bone*. पूर्ण रूप से।

bonehead (बोनहैड)—*n*. block-head. मूर्ख।

bonemeal (बोनमील)—*n*. crushed bones used as fertilizer. हड्डियों की खाद।

bonfire (बानफायर)—*n*. large open-air fire in celebration of some event: fire for consuming rubbish. आनन्द मनाने के लिए जलाई गई होली, कूड़ा-कर्कट जलाने के लिए जलाई गई आग

boniface (बानिफेस)—*n*. innkeeper. भटियारा।

bonny (बानी)—*adj*. comely, satisfactory. सुन्दर, हृष्ट-पुष्ट,

bonus (बोनस)—*n*. a payment made above what is usual. परितोषिक, श्रमिकों या भागीदारों को दिया जानेवाला लाभांश, इनाम।

bony (बोनी)—*adj*. of bone: full of bones. हड्डियों का, हड्डियोंवाला।

boo (बू)—*interj*. & *n*. sound of disapproval. अस्वीकृति की आवाज। *v. t.* & *i.* hoot. जोर से असन्तोष प्रकट करना।

boob (बूब)—*n*. simpleton. मूर्ख, बेवकूफ।

booby (बूबी)—*n*. stupid person. मूढ़, मन्दबुद्धि व्यक्ति।

boodle (बूडल)—*n*. crowd: money for political bribery; a card-game. भीड़; राजनैतिक घूंस के लिए धन; ताश की एक खेल।

book (बुक)—*n*. a collection of sheets of paper bound togather; a literary work; a main division of a work. पुस्तक, पोथी, ग्रन्थ; अध्याय, पर्व, सर्ग। *v. t.* enter in book: engage by previous payment; issue or take ticket. पुस्तक में दर्ज करना; पूर्व-भुगतान द्वारा सुरक्षित कर लेना; टिकट देना या लेना।

book-binder (बुक-बाइंडर)—*n*. one who binds book. जिल्दसाज। *n*. **book-binding**. जिल्दसाजी।

booking clerk (बुकिंग क्लर्क)—*n*. person who sells tickets. टिकट बाबू।

booking office (बुकिंग आफिस)—*n.* an office where tickets are sold. टिकटघर ।

bookish (बुकिश)-*adj.* inexperienced in worldly affairs. दुनियादारी से अनभिज्ञ ।

book-keeper (बुक-कीपर)-*n.* one who keeps the accounts. मुनीम; हिसाब-किताब रखनेवाला करिन्दा । *n.* **book keeping**. मुनीमी ।

booklet (बुकलेट)—*n.* a small book. पुस्तिका ।

book-seller (बुक-सैलर)—*n.* one who sells books. पुस्तक-विक्रेता, किताबफ़रोश ।

book-stall (बुक-स्टॉल)—*n.* small shop where books are sold. पुस्तकों की दुकान ।

book-worm (बुक-वर्म)—*n.* maggot eating its way through books ; person devoted to reading. पुस्तकें खानेवाला कीड़ा ; किताबी कीड़ा; सदा पुस्तकें पढ़ते रहनेवाला

boom (बूम)—*n.* a long spar ; a barrier ; a loud resonant sound ; prosperity ; sudden commercial activity. पाल फैलाने का डंडा ; अवरोध, रोक ; गर्जन ; समृद्धि, अचानक होनेवाली व्यापारिक सरगर्मी

boomer (बूमर)—*n.* large male kangaroo. बड़ा नर-कंगारू ।

boon (बून)—*n.* request, gift ; blessing, advantage. प्रार्थना, उपहार, वरदान, आशिष. लाभ

boor (बूअर)—*n.* peasant. ill-bred fellow. किसान : गँवार, अशिष्ट व्यक्ति ।

boose (बूज)-*v. i.* drink heavily. ज्यादा शराब पी लेना । *n.* **bonzer.**

boost (बूस्ट)—*v. t.* push from beneath, praise in advertising. ऊपर को उठाना, विज्ञापन में प्रशंसा करना । *n.* scheme of advertisement. विज्ञापन-योजना ।

boot (बूट)—*n.* outer foot covering of leather ; advantage. जूता ; लाभ, सुविधा । *v. t.* kick, do good, ठोकर मारना : भला करना

bootee (बूटी)—*n.* kind of lady's boot ; infant's wool-boot. स्त्रियों का एक प्रकार का जूता ; बच्चे का ऊन का जूता ।

booth (बूथ)—*n.* temporary shelter ; tent at fare etc. छप्पर, खोखा, मेले आदि की दुकान

boot-legger (बूट-लेगर)—*n.* liquor-smuggler. शराब की चुंगी-चोरी करनेवाला ।

bootless (बूटलेस)—*adj.* unavailing ; without boots. निरर्थक : नंगे-पाँव, बिना जूते के ।

boot-trees (बूट-ट्रीज)—*n.* moulds for keeping boots in shape. जूता बनाने का ढाँचा ।

booty (बूटी)—*n.* plunder or profit acquired in common

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and to be divided; a prize. लूट या लाभ का माल; इनाम।

booze (बूज़)—*v. i.* drink deeply. शराब पीना। *n.* drink drinking bout. शराब, शराबियों की टोली।

boozy (बूज़ी)—*adj.* adicted to drink. पियक्कड़।

bo-peep (बो-पीप)—*n.* game of hide and seek. आँखमिचौनी की खेल।

borax (बोरैक्स)—*n.* a native salt. सुहागा।

bordello (बॉर्डेलो)—*n.* brothel. वेश्यालय, चकला।

border (बॉर्डर)—*n.* boundry, frontier. outer edge, bed round the garden. सीमान्त, सरहद; बाहरी किनारा, बग़ली. फूलों की क्यारी। *v. t. & i.* put or be border to. लगा हुआ होना; पास होना, बग़ली बनाना, छूना, मिलना

borderer (बॉर्डरर)—*n.* dweller on frontier. सीमान्त-निवासी।

border-land (बार्डर-लैंड)—*n.* district on either side of border. सीमान्त के दोनों तरफ़ का क्षेत्र।

bore (बोर)—*v. t.* make hole, weary by tedious talk. सुराख़ करना, छेद निकालना; हैरान करना, व्यर्थ बातों से उकता देना, थिक करना। *n.* hollow of gun-barrel, small deep hole in earth; nuisance; tiresome person; great tide-wave; *p. t.* of **bear**. बन्दूक की नली का सुराख़; भूमि में छोटा गहरा सुराख़; बकवास; उकता देनेवाला व्यक्ति, ज्वार की लहर।

boreal (बोरियल)—*adj.* of north wind. उत्तरी वायु-सम्बन्धी; उत्तरायणी।

boredom (बोर्डम्)—*n.* being bored. उकताहट।

borer (बोरर)—*n.* tool that bores. सुराख़ डालने का औज़ार।

boric (बोरिक)—*adj.* of boron. सुहागे के क्षार का।

born (बॉर्न)—*adj. & p. p.* of **bear**. by birth, brought forth. जन्म-जात, जन्म से; उत्पन्न, दिया हुआ

borough (बरो)—*n.* town that has power of self-government; town that sends members to parliament. ऐसा नगर जिसे स्वशासन की शक्ति प्राप्त हो; वह नगर जो संसद् में सदस्य भेजता हो।

borrow (बॉरो)—*v. t.* obtain on loan, adopt from abroad. उधार लेना, माँगना, नक़ल करना। *n.* **borrower**. ऋणी, कर्ज़दार।

bort (बोर्ट)—*n.* diamond fragment. हीरे की कनी।

boscage, boskage (बॉस्केज)—*n.* masses of trees or shrubs. वृक्षों या झाड़ियों के झुंड।

bosh (बॉश)—*n.* foolish talk. बकवाद। *v. t.* make a fool of. मूर्ख बनाना।

bosk, bosket (बॉस्क, बॉस्किट)—

n. plantation, thicket. छोटा वन, कुंज ।

bosom (बूज़म)—*n.* person's breast, the heart, the midst ; enclosure formed by breast and arms. छाती, वक्षस्थल हृदय ; दरम्यान, बीच; आलिंगन बाहुवलय । *v.t.* enclose in the bosom, conceal. हिय में रखना, छुपाना

boss (बॉस)—*n.* protuberance, stud;master. उभार; फूलना; मालिक,

botany (बॉटनी)—*n.* science of plants. वनस्पतिशास्त्र

botch (बॉच)—*n.* swelling, patch, bungled work. फोड़ा ; पैबन्द, बेतरी; घटिया काम । *v. t. & i.* make a patch, bungle work, repair badly. पैबन्द लगाना, अनाड़ीपन से काम करना । *n.* **botcher.** पैबन्द लगानेवाला, अनाड़ी । *adj.* **botchy.**

botchery (बॉचरी)—*n.* patch-work. पैबन्द लगाने का काम ।

both (बोथ)—*adj.* the two. दोनों, उभय । *adv.* as well. और भी ।

bother (बॉदर)—*v. t. & i.* worry, worry oneself. कष्ट देना, चिन्तित करना ; कष्ट उठाना, चिन्ता करना । *n.* worry, fuss. कष्ट, झंझट, झमेला ।

botheration (बॉदरेशन)*n.* worry, trouble. कष्ट, तकलीफ़, झंझट ।

bothersome (बॉदरसम)—*adj.* troublesome. कष्टदायक, झंझट में डालनेवाला ।

bothy (बॉथी)—*n.* cottage, hut. कुटीर, कुटिया ।

bottle (बॉटल)—*n.* narrow necked vessel usually of glass ; bundle of hay. बोतल, शीशी ; घास का गट्ठा । *v. t.* store in bottles. बोतलों में भरना

bottle-neck (बॉटल-नेक)—*n.* narrow stretch of road. सड़क का सांकरा टुकड़ा ।

bottom (बॉटम)—*n.* lowest part ; seat : the ground under water ; foundation ; nature; low land ; the part of ship under water ; ship. निचला भाग : स्थान; पानी के नीचे की तह ; नींव : स्वभाव, निम्नभूमि, पानी के नीचे रहने-वाला जहाज का हिस्सा ; जहाज । *adj.* lowest, last. सबसे निचला, अन्तिम

bottomless (बॉटमलेस)—*adj.* without bottom. अथाह, अगाध ।

bottomry (बॉटमरी)—*n.* system of lending money to ship-owner. जहाज-बन्धक ।

boudoir (बूदवार)—*n.* lady's small private room. बनानखाना.

bough (बाउ)—*n.* tree-branch. वृक्ष की शाखा ।

bougie (बूजी)—*n.* wax candle. मोमबत्ती ।

boulder (बोल्डर)—*n.* water-worn rounded stone. पानी से घिसा गोल पत्थर ।

bounce (बाउन्स)—*v. i.* bound

like a ball ; throw oneself about : boast. उछलना, फाँदना, उचकना, डींग मारना, चिल्लाना । *n.* rebound ; boast. उछाल ; डींग

bouncer (बाउन्सर)—*n.* boaster ; unblushing lie. बेहयाशोर ; बेशी, डींग ।

bound (बाउन्ड)—*n.* limit, restriction. springy movement. सीमा, हद, प्रतिबन्ध, पाबन्दी, छलांग, चौकड़ी । *v. t. & i.* limit ; bounce, spring सीमित करना, सीमा बाँधना ; कूदना, छलांग मारना, उचटना, उलटना । *adj.* ready to start. तैयार, उद्यत,

boundary (बाउन्ड्री)—*n.* limit-line. सीमा-रेखा, सीमान्त ।

bounden (बाउन्डन)—*p. p.* of **bind**. बाध्यकारी ।

bounder (बाउन्डर)—*n* ill-bred person. गँवार व्यक्ति ।

boundless (बाउन्डलेस)—*adj.* unlimited. असीम, असीमित ।

bounteous (बाउन्टिअस)—*adj.* beneficent. liberal. उदार, दाता,

bountiful (बाउन्टिफुल) — *adj.* generous, plentiful. उदार; प्रचुर ।

bounty (बाउन्टी)—*n.* liberality in giving, gift, reward. उदारता दानशीलता, उपहार, पुरस्कार

bouquet (बूके)—*n.* bunch of flowers, perfume of wine. गुलदस्ता, फूलों का गुच्छा, शराब की गन्ध ।

bourgeois (बुर्जवा)—*n.* middle class. मध्यम वर्ग के लोग ।

bourn (बूर्न)—*n.* small stream, limit, goal. छोटी नदी : सीमा; लक्ष्य, मंजिल ।

bourse (बूर्स)—*n.* foreign money-market. विदेशी धन-बाजार, विनिमय का बाजार ।

bout (बाउट)—*n.* turn at work ; fit of drinking or illness; trial of strength. काम की पारी; मदिरापान या रोग का दौरा; शक्ति-परीक्षा ।

bovine (बोवाइन)—*adj.* like an ox; dull. बैल-जैसा; मूर्ख, मन्दबुद्धि ।

bovril (बॉवरिल)—*n.* meat extract used like beef-tee. गोमांस का सत्व ।

bow (बो)—*n.* curve; rainbow; weapon for shooting arrows; rod with streched horse-hair for playing violin etc.: knot tied round the neck; bending of head in salutation; fore-end of boat. घुमाव; इन्द्रधनुष ; कमान, धनुष; सारंगी आदि बजाने की घोड़े की पूँछ के बालों की धुनकी; गले में लगाने का फुंदना; नमन नमस्कार, अभिवादन; नाव का अगला भाग । *v. t. & i.* submit ; bend ; use the bow on झुकना, नमना, सिर झुकाना, नमाना, गाँठ लगाना ; धनुष चलाना

bowel (बौअल)—*n.* intestine. आंत ।

bowels (बौअल्ज)—*n.* entrails; tender feelings; interior of

anything. अंतर्हित, कोमल भावनाएं. स्वाभाविक: किसी भी वस्तु का आन्तरिक भाग।

bower (बोअर)—*n.* abode; inner room: arbour, knave in card-game. घर; अन्दर का कमरा; ताश का गुलाम।

bowl (बोल)—*n.* drinking vessel; wooden ball. प्याला, कटोरा; लकड़ी की गेंद। *v. t.* play with bowls. गेंद से खेलना. लुढ़काना।

bowler (बोलर)—*n.* one who throws ball. गेंद फैंकने वाला खिलाड़ी।

bow-wow (बाउ-बाउ)—*n.* dog's bark. कुत्ते का भौंकना।

box (बॉक्स)—*n.* an evergreen shrub: container made of wood, metal or cardboard: driver's seat; a separate compartment; hut for sentry; compartment in court of law; slap with open hand on the ear. एक सदा-बहार पौधा; सन्दूक, टीन, डिब्बा; ड्राइवर के बैठने का स्थान; एक पृथक् विभाग: पहरेदार का कोठा; अदालत का कोई हिस्सा; चपत, थप्पड़। *v. t.* put into a box; slap; fight with fists. सन्दूक में रखना; थप्पड़ मारना; मुक्कों से लड़ना। *in the* **boxer** (बॉक्सर)—*n.* one who fights with fists मुष्टियोद्धा।

boxful (बॉक्सफुल)—*n.* quantity which a box can contain. इतनी मात्रा जिससे एक बक्सा भर जाए।

boxing (बॉक्सिंग)—*n.* art of fighting with the fists. मुक्केबाजी।

box-office (बॉक्स-आफिस)—*n.* place in a theatre etc. where tickets are sold. थियेटर आदि का टिकटघर।

boy (बॉय)—*n.* male child; male servant. बालक, लड़का; नौकर, दास; छोकरा।

boycott (बॉयकॉट)—*v. t.* punish by systematic refusal of social or commercial relations. बहिष्कार करना। *n.* such treatment. बहिष्कार।

boyhood (बॉयहुड)—*n.* boyish age. बाल्यावस्था, लड़कपन।

boyish (बॉयिश)—*adj.* as of a boy. बालक-जैसा; बचपन-सा।

bra (ब्रा)—*n.* brassiere. अंगिया, चोली।

brable (ब्रैबल)—*v. t.* engage in noisy quarrel. लड़ाई-झगड़ा करना। *n.* noisy quarrel. लड़ाई-झगड़ा।

brace (ब्रेस)—*n.* thing that unites; couple: something that gives support; connecting mark in printing. बन्धन; जोड़ा; साथ; छपाई में जोड़ने का चिह्न (⌐)। *v. t.* fasten tightly, give firm-

and strength to. कसकर बाँधना, मजबूती देना, आड़, सहारा या प्रोत्साहन देना ; स्वास्थ्य और शक्ति प्रदान करना।

bracelet (ब्रेसलिट)—*n.* ornamental bond or chain for wrist or arm ; handcuff. कंगन, पहुँची ; हथकड़ी।

bracer (ब्रेसर)—*n.* pick-me-up. शक्तिवर्द्धक औषधि।

bracers (ब्रेसर्ज़)—*n.* trousers' suspenders. पतलून लटकानेवाली पेटी।

brach (ब्रैच)—*n.* bitch hound. शिकारी कुतिया।

brachial (ब्रैकियल)—*adj.* of the arm. बाहु-सम्बन्धी।

brachy (ब्रैकी)—*pref.* short. लघु, छोटा।

brachycephalic (ब्रैकिसिफ़ैलिक)—*adj.* short-head. छोटे सिरवाला।

bracing (ब्रेसिंग)—*adj.* giving strength. शक्तिवर्द्धक।

bracket (ब्रैकिट)—*n.* flat-topped projection from wall serving as support ; marks used in writing and printing : ( ). दीवार-गीर ; कोष्ठक। *v. t.* enclose in brackets, put the name of two or more persons togather. कोष्ठक में बन्द करना ; दो या अधिक व्यक्तियों के नाम एक-साथ रखना।

brackish (ब्रैकिश)—*adj.* saltish. खारी, नमकीन।

headed nail. पतली चौड़ी छोटे सिरवाली कील।

bradawl (ब्रेडऑल)—*n.* small non-spiral boring-tool. बरमी, सुराख़ करने का औज़ार।

brag (ब्रैग)—*v. t. & i.* boast. डींग मारना, शेख़ी बघारना। *n.* boastful talk. शेख़ी, अतिशयोक्ति।

braggart (ब्रैगार्ट) *adj. & n.* given to braging. शेख़ीख़ोर।

braid (ब्रेड)—*n.* entwined hair ; thread etc. woven into a band. बालों का जूड़ा ; बाँकड़ी, गोटा। *v. t.* interweave, entwine. गूँथना,

braille (ब्रेल)—*n.* system of writing and printing for the blind. अन्धों के लिए लिखने और छापने की प्रणाली।

brain (ब्रेन)—*n.* convoluted nervous substance in skull ; the centre of thought and feeling ; ability, intellect. भेजा, मगज, मस्तिष्क, दिमाग़ ; योग्यता, बुद्धि।

brainy (ब्रेनी)—*adj.* clever. चतुर, बुद्धिमान्।

braird (ब्रेअर्ड)—*n.* fresh shoots. नयी टहनियाँ।

brake (ब्रेक)—*n.* thicket, heavy harrow, opparatus for checking wheel's motion; toothed instrument for braking flax and hemp. झाड़ी; हेंगी; पहिये की गति रोकने का यन्त्र; कंघी, अरहरिया। *v. t.*

to. कूदना, कूँचना; रोक लगाना।

brakeman (ब्रेकमैन)—*n.* man in charge of brake. ब्रेक यन्त्र का चालक।

brake-van (ब्रेक-वैन)—*n.* railway-carriage from which brakes of a train can be controlled. रेलवे का वह डिब्बा जिसमें से गाड़ी की ब्रेकें नियंत्रित की जाती हैं।

bramble (ब्रैम्बल)—*n.* rough prickly shrub; blackberry. झाड़ी; कटिदार पौधा; झाड़-बेरी।

bran (ब्रैन)—*n.* husks of grain. चोकर, भूसी।

brancard (ब्रैकार्ड)—*n.* a horse-litter. घोड़े की पुआली (घास का बिछौना)।

branch (ब्रांच)—*n.* limb of tree; anything like a branch; part of something; sub-division. डाली, टहनी, शाखा; हिस्सा, टुकड़ा; अंग; नस्ल। *v. i.* put branches out, spring out. फैलना, फूटना

branchlet (ब्रांचलैट)—*n.* small branch. छोटी शाखा या टहनी।

branchy (ब्रांची)—*adj.* with many branches. अनेक शाखाओं-वाला।

brand (ब्रैंड)—*n.* burning or charred log: mark made by hot iron; trade-mark: stigma; sword. जलती हुई लकड़ी; दाग, लोहे का निशान; व्यापारिक चिह्न; कलंक, अपयश; तलवार

brandish (ब्रैंडिश)—*v. t.* wave about. घुमाना, चलकर देना।

brandy (ब्रैंडी)—*n.* strong spirit. तेज शराब।

brangle (ब्रैंगल)—*v. & n.* quarrel. झगड़ना।

brass (ब्रास)—*n.* a yellow metal made by mixing copper and zince; anything made of brass; impudence; money. पीतल; पीतल की बनी हुई कोई वस्तु; धृष्टता; मुद्रा,

brassiere (ब्रैसियर)—*n.* women's undergarment worn to support breasts. अंगिया, चोली।

brassy (ब्रासी)—*adj.* like brass; impudent. पीतल के समान; धृष्ट, ढीठ।

brat (ब्रैट)—*n.* child. बच्चा, छोकरा।

bravado (ब्रेवेडो)—*n.* show of courage. मरदंगी, धमकी, धौंस।

brave (ब्रेव)—*adj.* courageous, showy, worthy, honest, admirable. साहसी, वीर; दिखावटी; योग्य, ईमानदार, प्रशंसनीय

bravery (ब्रेवरी)—*n.* daring; courage. वीरता, साहस, पराक्रम, बहादुरी।

bravo (ब्रेवो)—*n.* hired assassin; cry of approval. हत्यारा, खूनी; वाह वाह, धन्य धन्य।

brawl (ब्रॉल)—*v. i.* engage in noisy quarrel. झगड़ा या फसाद करना *n.* झगड़ा, फसाद।

brawn (ब्रॉन)—*n.* muscle: boar's flesh. पट्ठा, सूअर का मांस ।

brawny (ब्रॉनी)—*adj.* muscular, strong. मांसल, हृष्ट-पुष्ट, मुष्टु ।

bray (ब्रे)—*v. i. & t.* make a sound like the cry of ass or trumpet, pound. गधे या तुरही के समान आवाज करना, रेंकना, चीचू-चीचू करना; कूटना, पीसना । *n.* cry of ass or trumpet, गधे या तुरही की आवाज ।

braze (ब्रेज)—*v. t.* colour like grass; solder with brass. पीतल-सा रंगना, पीतल से टांका लगाना ।

brazen (ब्रेज़न)—*adj.* made of brass, impudent. पीतल का बना हुआ: ढीठ, निर्लज्ज

brazier (ब्रेज़ियर)—*n.* worker in brass; pan for holding lighted coal, ठठियार; बोरसी, अंगीठी ।

breach (ब्रीच)—*n.* breaking of waves ; breaking; neglect ; gap. उफान ; उल्लंघन, अतिक्रमण ; उपेक्षा: दरार, सुराख, बिगाड़, फूट, छिद्र । *v. t. & i.* break through, make gap in. मेंड बनाना, छेद करना, उल्लंघना

bread (ब्रेड)—*n.* food made from flour by baking; food; livelihood. रोटी, चपाती; भोजन, खाना; आजीविका, रोजी ।

breadth (ब्रेड्थ)—*n.* broadness, largeness. चौड़ाई, विस्तार, अरज । *to a hair's breadth.* पूरा-पूरा, ठीक-ठीक *adv.*

break (ब्रेक)—*v. t. & i.* part by force, shatter, burst, destroy, make bankrupt, discard, dissolve, plough virgin soil, become broken, appear, crack, give way, fall out. तोड़ना, टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना; नष्ट करना, रोगी बनाना, दीवालिया बनाना: रोकना, भंग करना, नयी भूमि में हल चलाना, प्रकट करना; टूटना, प्रकट होना, भाग छोड़ना, फूट पड़ना । *n.* broken place; stopping; the act of breaking. टूट, टूटा हुआ स्थान, विराम, ठहराव, उदय

breakage (ब्रेकेज)—*n.* act of breaking, allawance for things broken accidently. टूट ; अनायास टूटनेवाली वस्तुओं का मुआविजा ।

breakdown (ब्रेक-डाउन)—*n.* collapse, stoppage, failure of health or power ; नाश ; अवरोध, ठहराव ; स्वास्थ्य या शक्ति का ह्रास ।

breaker (ब्रेकर)—*n.* heavy occean wave. समुद्र की उत्तुंग लहर ।

breakfast (ब्रेकफ़ास्ट)—*n.* first meal of the day. नाश्ता, कलेवा, प्रातराश ।

breakneck (ब्रेकनेक)—*adj.* dangerous. खतरनाक ।

break-up (ब्रेक-अप)— disintegration, decay. विघटन, विनाश ।

break-water (ब्रेक-वाटर)—*n.* object breaking force of waves. लहर-तोड़ ; बांध ।

breast (ब्रेस्ट)-*n.* human chest ; woman's mammary gland, the heart. छाती, वक्षःस्थल ; स्तन ; हृदय। *v. t.* face. सामना करना। *a child at the breast.* दूध-पीता बच्चा ;

breast-deep (ब्रेस्ट-डीप)—*adj.* deep upto the breast. छाती तक गहरा।

breast-plate (ब्रेस्ट-प्लेट)—*n.* a piece of armour that protects the breast. कवच, सीनाबंद।

breast-work (ब्रेस्ट-वर्क)—*n.* a wall built breast-high and used for defence. कंगूरा, प्रतिरक्षा-दीवार।

breath (ब्रेथ)—*n.* air drawn in ; breeze ; fragrance, respite, instant. श्वास, साँस ; मन्द पवन ; सुगन्ध, दम, अवकाश ; पल

breathe (ब्रीद)—*v. t. & i.* live ; take sound softly, send out. जीना, साँस लेना, धीरे से ध्वनि करना ; फूँकना, प्राण डालना

breathing (ब्रीदिंग)—*n.* respiration, wish. श्वास-क्रिया, साँस लेना ; इच्छा, मनोरथ। *adj.* lifelike. जीवित।

breathing space (ब्रीदिंग स्पेस)—*n.* time to breathe. साँस लेने का समय।

breathless (ब्रेथलेस)—*adj.* lifeless, panting. निर्जीव ; हाँफता हुआ।

breathlessly (ब्रेथलेसली)—*adv.* pantingly. in suspense. हाँफते हुए, सशंकावस्था में ;

breech (ब्रीच)—*n.* lower part of the body behind, hinder part of a gun. चूतड़, नितंब ; तोप का पिछला भाग। *v. t.* put into breeches ; flog. जाँघिया पहनना, कोड़े लगाना।

breeches (ब्रीचिज)—*n.* garment worn by men on the lower limbs of the body, trousers. जाँघिया, पतलून

breeching (ब्रीचिंग) - *n.* leather strap round shaft-horse's hinder quarters for pushing back. घोड़े के साज का वह भाग जो उसके चूतड़ों पर से गुजरता है।

breed (ब्रीड)—*v. t. & i.* bear, produce, train up, bring up. जनना, उत्पन्न करना, पालना-पोषना, सिखाना, शिक्षित करना, बढ़ाना, उन्नत करना। *n.* race, family. वंश, कुल, नसल

breeding (ब्रीडिंग)—*n.* training, good manners. पालन-पोषण, प्रशिक्षण, शिष्टाचार।

breeze (ब्रीज़)—*n.* gentle wind. मन्द पवन, समीर। *v. i.* go like a breeze. समीर की भाँति चलना।

breezy (ब्रीज़ी)—*adj.* pleasantly windy ; lively. सुखद पवनयुक्त, समीरवत्; जीवनदायी ; आह्लादकारी।

brethren (ब्रेदरन)-*n. pl.* brothers. भाई, बन्धु।

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breve (ब्रीव)—*n.* authoritative letter from sovereign or pope ; short prosody mark (˘) in printing. प्रभु अथवा धर्मगुरु का आधिकारिक पत्र ; मुद्रण में लघु की मात्रा का चिह्न ।

breviary (ब्रीविअरी)—*n.* book of divine songs. भजन-पुस्तक, स्तोत्र-संग्रह ।

brevity (ब्रेविटी)—*n.* shortness, conciseness. छोटापन, संक्षेप ।

brew (ब्रू)—*v. t. & i.* prepare liquor, plot, contrive, be in preparation. शराब खींचना, षड्यन्त्र करना, उत्पन्न करना, बनना, उमड़ना, तैयार होना । *n.* process of brewing. शराब खींचने की प्रक्रिया, मंथन, उबाल ।

brewage (ब्रूएज)—*n.* something brewed. आसव, अर्क ।

brewery (ब्रूअरी)—*n.* place for brewing. शराब खींचने का स्थान ।

bribe (ब्राइब)—*v. t.* pervert by gifts the action of. रिश्वत देना, घूँस देना । *n.* money offered to procure illegal action in favour of the giver. घूँस, रिश्वत ।

bribery (ब्राइबरी)—*n.* act of taking or giving bribes. घूँस-खोरी, रिश्वतख़ोरी ।

brick (ब्रिक)—*n.* clay kneaded, moulded and baked by fire, generous person, anything shaped like a brick. ईंट, दान-पुण्य, ईंट की बनावट की कोई भी वस्तु ।

brick-bat (ब्रिक-बैट)—*n.* piece of brick. ईंट का टुकड़ा, ढेला

bridal (ब्राइडल)—*n.* wedding-feast. विवाह-उत्सव । *adj.* of bride or wedding. दुलहिन या विवाह सम्बन्धी ।

bride (ब्राइड)—*n.* newly married woman. दुलहिन, वधू ।

bridegroom (ब्राइडग्रूम)—*n.* newly married man. दूल्हा, वर ।

bridesmaid (ब्राइड्ज़मेड)—*n.* unmarried woman attending bride at wedding. दुलहिन की सहेली (सहचरी) ।

bridesman (ब्राइड्ज़मैन)—*n.* bridegroom's attendant. दूल्हा का सहेला (सहचर) ।

bridewell (ब्राइड्वैल)—*n.* house of correction. सुधारालय, कारागार ।

bridge (ब्रिज)—*n.* structure raised across a river etc. ; a card-game, upper bony part of nose. पुल, सेतु ; ताश का एक खेल ; नाक की बाँसी

bridle (ब्रिडल)—*n.* headgear of horse-harness ; a restraint. लगाम ; नियन्त्रण, संयम । *v. t.* put on a bridle, restrain. लगाम देना, नियन्त्रण में करना । *v. t.* throw up the head. ऐंठना, अकड़ना ।

bridoon (ब्रिडून)—*n.* snaffle and rein of military bridle. रिसाले की लगाम ।

brief (ब्रीफ़)—*adj.* short, concise.

स्वल्प, संक्षिप्त। *n.* summery of facts and law-facts of a case. किसी मामले के लिए तैयार किया गया तथ्यों तथा कानूनी मुद्दों का संक्षिप्त विवरण। *v. t.* reduce to a brief. संक्षेप करना, बुलाना करनाbriefness *n.* संक्षेप।

brier, briar (ब्राइअर)—*n.* prickly bush. कंटीदार झाड़ी।

brig (ब्रिग)—*n.* two-masted vessel. दो मस्तूलोंवाला जहाज।

brigade (ब्रिगेड)—*n.* subdivision of army, organised band of workers. सेना का उपविभाग, सैन्य दल, कार्यकर्त्ताओं का संगठित दस्ता

brigadier (ब्रिगेडियर)—*n.* officer commanding a brigade. ब्रिगेड का उच्चाधिकारी।

brigand (ब्रिगांड)—*n.* bandit, robber. डाकू, लुटेरा।

brigantine (ब्रिगंटाइन)—*n.* two-masted vessel. दो मस्तूलोंवाला जहाज।

bright (ब्राइट)—*adj.* shining, cheerful, clever. चमकदार, उज्ज्वल, प्रसन्न, चतुर, बुद्धिमान्।

brighten (ब्राइटन)—*v. t.* & *i.* become or grow brighter, make bright or cheerful. चमकना, चमकाना, प्रसन्न करना, उज्ज्वल करना।

brilliant (ब्रिलिएंट)—*adj.* sparkling, striking, talented. उज्ज्वल, चमकदार, भड़कीला, प्रतिभावान्, बुद्धिमान्, चतुर। *n.* diamond of finest cut and brilliance. बहुत बढ़िया किस्म का हीरा। *n.* **brilliance, brilliancy**. चमक, चातुरी।

brilliantine (ब्रिलिएण्टीन)—*n.* cosmetic for hair. बालों की प्रसाधन-सामग्री, केश-शृङ्गार।

brim (ब्रिम)—*n.* edge of a cup, glass etc., projecting edge of hat. प्याले, गिलास आदि का मुख या किनारा; हैट की टोपी का उभरा हुआ किनारा। *v. t.* & *i.* fill to the brim, be full to the brim. किनारे तक भरना, भरापूरा होना। *brims*

brimmer (ब्रिमर)—*n.* full cup. पूरा प्याला।

brimstone (ब्रिमस्टोन)—*n.* sulphur. गंधक।

brindle (d) (ब्रिंडल्) (ड)—*adj.* brownish, tawny. भूरा, चितकबरा।

brine (ब्राइन)—*n.* salt water; the sea; tears. खारा पानी; समुद्र; आँसू।

bring (ब्रिंग)—*v. t.* fetch, carry, procure, draw, occasion. लाना, ले आना, उठा लाना, प्रस्तुत करना

brinish (ब्राइनिश)—*adj.* salt ish. नमकीन।

brinjal (ब्रिंजल)—*n.* egg-apple बैंगन।

brink (ब्रिंक)—*n.* edge of place, verge. तट, किनारा।

brisk (ब्रिस्क)—*adj.* active, lively.

तीव्र, सक्रिय, मुहावना। *v. t. & i.* make or become brisk. तीव्र करना या होना। *n.* **briskness.**

brisket (ब्रिस्किट)—*n.* breast of animals. पशुओं की छाती।

bristle (ब्रिसल)—*n.* one of the short stiff hair on an animal. पशु के छोटे सख्त बाल। *v. t.* stand on end, show anger. रोमांचित होना; क्रुद्ध होना, विक्षुब्ध होना

bristling (ब्रिसलिंग)—*n.* a small fish. एक छोटी मछली।

brittle (ब्रिटल)—*adj.* apt to break, fragile. करकरा, भुरभुरा; कोमल, नाजुक। *n.* **brittleness.**

broach (ब्रोच)—*n.* boring-bit. छेद करने का एक औजार, बरमे की डाम। *v. t.* pierce; begin discussion. छेदना, खोलना; चर्चा शुरू करना।

broad (ब्रोड)—*adj.* wide, extensive, clear, generalised, tolerant, coarse. चौड़ा, विस्तृत, स्पष्ट, सामान्य, सहिष्णु, मोटा, उदार। *n.* the broad part. चौड़ा भाग

broadcast (ब्रोडकास्ट)—*v. t. & i.* send out by radio, send out in all directions, scatter. रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित करना; सभी दिशाओं में फैलाना; बिखेरना। *n.* anything broadcast by radio. रेडियो-प्रसारण। *adj.* प्रसारित। *n.* **broadcasting.** रेडियो-प्रसारण।

make or become broad. चौड़ा करना या होना।

broadside (ब्रोडसाइड)—*n.* ship's side above water. जहाज का पानी के ऊपरवाला भाग।

broadway (ब्रोडवे)—*n.* main broad road of a locality. किसी क्षेत्र की मुख्य चौड़ी सड़क।

brob (ब्रॉब)—*n.* wooden wedge to tighten a tenon. चूल कसने की फन्नी।

brocade (ब्रकेड)—*n.* fabric woven with raised patterns. किमखाब; जरीदार वस्त्र। *v. t.* work with raised patterns. जरी निकालना।

broccoli (ब्रॉकोली)—*n.* cultivated cabbage with edible flower head. फूलगोभी।

brochure (ब्रोशूर)—*n.* stiched booklet. सिली हुई छोटी पुस्तिका।

brock (ब्रॉक)—*n.* badger; stinking fellow. भालू; ऐसा व्यक्ति जिससे दुर्गन्ध आती हो।

brocket (ब्रॉकिट)—*n.*—second-year stag with straight horns. सीधे सींगोंवाला दो वर्ष का हिरण।

broider (ब्रॉइडर)—*v. t.* adorn with needlework. कसीदा काढ़ना; कपड़े पर बेल-बूटे निकालना। *n.* **broidery.** कसीदा-कढ़ाई।

ed meat. कबाब, भुनड़ा ; भुना हुआ मांस । *v. t. & i* cook or be cooked on fire ; make or be very hot. भूनना, भुनना ; सेंकना, सिकना ।

broiler (ब्राइलर)—*n.* gridiron. रवचूल्हा ।

broken (ब्रोकन)—*adj.* infirm, crushed, dispersed, shattered, incomplete, uncertain. भग्न, अस्वस्थ, पीड़ित, दुखित, व्याप्त, अस्त-व्यस्त, अपूर्ण, अनिश्चित

brokenly (ब्रोकनली)—*adv.* by jerks, with breaks. झटके से, व्यवधान से ।

broker (ब्रोकर)—*n.* middleman in bargains. दलाल, आढ़तिया, एजेंट ।

brokerage (ब्रोकरेज)—*n.* commission. दलाली ।

broking (ब्रोकिंग)—*n.* broker's trade. दलाल का व्यवसाय ।

brolly (ब्रोली)—*n.* umbrella. छतरी ।

bromide (ब्रोमाइड)—*n.* compound of bromine. एक रासायनिक तत्त्व का मिश्रण ।

bromine (ब्रोमिन)—*n.* non-metallic element. एक अधातवीय तत्त्व ।

bronchi, bronchia (ब्रोंकाई, ब्रोंकिया)—*n. pl.* two main divisions of wind-pipe. वायुनलिका के दो मुख्य भाग ।

bronchitis (ब्रोंकाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of bronchial membrane. फेफड़ों की सूजन ।

bronze (ब्रोंज)—*n.* brown alloy of copper and tin. कांसा । *adj.* made of bronze, coloured like bronze. कांसे का बना हुआ, कांसे के रंग का । *v. t. & i.* make or become brown. भूरे रंग का बनाना

brooch (ब्रोच)—*n.* ornamental jewelled safty-pin. रत्नजटित सेफ्टी-पिन ।

brood (ब्रूड)—*v. i.* sit on eggs; maditate. अंडे पर बैठना, अंडे सेना; सोच में डूबना, ध्यान-मग्न होना । *n.* hatch of young birds or other egg-produced animals, human family, swarm. पक्षियों या अन्य अण्डज पशुओं के बच्चे; कुल-कबीला; झोल, व्यूह ।

broody (ब्रूडी)—*adj.* wishing to brood. अंडा सेने की इच्छुक ।

brook (ब्रुक)—*n.* small stream. छोटी नदी, स्रोत । *v. t.* put up with. सहन करना, बर्दाश्त करना ।

brooklet (ब्रुकलेट)—*n.* small brook. छोटा स्रोत ।

broom (ब्रूम)—*n.* yellow-flowered shrub; sweeping-implement. झाऊ, सींक; झाड़ू, बुहारी । *v. t.* sweep with broom. झाड़ू देना, बुहारना ।

broom-stick (ब्रूम-स्टिक)—*n.* handle of broom. झाड़ू का डंडा या मूठ ।

something has been boiled. शोरवा, रसा, यखनी।

brothel (ब्रॉथल)—*n.* house of ill fame. चकला, वेश्यालय।

brother (ब्रदर)—*n.* son of same parents, companion. सगा भाई, बन्धु, साथी

brotherhood (ब्रदरहुड)—*n.* fraternal tie, companionship. भ्रातृभाव, बन्धुत्व, भाईचारा।

brougham (ब्रूअम)—*n.* one-horse carriage. एक घोड़े की गाड़ी।

brow (ब्रौ)—*n.* arch of hair over eye; forehead; edge. भौं, भृकुटि; माथा, मस्तक; किनारा

browbeat (ब्रोबीट)—*v. t.* bully with looks and words. घुड़कना, डाँटना, झिड़कना। *n.* **browbeating**. घुड़की, डाँट।

brown (ब्राउन)—*n.* & *adj.* the colour of toast or coffee. भूरा रंग; भूरे रंग का। *v. t.* & *i.* make or become brown. भूरा बनाना

brownie (ब्राउनी)—*n.* a good-natured fairy, a junior member of the Girl Guides. एक परी; छोटी स्वयंसेविका।

browning (ब्राउनिंग)—*n.* kind of automatic rifle. एक प्रकार की स्वचाली राइफल।

brownish (ब्राउनिश)—*adj.* somewhat brown. भूरा-सा, धुमहला-सा।

brutwse (ब्राउज)—*n.* twigs, young shoots etc. as fodder for cattle, act of browsing. पत्तियाँ, घासपात, चारा चरना। *v. t.* & *i.* feed on crop, read for enjoyment. घास-पात चरना, आनन्द के लिए पढ़ना।

bruise (ब्रूज)—*n.* injury by blow to body discolouring skin. चोट, आघात, मार। *v. t.* & *i.* injure by blow, grind small, ride recklessly. आघात या चोट पहुँचाना;

bruiser (ब्रूअर)—*n.* prize-fighter. प्रतियोगी, मुक्केबाज।

bruit (ब्रूट)—*n.* report, remour. सूचना, अफ़वाह। *v. t.* spread report, make famous. खबर फैलाना, प्रसिद्ध करना।

brumby (ब्रम्बी)—*n.* unbroken horse. बेसधा घोड़ा।

brume (ब्रूम)—*n.* winter, fog. शीतकाल, धुन्ध, कोहरा। *adj.* **brumal**. शीतकाल-सम्बन्धी।

brumous (ब्रूमस)—*adj.* wintry, foggy. शीतकाल-सम्बन्धी; धुन्धला।

brunette (ब्रूनेट)—*n.* & *adj.* dark-skinned and brown-haired (woman). काली चमड़ी और भूरे बालोंवाली (स्त्री)।

brunt (ब्रंट)—*n.* chief stress. आघात, प्रहार, धक्का

brush (ब्रश)—*n.* small shrubs, utensil for sweeping; tool of hair used by painters, bushy tail; skrimish; bundle of anything like a broom. छोटी झाड़ियाँ,

सफ़ाई करने का उपकरण, ब्रश; कूची, तूलिका; बालदार द्रुम, झाड़प, बुठभेड़, झाड़ू बैसा पुलिन्दा। *v. t.* sweep, clean, touch lightly. झाड़ना, साफ़ करना; ब्रश से सँवारना। *brush up.* साफ़ करना,

brusque (ब्रस्क)—*adj.* blunt, offhand. अक्खड़, उजड्ड, गँवार।

brutal (ब्रूटल)—*adj.* sensual, rude, cruel. कामी, असभ्य, क्रूर, निर्दयी।

brutalize (ise) (ब्रूटलाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* make or become brutal. क्रूर बनाना या होना।

brute (ब्रूट)—*adj. & n.* stupid, beastlike, passionate. unconscious, lower nature in man. मूर्ख, पशु-समान, कामुक, क्रूर, विवेकहीन, असभ्य (व्यक्ति); काम-वासना

bryology (ब्राइऑलॉजी)—*n.* science of mosses. काई-विज्ञान। *n.* **bryologist.** काई-विज्ञान-विशेषज्ञ।

bryony (ब्राइअनी)—*n.* kinds of climbing plants. बेल, लता, ऊपर को चढ़नेवाले पौधे।

bub (बब)—*n.* small boy. छोटा लड़का, छोकरा।

bubble (बबल)—*n.* hollow globe of liquid; anything empty; swindle; बुलबला; असार वस्तु; प्रवंचना,

bubo (ब्यूबो)—*n.* inflamed swelling in glandular part especially armpit or groin. बग़ल या जाँघ में होनेवाली फिल्ली; कर्णपूरी।

bubonocele (ब्यूबोनोसील)—*n.* hernia of groin. अण्डकोष में आँत उतरने का रोग।

buccaneer (बुकानियर)—*n.* sea-rover, adventure. समुद्री लुटेरा; साहसी व्यक्ति।

buck (बक)—*n.* male of a deer; dandy. हिरण; छैला, बाँका। *v. t. & i.* jump up with all four feet togather. (घोड़े का) चारों पाँव समेट कर कूदना; कुलेल करना

bucket (बकिट)—*n.* vessel for carrying water. कमण्डल, बाल्टी, डोल।

buckle (बकल)—*n.* a fastner made of metal used for joining two loose ends. बकसुआ, बकलस। *v. t.* fasten with buckle. बकसुआ लगाना

buckler (बकलर)—*n.* small round shield; protection, protector. छोटी गोल ढाल; रक्षा, रक्षक।

buckram (बकरम)—*n.* a coarse stiffened cloth. सख़्त बकड़ा हुआ कपड़ा, बुकरम।

bud (बड)—*n.* flower not fully open; anything still undeveloped. कली, कोंपल; कोई भी अविकसित वस्तु। *v. i. & t.* put forth buds, begin to grow. कलियाँ निकलना, विकसित होना

buddy (बडी)—*n.* brother, chum, mate. भाई, मित्र, साथी।

budge (बज)—*v. i. & t.* make the slightest movement. सरकना,

सरकाना, खिसकना, खिसकाना ।

budget (बजट)—*n.* a bag and its contents; annual financial statement. कोष, पूँजी; आय-व्यय का वार्षिक लेखा । *v. i.* arrange for in budget. पूँजी का प्रबन्ध करना ।

buff (बफ़)—*n.* leather from buffalo or ox hide. a light yellow colour, the bare skin. भैंस या बैल की खाल से निर्मित चमड़ा; बादामी रंग; नंगा चमड़ा

buffalo (बफ़ालो)—*n.* a kind of ox. भैंस ।

buffer (बफ़र)—*n.* device to lessen the shock of collision. टक्कर के आघात को कम करने का उपकरण ।

buffer-state (बफ़र-स्टेट)—*n.* neutral country between two others. दो देशों के मध्यवर्ती तटस्थ देश ।

buffet (बफ़िट)—*n.* blow of the hand, misfortune, room or table where food and drink are served at a party. घूँसा, थप्पड़; वह कमरा या मेज जहाँ पार्टी में खाद्य और पेय परोसे जाते हैं । *v. t.* give a blow to. थप्पड़ मारना,

buffoon (बफ़ून)—*n.* clown, jester. विदूषक, ठिठोलिया । *v. i.* play the jester. ठट्ठा करना ।

bug (बग)—*n.* blood-sucking insect infesting beds. खटमल ।

bug-bear (बग-बेयर)—*n.* fancied object of fear. कल्पित भय की वस्तु ; हौआ ।

bugger (बगर)—*n.* sodomite. लौंडेबाज़ ।

buggery (बगरी)—*n.* sodomy. लौंडेबाज़ी ।

buggy (बगी)—*n.* a light vehicle. बग्घी ।

bugle (ब्यूगल)—*n.* brass instrument like small trumpet. बिगुल, तुरही, नरसिंघा

buglet (ब्यूगलिट)—*n.* small bugle. छोटा बिगुल ।

build (बिल्ड)—*v. t.* & *i.* construct, erect, form, establish, rely upon. बनाना, निर्माण करना, खड़ा करना, स्थापित करना, निर्भर करना या होना । *n.* style of construction. बनावट, रचना, निर्माण ।

builder (बिल्डर)—*n.* master-builder, architect. भवन-निर्माता, निर्माता, शिल्पकार ।

building (बिल्डिंग)—*n.* house, edifice. भवन, मकान, हवेली, कोठी ; निर्माण ।

bulb (बल्ब)—*n.* spherical underground stem, dilated part of glass tube, electric light container. कन्द, गाँठ; शीशे की नली; बिजली की रोशनी का लट्टू

bulge (बल्ज)—*n.* irregular swelling. फूलाहट । *v. t.* swell out. फूलना, उभरना ।

bulimy, bulimia, (ब्यूलिमी, ब्यूलीमिया)—*n.* morbid hunger. बाई की भूख।

bulk (बल्क)—*n.* cargo, magnitude, mass. बोझ, भार, परिमाण, माप; ढेर

bulky (बल्की)—*adj.* large, too large. बड़ा, भारी, भीमकाय। *n.* **bulkiness.** भारीपन।

bull (बुल)—*n.* uncastrated male ox, person trying to raise prices. सांड, तेजड़िया

bullet (बुलिट)—*n.* missile of lead used in rifles. बन्दूक की सीसे की गोली।

bulletin (बुलिटिन)—*n.* short official statement. संक्षिप्त सरकारी वक्तव्य (बयान)।

bullion (बुलियन)—*n.* gold or silver before coining: fringe of gold and silver thread twists. ठोस सोना या चाँदी; कलाबत्तू की झालर।

bullock (बुल्लॉक)—*n.* castrated bull. बधिया किया हुआ बैल।

bull's eye (बुल्ज आई)—*n.* the centre of a target. लक्ष्य-बिन्दु।

bully (बुली)—*n.* blusterer, tyrant, hired ruffian; man who lives on prostitute's earnings. दंगई, लड़ाका; गुण्डा, गुंडा। *v. t.* oppress, frighten. दबाना डराना, धमकाना।

bulwark (बुलवर्क)—*n.* rampart, breakwater, person or principle that acts as a defence. प्राचीर, गढ़, कोट; बाँध, रक्षक व्यक्ति या सिद्धान्त।

bum (बम)—*n.* backside, buttocks. चूतड़, नितंब। *v. i. & t.* loaf, wander. आवारागर्दी करना, घूमना-फिरना।

bummer (बमर)—*n.* loafer. आवारागर्द व्यक्ति, घुमक्कड़।

bump (बम्प)—*v. t. & i.* push, hurt. धकेलना, टकराना, भिड़ना, चोट देना। *n.* blow, protuberance. टक्कर, धक्का; गाँठ, गोला, उभार।

bumper (बम्पर)—*n.* brim-full glass of wine; anything unusually large. शराब से भरा हुआ प्याला; असाधारण रूप से बड़ी वस्तु।

bumpkin (बम्पकिन)—*n.* awkward fellow. गँवार, उजड्ड मनुष्य।

bumptious (बम्पशस)—*adj.* self-assertive. अभिमानी, अहंकारी, घमंडी, खुद-पसन्द।

bumpy (बम्पी)—*adj.* full of bumps causing jolts. उभड़नेवाला;

bun (बन)—*n.* small soft round sweet cake. छोटी नरम गोल मीठी रोटी।

bunch (बंच)—*n.* cluster of things; gang, गुच्छा, पुंज; गिरोह। *v. t. & i.* make into bunches. गुच्छा बाँधना या बँधना।

bundle (बंडल)—*n.* collection of things fastened togather. गठ

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गठरी, गट्ठा, पोटली, पुलन्दा । *v. t. & i.* tie in a bundle. गठरी बाँधना ।

bung (बंग)—*n.* large cork stoping hole in cask. पीपे का डट्टा; डाट । *v. t.* stop with bung. डाट लगाना, बन्द करना ।

bungalow (बंगलो)—*n.* one-storeyed house. एक-मंजिला मकान

bungle (बंगल)—*n.* clumsy work, confusion. भद्दा काम, गड़बड़-झाला, गोलमाल । *v. i & t.* blunder over, fail to accomplish. बिगाड़ना, खराब करना, अनाड़ीपन से काम करना ।

bungler (बंग्लर)—*n.* clumsy workman. फूहड़ या अनाड़ी कारीगर;

bunion (बनियन)—*n.* inflamed swelling on foot. पाँव की सूजन ।

bunk (बंक)—*n.* sleeping berth. सोने का तख्ता । *v. i.* made off. हटा देना ।

bunker (बंकर)—*n.* ship's coal-bin; underground shelter. जहाज की कोयले की खलिया, भूमिगत आश्रयस्थल ।

bunny (बन्नी)—*n.* pet name for robbit. खरगोश का लाड़ का नाम ।

bunt (बंट)—*n.* disease of wheat; bagging part of a fishing-net, sail etc.; push. गेहूँ का रोग; जाल, पाल आदि का उभरा हुआ भाग; आघात

bunter (बंटर)—*n.* rag-picker; low woman. चिथड़े इकट्ठे करनेवाला व्यक्ति; नीच स्त्री ।

bunting (बंटिंग)—*n.* stuff used for flags. झंडियों में इस्तेमाल होनेवाला कपड़ा या कागज ।

buoy (बॉय)—*n.* anchored float showing navigable course; something to keep person afloat समुद्र में जहाज को मार्ग दिखानेवाला लंगर से बाँधा हुआ उपकरण; मनुष्य को तैरता हुआ रखने का उपकरण । *v. t.* keep afloat; uplift. तैरता रखना;

buoyage (बॉयेज)—*n.* providing of buoys. प्लवनशील उपकरणों का व्यवस्था ।

buoyancy (बॉयेंसी)—*n.* floating power on liquid or in air, जल या वायु में तैरने की शक्ति, प्लवनशीलता, हल्कापन ।

buoyant (बॉयेंट)—*adj.* apt. to float; light hearted. तैरने-योग्य; प्रसन्न-हृदय ।

bur, burr (बर)—*n.* prickly head of plant, बीज-कोष ।

burble (बर्बल)—*v. i.* simmer. बबड़ाना, घुर्राना ।

burbot (बर्बट)—*n.* a kind of fish. एक प्रकार की मछली ।

burden (बर्डन)—*n.* load, obligatory expense, ship's carrying capacity, refrain of song. भार, बोझ, दायित्व जिम्मेदारी, जहाज के लदान की क्षमता; अन्तरा, टेक ।

burdensome (बर्डनसम)—*adj.* oppressive wearying. कष्टदायक, पीड़ादायक, बोझदार ।

bureau (ब्यूरो)—*n.* writing-desk; office for transacting business, government department. लिखनेवाली मेज़; कार्यालय; सरकारी महकमा।

bureaucracy (ब्यूरोक्रेसी)—*n.* government by bureaux, officia ism. दफ़्तरी शासन; नौकरशाही। *n.* **bureaucrat**. नौकरशाही का समर्थक।

burette (ब्यूरेट)—*n.* graduated glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid. तरल पदार्थ की लघु मात्राएँ नापने की चिह्नित शीशे की नली।

burg (बर्ग)—*n.* town or city. क़स्बा या शहर।

burgeon (बर्जन)—*v. i.* begin to grow. उगना, कोंपल आदि निकलना।

burgess (बर्जिस)—*n.* inhabitant of borough, citizen. नगरनिवासी.

burglar (बर्गलर)—*n.* one who breaks into house. सेंध लगाने वाला चोर।

burglary (बर्गलरी)—*n.* act of house breaking. सेंध लगाने की क्रिया।

burgle (बर्गल)—*v. i.* & *t.* commit burglary. सेंध लगाना।

burgonet (बर्गोनेट)—*n.* steal cap. फ़ौलाद की टोपी।

burial (बरियल)—*n.* burying of dead body. शव दफ़नाने की क्रिया।

burial-ground (बरियल-ग्राउंड)—

burin (ब्यूरिन)—*n.* tool for engraving on copper. ताँबे पर नक्काशी करने का औज़ार।

burke (बर्क)—*v. t.* avoid, suppress. टालना, दबा देना।

burl (बर्ल)—*n.* knot in wool or cloth. ऊन या कपड़े की गाँठ।

burlap (बर्लप)—*n.* coarse canvas. मोटा तरपाल।

burlesque (बर्लेस्क)—*n.* ludicrous representation. हास्य-प्रदर्शन, प्रहसनात्मक नक़ल, ठट्ठा। *adj.* jocular, comical. हास्यजनक, प्रहसनात्मक। *v. t.* redicule. हँसी करना,

burly (बर्ली)—*adj.* sturdy, corpulent. मोटा-ताज़ा, हट्टा-कट्टा, हृष्ट-पुष्ट।

burn (बर्न)—*v. t.* & *i.* consume by fire, injure by fire; be on fire, feel excess of heat; be inflamed with passion. जलना, जलाना, फूँकना, आग लगाना; जलना, जलना, आग लगना, गर्मी अनुभव करना, कामाग्नि से जलना, उद्दिग्न होना। *n.* sore on body made by burning. जलन। *burn down*. भस्म कर देना;

burner (बर्नर)—*n.* part of lamp from which flame comes. दीया, दीपक।

burning (बर्निंग)—*adj.* ardent, exciting, strong. उत्कट, उत्तेजक, तेज़।

burnish (बर्निश)—*v. t.* polish by

friction. रगड़ कर चमकाना।

burr (बर्र)—*n.* rough ridge left on cut metal; whetstone. कटे धातु का खुरदरा किनारा; सान का पत्थर।

burrow (बरो)—*n.* hole excavated in earth. बिल; मांद

bursar (बर्सर)—*n.* treasurer. खजानची। *adj.* **bursarial.**

burst (बर्स्ट)—*v. t. & i.* break into pieces, break open by violence, interrupt; fly open, break forth, break into some sudden expression of feeling. टूटना, फटना, फूटना, चटखना, खिलना, फूट निकलना, अभिव्यक्त होना। *n.* sudden disruption, explosion, outburst, hard gallop, drunken bout. विस्फोट, धमाका, घोड़े की तेज रफ्तार, धरावी। *burst with laughing.* हँसते-हँसते लोट-पोट हो जाना;

bury (बरी)—*v. t.* deposit in earth, cover with earth. गाड़ना, दफ़नाना

bus (बस)—*n.* omnibus. एक प्रकार की बड़ी मोटर गाड़ी

bush (बुश)—*n.* shrub, untilled district, metal lining of axle-hole. झाड़ी, वनजुता प्रदेश, धुरे की बांधन। *bush-fighting.* गुरिल्ला युद्ध

bushel (बुशल)—*n.* measure of capacity (8 gal.). आठ गैलन का

bushy (बुशी)—*adj.* abounding in bushes, growing thickly. झाड़ियों से भरपूर, घना उगा हुआ।

business (बिज़्निस)—*n.* being busy; task, profession, agenda, dealings, difficult matter, device, action, bargaining, firm. व्यस्तता, कार्य, व्यवसाय, कार्य-सूची, व्यवहार, मामला, साधन, हाव-भाव, व्यापार, वाणिज्यस्थल

business-like (बिज़्निस-लाइक)—*adj.* systematic, practical. नियमित, व्यावहारिक।

buskin (बस्किन)—*n.* boot reaching knee. घुटने तक ऊँचा बूना।

buss (बस)—*n.* kiss. चुम्बन। *v. t.* चूमना।

bust (बस्ट)—*n.* upper front of body, bosom of woman, sculpture of bust. शरीर का ऊपर का धड़, स्त्री की छाती, धड़ तक की मूर्ति।

bustard (बस्टर्ड)—*n.* large swift-running birds. बहुत तेज भागनेवाले पक्षी।

bustle (बसल)—*n.* excited activity, fuss. खलबली, दौड़-धूप

busy (बिज़ी)—*adj.* occupied, engaged, fussy. व्यस्त, कार्य-रत,

busy-body (बिज़ी-बॉडी)—*n.* meddlesome person. दूसरों के काम में टाँग अड़ानेवाला व्यक्ति।

busyness (बिज़िनेस)—*n.* state of being busy. व्यस्तता, कार्यशीलता,

but (बट)—*prep. or conj.* without, except, besides, only, yet, still. बिना, सिवाय, अतिरिक्त, केवल, साथ, तो भी, और भी, परन्तु, किन्तु, लेकिन, इसके विपरीत। *all but.* प्रायः,

butcher (बूचर)—*n.* slaughterer of animals, dealer in meat. कसाई, पशु-घातिका। *v. t.* slaughter wantonly; ruin by bad reading or editing; damage by harsh criticism. निर्दयतापूर्वक वध करना, भ्रष्ट पाठ या सम्पादन से नष्ट करना, कटु आलोचना से क्षति पहुँचाना।

butchery (बूचरी)—*n.* shambles, butcher's trade, cruel slaughter of people. कसाईखाना, कसाई का व्यवसाय, नर-संहार।

butler (बट्लर)—*n.* servant in charge of wine-celler and plate etc. खानसामा, भण्डारी।

butt (बट्ट)—*n.* wine cask, barrel, thicker end of tool or weapon, trunk of tree, mound behind target, object of ridicule. मदिरा-पात्र, पीपा, औजार या हथियार का मूठा, वृक्ष का तना, निशाना

butter (बटर)—*n.* fatty substance made from cream. मक्खन

butterfly (बटरफ्लाई)—*n.* an erect-winged insect; showy person. तितली, सजीला व्यक्ति।

butterine (बटरीन)—*n.* imitation butter. नकली मक्खन।

buttership (बटरिङ्ग)—*n.* tool for paring hoof. घोड़े के खुर काटने का औजार।

buttery (बटरी)—*n.* place where butter, bread etc. are kept. मक्खन, रोटी आदि रखने का स्थान।

buttock (बटक)—*n.* half of rump. चूतड़, कूल्हा

button (बटन)—*n.* knob or disc sewn to garment to fasten it by passing through button-hole, small rounded body. बटन, गोलाम, घुंडी; बटन-जैसी छोटी गोल वस्तु। *v. t.* fasten or furnish with buttons. बटन लगाना या बन्द करना।

buttons (बटन्ज)—*n.* liveried page. होटल का छोकरा।

buttony (बटनी)—*adj.* with many buttons. अनेक बटनोंवाला।

buttress (बट्रिस)—*n.* support built against wall. पुश्ता।

butty (बट्टी)—*n.* mate, companion. साथी, सहयोगी।

buxom (बक्सम)—*adj.* plump, comely. मोटा-ताजा, सुन्दर।

buy (बाइ)—*v. t.* get in return for money, get by making a great sacrifice. खरीदना, मोल लेना, क्रय करना, उपलब्ध करना *n.* **buyer.** खरीदार।

buzz (बज)—*n.* stale news; noise of bees and flies; a humming sound. पुरानी खबर, मक्खियों की भिनभिनाहट, गुनगुनाहट

buzzer (बज़र)—*n.* steam-whistle, electric buzzing-machine for sending signals. भोंपू, भाप से बजने-वाली सीटी, सिगनल देने का बिजली का यंत्र ।

by (बाइ)—*prep.* near, through, beyond, past, at, in, during, before, through the means of, per, multiplied into. निकट, समीप, द्वारा, से, तक, पर, में, दरम्यान, पूर्व, के द्वारा, प्रति, फी, गुणा । *adv.* near, in one's presence. पास, समक्ष । *adj.* subordinate, secondary. सहायक, अधीन

by-blow (बाइ-ब्लो)—*n.* side blow at someone else than the main opponent ; bastard child. मुख्य विरोधी की बजाय किसी और को मार देना ; जारज बच्चा ।

bye (बाइ)—*n.* something subordinate. कोई अधीनस्थ वस्तु ।

bye-bye (बाइ-बाइ)-*interj.* good-bye. नमस्कार ! *n.* sleep, bed. निद्रा, पलंग ।

by-end (बाइ-एंड)-secret purpose. गुप्त प्रयोजन ।

by-gone (बाइ-गॉन)—*adj.* past, departed, antiquated. अतीत, बीता हुआ, प्राचीन । *n.* the past. अतीत काल । *let by gones be by-gones.* बीती ताहि बिसार दे, आगे की सुध ले ।

by-lane (बाइ-लेन) -*n.* small lane. छोटी गली ।

by-law (बाइ-लॉ)—*n.* regulation made by local authority. विनियम, उपनियम ।

by-name (बाइ-नेम)—*n.* nick-name. उपनाम ।

by pass (बाइ-पास)—*n.* road passing round a town. नगर के ऊपर से घूमकर जानेवाली सड़क ।

by-path (बाइ-पाथ)—*n.* retired path. पगडंडी ।

by-product (बाइ-प्रोडक्ट)—*n.* thing produced incidently. अप्रधान उत्पादन ।

byre (बाइर)—*n.* cow-house. गोशाला ।

by-stander (बाइ-स्टैंडर)—*n.* spectator. दर्शक, तमाशाई ।

by-street (बाइ-स्ट्रीट)—out-of-the-way street. अलग-थलग गली या बाजार ।

by-word (बाइ-वर्ड)—*n.* proverb. कहावत ।

by-work (बाइ-वर्क)—*n.* work done by the way. अवकाश के समय किया गया काम ।

C

cab (कैब)—*n,* hackney carriage or taxi. किराए की गाड़ी, इक्का, बग्घी ।

cabman (कैबमैन)—*n.* one who

drives a cab. गाड़ीवान, कोचवान।

cabstand (कैबस्टैंड)—*n.* where cabs are authorized to wait. गाड़ियों का अड्डा।

cab-tout (कैब-टाउट)—*n.* one whose business is to call cabs. अड्डेदार।

cabal (कबल)—*n.* secret intrigue, clique. गुप्त षड्यन्त्र, साँठ-गाँठ, गुटबन्दी। *v. i.* make a plot. षड्यंत्र या साजिश रचना।

cabaret (कैबरे)—*n.* tavern. सराय।

cabbage (कैबेज)—*n.* a vegetable. बन्द गोभी

cabin (कैबिन)—*n.* cottage or hut, small room in a ship. कुटिया, कोठरी, जहाज में एक छोटा-सा कमरा

cabin-boy (कैबिन-बॉय)—*n.* a boy who waits on officers or passengers. कैबिन में अफसरों अथवा यात्रियों की सेवा करनेवाला छोकरा।

cabinet (कैबिनेट)—*n.* small private room, case with drawers etc. for keeping valuable things, ministers collectively. छोटा निजी कमरा, दराजोंवाला सन्दूक जिसमें मूल्यवान् वस्तुएँ रखी जाती हैं, मन्त्रिमण्डल।

cabinet-maker (कैबिनेट-मेकर)—*n.* maker of fine furniture. सुन्दर सजाई, बढ़िया फर्नीचर-निर्माता।

cable (केबल)—*n.* thick strong rope of hemp or wire strands, rope or chain of anchor, submarine or underground line containing insulated wires. बटकर अथवा तारों का मजबूत रस्सा, लंगर का रस्सा या जंजीर, समुद्र में या भूमि के नीचे डाला गया तार या रस्सा

cable-gram (केबल-ग्राम)—*n.* message by submarine cable. समुद्री तार।

cablet (केबलेट)—*n.* small rope. छोटा रस्सा।

caboodle (कबूडल)—*n.* crowd. भीड़।

caboose (कबूज)—*n.* kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. जहाज का रसोईघर या चूल्हा।

cabotage (कैबोटेज)—*n.* coasting-trade. घाट-व्यापार।

cabriolet (कैब्रियोले)—*n.* kind of chaise. एक प्रकार की सवारी गाड़ी।

cacao (ककेओ)—*n.* the cocoa tree. नारियल का वृक्ष।

cachalot (कैशलॉट)—*n.* kind of whale. ह्वेल मछली की किस्म।

cache (कैश)—*n.* hiding-place for treasure, provisions, ammunition. कोष, खाद्य सामग्री, गोला-बारूद आदि छिपाने का स्थान।

cachectic (ककैक्टिक)—*adj.* suffering from. रोगी, बीमार।

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cachet (कैशे)—*n.* stamp, small case enclosing dose of medicine. मोहर, दवाई की एक मात्रा भरनेवाली डिबिया।

cachexy (ककैक्सी)—*n.* ill condition of body or mind. शरीर अथवा मस्तिष्क की दयनावस्था।

cachinnate (कैकिनेट)—*v. i.* laugh loudly. ऊँचे-ऊँचे हँसना।

cachinnation (कैकिनेशन)—*n.* loud laughter. ऊँची हँसी, अट्टहास ठहाका, कहकहा।

cachou (कैचू)—*n.* pill for sweetening the breath. श्वास को मधुर बनाने की गोली।

cackle (कैकल)—*n.* sound made by a hen or gooze, noisy inconsequent talk, boast. मुर्गी अथवा हंस की आवाज, बक, गपशप, बकवाद। *v. t. & i.* emit cackle, utter or express with cackle. मुर्गी-सी आवाज करना, गप हाँकना,

cacodemon (कैकोडीमन)—*n.* evil spirit, malignant person. प्रेतात्मा, दुष्ट मनुष्य।

cacoepy (ककोऐपी)—*n.* bad pronunciation. अशुद्ध उच्चारण।

cacography (ककॉग्राफी)—*n.* bad hand-writing or spelling. अशुद्ध हस्तलेख अथवा शब्द-विन्यास।

cacology (ककॉलोजी)—*n.* bad choice of words or pronunciation. शब्दों का अथवा उच्चारण का अशुद्ध चयन।

cacophony (ककॉफ़ोनी)—*n.* ill sound, discord. भ्रष्ट ध्वनि, असंगति।

cactus (कैक्टस)—*n.* a leafless plant. थूहर।

cad (कैड)—*n.* person of low manners. निकृष्ट आचरणवाला व्यक्ति,

cadastral (कडैस्ट्रल)—*adj.* showing the extent, value and ownership of land for taxation. कराधान के लिए भूमि की मात्रा, कीमत तथा मालिकत्व दिखानेवाला।

cadavertic, cadaverous (कैडॉवर्टिक, कडैवरस)—*adj.* corpse-like, deadly pale. शव-समान, मृतक के समान पीला।

caddy (कैडी)—*n.* small box of holding tea. चाय रखने का एक छोटा बक्सा।

cade (केड)—*n.* a barrel. पीपा।

cadence (केडेंस)—*n.* measured movement of sound, rhythm, fall of voice. ध्वनि की निश्चित गति, लय, ताल। *adj.* **cadenced.**

cadet (कॉडेट)—*n.* younger son, student in military or naval or air force college. छोटा पुत्र; प्रशिक्षणार्थी; थल-सेना, जी-सेना या वायु-सेना के कालेज का छात्र। **cadet corps.** an organisation that gives military training to the older boys. छात्रों को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देनेवाला संगठन।

cadge (कज)—*v. t. & i.* go about pedding or begging. भीख मांगते फिरना।

cadger (कैजर) *n.* pedlar, hawker, beggar. फेरी लगानेवाला, छीपा लगानेवाला, भिक्षमंगा, भिखारी।

cadmium (कैड्मियम)—*n.* a metal resembling tin. टिन-जैसी एक धातु।

cadre (केडर)—*n.* framework, scheme. ढांचा, योजना।

caducous (कड्यूकस)—*adj.* falling early. शीघ्र पतनशील।

caesura (सिज़्यूरा)—*n.* a pause in a line of verse. कविता के पद का विराम, यति।

cafe (कैफ़े)—*n.* coffee-house, restaurant. क़ाफ़ी-घर, भोजनशाला।

cafeteria (कैफ़ेटिरिया)—*n.* restaurant where the patrons serve themselves with food. भोजनालय जहां ग्राहक अपना भोजन आप परोसते हैं : भोजन-बज़ार।

caffeic (कैफ़ीइक)—*adj.* of coffee. क़ाफ़ी-सम्बन्धी।

caffeine (कैफ़ीन)—*n.* vegetable alkaloid found in coffee and tea plants. क़ाफ़ी तथा चाय के पौधों में पाया जानेवाला वनस्पति क्षारसार।

cage (केज)—*n.* place of confinement, box for holding birds etc. बंदखाना, कारावास, पिंजरा। *v. t.* place in cage. पिंजरे में बंद करना।

cairn (केर्न)—*n.* pyramid of stones. पत्थरों का पिरामिड।

cairngorm (केर्नगॉर्म)—*n.* a yellow gem-stone. एक प्रकार का पीला बहुमूल्य पत्थर।

caisson (केसून)—*n.* ammunition chest or wagon. बारूद की पेटी या गाड़ी।

caitiff (केटिफ़)—*n. & adj.* a base or cowardly person. नीच या डरपोक मनुष्य; नीच, डरपोक।

cajole (कंजोल)—*v. t.* persuade by flattery, coax, deceit. फुसलाना, ठगना, धोखा देना।

cojolery (कंजोलरी)—*n.* persuading by flattery. चुपलाहट, ठगी,

cake (केक)—*n.* a compound of bread sweetened with sugar, currants and other ingredients, flattish compact mass. केक, टिकिया

calabash (कैलाबैश)—kinds of gourd whose shell serves for holding liquid. तुम्बा, खप्पर।

calaber (कैलाबर)—*n.* fur of gray squirrel. गिलहरी की फ़र।

calamity (कलैमिटी)—*n.* great distress, grievous disaster. विपत्ति, विपदा, मुसीबत

calash (कलैश)—*n.* a light low-wheeled carriage. एक हल्की छोटे पहियोंवाली गाड़ी।

calcareous (कैलकरिअस)—*adj.*

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containing carbonate of lime. चूना मिला हुआ।

calcic (कैल्सिक)—*adj.* of calcium. चूने का।

calcify (कैल्सिफाई)—*v. t.* convert into lime. चूने में परिवर्तित करना।

calcimine (कैल्सिमाइन)—*n.* white wash for walls. दीवारों की कलई।

calcine (कैल्साइन)—*v. t* reduce to powder by burning. भस्म करना या बनाना।

calcium (कैल्सियम)—*n.* a metal, the base of lime. चूने का तत्व।

calculable (कैल्क्यूलेबल)—*adj.* that may be reckoned. गणना के योग्य. आंकने-योग्य।

calculate (कैल्क्यूलेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* compute by figures. ascertain beforehand. suppose. believe. गिनती करना, आंकना, विचारना, जांचना, कूतना. अनुमान करना

calculation (कैल्क्यूलेशन)—*n.* reckoning. forecast. गणना, पूर्वानुमान।

calculator (कैल्क्यूलेटर)—*n.* one who calculates, a calculating machine. अंकवेत्ता, गणना करनेवाली मशीन।

calculus (कैल्क्यूलस)—*n.* stone, concretion in some part of body; particular method of calculation. पथरी, मूत्रकृच्छ्र. गणना की एक विशेष विधि।

calefacient (कैलेफेशंट)—*n.* & *adj.* (medicine) producing warmth. उष्णता उत्पादक (औषधि)

calendar (कैलेण्डर)—*n.* a method of fixing the length of a year and of dividing it into days and months; almanac. पञ्चांग, जन्त्री

calender (कैलेंडर)—*n.* a roller machine for cloth etc., a Muslim saint. कपड़ा आदि घोंटने की मशीन, कलंदर। *v. t.* press with calendry. इस्तरी करना।

calendry (कैलेंड्री)—*n.* a machine for pressing cloth etc. इस्तरी।

calf (काफ)—*n* the young of the cow, a stupid person, the fleshy part of the back of the leg, leather made from the skin of a calf. बछड़ा; मूर्ख व्यक्ति, पिंडली, बछड़े का चमड़ा

calibre, caliber (कैलिबर)—*n.* internal diameter of gun or tube, moral weight, ability. बन्दूक या ट्यूब का आन्तरिक व्यास, चरित्र-बल, योग्यता।

calico (कैलिको)—*n.* a cotton cloth. छींट, दरेस

caliology (कैलियॉलोजी)—*n.* study of bird's nests. पक्षियों के घोंसलों की विद्या।

calif, caliph (कैलिफ)—*n.*

successor of Mohamed. मुहम्मद का उत्तराधिकारी; ख़लीफ़ा।

calix (केलिक्स)—*n.* cup-like cavity or organ, outer cup of a flower. प्याले-जैसा छेद या अंग, पुष्पकोष।

calk (कॉक)—*n.* sharp iron to prevent horse-shoe or boot from slipping. घोड़े या बूट की नाल।

calkin (कॉकिन)—*n.* turned-down edge of horse-shoe. नाल का उतरा हुआ किनारा।

call (कॉल)—*v. t. & i.* name, shout, pay a short visit, cry out, consider, invite. बुलाना (नाम से), पुकारना, भेंट करना, बुलाना, समझना, आमंत्रित करना, आह्वान करना। loud shout, summons, invitation, short visit, claim, necessity. पुकार, आह्वान, आमंत्रण, दावा, आवश्यकता; बाजा, बुलावा

caller (कॉलर, कैलर)—*n.* person who pays visit. मुलाकाती

calligraphy (कालिग्राफ़ी)—*n.* beautifull handwriting, characteristic style of writing. सुलेख, लिखने की विशिष्ट शैली या कला, कलावत। *n.* **calligrapher** सुलेख लिखनेवाला, कातिब।

calling (कॉलिंग)—*n.* occupation, profession. व्यवसाय, धन्धा, पेशा,

calliper (कैलिपर)—*n.* compass for measuring diameter of convex bodies. गोल वस्तुओं का व्यास नापनेवाला परकाल।

callisthenic (कलिस्थेनिक)—*adj.* suitable for producing strength with beauty. सौन्दर्य के साथ शक्ति बढ़ाने के योग्य।

callosity (कलॉसिटी) *n.* hardness of skin, hardened part. चमड़े की कठोरता, कठोर बना भाग।

callous (कालस)—*adj.* hardened, unfeeling. कठोर, सख्त, संवेदनाशून्य,

callow (कैलो)—*adj.* without feathers; inexperienced. पक्षहीन, अनुभवहीन।

callus (कैलस)—*n* thickned part of skin मांस-ग्रंथि, गांठ।

calm (काम)—*adj.* still, quiet, tranquil, windless, unagitated. चुपचाप, खामोश, मौन, प्रशान्त, निर्वात, उत्तेजनारहित। *n.* stillness, tranquility. स्थिरता, शान्ति। *v. t. & i.* make or become calm. शान्त करना या होना।

calmative (कामेटिव)—*adj.* calming. शान्ति करनेवाला।

calomel (कैलोमल)—*n.* a purgative medicine. जुलाब लानेवाली एक औषधि।

caloric (कलोरिक)—*n.* heat, bedily warmth. ऊष्मा, शारीरिक ताप।

calorie (कैलोरी)—*n.* unit of heat. ऊष्मा की इकाई।

calumniate (कलम्निएट)—*v. t.*

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slander, make false statements. निन्दा करना, कलंक लगाना, झूठा बयान देना।

calumniation (कलम्निएशन)—*n.* slander. कलंक। *adj.* **calumnious.** कलंकयुक्त।

calumny (कैलम्नी)—*n.* false charge, slanderous report, झूठा आरोप, कलंकयुक्त संवाद।

calve (काव)—*v. t. & i,* give birth to a calf. बियाना

calx (कैल्क्स)—*n.* powder left of a burnt metal or mineral. फूंके हुए धातु अथवा खनिज का बचा हुआ चूर्ण

calyx (कैलिक्स)—*n.* outer case of bud. कली का बाहरी डंठा।

cam (कैम)—*n.* projecting part of wheel etc. in machinery. मशीनरी में पहिये आदि का उभरा हुआ भाग।

cambist (कैम्बिस्ट)—*n.* expert in science of exchange. विनिमय विज्ञान में कुशल।

cambric (केम्ब्रिक)—*n.* a fine white linen, handkerchief. एक कोमल श्वेत वस्त्र, रूमाल।

camel (कैमल)—*n.* a big animal used for riding and for carrying goods. ऊँट।

cameleer (कैमलिअर)—*n.* camel-driver. ऊँट हाँकनेवाला।

camelry (कैमलरी)—*n.* troops on camels. ऊँटों पर सवार सैनिक, ऊष्ट्र-सेना।

cameo (कैमिओ)—*n.* relief-carving in stone. पत्थर पर उभरी हुई नक्काशी

camera (कैमरा)—*n.* photographic apparatus, not in open court. फोटो खींचने का यन्त्र, बन्द अदालत या कमरा।

camion (कैमिअन)—*n.* low flat four-wheeled horse or motor truck. एक प्रकार की चार पहियोंवाली गाड़ी।

camisole (कैमिसोल)—*n.* underbodice. एक आन्तरिक परिधान।

camlet (कैमलैट)—*n.* a cloth made of wool and goat's hair. एक ऊनी कपड़ा।

cammock (कैमॉक)—*n.* rest-harrow. चौड़ी हेंगी।

camomile (कैमोमाइल)—*n.* plant or its dried flowers used in medicine. बावूना।

camouflage (कैमोफ्लेज)—*n.* the disguise of guns, shipbuildings etc. in order to deceive the enemy; anything that disguises. शत्रु को धोखे में डालने के लिए तोपों, जहाजों इमारतों आदि को छिपाने की विधि, छद्म परिवेश, पर्दापोशी

camp (कैंप)—*n.* tents of army, military quarters, soldier's resting place, the same idea. शिविर, सैनिक आवास, पड़ाव, डेरा, गुट। *v. i.* lodge in camp. शिविर में ठहरना, पड़ाव डालना।

campaign (कैम्पेन)—*n.* series of military operations, attempt to rouse public opinion. सैन्य-अभियान, आन्दोलन, तहरीक । *v. t.* conduct a compaign, अभियान या आन्दोलन चलाना ।

camphor (कैंफर)—*n.* whitish translucent crystalline volatile substance with aromatic smell and bitter taste. काफ़ूर, कर्पूर । *adj.* **camphoric**. कपूर सदृश्य,

camphorate (कैम्फ़ोरेट)—*v. i.* impregnante with comphor. कर्पूर से मिश्रित करना ।

campus (कैम्पस)—*n.* grounds of a teaching institution. किसी शिक्षालय का मैदानी भाग या आंगन ।

can (कैन)—*n.*a vessel for liquids usually of metal. धातु-पात्र, कलसा, कुप्पा । *v. aux.* be able to, have the right to, be permitted to. सकना, हो सकना, योग्य होना, हैसियत रखना

canal (कनाल)—*n.*artificial water-course, duct in body, vein. नहर, शरीर में भोजन आदि की प्रणाली,

canalize (कनेलाइज)—*v. t.* convert (river) into canal. नहरें बनाना । *n.* **canalization**. नहरों का निर्माण-कार्य ।

canard (कनर्ड)—*n.* false report. असत्य संवाद ।

canary (कनरी)—*n.* a song-bird, a wine. एक गानेवाला पक्षी, एक प्रकार की मदिरा ।

cancel (कैंसल)—*v. t. & i.* cross out, annul, suppress. काटना, मिटाना, मंसूख या रद्द करना, रद्द होना ।

cancellation (कैंसलेशन)—*n.* act of abolishing. मंसूखी ।

cancer (कैंसर)—*n.* fourth sign of zodiac, a malignant tumour. कर्क राशि, नासूर, एक भीषण बढ़दार फोड़ा ।

cancroid (कन्क्रॉइड)—*adj.* crab-like, like cancer. केकड़े के सदृश, कैंसर-जैसा ।

candelabrum (कैंडिलेब्रम)—*n.* a large candlestick or lamp-stand. फानूस, झाड़, चिरागदान ।

candescent (कैंडिसेंट)—*adj.* glowing with white heat. श्वेत ऊष्मा से चमकता हुआ ।

candid (कैंडिड)—*adj.* honest, sincere, telling the truth. सच्चा, निष्कपट, सत्यवादी, बेलाग ।

candidate (कैंडिडेट)—*n.* one who puts himself for appointment to an office or honour. उम्मीदवार, प्रत्याशी ।

candidature (कैंडिडेचर)—*n.* standing for election. चुनाव के लिए खड़े होना, उम्मीदवारी

candle (कैंडल)—*n.* cylinder of wax for giving light. बत्ती, मोम-बत्ती । *candles of night.* तारे । *burn the candle at both ends.*

दिन दीवाली करना, दोनों हाथों उड़ाना। *not to be able to hold a candle.* कुछ निस्बत रखना।

candle-power (कैंडल-पावर)—*n.* unit of light-measurement. प्रकाश नापने की इकाई।

candle stick (कैंडल-स्टिक)—*n.* support for candle. चिरागदान, शमादान।

candour (कैंडर)—*n.* open-mindedness, frankness, freedom from malice, impartiality. खरापन, सरल-हृदयता, निष्कपटता,

candy (कैंडी)—*v. t.* preserve by boiling in sugar. पागना, मुरब्बा पकाना। *n.* crystallized sugar. मिश्री, कन्द।

cane (केन)—*n.* stems of giant reeds and grasses, walking stick, rod for punishment. बेंत, बेंत की छड़ी, पीटने की छड़ी। *v. t.* beat with cane, weave with cane. बेंत से पीटना, बेंत से बुनना। **sugar-cane.** ईख, गन्ना।

cane-apple (केन-एपल)—*n.* mulberry. शहतूत।

canine (कैनाइन)—*adj.* of or like dogs. कुत्तों का, कुत्तों के सदृश। *canine teeth.* दोनों जबड़ों में दो-दो तेज नोकदार दांत।

canister (कैनिस्टर)—*n.* small box of metal. कनस्तर, टीन का डिब्बा।

canker (कैंकर)—*n.* a disease of mouth, a disease of trees, corrupting influence. मुख का व्रण, वृक्षों का रोग, कलंक।

cannibal (कैनिबॉल)—*n.* man who eats human flesh, animal feeding on its own species. नरभक्षी मनुष्य, अपने बच्चों को खाकर जीवित रहनेवाला पशु। *adj.* having such habits. नरभक्षी स्वभाववाला।

cannibalism (कैनीबलिज्म)—*n.* the practice of eating human flesh. मनुष्य का मांस खाने का रिवाज।

cannon (कैनन)—*n.* heavy automatic gun. तोप। *v. t.* come into collision. टकराना।

cannon-ball (कैनन-बाल)—*n.* ball thrown from a cannon. तोप का गोला।

cannon-bone (कैनन-बोन)—*n.* horse's leg-bone. घोड़े की टाँग की हड्डी।

cannonade (कैनोनेड)—*n.* continuous gunfire. निरन्तर गोलाबारी। *v. t. & i.* fire continuously. निरन्तर गोलाबारी करना।

canny (कैनी)—*adj.* shrewd, guilty, gentle. सयाना, चतुर, इल्म पढ़ी, सरल।

canoe (कनू)—*n.* boat propelled with paddles. चप्पुओं से चलनेवाली एक छोटी नाव, डोंगी। *v. i.* travel in a canoe. डोंगी में यात्रा करना।

canon (कैनन)—*n.* a general principle or standard by

which judgments may be formed, a body of writings which are accepted as genuine, a priest, church decree, largest size of type. सामान्य सिद्धान्त या मानदंड जिसके कोई निर्णय किए जा सके, धर्मशासन, पादरी, चर्च की डिक्री, सब से बड़ा टाइप ।

canonical (कनौनिकल)—*adj.* according to the canon, authoritative. नियमानुकूल, अधिकृत ।

canonist (कैनोनिस्ट)—*n.* canon-lawyer. सिद्धान्तशास्त्री, विधि-विशेषज्ञ ।

canonize (कैनोनाइज)—*v. t.* declare a person to be a saint. किसी व्यक्ति को संत घोषित करना ।

canopy (कैनोपी)—*n.* a covering spread over a throne, bed person etc. छत, चंदोवा, वाय्वाच्छादन । *v. t.* cover with a canopy. चंदोवा तानना ।

canorous (कनोरस)—*adj.* melodious. सुरीला ।

cant (कैंट)—*n.* hypocrisy, language peculiar to a sect, oblique face, tilted movement, a jerk, sale by auction. ऊपरी बातें, दिखावा; विशेष वर्ग की बोली, बाहिरी, तिरछा कटाव, तिरछी चाल, झटका, नीलाम द्वारा बिक्री । *v. i.* & *t.* use the language of thieves etc., talk in a hypocritical way, toss suddenly, sell by auction. चोरों-जैसी बोली बोलना, दिखावटी बातें करना, पकेलना, उलट पड़ना, नीलाम द्वारा बेचना

cantab, cantabrigian (कैंटैब, कैंटाब्रीजियन)—*adj.* & *n.* (member) of Cambridge University. कैंब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी का (छात्र) ।

cantaloup (कैंटालूप)—*n.* kind of melon. एक प्रकार का खरबूजा ।

cantankerous (कैंटैंकरस)—*adj.* quarrelsome. झगड़ालू, लड़ाका, कांय-कांय करने वाला ।

canteen (कैंटीन)—*n.* a place in a camp, barracks or factory where food, drink, tobacco etc. are sold, a soldier's water-bottle, box of cooking-utensils for use in camp. कैम्प; बैरेकों या फैक्टरी में खाद्य, पेय, तम्बाकू आदि की दुकान; सिपाही की पानी रखनेवाली बोतल; कैम्प में प्रयोग के लिये रसोई के बर्तनों का सन्दूक ।

canter (कैंटर)—*n.* one who cants, easy gallop. मक्कार, बनावटी; कदम-चाल । *v. t.* & *i.* gallop gently, cause a horse to do this. कदम चाल चलना, घोड़े को कदम चाल से चलाना ।

cantharides (कैन्थेरिडज)—... dried Spanish fly. एक प्रकार की मक्खी

canthus (कैन्थस)—*n.* corner of eye where lids meet. आँख का

कोना

canticle (कैंटिकल)—*n.* a little song, hymn. छोटा गीत, भजन।

cantilever (कैंटिलीवर)—*n.* bracket to support balcony etc. बरामदे आदि की दीवारगीरी (आधार)।

canting (कैंटिंग)—*adj.* hypocritical. धर्मंडी, कपटी।

cantle (कैंटल)—*n.* piece or slice cut off; hind-bow of saddle. टुकड़ा, खंड, काठी का पिछला भाग।

canto (कैंटो)—*n.* division of long poem. कांड, सर्ग, खंड (कविता का)।

canton (कैंटन)—*n.* subdivision of country. देश का प्रभाग, प्रदेश।

cantonment (कैंटोन्मेंट)—*n.* lodging assigned to troops. छावनी, लश्कर, लशकर।

canvas (कैन्वस)—*n.* strong unbleached cloth of hemp or flax. किरमिच, तिरपाल

canvass (कैन्वेस्स)—*v. t.* & *i.* discuss thoroughly; solicit votes. तर्क-वितर्क करना, मत प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रचार करना।

canyon (कैन्यॉन)—*n.* deep gorge with stream. पहाड़ी दर्रा

canzonet (कैंजोनेट)—*n.* short light song. टप्पा, ठुमरी।

caoutchouc (काओचुक)—*n.* raw rubber. कच्चा रबड़।

cap (कैप)—*n.* head-dress, cap-like covering. टोपी

capability (केपाबिलिटी)—*n.* power of acting. सामर्थ्य, योग्यता, शक्ति।

capable (केपेबल)—*adj.* having the power of, gifted, able. समर्थ, योग्य, सायक। *n.* **capableness.**

capacious (कपेशस)—*adj.* roomy. विशाल, लम्बा-चौड़ा। *n.* **capaciousness.** विशालता।

capacitate (कपैसिटेट)—*v. t.* render capable. योग्य बनाना, काबिल बनाना।

capacity (कपैसिटी)—*n.* holding-power, cubic content, capability, position. क्षमता, घन-परिमाण, सामर्थ्य, हैसियत

cap-a-pie (कैप-ए-पाई)—*adv.* from head to foot. सिर से पैर तक, आखिरतक।

caparison (कपैरिसन)—*n.* horse's troppings, equipment. घोड़े का साज या झूल, साज-सामान। *v. t.* equip with trappings. झूल डालना, साज पहनाना, आभूषित करना।

cape (केप)—*n.* headland; short sleeveless cloak. अन्तरीप; छोटा बिना आस्तीन का चोगा।

caper (केपर)—*n.* a shrub; a playful jump, foolish conduct. एक प्रकार की झाड़ी, उछल-कूद, मूर्खतापूर्ण कृत्य। *v. t.* dance about merrily, act foolishly. उछलना-कूदना, नाचना-कूदना; मूर्खतापूर्ण आचरण करना

capias (कैपियस)—*n.* writ of arrest. गिरफ्तारी का परवाना।

capillarity (कैपिलैरिटी)—*n.* capillary attraction. केशाकर्षण-शक्ति।

capillary (कैपिलरी)—*adj.* hair-like, thin as hair. बाल के समान, बाल-जैसा बारीक।

capital (कैपिटल)—*n.* top part of a pillar, city where seat of government exists, letter used at the beginning of a sentence; wealth that may be used for the production of more wealth. स्तम्भ का शिखर-भाग; राजधानी, बड़े-बड़े व्यापार, पूँजी, मूलधन। *adj.* punishable by death; excelent. मृत्यु-दंड के योग्य; उत्तम,

capitalism (कैपिटलिज्म)—*n.* system by which capital used for the production of goods is owned by individuls. पूँजीवाद।

capitalist (कैपिटलिस्ट)—*n.* person who owns capital. पूँजीपती, पूँजीपति, साहूकार।

capitation (कैपिटेशन)—*n.* census, tax or grant per head. जनगणना; प्रतिव्यक्ति कर या अनुदान।

capitulate (कपिट्यूलेट)—*v. t.* surrender especially on terms. शर्तों पर आत्म-समर्पण करना।

capitulation (कपिट्यूलेशन)—*n.* surrender on terms. सशर्त आत्म-समर्पण।

capon (केपन)—*n.* castrated male fowl. बधिया किया हुआ मुर्गा।

caponier (कैपोनिअर)—*n.* covered passage across ditch of fort. किले की खाई में बना हुआ ढका हुआ रास्ता।

caporal (कैपोरल)—*n.* a kind of tobacco. एक प्रकार का तम्बाकू।

capote (कपोट)—*n.* long cloak. लम्बा चोगा।

capric (कैप्रिक)—*adj.* obtained from butter, oil etc. मक्खन, तेल आदि से प्राप्त।

caprice (कप्रीस)—*n.* whim, freak, fancy. वहम, गुमान, ओछी बुद्धि, चंचलता।

capricious (कप्रिशस)—*adj.* guided by whim, inconstant, irregular. वहमी, चंचल, अस्थिर, अनियमित।

capricorn (कैप्रिकॉर्न)—*n.* tenth sign of zodiac. मकर राशि।

caprine (कैप्राइन)—*adj.* like a goat. बकरे के समान।

capriole (कैप्रिओल)—*n.* leap, caper. कूद, उछल-कूद। *v. i.* उछलना-कूदना।

capsicum (कैप्सिकम)—*n.* a plant with hot capsules and seeds; the prepared fruit of this. लाल मिर्च का पौधा; लाल मिर्च।

capsize (कैप्साइज)—*v. t. & i.* upset, overturn. उलटना, पलटना, औंधाना, औंधा करना। *n.* उलट, पलट।

capstan (कैप्स्टन)—*n.* a revolv-

ing barrel for winding cable. लंगर का चरखा ।

capsule (कैप्स्यूल)—*n.* small case containing the seeds of a plant ; covering in which medicine is placed before being swallowed ; membranous envelope ; metallic top for bottle. बीज-कोष, डोडा ; जिसमें दवाई बन्द की जाती है ; झिल्ली का खोल ; बोतल का धातु का ढक्कन ।

captain (कैप्टिन)—*n.* chief, commander ; officer of rank next below major and above lieutenant. नायक, सरदार, सेनापति, कप्तान । *v. t.* be captain of, lead. कप्तान बनना ; अगुवाई करना ।

caption (कैप्शन)—*n.* leagal arrest ; heading ; short title. कानूनी गिरफ्तारी, शीर्षक, छोटा शिरलेख ।

captious (कैप्शस)—*adj.* fault-finding, fond of pointing out others' mistakes. छिद्रान्वेषी, दूसरों के दोष ढूंढनेवाला ।

captivate (कैप्टिवेट)—*v. t.* fascinate, charm. मोहित करना, लुभाना । *adj.* **captivating.**

captivation (कैप्टिवेशन)—*n.* act of taking captive. बन्दी या दास बनाना ।

captive (कैप्टिव)—*adj.* & *n.* taken prisoner, a prisoner. बंदी बनाया गया; बंदी, कैदी ।

captivity (कैप्टिविटी)—*n.* confinement, subjection. कैद, कारावास, बन्धन, अधीनता ।

captor (कैप्टर)—*n.* one who takes a captive. बंदी बनानेवाला ।

capture (कैप्चर)—*v. t.* take prisoner, seize as prize. बंदी बनाना पकड़ना, इनाम पाना । *n.* seizing, taking possession of. गिरफ्तारी, पकड़, लूट-खसोट, विजय ।

car (कार)—*n.* wheeled vehicle, chariot. पहिया-गाड़ी, रथ । **carman** गाड़ी चलानेवाला ।

carabineer (कैरावाइनियर)—soldier with carbine. एक प्रकार की छोटी बन्दूक वाला सिपाही ।

caracole (कैराकोल)—*n.* half turn of a horse. घोड़े की तिरछी चाल । *v. i.* तिरछी चाल से चलना ।

carafe (कैरफ़)—*n.* glass water-bottle for table. मेज़ की सुराही ।

caramel (कैरामल)—*n.* burnt sugar for colouring spirit etc., a sweetmeat. स्पिरिट आदि को रंग देने के लिए जली हुई चीनी; एक मिठाई ।

carat (कैरट)—*n.* unit of weight for gems and of purity of gold. हीरों का वज़न और सोने की शुद्धता नापने की इकाई

caravan (कैरावान)—*n.* company of merchants, pilgrims etc. व्यापारियों, यात्रियों आदि का समुदाय,

कारवां, काफ़िला ।

caravel (कैरावल)—*n.* a small light fast ship. छोटा हल्का तेज़ जहाज़ ।

caraway (कैरावे)—*n.* a kind of spice. बनजोदा, जीरा ।

carbine (कार्बाइन)—*n.* short fire-arm. छोटी बन्दूक ।

carbolic (कार्बोलिक)—*n.* an antiseptic chemical. बदबू नष्ट करने वाली एक दवा ।

carbon (कार्बन)—*n.* non-metallic element. खालस द्रव्य, कोयला ।

carbonaceous (कार्बोनेशस)—*adj.* like coal, containing carbon. कोयले के समान, कार्बनयुक्त ।

carbonate (कार्बोनेट)—*v. t.* form into a carbonate. कार्बोनेट बनाना ।

carboniferous (कार्बोनिफ़िरस)—*adj.* producing coal. कोयला बनाने वाला ।

carbonize (कार्बोनाइज़)—*v. t.* convert into carbon; reduce to charcoal. कार्बन में बदलना, कोयला बना देना ।

carboy (कार्बॉय)—*n.* large globular glass bottle. कराबा, बड़ी काँच की बोतल ।

carbuncle (कार्बंकुल)—red precious stone; large boil, swelling on the skin. लाल, मणिक; बड़ा फोड़ा, गुल्टवाय ।

carburate, carburet (कार्ब्युरेट, कार्ब्युरिट)—*v.t.* combine any element with carbon. कार्बन में कोई तत्त्व मिलाना ।

carcass, carcase (कार्कस, कार्केस)—*n.* dead body; worthless remains; frame-work; fire-ball. शव, लोथ, निरर्थक वस्तु, ढांचा, तोप का गोला ।

card (कार्ड)—*n.* thick paper; ticket of admission etc; a playing card; toothed instrument. मोटा कागज़, प्रवेश आदि का टिकट, ताश का पत्ता, धुनकी । *v.t.* treat with card. comb. धुनकना, सुलझाना ।

cardamom (कार्डमम)—*n.* a kind of spice. इलायची, एला ।

carder (कार्डर)—*n.* one who cards. धुनिया

cardiac (कार्डिऐक)—*adj.* of the heart. हृदय-सम्बन्धी । *n.* heart-stimulant. हृदय को पुष्टि देने वाली औषधि ।

cardigan (कार्डिगन)—*n.* knitted woolen jacket. बुना हुआ ऊनी जाकट ।

cardinal (कार्डिनल)—*adj.* fundamental, important मुख्य, मूल्य, प्रमुख ... ऐतिहासिक इमारतों का महत्व ।

cardoon (कार्डून)—*n* composite vegetable allied to artichoke. कड़वर जैसी एक वनस्पति ।

card-sharper (कार्ड-शार्पर)—*n.* swindler at card-games ताश.

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care (केअर)—*n.* anxiety, heed, charge, protection. चिन्ता, सावधानी, देख-भाल, रक्षा। *v. t. & i.* feel interest or anxiety. चिन्ता, सावधानी, देख-भाल या रक्षा करना

careen (केरीन)—*v. t.* turn ship on one side for repairing etc. मरम्मत आदि के लिए जहाज को एक ओर झुकाना

career (कॅरिअर)—*n.* occupation, progress through life, speed. व्यवसाय, चरित्र, गति, दौड़

careful (केअरफुल)—*adj.* watchful, cautious, showing care. सावधान, चौकस, होशियार। *n.* **carefulness**. सावधानी

careless (केअरलेस)—*adj.* negligent, thoughtless. असावधान, लापरवाह, निश्चिन्त

caress (केअरेस)—*n.* fondling touch, blandishment. लाड़, पुचकार, दुलार, आलिंगन। *v. t.* fondle. लाड़, दुलार या प्यार करना, पुचकारना, चूमकारना, छाती से लगाना।

caret (कैरेट)—*n* mark(∧)placed below line to show place of omission. चरचिह्न, छूटे हुए शब्द आदि दिखाने का निशान।

cargo (कार्गो)—*n.* freight of ship. जहाज का माल ; लदौनी।

caribou. (कैरिबू)—*n.* a reindeer. एक प्रकार का बारासिंगा।

caricature (कैरिकेचर)—*n.* grotesque representation of person etc. अंगचित्र *v. i.* make a caricature. अंगचित्र बनाना।

caricaturist (कैरिकेचरिस्ट)—*n.* one who makes caricature. अंगचित्रकार।

caries (केरिईज)—*n.* decay of bones or teeth. हड्डियों या दाँतों की सड़न।

carina (करीना)—*n.* ridge-shaped structure. चट्टाननुमा ढाँचा।

carious (केरिअस)—*adj.* decayed. सड़ा हुआ।

cark (कार्क)—*n.* care. चिन्ता

carl (कार्ल)—*n.* mean fellow, clown. नीच पुरुष, भाँड, विदूषक।

carline (कार्लिन)—*n.* old woman, witch. बूढ़ी स्त्री, डाइन।

carman (कारमैन)—*n.* one who drives a cart. गाड़ीवान।

carminative (कार्मिनेटिव)—*adj. & n.* drug curing flatulence. वायु-विकार दूर करनेवाली औषधि।

carmine (कार्माइन)—*n.* red-colouring matter. लाल रंग।

carnage (कार्नेज)—*n.* great slaughter of men. नर-संहार, हत्याकांड :

carnal (कार्नल)—*adj.* fleshy, sexual, worldly. शारीरिक, कामसंबंधी, भोगात्मक, लौकिक, सांसारिक।

carnality (कार्नैलिटी)—*n.* carnal state of mind. कामुकता, विषयासक्ति।

carnation (कार्नेशन)—*n.* rosy

pink colour. मांस का रंग, लोहित वर्ण।

carnival (कार्निवाल)—*n.* riotous revelry, reckless indulgence in something. आनन्दोत्सव, जशन।

carnivorous (कार्निवोरस)—*adj.* feeding on flesh. मांस पर पलनेवाला, मांसाहारी।

carol (कैरल)—*n.* joyous song. आनन्द-गीत। *v. i.* utter such songs. आनन्द के गीत गाना।

carouse (कराउज़)—*n.* drinking bout. शराबियों की मंडली। *v. t.* drink deep. डटकर पीना, छककर पीना। *n.* **carousal**. मद्यपान।

carp (कार्प)—*v. t.* find fault. दोष निकालना। *n.* a fish that lives in ponds. तालाबों में रहनेवाली एक मछली।

carpal (कार्पल)—*adj.* of the carpus. कलाई की हड्डी का।

carpenter (कार्पेण्टर)—*n.* artificer in woodwork. बढ़ई, तरखान।

carpentry (कार्पेण्ट्री)—*n.* work of a carpenter. बढ़ईगिरी, बढ़ई का काम।

carpet (कार्पेट)—*n.* thick fabric for covering floor and stairs. कालीन, दरी

carpus (कार्पस)—*n.* bones that make up the wrist. कलाई की हड्डियाँ।

carrageen (कैरागीन)—*n.* an edible sea-weed. एक खाने-योग्य समुद्री घास।

carrel (कैरल)—*n.* a small enclosure. छोटा कक्ष।

carriage (कैरिज)—*n.* transport, cost of conveying, passing, wheeled vehicle, bearing. परिवहन; ढुलाई का भाड़ा; पारण, स्वीकृति; पहियोंवाली गाड़ी; चाल-ढाल,

carriageable (कैरिजेबल)—*adj.* available for carriages. परिवहन-योग्य।

carrier (कैरिअर)—*n.* person or business company that carries goods from oue place to another; a support for luggage etc. एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर माल ले जानेवाला व्यक्ति या व्यापारिक कम्पनी; बोझा लादने की पट्टी।

carriole (कैरिओल)—*n.* small open carriage for one. एक छोटी खुली गाड़ी

carrion (कैरिअन)—*n* dead putrefying flesh. गला-सड़ा मांस।

carrot (कैरट)—*n.* a plant with tapering orange-coloured edible root. गाजर।

carry (कैरी)—*v. t.* convey, impel, effect, capture, bear, support. ले जाना, उठाना, आगे बढ़ाना, जीतना, काम निकालना, ले लेना, सहारना, थामना, बढ़ाना, अर्थ देना

cart (कार्ट)—*n.* a two-wheeled vehicle for heavy goods. छकड़ा,

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cartage (कार्टेज)—*n.* cart-fare. गाड़ी का भाड़ा।

carte blanche (कार्ट ब्लौंश)—*n.* blank paper given to a person to write his own terms: full discretionary power. अपनी शर्तें लिखने के लिए किसी को दिया गया कोरा कागज; संपूर्ण अधिकार।

cartel (कार्टेल)—*n.* written challenge to duel, agreement for exchange of prisoners युद्धयुद्ध की लिखित चुनौती; बंदियों की अदला-बदली का समझौता।

carter (कार्टर)—*n.* one who drives a cart. गाड़ीवान।

cartilage (कार्टिलेज)—*n.* firm elastic tissue gristle. कड़ी लचकदार हड्डी, कोमलास्थि।

cartography (कार्टोग्राफी)—*n.* map-drawing. नक्शा-कशी; नक्शा बनाने की विद्या। *n.* **cartographer**. नक्शानवीस, नक्शा बनानेवाला।

cartology (कार्टोलॉजी)—*n.* study of map and chart. नक्शों (मानचित्रों) और चित्रों का अध्ययन।

cartomancy (कार्टोमैन्सी)—*n.* fortune-telling by playing-cards. ताश के पत्तों से भाग्य बताना।

carton (कार्टन)—*n.* card-board box for holding goods. सामान रखने का गत्ते का डिब्बा

cartoon (कार्टून)—*n.* drawing dealing with men and events in an amusing way, drawing on stout paper. व्यंगचित्र, मोटे कागज पर बना चित्र।

cartouche (कार्टूश)—*n.* scroll ornament. लोमदान।

cartridge (कार्ट्रिज)—*n.* charge of explosive made up in a case. कारतूस।

cartulary (कार्टुलरी)—*n.* collection of records, register. अभिलेखों का संग्रह, रजिस्टर।

caruncle (कैरंकल)—*n.* fleshy excrescence. फोड़ा, मांसग्रन्थि।

carve (कार्व)—*v. t. & i.* cut; produce by cutting, shape, cut up cooked meat into pieces. काटना, तराशना, मूर्ति गढ़ना, मांस के टुकड़े करना।

carver (कार्वर)—*n.* one who carves, carving knife. मूर्तिकार, भोजन के समय प्रयुक्त होनेवाली छुरी।

carvers (कार्वर्ज)—*n.* carving knife and fork. छुरी-काँटा।

caryatid (कैरिएटिड)—*n.* female figure used as piller. स्तम्भ के रूप में प्रयुक्त की जानेवाली स्त्री की मूर्ति।

cascade (कैस्केड)—*n.* small waterfall. छोटा जल-प्रपात। *v. i.* fall like a waterfall. झरना, ऊपर से पानी का गिरना।

carving (कार्विंग)—*n.* act or art

case (केस)—*n.* state of affairs, position, suit for trial, statement of facts in cause sub-judice, relation expressed by inflexion of nouns ; box, bag, sheath; glass-box for showing specimens, outer protective covering, box with proper contents. अवस्था, दशा, स्थिति, मुकद्मा, मुकद्मे का विवरण, कारक, डिब्बा, थैला, खोल, शीशे की अलमारी, ढक्कन, खानेदार बक्सा। *v. t.* enclose in case. डिब्बे में बन्द करना।

casein (केसीन)—*n.* protein of milk, the basis of cheese. दूध की प्रोटीन, पनीर का मूलतत्त्व, दूध का ठोस भाग।

casemate (केसमेट)—*n.* bomb-proof vault. ऐसा स्थान जहाँ बम आदि का प्रभाव न पड़े।

casement (केसमेंट)—*n.* hinged frame with glass forming window. खिड़की, झरोखा, पल्लेदार।

caseous (केसियस)—*adj.* like cheese. पनीर-जैसा।

cash (कैश)—*n.* ready money. रकदी, रोकड़, नकद धन। *v. t.* give or obtain cash for. भुनाना, नकदी करना

cashew (कैशू)—*n.* a kidney-shaped nut. काजू।

cashier (कैशियर)—*n.* person in charge of cash. कोषाध्यक्ष, खजांची सेक्रेटिया। *v. t.* dismiss from office or service. नौकरी या पद से हटाना।

casing (केसिंग)—*n.* a covering. ढकना, खोल।

casino (कसीनो)—*n.* public dancing room. नाचघर, नृत्यशाला।

cask (कास्क)—*n.* wooden vessel for holding liquours. तरल पदार्थ रखने का लकड़ी का पीपा।

casket (कास्केट)—*n.* small case for jewels etc. आभूषण आदि रखने का डिब्बा, संजूषा।

casque (कास्क)—*n.* helmet. खोद, फौजी टोपी।

cassia (कैसिया)-*n.* inferior kind of cinnamon. तेजपात, मोटी दालचीनी।

cassock (कैसॉक)—*n.* long tunic worn by clergymen. साधुओं का अन्दर पहनने का लम्बा वस्त्र, कंथी,

cast (कास्ट)—*v. t.* throw, emit, shed, overcome, found, compute, calculate, फेंकना, डालना, देना, उतारना, छोड़ना, पछाड़ना, पटकना, डालना, जोड़ना, फैलाना। *n.* throw of missile etc. ; set of actors taking part in a play, something thrown off, twist, distance, mould, appearance. प्रक्षेपण, फेंकना, नाटक के पात्र, दूर फेंकी गई वस्तु, ऐंठन, अंतर, सांचा, रंग-ढंग। *adj.* worthless, rejected. निरर्थक, तिरस्कृत। *cast a glance* or *eye.* दृष्टि डालना, *cast type.* अक्षर ढालना.

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cast-away (कास्ट-अवे)-*n. & adj.* ship-wrecked person, reprobate. जहाज डूब जाने पर बचा हुआ व्यक्ति; निकम्मा, आवारा, बदमाश, खस्ता।

caste (कास्ट)—*n.* an hereditary social class. जाति, वर्ग।

castellan (कैस्टेलन)-*n.* governor of castle. दुर्ग का अधिपति।

castigate (कैस्टिगेट)—*v. t.* chastise, punish, correct. ताड़ना, दंड देना, सुधारना।

castigation (कैस्टिगेशन)—*n.* punishment दंड, ताड़न।

casting vote (कास्टिंग वोट)—*n.* vote that decides between equal parties. निर्णायक मत।

cast-iron (कास्ट-आयरन)—*n.* iron shaped by cast. ढला हुआ लोहा। *adj.* rigid. लोहे-सा कठोर।

castle (कैसल)—*n.* large fortified building, stronghold. दुर्ग, गढ़।

castor (कैस्टर)—*n.* the beaver; small wheel on the legs of furniture; small vessel with perforated top; an oil-seed. ऊदबिलाव से प्राप्त एक द्रव्य, फर्निचर की टाँगों में लगा छोटा पहिया, मसाले को बारीक, अरिंड।

castor oil (कैस्टर आयल)—*n.* oil extracted from castor. अरिंड का तेल।

castrate (कास्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* remove testicles of, deprive of vigour. अंडकोष निकाल देना, नपुंसक बनाना। *n.* **castration.** नपुंसकीकरण।

castrato (कैस्ट्रॉटो)—*n.* a male singer castrated in boyhood. बचपन से नपुंसक बनाया गया गवैया।

casual (कैज़ूअल)—*adj.* accidental, irregular, careless. आकस्मिक, अनियमित, असावधान

casualty (कैज़ूअल्टी)—*n.* accident, disaster. दुर्घटना, विपदा। **casualties.** number of killed and wounded in a war or accident. युद्ध या दुर्घटना में 'हताहतों' की संख्या।

casuist (कैज़ूइस्ट)—*n.* one who studies and solves cases of conscience. quibbler. धर्माधर्म-विचारक, प्रलापी।

cat (कैट)—*n.* small fur-covered animal often kept as pet in the house; a spiteful woman. बिल्ला, बिल्ली; झगड़ालू स्त्री

cat-burglar (कैट-बर्गलर)—*n.* who enters by climbing. मकान पर चढ़कर चोरी करनेवाला।

cat's call (कैट्स कॉल)—*n.* shrill whistle expressing disapproval at theatre etc. थियेटर आदि में सीटियाँ बजाना।

cat-eyed (कैट-आइड)—*adj.* able to see in dark. कंजा, कैरा, अंधेरे में देखने की शक्ति रखनेवाला।

cats-paw (कैट्स-पॉ)—*n.* person

used as tool. कठपुतली । *v. t.* vomit. कै करना ।

catabolism (कटैबोलिज्म)—*n.* breaking down of animal tissues. पशु-कोशिकाओं का भंजन ।

catachresis (कटाकिसिस)—*n.* perversion of words. शब्दों का हेर-फेर या बिगाड़ ।

cataclasm (कैटाक्लैज्म)—*n.* violent break. विस्फोट ।

cataclysm (कैटाक्लिज्म)—*n.* deluge, upheaval. प्रलय, उथल-पुथल ।

catacomb (कैटाकोम)—*n.* subterranean cemetery, wine-celler. मुर्दा रखने का तहखाना, शराब रखने का तहखाना ।

catalepsy (कैटालेप्सी)—*n.* disease with recurrent trances. मिर्गी, मरगी । *adj.* **cataleptic**. मिर्गी-ग्रस्त ।

catalogue (कैटालॉग)—*n.* an alphabetical complete list. वर्णानुक्रम से पूर्ण सूचीपत्र ।

catalysis (कटैलिसिस)—*n.* effect of substance that produces chemical change without itself changing. तत्त्व का प्रभाव जो अपने में परिवर्तन किए बिना रासायनिक परिवर्तन कर देता है ।

catamaran (कैटामरैन)—*n.* float of logs tied side by side ; quarrelsome woman. लट्ठों का बेड़ा : झगड़ालू स्त्री ।

catamite (कैटामाइट)—*n.* sodomite's minion. लौंडा ।

catamountain (कैटामाउन्टेन)—*n.* leopard ; wild quarrelsome person. चीता ; जंगली लड़ाका व्यक्ति ।

cataplasm (कैटॉप्लैज्म)—*n.* poultice. फोड़े आदि पर बाँधने की पुलटिस ।

catapult (कैटापल्ट)—*n.* contrivance for discharging darts, stones etc. डेले, पत्थर आदि फेंकने का यन्त्र ; गुलेल ।

cataract (कैटरैक्ट)—*n.* waterfall, eye-complaint. जल-प्रपात, मोतियाबिन्द ।

catarrh (कैटार)—*n.* inflamation of mucous membrance ; a cold. श्लेष्मा, सर्दी-जुकाम ।

catastrophe (कटैस्ट्रॉफी)—*n.* disastrous end, ruin. विपदा, विपत्ति, विनाश ।

catch (कैच)—*v. t. & i.* capture, surprise, ignite, take hold, snatch, be infected. पकड़ना, चकित करना, लगना, चकड़ना, छीनना, झपटना, ग्रस्त होना । *n.* act of catching, deception, surprise, contrivance for checking motion of door etc. पकड़, छल-कपट, आश्चर्य, चिटकनी

catching (कैचिंग)—*adj.* charming, infectious. मन-मोहक, आकर्षक, संक्रामक (रोग) ।

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catchment (कैचमैंट)—*n.* basin from which rainfall flows into river ; reservoir. नदी-पात्र जहाँ से वर्षा का जल नदी में जाता है ; जलाशय ।

catchpenny (कैचपेनी)—*n.* any worthless thing. निरर्थक वस्तु ।

catch-pole (कैच-पोल)—*n.* petty officer of justice. छोटा न्यायाधिकारी ।

catch-word (कैच-वर्ड)—*n.* word placed as to draw attention ; a cue. संकेत-शब्द ; अभिनेता के वाक्य का अन्तिम शब्द ।

catchy (कैची)—*a.* attractive, easily caught up. मोहक, आकर्षक,

cate (केट)—*n.* choice food. मनभाता भोजन ।

catechetic (al) (कैटेकैटिक (ल)—*adj.* consisting of question and answer. प्रश्नोत्तरात्मक ।

catechise (कैटेकाइज)—*v. t.* instruct by question and answer; put question to. प्रश्नोत्तर रूप से शिक्षा देना ; प्रश्न पूछना ।

catechism (कैटकिज्म)—*n.* instruction by question and answer ; series of questions put to anyone. प्रश्नोत्तर रूप से शिक्षा की पद्धति ; गुरु-शिष्य-संवाद, प्रश्नावली । *adj.* **catechismal.**

catechue (कैटेचू)— *n.* substance used in tanning and dyeing. खैरा, खदिरसार ।

catechumen (कैटेक्यूमन)—*n.* a convert under instruction before baptism. दीक्षा लेने के पूर्व शिक्षार्थी, नया क्रिस्तान, नौ-मुरीद ।

category (कैटेगरी)—*n.* class, division. order. वर्ग, श्रेणी, विभाग, क्रम ।

catena (कटीना)—*n.* connected series. सम्बन्धित सिलसिला या क्रम ।

catenary (कटीनरी)—*adj.* connected like links. कमबद्ध,

catenate (कैटेनेट)—*v. t.* connect like links. शृंखलाबद्ध करना, क्रम में बाँधना ।

catenation. (कैटेनेशन)—*n.* mutual connexion. परस्पर सम्बन्ध ।

cater (केटर)—*v. i.* provide food, entertainment etc. भोजन, मनोरंजन आदि का प्रबन्ध करना । *n.* **caterer.** भंडारी, खानसामा ।

cater-cousin (केटर-कज़न)—*n.* intimate. सामान्य परिचित व्यक्ति ।

caterpillar (कैटरपिलर)—*n.* larva of moth, rapacious person. कीड़ा, लोभी व्यक्ति ।

caterwaul (कैटरवाल)—*v. i.* make cat's screaming, quarrel like cats. बिल्ली की तरह चुरांना, बिल्लियों की तरह लड़ना । *n.* shriek emitted by the cat when in heat. चुरहिट

cates (केट्स)—*n.* dainty food स्वादिष्ट भोजन ।

catgut (कैटगट)—*n.* twisted in-

testines of beasts used for fiddle-strings etc. तांत ।

catharsis (कथसिस)—*n.* purgative. विरेचन, जुलाब । *adj.* **cathartic.** विरेचक, जुलाब लाने वाला ।

cathedral (कैथीड्रल)—*n.* principal church. बड़ा गिरजाघर ।

catherine-wheel (कैथरीन-ह्वील)—rotating firework, circular spoked window. चर्खीदार आतिशबाजी, सूरजमुखी खिड़की ।

catheter (कैथेटर)—*n.* tubular instrument for passing into bladder. डाक्टर की पेशाब कराने की सलाई ।

cathode (कैथोड)—*n.* nagative pole of current. विद्युद्धारा का ऋणात्मक छोर ।

catholic (कैथोलिक)—*adj* broad-minded, tolerent, universal, liberal. उदार-चित्त, सहिष्णु, सार्वभौम, उदार । *n.*member of the church of Rome. रोम की चर्च का सदस्य, ईसाइयों के एक मत का अनुयायी ।

cat's paw (कैट्स पॉ)—*n.* a light breeze, dupe. मन्द पवन, मूर्ख ।

cattish, catty (कैटिश,कैट्टी)—*adj.* cat-like, sly and spiteful. बिल्ली जैसा, कपटी और द्वेषी ।

cattle (कैटल)—*n.* live-stock, farm animals, contemptible persons. मवेशी, गोरू, ढोर, डंगर, गाय-बैल, जानवर; नीच व्यक्ति ।

caucus (कॉकस)—*n.* local committee for political party for fighting elections. चुनाव लड़ने के लिए निर्मित राजनैतिक दल की स्थानीय समिति ।

caudal (कॉडल)—*adj.* like tail, of tail. पूँछ-सदृश, पूँछ से सम्बन्धित ।

caudillo (कॉडिल्लो)—*n.* leader. नेता, नायक ।

caudle (कॉडल)—*n.* warm gruel for invalids, especially women in child-bed. अलसानी, हरीरा, जच्चा का पौष्टिक भोजन ।

caul (कॉल)—*n.* plain part at back of woman's cap : membrane enclosing foetus. बाल-जाली, पेट का पर्दा या झिल्ली ।

cauldron (कॉलड्रॉन)—*n.* large boiling vessel. देगचा, कड़ाहा ।

cauliflower (कॉलिफ्लावर)—*n.* cabbage with large flower-head. फूल-गोभी ।

caulk (कॉक)—*v. t.* make tight, fill up a seam or joint. बन्द करना, छेद या जोड़ भरना ।

causal (कॉज़ल)—*adj.* expressing causes. कारण बतानेवाला ।

causality (कॉज़लिटी)—*n.* agency of a cause, relation of cause and effect. कारणत्व, कारण और कार्य का सम्बन्ध ।

causation (कॉज़ेशन)—*n.* causing an effect ; relation of

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cause and effect. कारण से उत्पन्न कार्य ; कारण और कार्य का सम्बन्ध ।

causative (कॉज़ेटिव)—*adj.* acting as cause, expressing cause. कारण-सूचक, कारक ।

cause (कॉज़)—*n.* what produces an effect ; reason, motive ; law-suit. कारण, हेतु, स्वार्थ, निमित्त, मनोरथ ; मुकद्दमा, दावा । *v. t.* effect, produce, induce. कारण बनना, उत्पन्न करना, उकसाना

causerie (कॉज़री)—*n.* newspaper article of informal kind. समाचारपत्र का अनौपचारिक ढंग का लेख ।

causeway (कॉज़वे)—*n.* a raised path or road over wet ground, raised footway by road. गीली भूमि पर उभरा हुआ मार्ग या सड़क, सड़क के साथ बनी पगडण्डी, पुल के सिरों की ऊँची सड़क ।

caustic (कॉस्टिक)—*adj.* burning, biting, sarcastic. जलानेवाला, काटनेवाला, तेज । *n.* इस प्रकार का पदार्थ ।

cautery (कॉटरी)—*n.* metal instrument for searing tissue. दागने का धातु का औजार ।

caution (कॉशन)—*n.* carefulness, avoidness of rashness. सावधानी, चौकसी । *v. t.* warn. चेतावनी देना ।

cavalcade (कैवलकेड)—*n.* company of riders. घुड़सवारों का जलूस ।

cavalier (कैवलियर)—*n.* horseman ; gallant. अश्वारोही ; बहादुर ।

cavalry (कैवलरी)—*n.* horse-soldiers. अश्वारोही सेना ।

cavation (केवेशन)—*n.* digging of earth for the foundation. नींव खोदने का कार्य ।

cave (केव)—*n.* a hollow place in a hillside ; a large hole in the earth. गुफा, खोह

caveat (कैवीट)—*n.* process to suspend proceeding ; warning. निषेधादेश ; चेतावनी ।

cavendish (कैवंडिश)—*n.* tobacco softened, sweetend and pressed into cake. मुलायम, मीठे और सने तम्बाकू का पिंड ।

cavern (कैवर्न)—*n.* underground hollow. गुफा, तहखाना ।

cavil (कैविल)—*n.* captious objection. मिथ्यारोप, छिद्रान्वेषण, नुक्ताचीनी, मीन-मेख । *v. i.* find fault without good cause. झूठा आरोप लगाना, मीन-मेख निकालना ।

cavity (कैविटी)—*n.* a hole or hollow place. खोह, बिल ।

cavy (केवी)—*n.* a rodent. एक प्रकार का चूहा ।

caw (का)—*n.* cry made by the crow. काँव-काँव । *v. i.* make this cry. काँव-काँव करना ।

cayenne (केएनी)—*n.* pungent red pepper. तेज लाल मिर्च ।

cayman (केमन)—*n.* reptile allied to crocodile. एक प्रकार का मगर-मच्छ, नाकू।

cease (सीज)—*v. t. & i.* come or bring to an end, stop. समाप्त होना या करना, रुकना या रोकना, हट जाना। *n.* ceasing, pause. रुकावट, विराम।

cease fire (सीज फ़ायर)—*n. & v. t.* discontinue firing. युद्धविराम। युद्धविराम करना, गोली-वर्षा रोकना।

ceaseless (सीजलेस)—*adj.* continuous. निरन्तर, लगातार, अविराम।

cecity (सीसिटी)—*n.* blindness. अन्धापन।

cedar (सीडर)—*n.* kinds of cone-bearing tree. देवदार का वृक्ष।

cede (सीड)—*v. t.* give up, grant, admit, surrender. त्यागना, देना, स्वीकारना, समर्पण करना, सौंपना।

ceil (सील)—*v. t.* line roof of room. कमरे की छत बनाना।

ceiling (सीलिन)—*n.* inner roof of a house, maximum altitude, upper limit of prices etc. मकान की अन्दरूनी छत; अधिकतम ऊँचाई, मूल्यों आदि की ऊँची सीमा।

celebrate (सेलिब्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* observe festivities etc; publish abroad, praise. उत्सव आदि मनाना, प्रसिद्ध करना, प्रशंसा करना

celebrated (सेलिब्रेटेड)—*adj.* famous. प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात, मशहूर।

celebration (सेलिब्रेशन)—*n.* festivity. उत्सव, समारोह।

celebrity (सिलिब्रिटी)—*n.* being famous; well-known person. प्रसिद्धि, प्रख्याति; अतिप्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति।

celerity (सिलेरिटी)—*n.* swiftness. शीघ्रता, चुस्ती, स्फूर्ति, गतिशीलता।

celestial (सिलेस्टिअल)—*adj.* of the sky, heavenly, beautiful. आकाशीय, दैवीय, स्वर्गीय, सुन्दर।

celibacy (सेलिबेसी)—*n.* unmarried life. अविवाहित जीवन,

celibate (सेलिबेट)—*adj. & n.* not married, resolved not to marry. अविवाहित, ब्रह्मचारी।

cell (सेल)—*n.* small room in prison or monestry; cave; small cavity, unit mass of living matter: comparment in bee s comb; unit of battery; centre of activities: any small room. कारागार अथवा मठ की कोठरी, गुफा, सुराख, कोशिका या घटक, मधु-मक्खी के छत्ते का खाना, बैटरी की इकाई, गतिविधियों का केन्द्र या मंडली, छोटा-सा कमरा।

cellar (सेलर)—*n.* underground room. तहखाना, भूमिगत कमरा।

celleret (सेलरेट)—*n.* case for keeping wine bottles. शराब की बोतलें रखने का सन्दूकचा।

cellular (सेल्यूलर)—*adj.* having small rooms. छोटे-छोटे दड़बों वाला, खानेदार।

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cellule (सेल्यूल)—*n.* cell or cavity. कोष्ठक या छिद्र।

celluloid (सेल्यूलाइड)—*n* an artificial substance like ivory. हाथी के दांत जैसा एक कृत्रिम पदार्थ; सेलुलाइड।

cellulose (सेल्यूलोज)—*adj.* consisting of cells. कोशिकाओं का।

cement (सीमेंट)—*n.* sticking material particularly containing lime and clay; bond of union. सीमेंट, चिपकट; एकता का बंधन

cemetery (सीमेटरी)—*n.* place for burials. कब्रिस्तान, समाधिस्थल।

cenotaph (सेनोटॉफ)—*n.* monument to person whose body is elsewhere. ऐसे व्यक्ति का स्मारक जिसका शव अन्यत्र हो।

cense (सेन्स)—*v. t.* perfume with burning incense. धूप देना।

censer (सेन्सर)—*n.* vessel in which incense is burnt. धूपदान।

censor (सेन्सर)—*n.* an official who examines newspapers, films etc; a harsh critic. अखबारों, फिल्मों आदि की पड़ताल करनेवाला अधिकारी, कठोर विवेचक।

censorious (सेन्सोरियस)—*adj.* fault-finding, overcritical. दोषान्वेषक, अतिविवेचक।

censure (सेन्शर)—*n.* adverse judgement, expression of disapproval, reprimand. अप्रिय निर्णय, निन्दा, भर्त्सना, दोष। *v. t.* blame, reprove, criticize unfavourably. आरोप या दोष लगाना, भर्त्सना करना, निन्दा करना, प्रतिकूल आलोचना करना।

census (सेन्सस)—*n.* the official numbering of population. जनगणना, मनुष्य-शुमारी।

cent (सेंट)—*n.* a hundred. सैकड़ा, सौ, डालर के सौवें भाग का सिक्का।

centaur (सेंटॉर)—*n.* a creature half man and half horse; person of double nature. आधे मनुष्य और आधे घोड़े के शरीरवाला प्राणी; दोहरा व्यक्ति।

centaury (सेंटॉरी)—*n.* name of various plants. एक प्रकार के पौधे की किस्म।

centenarian (सेंटिनेरियन)—*n.* person hundred years old. सौ वर्ष का वृद्ध।

centenary (सेंटिनरी)—*adj.* of a hundred years. शतवर्षीय। *n.* centennial anniversary. शताब्दी, शतवर्षीय समारोह।

centennial (सेंटेनियल)—*adj.* of a hundred years. सौ वर्ष का। *n.* the hundredth anniversary. सौवीं वर्षगांठ, शताब्दी।

centesimal (सेंटेसिमल)—*adj.* reckoning by hundredths. सौवीं, सौ-सौ करके गिनना।

centi (सेंटी)—*pre.* 1/100 of the denomination in the metric

system. मीट्रिक प्रणाली में सौवां भाग।

centigrade (सेंटिग्रेड)—*adj.* having a hundred degrees. सौ डिग्री-वाला।

centillion (सेंटिलियन)—*n.* hundredth of a million. एक अरब की संख्या।

centipede (सेंटिपीड)—*n.* many-footed crawling animal. कनखजूरा।

centō (सेंटो)—*n.* composition made up of scraps from other authors. दूसरे लेखकों के रचनाखंडों से तैयार किया गया संकलन।

central (सेंट्रल)—*adj.* of the centra, principal. केन्द्रीय, मुख्य, प्रधान।

centralism (सेंट्रलिज्म)—*n.* centralizing system. केन्द्रवाद।

centralise (सेंट्रलाइज)—*v. t.* bring to the centre; concentrate at one point. केन्द्र में लेना, एक स्थान पर केन्द्रित करना। *n.* **centralisation.** केन्द्रीकरण।

centre (सेंटर)—*n.* middle point, pivot, source, organiser, leader, place of great activities. केन्द्र, मध्य, धुरी, स्रोत, संयोजक, नेता, गतिविधियों का स्थान

centric (al) (सेंट्रिक (ल))—*adj.* relating to centre, placed in centre. केन्द्र-सम्बन्धी, केन्द्रस्थित।

centrifugal (सेंट्रिफ्यूगल)—*adj.* moving away from the centre. केन्द्र-विमुख, केन्द्र-निरपेक्षी।

centrifuge (सेंट्रिफ्यूज)—*n.* a centrifugal machine. एक पदार्थ को दूसरे पदार्थ से अलग करने वाली मशीन।

centripetal (सेंट्रिपेटल)—*adj.* tending towards centre. केन्द्राभिमुख, केन्द्राभिलाषी।

centro (सेंट्रो)—*prep.* central, centrally. 'केन्द्र' का अर्थ देने वाला उपसर्ग।

centuple (सेंट्यूपल)—*adj.* & *n.* hundred-fold. सौ-गुना

centurion (सेंचूरियन)—*n.* commander of century in army. सेना में सौ जवानों का नायक।

century (सेंचुरी)—*n.* army of one hundred men; a hundred of something. सौ जवानों की सेना, सौ वर्ष, शताब्द।

cephalic (सिफैलिक)—*adj.* of the head. मस्तक-सम्बन्धी।

ceramics (सिरैमिक्स)—*n.* art of pottery. मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने की कला। *adj.* **ceramic.**

cerate (सिरेट)—*n.* waxy ointment. मोम की मरहम।

cereal (सीरियल)—*n.* & *adj.* of corn or edible grain. अनाज या खाद्यान्न, अनाज-सम्बन्धी।

cereals (सीरियल्स)—*n.* food-grain, article of diet made from wheat etc. खाद्यान्न, गेहूँ आदि से बना भोज्य पदार्थ।

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cerebellum (सेरिबेलम)–*n.* little or hinder brain. छोटा या पार्श्व मस्तिष्क ।

cerebral (सेरिब्रल)–*adj.* of brain. मस्तिष्क-संबंधी ।

cerebration (सेरिब्रेशन)—*n.* working of the brain. मस्तिष्क-क्रिया ।

cerebrum (सेरिब्रम)—*n.* the brain. मस्तिष्क ।

cerecloth (सीरक्लाथ)—*n.* cloth impregnated with wax etc. मोमी कपड़ा ।

cerement (सीरमेंट)—*n.* grave-cloth. कफन ।

ceremonial (सेरिमोनियल)—*adj.* formal. औपचारिक, रस्मी ।

ceremonious (सेरिमोनियस)–*adj.* addicted to ceremony. उपचारात्मक, शिष्टाचारात्मक, रस्मी ।

ceremony (सेरेमनी)–*n.* outward religious rite, stately usage, formalities, punctilious behaviour. रीति, रस्म, शिष्टाचार ।

cerium (सीरियम)—*n.* a metallic element. एक धातु-तत्व ।

ceroplastic (सीरोप्लास्टिक)—*adj.* modelled in wax. मोमी ।

cert (सर्ट)—*n.* event or result certain to happen. भावी, नियति, निश्चय ।

certain (सर्टेन)—*adj.* settled, reliable, indisputable. निश्चित

certainty (सर्टेनटी)—*n.* undoubted fact ; absolute conviction. निश्चितता, निश्चय, यकीन ।

certes (सर्टीज)—*adj.* assuredly. निश्चयपूर्वक ।

certificate (सर्टिफ़िकेट)—*n.* a written statement that may be used as a proof. प्रमाणपत्र ।

certification (सर्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* act of certifying. प्रमाणीकरण ।

certify (सर्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* attest formally. प्रमाणित करना, प्रमाण-सहित कहना । *n.* **certifier**. प्रमाण-कर्ता । *adj.* **certified**. प्रमाणित ।

certiorari (सर्शिओरारी)—*n.* writ from higher court for records of case tried in lower court. छोटे न्यायालय से बड़े न्यायालय में केस मँगवाने का आदेश : उत्प्रेषण आदेश ।

certitude (सर्टिट्यूड)—*n.* feeling certain ; conviction. दृढ़ निश्चय,

cerulean (सेरूलीन)—*adj.* dark-blue. गहरा नीला ।

cerumen (सेरूमन)—*n.* ear-wax. कान की मैल ।

ceruse (सीरूस)—*n.* a white paint. सफ़ेदा ।

cervical (सर्विकल)—*adj.* of the neck. गर्दन-सम्बन्धी ।

cervine (सर्वाइन)—*adj.* like deer. हिरन-जैसा ।

cess (सेस)—*n.* a tax, a local rate. उपकर, पुंजी ।

cessation (सॅसेशन)—*n.* pause, ceasing. ठहराव, अन्त, आखीर।

cesser (सॅसर)—*n.* coming to an end. अंत, समाप्ति।

cession (सॅशन)—*n.* giving up. परित्याग, सौंपना।

cessionary (सॅशनरी)—*n.* one to whom an assignment has been legally made. जिस व्यक्ति को कोई वस्तु कानूनी तौर पर सौंपी जाए।

cesspool (सॅसपूल)—*n.* a pool in which filthy water collects. गंदे पानी का चौबच्चा।

cestoid (सॅस्टॉइड)—*n.* a ribbon-like worm. एक प्रकार का केंचुआ।

chafe (चेफ़)—*v. t. & i.* rub in order to get warmth; make or become sore by rubbing. become irritated. मलना, सेंकना; घिसाना, रोष दिलाना, भड़काना। *n.* friction, state of irritation. रगड़, रोष, क्रोध।

chaff (चाफ़)—*n.* seperated grain-husk; worthless stuff, banter. भूसा, चोकर; निरर्थक सामग्री, कूड़ा; ठट्ठा, हँसी। *v. t.* chop, banter. भूसा उड़ाना, चोकर निकालना; ठट्ठा या हँसी उड़ाना।

chaffer (चैफ़र)—*v. t.* bargain, haggle. सौदा करना, मोल-तोल करना।

chaffery (चैफ़री)—*n.* haggling. मोल पर झगड़ा।

chafing-dish (चेफ़िंग-डिश)—*n.* vessel with burning charcoal. कोयले पर पकाने की देगची।

chagrin (शैग्रीन)—*n.* acute disappointment. तीव्र निराशा, मानसिक वेदना, क्लेश।

chain (चेन)—*n.* connected series of links; fetters; necklace, set length of 66 feet. जंजीर, बेड़ी, बेड़ी, हथकड़ी, गले की जंजीर, शृंखला, 66 फुट की लम्बाई। *v. t.* secure or confine with chain. जंजीर से बाँधना, जकड़ना, कसना।

chain-smoker (चेन-स्मोकर)—*n.* who lights another cigarette from the stump of the one last smoked. अत्यधिक धूम्रपान करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

chain-wheel (चेन-ह्वील)—*n.* a wheel on which a chain runs. दंतिदार पहिया जिस पर जंजीर चलती है।

chair (चेयर)—*n.* seat for one; seat of authority; office; chairman. कुर्सी; सत्ता का स्थान, गद्दी, पद, सभापति। *v. t.* install in chair of authority, preside over. सत्ता का स्थान देना; अध्यक्षता करना

chairman (चेयरमैन)—*n.* person chosen to preside over meeting; permanent president of any organisation. सभापति; प्रधान, अध्यक्ष। *n.* chairmanship.

chaise —*n.* pleasure-carri-

age. सैर करने की गाड़ी।

chalcography (कैल्कोग्राफी)—*n.* art of engraving on copper. तांबे पर खुदाई की कला।

chaldron (चाल्ड्रन)—*n.* coal measure, 36 bushels. कोयला नापने का पैमाना, 36 बोरी ; एक लदी।

chalet (शैले)—*n.* wooden villa ; urinal. लकड़ी की कुटिया ; पेशाबघर।

chalice (चैलिस)—*n.* goblet, cup ; flower-cup. प्याला, पात्र ; पुष्पपात्र।

chalk (चॉक)—*n.* a well-known white substance, a carbonate of lime. खड़िया, सेलखनी, लिखने की चाक। *v. t.* rub, mark, draw, write with chalk. चॉक के साथ घिसना, चिह्न करना, खींचना या लिखना।

challenge (चैलेंज)—*n.* calling to account; summons to trial; exception to a juror. बलकार, पुकार, एतराज। *v. t.* call to account; take exception to; claim; invite to contest. ललकारना; एतराज करना; दावा करना, मुकाबले के लिए आमंत्रित करना ;

chamber (चेम्बर)—*n.* apartment; the place where an assembly meets; body of men; a hall of justice; the block end of the bore of a gun. कमरा; कक्ष; सदन; मण्डल; न्यायालीय-सदन; बन्दूक के छोर का पिछला सिरा। *v. t.* confine in a chamber. कमरे में बंद करना। *v.i.* be wanton. मर्यादा-हीन बनना, आवारागर्द होना। **chamber-council.** गुप्त परिषद्;

chamberlain (चेम्बरलेन)—*n.* officer managing household of sovereign. राज महल का प्रधान अधिकारी जो उसकी देखभाल करता है।

chameleon (कॉमीलियन)—*n.* lizard famous for changing its colours; inconstant person. गिरगिट, अस्थिर स्वभाववाला व्यक्ति।

chamfer (चैम्फर)—*v. t.* bevel symmetrically. क्रमपूर्वक घिसना करना।

chamois (शाम्वा)—*n.* wild mountain antelope; a soft kind of leather. चमरी पहाड़ी हिरण; चमड़ा चमड़ा।

champ (चैम्प)—*v. t.* bite; chew; crush. काटना; चबाना; कुचलना। *v. i.* make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing. चप-चप करना, चिचिड़ करना। *n.* munching sound. चबाने की आवाज।

champagne (शैम्पेन)—*n.* a kind of fine wine. एक बढ़िया शराब।

champaign (चैम्पेन)—*n.* open country. खुला प्रदेश।

champion (चैम्पियन)—*n.* one who fights for another; one who defends a cause; in sport. etc. one who excels all others;

a hero. दूसरे के लिए लड़नेवाला योद्धा; किसी ध्येय के लिए लड़नेवाला व्यक्ति; सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी; शूरवीर नेता। *v. t.* maintain the cause of. किसी ध्येय के लिए आगे बढ़कर लड़ना। *adj.* first, best. सर्वप्रथम,

chance (चान्स)—*n.* fortune; undesigned occurence; opportunity; possibility; risk. भाग्य; संयोग; अवसर; संभावना, जोखिम। *adj.* happening by chance. सांयोगिक, आकस्मिक। *v. i. & t.* happen; risk. घटना; होना; जोखिम उठाना।

chancel (चांसल)—*n.* eastern part of church reserved for clergy. गिरजाघर का पूर्वी भाग जो पादरियों के लिए सुरक्षित होता है।

chancellery (ory) (चांसलरी)—*n.* position, staff, department or official residence of a chancellor; office atteched to embassy. चांसलर की स्थिति, कर्मचारी-वर्ग, विभाग या सरकारी निवासस्थान; दूतावास का कार्यालय।

chancellor (चांसलर)—*n.* state or law official of various kinds; non-resident head of university; chief minister of a state. राजपंडित; दण्डाधिकारी; कुलपति; राज्य का मुख्य मन्त्री। **vice-chancellor.** उपकुलपति।

chance-medley (चांस-मेंड्ली) *n.* action, especially homicide, mainly unintentional. कृत्य या लड़ाई, विशेषरूप से वध, जो मुख्य रूप से संयोगवश हो जाए।

chancery (चांसरी)—*n.* division of high court of justice. उच्च न्यायालय की शाखा।

chancre (शैंकर)—*n.* veneral ulcer. नासूर।

chandelier (शैंडालिअर)—*n.* branched hanging support for several lights. झाड़, फ़ानूस, दीपवृक्ष।

chandler (चांड्लर)—*n.* dealer in candles, oil, soap, paint and groceries. बत्तियाँ, तेल, साबन, रौग़न और करयाना बेचनेवाला।

change (चेंज)—*v. t. & i.* alter, make different, give for another, make to pass from one state to another, exchange; suffer change, change one's clothes. बदलना, परिवर्तन करना, पलटना, बदल करना, एक स्थिति से दूसरी में लाना, भुनाना, तुड़ाना, बदल जाना, परिवर्तित होना, कपड़े बदलना। *n.* alteration, exchange, small coins. परिवर्तन, तबदीली, अन्तर, विनिमय: रेज़गारी

changeling. (चेंजलिंग)—*n.* thing or child subsiituted for another by stealth. चोरी-से बदला हुआ पदार्थ या बच्चा।

channel (चैनल)—*n.* natural or artificial bed of running

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water ; medium. धारा, नाला, सरिता ; रास्ता, माध्यम, स्रोत

chant (चैंट)—*n.* song. गीत, भजन। *v. t. & i.* sing. गाना

chanter (चैंटर)—*n.* one who chants. गायक, गवैया । *fem.* **chantress**. गायिका ।

chanticleer (चैंटिक्लियर)—*n.* domestic cock. पालतू मुर्ग़ा ।

chantry (चैंट्री)—*n.* endowment for the chanting of masses. वह धर्मस्थान जहाँ बैठकर भजन गाए जाते हों ।

chaos (केआॅस)—*n.* utter confusion, formless void. अव्यवस्था, अस्त-व्यस्तता, गड़बड़ी ; विप्लव ।

chap (चैप) —*n.* crack in fissures; jaw especially of beasts ; man, boy. फटन, दरार ; जबड़ा; मनुष्य, छोकरा । *v. t.* crack in fissures. फटना, दरार आना, तिड़कना ।

chape (चेप)—*n.* metal cap of scabbard-point; sliding loop on belt. म्यान की धातु की टोपी, म्यान का पेटी बाँधने का कुन्दा ।

chapel (चैपल)—*n.* place of Christian worship. ईसाइयों का पूजास्थान, गिरजाघर ।

chaperon (शैपरोन)—*n.* elderly woman in charge of girl. लड़की की देखभाल करनेवाली प्रौढ़ स्त्री ।

chaplain (चैपलिन्)—*n.* clergyman. गिरजे का पादरी ।

chaplet (चैपलिट्)—*n.* wreath for the head ; string of beads. सिर का आभूषण ; सिमरनी, जपमाला ।

chapman (चैपमैन)—*n.* pedlar. फेरीवाला, बीचेवाला ।

chappy (चैपी)—*adj.* full of chaps. दरारोंवाला ।

chapter (चैप्टर)—*n.* main division of a book. अध्याय, परिच्छेद ।

char (चार)—*n.* odd job of house work. घरेलू कामकाज । *v. i.* do odd jobs. घर का कामकाज करना । *v. t. & i.* burn to charcoal, scorch, blacken with fire. जलाकर कोयला बनाना, फूँकना, आग से काला करना ।

char-a-banc (शैरबैंक)—*n.* long vehicle for excursions. सैर-सपाटे के लिए लम्बी गाड़ी ।

character (कैरक्टर)—*n.* distinctive mark ; style of writing-symbols ; person's hand-writing ; characteristic, collective peculiarities ; mental or moral nature ; moral strength ; reputation ; testimonial ; imaginary person created by novelist or dramatist ; actor's part. चिह्न, निशान ; अक्षर, अंक ; हस्ताक्षर ; विशिष्टता ; आचरण, चरित्र ; प्रकृति, स्वभाव ; ख्याति, कीर्ति ; चरित्र का प्रमाणपत्र ; उपन्यास अथवा नाटक का पात्र ; अभिनेयता

characteristic (कैरक्टरिस्टिक)—*adj. & n.* typical, distinctive. विलक्षण, विचित्र, विशिष्ट (वस्तु) ।

charade (शारेड)—*n.* game of guessing word from written clue. लिखित संकेत से शब्दानुमान की खेल।

charcoal (चार्कोल)—*n.* black residue of partly burnt wood. लकड़ी का कोयला।

charge (चार्ज)—*n.* accusation ; attack ; cost ; expense ; amount of powder to be put in gun ; order, instructions ; task, duty ; care, responsibility ; material load. आरोप, अभियोग ; अचानक हमला ; मूल्य, भाड़ा ; व्यय, खर्च ; तोप में भरे जाने योग्य बारूद की मात्रा ; आज्ञा, आदेश; कार्य, कर्तव्य ; देख-रेख, जिम्मेदारी ; आरक्षण; भार। *v. t. & i.* load ; entrust ; exhort ; accuse ; place liability on ; debit ; demand ; attack ; place in position for use ; accumulate electricity. बारूद भरना ; भार डालना ; जिम्मेदारी डालना, दायित्व डालना. अभियोग लगाना ; खाते डालना, माँगना, आक्रमण करना, प्रयोग की स्थिति में रखना, काम सौंपना ; आदेश देना, बिजली पैदा करना

charge d'affaires (शार्जेदाफ़ेर)—*n.* diplomatic agent. निमुष्टार्थ, कार्यकारी राजदूत, राजनयिक प्रतिनिधि।

charger (चार्जर)—*n.* large flat dish, army officer's horse. बड़ी चौड़ी तश्तरी, सेना के अफ़सर का घोड़ा।

chariot (चैरियट)—*n.* a stately vehicle. रथ। *v. t.* convey in chariot. रथ में ले जाना।

charioteer (चैरिटियर)—*n.* driver of a chariot. सारथि, रथवान। *v. t.* drive a chariot. रथ हाँकना।

charitable (चैरिटेबल)—*adj.* liberal in giving to the poor, benevolent, giving alms. दयालु, दाता, सखावती, धर्मार्थ

charity (चैरिटी)—*n.* universal love ; disposition to think favourably of others ; almsgiving. सार्वभौम प्रेम ; परोपकार की भावना, दयालुता ; दान, भिक्षा ; उदारता

charivari (शारिवरी)—*n.* medley of sound. कोलाहल, शोर-गुल।

charlatan (शार्लटन)—*n.* imposter in medicine ; empty pretender to knowledge. नीम-हकीम. मजमा लगानेवाला ; ज्ञान का झूठा प्रदर्शन करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

charles's wain (चार्लेज़िज़ वेन)—*n.* seven bright stars. सप्तर्षि।

charm (चार्म)—*n.* magic spell ; amulet ; attractiveness. जादू, मन्त्र ; तावीज़, यंत्र, गण्डा ; आकर्षण, सम्मोहन। *v. t.* bewitch ; fascinate ; delight. जादू करना ; मोह लेना, आकर्षित कर लेना ; प्रसन्न करना।

charmer (चार्मर)—*n.* one who fascinates ; beautiful woman.

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जादूगर, ओझा ; सुन्दरी, हसीना ।

charming (चार्मिंग)—*adj.* fascinating, delightful. मनमोहक, आकर्षक ; सुन्दर, सुहावना ।

charnel-house (चार्नल-हाउस)—*n.* place where the bones of the dead are put. वह स्थान जहाँ मृतकों की अस्थियाँ रखी जाती हैं ।

chart (चार्ट)—*n.* navigator's sea map ; sheet of tabulated information. नाविक का समुद्र का मानचित्र ; किसी विवरण का चित्रपट ।

charter (चार्टर)—*n.* written grant of right by sovereign ; deed conveying land ; privilege. अधिकारपत्र ; सनद, पट्टा ; विशेषाधिकार । *v. t.* grant charter ; give privilege, hire vehicle etc. अधिकार देना, यान किराया पर लेना या देना । *adj.* **chartered**. अधिकार-पत्र-धारक ; किराया पर लिया गया ।

chary (चेरी)—*adj.* cautious, sparing. सावधान ; मितव्ययी ।

chase (चेस)—*n.* pursuit, hunting, unenclosed park-land, hunted animal : pursued ship, frame for holding types, part of gun enclosing bore. अनुसरण, पीछा ; शिकार ; खुला चरीचा, शिकार किया जानेवाला पशु, पीछा किया जानेवाला जहाज, टाइप को बाँधने का चौखटा ; बन्दूक का कुन्दा । *v. t.* pursue, engrave. पीछा करना शिकार करना खोदना, नक्काशी करना, कुन्दा करना ।

chaser (चेसर)—*n.* hunter pursuer, aeroplane for pursuing hostile air-craft ; cooling drink after spirits, one who practices chasing, a tool for chasing. शिकारी, पीछा करनेवाला, शत्रु के विमान का पीछा करनेवाला वायुयान, मदिरा के बाद का शीतल पेय, नक्काशी करनेवाला शिल्पी, नक्काशी का औजार ।

chasing (चेसिंग)—*n.* art of engraving. नक्काशी की कला ।

chasm (कैज्म)—*n.* deep fissure, break of continuity, wide difference, void space. दरार, व्यवधान, गहरा मतभेद, शून्य स्थान ।

chassis (शैसी)—*n.* base-frame of gun-carriage, motor-car etc. तोप-गाड़ी, मोटर-गाड़ी आदि का निचला ढाँचा ।

chaste (चेस्ट)—*adj.* pure, virgin, decent, simple, unadorned. शुद्ध, पवित्र, शिष्ट, सादा, सरल, निष्कलंक, परिमार्जित, आडम्बरहीन ।

chasten (चेसन)—*v. t.* correct by suffering, make chaste. परिमार्जित करना, पवित्र बनाना ।

chastise (चैस्टाइज)—*v. t.* punish, beat. दण्ड देना, पीटना, ताड़ना । *n.* **chastisement**. दण्ड ।

chastity (चैस्टिटी)—*n.* virginity; simplicity of style or taste.

सजीवत्व, पवित्रता, मुद्रता, शैली या रुचि की सरलता : आडंबरहीनता, परिमार्जितता ।

chat (चैट)—*n.* easy familiar talk, kinds of bird. बातचीत, बतबत, चर्चा; पक्षियों की किस्म । *v. i.* indulge in chat. बातचीत करना,

chateau (शाटो)—*n.* foreign country house. विदेश का मकान; गढ़, कोट, महल ।

chatelaine (शैटिलेन)—*n.* set of short chains attached to woman's belt: hostess. छापड़ी, कुरबनी; आतिथ्यकर्त्री स्त्री ।

chattel (चैटल)—*n.* movable possession. चल सम्पत्ति, माल-असबाब ।

chatter (चैटर)—*v. i.* talk incessantly, rattle togather. बक मारना; बड़बड़ाना, कड़कड़ाना, किट-किटाना । *n.* idle talk. बतबत.

chatty (चैटी)—*adj.* very talkative. अत्यन्त वाचाल, बकी ।

chauffer (शोफर)—*n.* metal basket holding fire; portable furnace with air-holes. आग रखने का धातु-पात्र; सुराखोंवाला चूल्हा

chauffeur (शोफर)—*n.* professional motor-car-driver. मोटर कार चलानेवाला व्यवसायी

chauvinism (शोविनिज्म)—*n.* bellicose patriotism. उग्र राष्ट्रवाद, अत्यन्त देशभक्ति ।

cheap (चीप)—*adj.* inexpensive; easily got; worthless. सस्ता; सरलता से प्राप्त; निकम्मा, घटिया ।

cheapen (चीपन)—*v. t. & i.* make cheap, become cheap; depreciate. सस्ता करना, सस्ता होना, मूल्य घिराना ।

cheat (चीट)—*v. t. & i.* deceive, deal fraudulently. धोखा देना, ठगना, छलना । *n.* fraud; deceiver. धोखा, कपट,- छल; धोखा देनेवाला बादमी, ठग, छलिया ।

check (चैक)—*n.* exposure of king at chess involving loss of game unless he can be extricated; sudden arrest of motion, stoppage; rebuff; slight military reverse; restraint; means of checking accuracy; receipt or registration ticket; chequer crosslined pattern. शह (शतरंज); अवरोध, रुकावट, झिड़की; हल्की सैनिक हार; नियंत्रण, संयम; जाँच-पड़ताल; रसीदी या पंजीयन टिकट; चैक; चारखाना या बारीदार कपड़ा । *v. t. & i.* subject to check; arrest motion of; restrain; test accuracy of, find fault with, rebuke, give in return for receipt. शह देना, रोकना; संयम करना, नियंत्रित करना, जाँच-पड़ताल करना, दोष निकालना; झिड़कना; रसीद या टिकट की वापस देना

checkmate (चैकमेट)—*n.* final defeat at chess; complete defeat. मात; पूर्ण पराजय ।

cheek (चीक)—*n.* side of face below eye; saucy speech; side-post of door. गाल, कपोल; गुस्ताखी; किवाड़। *v. t.* address saucily. गुस्ताखी से बात करना

cheep (चीप)—*v. i.* utter feeble note as of a young bird. पक्षी के बच्चे के समान चीं-चीं करना। *n.* sound of chirping. चीं-चीं का शब्द।

cheer (चीयर)—*n.* spirits; entertainment; applause. हर्ष, आनन्द; भोजन; आवभगत; हर्षध्वनि। *v. t.* & *i.* comfort, gladden; applaud. प्रसन्न करना, हर्षध्वनि करना, प्रोत्साहित करना, डाढस देना

cheerful (चीयरफुल)—*adj.* in good spirits; pleasant; willing. प्रसन्न, सुखद, उत्सुक।

cheerless (चीयरलेस)—*adj.* dull, gloomy; dreary. मंद, नीरस, उदास, दुःखी।

cheerly (चीयरली)—*adv.* heartily. प्रसन्नतापूर्वक। *adj.* lively, in spirits. सजीव, प्रसन्न, सुखद।

cheese (चीज)—*n.* food made of pressed curds. पनीर

cheesy (चीज़ी)-*adj.* like cheese. पनीर-जैसा।

chef (शैफ़)—*n.* head cook. बड़ा रसोइया।

chemical (कैमिकल)—*adj.* relating to chemistry. रासायनिक।

chemicals (कैमिकल्ज़)—*n. pl.* substance obtained by chemical process. रासायनिक पदार्थ।

chemise (शमीज़)—*n.* woman's body under-garment. स्त्री का भीतरी वस्त्र, समीज़।

chemist (कैमिस्ट)—*n.* person skilled in chemistry; dealer in medicines. रसायनशास्त्री; औषधि-विक्रेता, दवाफ़रोश।

chemistry (कैमिस्ट्री)—*n.* science of the elements and their laws. रसायनशास्त्र।

chemotherpy (कैमोथेर्पी)—*n.* treatment of disease by chemical means. रासायनिक साधनों से रोग का इलाज।

chenille (शेनील)—*n.* velvety cord used in trimming dresses. एक प्रकार की रेशमी डोरी या कपड़ा।

cheque (चैक)—*n.* written order to banker to pay named sum to bearer. चैक, हुण्डी, चेक्का।

chequer, checker (चैकर)—*n.* chess-board; pattern made of squares. शतरंज की बिसात; चारखाना

cherish (चेरिश)—*v. t.* foster, nurse; hold in one's heart; cling to. पालना, पोसना; पसन्द करना, हृदय में रखना; लगाव रखना, प्रिय जानना।

cherishing (चेरिशिंग)—*adj.* fostering. पला-पुसा, मनपसन्द, मन-चाहा, हार्दिक।

cheroot (शरूट)—*n.* cigar with both ends open. चुरूट।

cherry (चेरी)—*n.* small stone fruit ; tree bearing cherry. एक छोटा गुठलीदार फल, चेरी का वृक्ष।

cherry-ripe (चेरी-राइप)—*n.* fruit hawker's cry. फल-विक्रेता की हाँक या आवाज़।

chersonese (कर्सोनीज़)—*n.* peninsula. प्रायद्वीप।

chert (चर्ट)—*n.* a flint-like quartz. कंकर-जैसा एक रत्न

cherub (चेरब)—*n* angelic being ; beautiful child. देवदूत, सुन्दर बालक।

chess (चेस)—*n.* game for two players with thirtytwo pieces on chess-board. शतरंज। **chess-board**. शतरंज की बिसात।

chessel (चेसल)—*n.* cheese-making mould. पनीर बनाने का साँचा।

chest (चेस्ट)—*n.* large strong box ; part of human body enclosed in ribs. बड़ा मज़बूत संदूक ; तिजोरी ; वक्षस्थल ; छाती

chesterfield (चेस्टरफ़ील्ड)—*n.* an overcoat, a couch. घुटनों तक बड़ा कोट ; गद्देदार पलंग।

chestnut (चेस्टनट)—*n.* a tree with an edible fruit ; its fruit. अमरोट का वृक्ष, अमरोट।

chevalier (शेवलियर)—*n.* member of certain orders of knighthood. योद्धा, वीर, बहादुर, सरदार।

chew (चू)—*v. t. & i.* work about between teeth. चबाना,

chiaroscuro (क्यारोस्क्रो)—*n.* treatment of light and shade in painting. चित्रकला में प्रकाश और छाया का प्रदर्शन ; धूप-छाँव।

chic (शिक)—*n.* kill, style. चालुरी, शैली। *adj.* stylish ; in the fashion. ढंगदार, फ़ैशनदार।

chicane (शिकेन)—*v. t. & i.* use chicanery ; cheat. छल करना, ठगना। *n.* chicanery. छल-कपट,

chicanery (शिकेनरी)—*n.* trickery ; sophistry. छल-कपट, ठगी, टालमटोल, हेरफेर।

chick (चिक)—*n.* young bird. पक्षी का बच्चा ; चूज़ा। *the chicks.* एक ही परिवार के बच्चे।

chicken (चिकन)—*n.* young bird especially of domestic fowl ; flesh of chicken ; youthful person. पक्षी, विशेषत: मुर्ग़ी का बच्चा ; मुर्ग़े का माँस ; युवा व्यक्ति। *chicken-hearted.* डरपोक,

chicken-pox (चिकन-पॉक्स)—*n.* children's mild eruptive disease. छोटी माता, चेचक।

chicle (चिकल)—*n.* milky juice of the sapodilla, the basis of chewing-gum. एक प्रकार का नीर जिससे चूसने की एक अंग्रेज़ी मिठाई बनती है ; चूसने की मिठाई।

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chide (चाइड)—*v. t. & i.* make complaints ; scold, उलाहना देना. शिकायत करना ; डाँटना. झिड़कना

chief (चीफ़)—*n* leader, ruler, headman of tribe : head of a department .guest. official नेता, रक्षक. सरदार, मुखिया. विभागाध्यक्ष, सर्वोच्च अधिकारी। *adj.* first by title, first in importance, prominent. सर्वप्रमुख, मुख्य, प्रधान; प्रधान, अग्रगण्य. महत्त्वपूर्ण

chieftain (चीफ़्टिन)—*n.* military leader ; captain of robbers ; chief of a tribe. सेनापति. सरदार ; लुटेरों का सरदार, कबीले का मुखिया।

chiff chaff (चिफ़-चैफ़)—*n.* bird of warbler family. एक गानेवाला पक्षी।

chiffon (शिफ़ॉन) –*n.* thin gauzy material used in female dress. एक बारीक कपड़ा जो स्त्रियों के वस्त्र बनाने के काम आता है।

chiffonier (शिफ़ॉनियर) —*n.* movable low cupboard. एक प्रकार की उठाई जानेवाली अलमारी।

chignon (शिग्नॉन)—*n.* mass hair on pad at back of head. बालों का गूदा।

chilblain (चिल्बेन)—*n.* itching sore on hand, foot etc. from exposure to cold. हाथ, पाँव आदि फटने का रोग. बिवाई।

child (चाइल्ड) *n.* new-born human being : boy or girl ; child-like person. बालक, बच्चा ; बच्चा या बच्ची ; बच्चे के समान भोला व्यक्ति

childhood (चाइल्डहुड)-*n.* child's state. बाल्यावस्था।

childish (चाइल्डिश)-*adj.* puerile बच्चे के समान।

childlike (चाइल्डलाइक)—*adj.* having good qualities of child. सरल, अबोध, भोला-भाला, बालक-तुल्य।

children (चिल्ड्रेन)—*n. pl.* of **child**. बच्चे।

chiliad (किलिअड) *n.* a thousand; a thousand years. हज़ार ; सहस्र वर्ष का समय।

chill (चिल)—*n.* cold sensation ; feverish shivering, coldness of manner. ठण्क, ठिठुरन, बेरुखी। *adj.* feeling cold ; unemotional. ठंडा, शीतल, भावनाहीन। *v. t. & i.* make or become cold ; dispirit. ठंडा करना या होना ; निराश या हतोत्साह करना

chilli (चिल्ली)—*n.* dried pod of capsicum. सूखी लाल मिर्च।

chilly (चिल्ली)—*adj.* feeling rather cold ; cold-mannered. ठंडा, ठिठुरता हुआ ; उदासीनतापूर्ण। *adv.* in cold manner ठंडे मन से. उपेक्षा-दृष्टि से।

chime (चाइम)—*n.* the sound of bells in harmony. घण्टा ध्वनि। *v. i.* make bell sound, be in

rhyme, be in agreement. घण्टा बजाना, ताल-सुर में ध्वनि करना, सहमत होना।

chimera (किमीरा)—*n.* monster with lion's head, goat's body and serpent's tail; fanciful conception. शेर के सिर, बकरे के धड़ और साँप की पूँछवाला दंतथ; कपोल-कल्पना।

chimney (चिमनी)—*n.* a passage for smoke, glass-tube protecting lamp-flame. धुआँ निकालने का रास्ता; दीपक को लौ की रक्षा करनेवाली शीशे की नली, चिमनी।

chimpanzee (चिम्पैंजी)—*n.* an African ape अफ्रीकी वनमानुष।

chin (चिन)—*n.* the part of face below the mouth. ठोढ़ी, चिबुक।

china (चाइना)—*n.* fine semi-transparent earthenware. चीनी मिट्टी का बर्तन। *adj.* made of china-clay. चीनी मिट्टी का बना हुआ।

chine (चाइन)—*n.* back-bone, ridge. रीढ़ की हड्डी; किनारा।

chink (चिंक)—*n.* crevice, peep-hole; sound as of glasses or coins striking together; ready money. छिद्र, झरोखा, शीशों या सिक्कों के टकराने की झंकार; नकद धन, रुपया-पैसा। *v. i. & t.* make this sound; fill up cracks. झंकार करना, दरारें भरना।

chintz (चिंट्ज)—*n.* fast-printed cotton cloth. छपा हुआ एक सूती कपड़ा; छींट।

chip (चिप)—*n.* thin piece cut from wood or broken from stone; thin slice of fruit or vegetable; counter; piece of money; wrestling trick; a sovereign, wood split into strips; a piece of fried potato; key of a musical organ. लकड़ी का पतला टुकड़ा, कंकर, फल या सब्ज़ी की फाँक; काउंटर, सिक्का, कुश्ती का दाव, प्रभु. लकड़ी के फत्ते, भाजू का तला हुआ टुकड़ा, बाजे की चाबी। *v. t. & i.* cut, break. काटना, तोड़ना

chips (चिप्स)—*n.* ships carpenter. जहाज का बढ़ई।

chirograph (काइरोग्राफ)—*n.* document of various kinds formally written or signed. औपचारिक रूप से लिखित या हस्ताक्षरित अनेक प्रकार का दस्तावेज।

chirology (काइरोलॉजी)—*n.* art of talking with signs made by hands and fingers. हाथों और अंगुलियों के संकेतों से बातचीत की कला।

chiromancy (काइरोमैंसी)—*n.* palmistry. हस्तरेखाविज्ञान।

chiropody (काइरोपॉडी)—*n.* treatment of feet, toe-nails etc. पाँव, पाँव के नाखूनों आदि का इलाज।

chirp (चर्प)—*v. i. & t.* make

short sharp note of small bird; speak feebly, talk merrily. चहचहाना, धीरे-से बोलना, आनन्दपूर्वक बात करना। *n.* short sharp note like bird. चहचहाट, कूजन।

chirpy (चर्पी)—*adj.* lively, cheerful. सजीव, प्रसन्न।

chirr (चर्र)—*v. t.* make prolonged trilling sound, as a grass hopper. चिचियाना, चरचर करना। *n.* this sound. चिचियाहट, चरचर।

chirrup (चिरंप)—*n.* series of chirps. चहचहाट, चरचर की ध्वनि। *v. i.* make chirping sound. चहचहाना, हर्षध्वनि करना।

chisel (चिज़ल)—*n.* tool for shaping wood or stone or metal. छेनी, रुखानी, निहानी

chit (चिट)—*n.* young child; young woman, small written paper. छोटा बच्चा, युवा स्त्री; रुक्का, परचा, चिट्ठी।

chit-chat (चिट-चैट)—*n.* light conversation, gossip. बातचीत,

chivalrous, chivalric (शिवल्रस, शिवलिरिक)—*adj.* gallant, honourable, court-ous. शूरवीर, समान्य, विनीत।

chivalry (शिवल्री)—*n.* horsemen, cavalry, knight's characteristics. अश्वारोही, अश्व-सेना, शौर्य, वीरता, बहादुरी।

chive (चाइव)—*n.* small herb like onion. प्याज जैसी एक जड़ी।

chloride (क्लोराइड)—*n.* compound of chlorine. क्लोरीन का योग।

chlorinate (क्लोरिनेट)—*v. t.* impregnate with chlorine. क्लोरीन से मिश्रित करना।

chlorine (क्लोरीन)—*n.* an ill-smelling gas. एक दुर्गन्धिमय गैस।

chloroform (क्लोरोफ़ार्म)—*n.* a liquid whose inhaled vapour produces insensibility. बेहोश करनेवाली एक प्रसिद्ध तरल औषधि।

chlorophyll (क्लोरोफ़िल)—*n.* colouring-matter of green parts of plants. पौधो के हरे भाग का रंगनेवाला तत्व।

chlorosis (क्लोरोसिस)—*n.* anaemic disease of young women. युवा स्त्रियों का रक्त की कमी का रोग।

chock (चॉक)—*n.* block of wood. लकड़ी का टुकड़ा, फन्ना। *v. t.* make fast with chocks. फन्ना लगाकर कसना

chocolate (चॉकोलेट)—*n.* cake of cacao-seed paste. कोको से बनी मिठाई की टिकिया, एक अंग्रेजी मिठाई। *adj.* dark brown. गहरा भूरा।

choice (चॉइस)—*n.* act of chosing, thing chosen, alternative. चयन, पसन्द; मनपसन्द वस्तु; विकल्प, रुचि। *adj.* equisite, appropriate. मनपसन्द, उचित, उत्तम। *make choice of.* चुनना

choir (क्वॉइर)—*n.* band of singers;part of a church set aside for singers. गानेवालों की मंडली ; गानेवालों के लिए अलग रखा हुआ गिरजाघर का भाग । *v. t.* sing in chorus. मिलकर गाना ।

choke (चोक)—*v. t. & i.* suffocate by squeezing throat ; become speechless ; smother ; suppress, block up. गला घोंटना, दम घोंटना ; गला रुँधना ; चुप होना ; अवरोध करना ; दबाना ; रोकना । *n.* stoppage of breath ; a device for stopping passage of electricity or gas ; middle part of artichoke. श्वासावरोध ; बिजली या गैस का मार्ग रोकने का उपकरण ; चकंदर का मध्य भाग

choker (चोकर)—*n.* one who chokes ; high collar. गला घोंटनेवाला व्यक्ति ; ऊँचा कालर ।

choler (कॉलर)—*n.* bile, anger. पित्त, द्वेष, कोप ।

cholera (कॉलरा)—*n.* bilious disorder with diarrhoea and vomiting. हैजा, विसूचिका ।

choleric (कॉलरिक)—*adj.* irascible, angry. कायुक, पित्तज, क्रुद्ध, प्रकुपित ।

choose (चूज)—*v. t. & i.* select, decide, think fit. चुनना, निश्चित करना, ठीक समझना ।

chop (चॉप)—*v. t. & i.* cut by blow ; cut into short parts ; vacillate. काट डालना, टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना, विनिमय करना, बदलना । *n.* a hewing blow ; a slice of meat ; jaw ; seal ; exchange. काटने का कार्य, मांस का टुकड़ा, जबड़ा, मुहर, विनिमय ·

chopper (चॉपर)—*n.* one who chops ; large-bladed short axe; butcher's cleaver. काटनेवाला व्यक्ति ; बड़ी धारवाली छोटी कुल्हाड़ी ; बूचड़ का छुरा ।

choppy (चॉपी)—*adj.*(of the sea) coverd with short rough waves ; (of the wind) continually changing ; full of clefts. छोटी भयानक लहरों से घिरा हुआ (समुद्र) ; निरन्तर परिवर्तनशील (वायु) ; दरारों से भरा हुआ ।

chop-sticks (चॉप-स्टिक्स)—*n. pl.* small sticks used for carrying food to the mouth. खाने को मुँह में डालने की बाँस की चिमटी ।

choral (कोरल)—*adj.* of choir. सहगान-सम्बन्धी ।

choralist (कोरलिस्ट)—*n.* chorus singer. सहगान में गानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

chord (कॉर्ड)—*n.* a straight line joining two points of a circle; a combination of three notes in music which make harmony ; a part of human body that looks like a string. वलयांश

को जोड़नेवाली रेखा (चिन्हा) ; वाद्ययंत्र का तार, तांत ; सुरों का तारतम्य ; मानव शरीर का वह भाग जो तांत जैसा दीखता है । *common chord.* समस्वर;

choreography (कोरिओग्राफ़ी)—*n.* art of ballet dances. नृत्यनाट्यों की कला ।

chorion (कोरियन)—*n.* outer membrane of foetus. गर्भ की बाहर की झिल्ली ।

chorister (कॉरिस्टर)—*n.* member of choir. गायन-मण्डली का सदस्य ;

chorography (कोरॉग्राफ़ी)—description of districts. प्रदेशों का वर्णन, भूगोलशास्त्र का एक भाग ।

choroid (कोरॉइड)—*n.* membrane lining eyeball. आँख की पुतली की भीतरी झिल्ली ।

chorus (कोरस)—*n.* band of dancers and singers; the music singers sing; refrain of song. नर्तकों और गायकों की मंडली ; सहगान; टेक जिसे सब गायक मिलकर दोहराते हैं । *v. t. & i.* sing in chorus. मिलकर गाना ।

chow (चौ)—*n.* dog of a Chinese breed;food. एक चीनी नस्ल का कुत्ता, भोजन ।

chrematistics (क्रीमॅटिस्टिक्स)—*n.* science of money-making. वित्त-विज्ञान । *adj.* **chrematistic.** आर्थिक, वित्तविज्ञान-सम्बन्धी ।

chrestomathy (क्रेस्टोमॅथी)—*n.* collection of choice passages चुनकर वाक्यांशों का संकलन ।

Chrism (क्रिज़्म)—*n.* consecreted oil. पवित्र किया हुआ तेल ।

chrisom (क्रिज़म)—*n.* child's white robe at baptism. बालक का सफ़ेद वस्त्र जिसमें उसे बपतिस्मा के समय लपेटा जाता है । *chrisom child.* बहुत छोटा शिशु ।

Christ (क्राइस्ट)—*n.* the founder of Christianity. ईसाई धर्म के प्रवर्तक ईसा मसीह । **Christendom** ईसाई-समाज, ईसाई देश । **Christian.** ईसाई धर्म का अनुयायी । **Christianity.** ईसाई धर्म । **Christmas.** ईसा मसीह का जन्म दिवस (25 दिसंबर) ।

christen (क्रिसन)—*v. t. & i.* administer baptism. नामकरण करना, बपतिस्मा देना ।

chromate (क्रोमेट)—*n.* salt of chromic acid. क्रोमिक तेज़ाब का लवण ।

chromatic (क्रोमॅटिक)—*adj.* full of bright colour. चमकीले रंग का ।

chromatics (क्रोमॅटिक्स)—*n.* science of colour. रंग-विज्ञान ।

chrome (क्रोम)—*n.* yellow pigment and colour. पीला रंग ।

chromium (क्रोमियम)—*n.* metallic element. एक धातु-तत्त्व ।

chromograph (क्रोमोग्राफ़)—*v. t.* reproduce with gelatine copying apparatus. रंगदार चित्र छापना । *n* रंगीन चित्र छापने की कला ।

chromic (क्रोमिक)—*adj.* linge-

ring; lasting. पुराना, चिरस्थायी ।

chronical (क्रॉनिकल)—*n.* register of events in order of time; narrative. वृत्तान्त, वर्णन ।

chronograph (क्रॉनोग्राफ़)—*n.* instrument recording time with extreme accuracy. अत्यन्त शुद्धता से समय नापने का यंत्र ।

chronology (क्रोनॉलाजी)—*n.* science of computing dates. तिथि-गणना-विज्ञान ।

chronometer (क्रोनॉमीटर)—*n.* time-measuring instrument. समय-मापक यंत्र ।

chronometry (क्रोनॉमीट्री)—*n.* scientific time-measurement. वैज्ञानिक समय-मापन ।

chronoscope (क्रॉनोस्कोप)—*n.* apparatus measuring velocity of projectiles. समय की गति नापने का यंत्र ।

chrysalis (क्रिसेलिस)—*n.* form taken by insect in the torpid stage of passive development between larva and imago. कीड़े पतंगे की पर निकलने से पहले की अवस्था ।

chrysanthemum (क्रिसैन्थिमम)—*n.* a kind of flowers. गुल दाउदी; एक बागानी फूल ।

chrysolite (क्रिसोलाइट)—*n.* green gem of various kinds; olivine. हरे रंग का रत्न, चन्द्रकान्त मणि ।

chub (चब)—*n.* coarse-fleshed river fish. नदी में रहने वाली मोटे मांसवाली मछली ।

chubby (चब्बी)—*adj.* round-faced; plump. गोल चेहरेवाला; मोटा-मोटा ।

chuck (चक)—*n.* call of fowl; term of endearment; jerk under the chin; contrivance in lathe; food. मुर्गे की आवाज़, लाड़-प्यार का शब्द, ठोड़ी के नीचे झटका; खराद का एक पुर्ज़ा; भोजन । *v. i. & t.* make call of fowl; jerk under the chin; throw with contempt. मुर्गे की तरह आवाज़ करना; ठोड़ी हिलाना; घृणा से दूर फेंकना

chuckle (चकल)—*v.i.* laugh with closed mouth; show signs of glee; make hen's call. मुँह बंद करके हँसना; खुशी प्रकट करना; मुर्गी की आवाज़ करना । *n.* suppressed laughter; signs of glee; hen's call. दबी हँसी; प्रसन्नता के चिह्न; मुर्गी की आवाज़ ।

chuckle-head (चकल-हैड)—*n* stupid fellow. मूर्ख व्यक्ति ।

chuckling (चकलिंग)—*adj.* giving amusement. मनोरंजक, आनन्ददायक ।

chuff (चफ़)—*n.* clown. मसख़रा ।

chuffy (चफ़ी)—*adj.* with swollen cheeks. फूले हुए गालोंवाला ।

chum (चम)—*v. i.* occupy rooms togather. साथ रहना । *n.* familiar friend. अंतरंग यार, पुराना

मित्र

chump (चम्प)—*n.* thick lump of wood ; thick end ; head ; blockhead. लकड़ी का कुन्दा ; मोटा किनारा ; सिर ; मूर्ख व्यक्ति

chunk (चंक)—*n.* thick lump cut off. कटा हुआ मोटा डेला।

church (चर्च)—*n.* building for Christian worship: whole body of Christians ; the clergy. ईसाइयों का पूजास्थान, गिरजा ; सम्पूर्ण ईसाई-समाज ; पादरी-वर्ग

churl (चर्ल)—*n.* person of low birth, boor. गँवार, उजड्ड, देहाती

churn (चर्न)—*n.* a vessel for making butter. मटकी, चाटो। *v. t.* shake up, stir violently. मथना, बिलोना।

churn-staff (चर्न-स्टाफ)—*n.* appliance for agitating milk in churn. मथनी, मथानी।

churr (चर्र)—*n.* deep trill as of nightjar. चर्र-चर्र की ध्वनि।

chute (शूट)—*n.* smooth rapid descent of water over slope. जल-प्रपात, जल का ढलान पर सहज तेज़ गति से गिरना।

chyle (काइल)—*n.* milky fluid into which chyme is converted. दूध जैसा एक तरल द्रव्य

chyme (काइम)—*n.* food converted by gastric secretion into acid pulp. एक तेज़ाबी गूदा जो पेट में भोजन से बनता है।

cicatrice, cicatrix (सिकाट्रिस, सिकेट्रिक्स)—*n.* scar of healed wound ; scar on tree bark. भरे हुए घाव का चिह्न ; पेड़ की छाल की खरोंच।

cider (साइडर)—*n.* fermented drink from apple-juice. सेब के रस की शराब।

cigar (सिगार)—*n.* roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking. चुरट, बड़ा मोटा सिगरेट।

cigarette (सिगरेट)—*n.* finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking. सिगरेट।

cilia (सिलिया)—*n. pl.* eyelashes. आँख की बरौनी, पलक।

cinch (सिंच)—*n.* saddle-garth ; sure thing. ज़ीन की रस्सी ; निश्चित बात।

cinchona (सिंकोना)—*n.* kinds of evergreen tree yielding quinine. एक सदाबहार वृक्ष जिससे कुनीन पैदा होती है।

cincture (सिंक्चर)—*n.* girdle, belt, border. कमरबन्द, पेटी, किनारा, घेरा।

cinder (सिंडर)—*n.* residue of coal. अंगारा। *adj.* **cindery.**

cinders (सिंडर्ज़)—*n.* ashes. भस्म,

cinema (सिनीमा)—*n.* cinematograph theatre. सिनीमाघर, चलचित्रशाला। *the cinema.* चलचित्र।

cinematograph (सिनीमैटोग्राफ)

n. apparatus producing pictures of motion. चलचित्र दिखाने का यन्त्र । *n.* **cinematography.**

cinerary (सिनेररी)—*adj.* of ashes. भस्म-संबंधी ।

cinerary-urn (सिनेररी-अर्न)—*n.* vessel holding ashes of dead after cremation. अस्थी-पात्र ; अस्थि-कलश ।

cinereous (सिनीरियस)—*adj.* ashen-grey. राख के समान धूसर ।

cinnabar (सिनाबार)—*n.* vermilion. सिन्दूर, सिंदूरक ।

cinnamon (सिनामन)—*n.* aromatic inner bark used as spice. दालचीनी ।

cinque (सिंक)—*n.* the five at dice and cards. पासे और ताश की पंजी ।

cipher, cypher (साइफर)—*n.* arithmetical symbol (o) : person or thing of no importance ; secret writing. शून्य, बिन्दु ; महत्त्वहीन व्यक्ति या वस्तु ; गुप्त लिखावट । *v. i. & t.* do arithmetic ; put into secret writing. हिसाब के समान हल करना ; गुप्त लिखावट में लिखना ।

circle (सर्कल)—*n.* perfectly round plane figure ; roundish enclosure ; orbit of planet ; ring ; persons grouped round centre of interest ; area of influence ; sphere ; class. पूर्ण वृत्त से गोल आकृति ; गोल घेरा ; ग्रह का वृत्त ; चक्कर ; मण्डली, मजलिस ; प्रभावक्षेत्र ; मण्डल ; वर्ग, श्रेणी । *v. t. & i.* encompass, move in a circle ; move around. घेरना ; घूमना, चक्कर काटना ; चकराना ।

circlet (सर्क्लेट)—*n.* small circle ; circular band. छोटा वृत्त ; गोल कड़ा ।

circuit (सर्किट)—*n.* line enclosing an area ; roundabout journey ; path of an electric current. चक्कर, परिक्रमा, विद्युत्-धारा का मार्ग ।

circuitous (सर्क्युइटस)—*adj.* roundabout ; indirect. चक्राकार ; टेढ़ा, कुटिल, वक्र ।

circular (सर्क्युलर)—*adj.* round in shape, moving round. चक्राकार वर्तुलाकार ; चारों ओर घूमता हुआ । *n.* printed matter sent to a number of people. परिपत्र ।

circulate (सर्क्युलेट)—*v. i. & t.* go round, send round. घूमना, चक्कर काटना, चारों ओर भेजना, प्रचारित करना, घुमाना । *adj.* **circulating** घूमनेवाला, भ्रमणशील ।

circulation (सर्क्युलेशन)—*n.* movement of blood from and to heart ; movement to and fro, distribution ; number of copies sold of newspapers ; currency. रक्त-संचार ; परिभ्रमण ; वितरण ; अखबारों की विक्रय-संख्या

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circulator (सर्क्युलेटर)—*n.* one who circulates news, coin etc. समाचार, मुद्रा आदि फैलानेवाला व्यक्ति।

circulatory (सर्क्युलेटरी)—*adj.* of circulation of blood. रक्त-संचार-सम्बन्धी।

circum (सर्कम्)—*pref.* round, about. "चारों ओर", "इर्द-गिर्द" के अर्थ में उपसर्ग।

circumambient (सर्कमैम्बिएंट)—*adj.* surrounding. घिरा हुआ, घेरे हुए।

circumcise (सर्कम्साइज)—*v. t.* cut off foreskin of male organ. सुन्नत करना।

circumcision (सर्कम्सिशन)—*n.* act of circumcising. सुन्नत करने की रस्म।

circumference (सर्कम्फ़रेन्स)—*n.* encompassing boundary. परिधि, वृत्तचक्र।

circumflex (सर्कम्फ़्लेक्स)—*n.* bending round something else; the mark (∧). किसी वस्तु पर चारों ओर झुकाव; यह चिह्न (∧)।

circumfluent (सर्कम्फ़्लूएंट)-*adj.* flowing round. चारों ओर बहता हुआ।

circumfluous (सर्कम्फ़्लूअस)-*adj.* surrounded by water. जल से घिरा हुआ।

circumfuse (सर्कम्फ़्यूज)—*v. t.* pour, bathe. छिड़कना, गीला करना, सिंचित करना।

circumgyrate (सर्कम्जिरेट)—*v.i.* turn round. चारों ओर घूमना।

circumlocution (सर्कम्लोक्यूशन)—*n.* use of many words where few would do; a roundabout expression. जहाँ थोड़े शब्दों की आवश्यकता हो, वहाँ बहुत शब्दों का प्रयोग करना; हेर-फेर की बात।

circumnavigate (सर्कम्नेविगेट)—*v. t.* sail round. चारों ओर जलयात्रा करना; विश्व की जलयात्रा करना।

circumscribe (सर्कम्स्क्राइब)—*v. t.* draw line round, lay down limits of; define logically. चारों ओर रेखा खींचना; परिसीमित करना, परिमित करना; परिभाषित करना।

circumscription (सर्कम्स्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* boundary; definition; inscription round coin etc. परिसीमा परिभाषा, मुद्रा आदि के इर्द-गिर्द की नक्काशी।

circumsolar (सर्कम्सोलर)—*adj.* revolving round the sun. सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमनेवाला।

circumspect (सर्कम्स्पेक्ट)—*adj.* cautious, wary. सावधान, सचेत, सजग। *n.* **circumspection.**

circumstance (सर्कम्स्टान्स)—*n.* an event; matter of fact, detail. घटना, अवस्था, स्थिति, दशा।

circumstances (सर्कम्स्टान्सिज)—*n. pl.* state of affairs; things accompanying an action. परिस्थितियाँ, वस्तुस्थिति, घटनाचक्र

circumstantial (सर्कंस्टेन्शल)—*adj.* depending on details, incidental. विस्तृत, ब्यौरेवार, वाक्यिक ।

circumvallate (सर्कंम्वॅलेट)—*v. t.* surrond with rampart or entrenchment. प्राचीर या खाई से घेरना ।

circumvent (सर्कंम्वेंट)—*v. t.* entrap, outwit. जाल में फँसाना; धोखा देना, ठगना । *n.* **circumvention.** धोखा, ठगी ।

circumvolution (सर्कंम्वॉलूशन)—rolling round; coil, period. चक्कर, घेरा, घुमाव ।

circumvolve (सर्कंम्वॉल्व)—*v. t. & i.* roll round; revolve. लुढ़काना; चारों ओर घूमना ।

circus (सर्कंस)—*n.* round space with seats all round for a show of performing animals, horse-riding etc.; open circle with streets converging on it; travelling show of horses, riders etc. पशुओं तथा अश्वारोहण आदि का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए बना गोल स्थान

cirque (सर्क)—*n.* arena; natural amphitheatre. अखाड़ा; प्राकृतिक रंगभूमि ।

cirrhosis (सिरोसिस)—*n.* a disease of liver. जिगर का रोग ।

cirrus (सिरंस)—*n.* form of cloud with diverging filaments like lock of hair. बालों के गुच्छे के समान इधर-उधर बिखरा हुआ बादल

cissy (सिस्सी)—*n.* effeminate person. स्त्री की आदतोंवाला पुरुष ।

cist (सिस्ट)—*n.* prehistoric stone coffin or tomb. प्रागैतिहासिक पत्थर का सन्दूक या कब्र ।

cistern (सिस्टर्न)—*n.* reservoir for storing water. जलाशय, पानी का हौज ।

citable (साइटेबल)—*adj.* able to be cited. दृष्टान्त-योग्य, दर्शनीय ।

citadel (सीटाडल)—fortress. दुर्ग, गढ़ ।

cite (साइट)—*v. t.* summon quote, mention as example. बुलाना, उद्धृत करना, उदाहरण देना । *n.* **citation** दृष्टान्त, उद्धरण ।

citizen (सिटीजन)-*n.* townsman; native of a state. नगरनिवासी, नागरिक ।

citizenship (सिटीजनशिप)—*n.* rank of a citizen. नागरिकता,

citric (सिट्रिक)—*adj.* of citron. चकोतरा-सम्बन्धी ।

citrine (सिट्रीन)—*adj.* lemon-coloured. नीबू के रंग का, पीला ।

citron (सिट्रन)—*n.* a lemon-like fruit. चकोतरा ।

city (सिटी)—*n.* important town. नगर, शहर ।

civic (सिविक)—*adj.* of citizens, city or citizenship नागरिको

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नगर अथवा नागरिकता सम्बन्धी ।

civics (सिविक्स)—*n.* science of municipal administration. नगर-प्रशासन, नागरिकशास्त्र ।

civil (सिविल)—*adj.* of a citizen community ; polite ; not military ; not ecclesiastical ; not criminal. नागरिकों से सम्बन्धित ; विनम्र, शिष्ट ; असैनिक ; राजनैतिक ; दीवानी, व्यावहारिक

civilian (सिविलियन)—*n.* & *adj.* (person) not in army, navy or air force. असैनिक (व्यक्ति) ; असैनिक पदाधिकारी ।

civility (सिविलिटी)—*n.* politeness. विनम्रता, शिष्टता ।

civilization (सिविलिज़ेशन)—*n.* making or becoming civilized ; advanced stage in social development. शिष्टता, सभ्यता ।

civilize (ise) (सिविलाइज़)—*v. t.* enlighten. सभ्य बनाना, शिष्ट बनाना । *adj.* **civilized.** सभ्य ।

clack (क्लैक)—*n.* sharp sound, clatter of tongues. कर्कश शब्द, बड़बड़ाहट

claim (क्लेम)—*v. t.* call for, demand as a right. माँग करना, दावा करना, दृढ़ता से कहना, आग्रह करना । *n.* demand for something as due; right; the thing claimed. माँग, दावा, अधिकार; माँग की गई वस्तु ।

claimant (क्लेमैंट)—*n.* one who claims for something. दावेदार,

clairvoyance (क्लेरवॉएन्स)—*n.* faculty of seeing mentally what exists out of sight. परोक्ष दर्शन की मानसिक शक्ति ; पारदृष्टि ।

clairvoyant (क्लेरवॉएण्ट)—*n.* & *adj.* (person) having clair voyance. पारदर्शी, परोक्षदर्शी (व्यक्ति) अन्तर्यामी ।

clamant (क्लेमैंट)—*adj.* noisy, urgent. कोलाहलपूर्ण, आवश्यक ।

clamber (क्लैम्बर)—*v. i.* climb with hands and feet ; climb with labour. हाथों और पाँवों से चढ़ना, परिश्रम से चढ़ना । *n.* act of clambering. परिश्रमपूर्वक चढ़ने का कार्य ।

clammy (क्लैमी)—*adj.* moist and sticky. लसलसा, चिपचिपा, लेपदार, लेसदार । *n.* **clamminess.** लसलसाहट, चिपचिपाहट ।

clamour (क्लैमर)—*n.* shout, loud appeal, complaint, demand. कोलाहल, शोर-गुल ; चीख-पुकार, शिकायत, माँग

clamp (क्लैम्प)—*n.* clasp for holding things togather. शिकंजा, कोनिया । *v. t.* fasten togather with clamp. शिकंजा लगाना, शिकंजे में जोड़ना ।

clan (क्लैन)—*n.* tribe, family holding togather. कबीला, वंश. गिरोह, बिरादरी ।

clandestine (क्लैंडेस्टिन)—*adj.*

secret, surreptitious, चुपके-चुपके, गुप्त, छुपा-छुपा ।

clang (क्लैंग)—*n.* loud resonant metallic sound. झनझनाहट, झनझनाहट । *v. i. & t.* make this sound. झनझनाना, झनझनाना, टनटन करना ।

clangour (क्लैंगर)—*n.* succession of clanging noises. निरन्तर झनझन की आवाज ।

clank (क्लैंक)—*n.* sound as of heavy chain rattling. भारी जंजीर के खड़खने की आवाज । *v. i. & t.* make such sound. झनझन शब्द करना, झनझनाना ।

clap (क्लैप)—*n.* explosive noise; slap, pat; gonorrhoea. धमाके की आवाज; चपत, थपकी, थपथपाहट; प्रमेह, सुजाक । *v. i. & t.* strike with a quick motion, strike the palms together; thrust in; close with a clap. थपथपाना, खटखटाना; ताली बजाना; दे मारना, टकराना, भिड़ना ।

clapper (क्लैपर)—*n.* striker or tongue of bell. घण्टी का हथौड़ा या जीभ ।

claque, claqueur (क्लेक, क्लेकर)—*n.* hired body of applauders; hired applauder. प्रशंसकों की भाड़ेदार टोली : भाड़ेदार प्रशंसक ।

clarence (क्लैरेंस)—*n.* four-wheeled close carriage. चार पहियोंवाली बन्द गाड़ी ।

clarendon (क्लैरेंडन)—*n.* thick-faced type. मोटे चेहरेवाला टाइप ।

claret (क्लैरेट)—*n.* a red French wine.; blood. एक लाल फ्रांसीसी शराब; खून

clarify (क्लैरिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* make clear, free from impurities; become transparent. स्पष्ट करना, स्वच्छ या शुद्ध करना; स्वच्छ या स्पष्ट होना ।

clarification (क्लैरिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* act of clarifying. स्पष्टीकरण, शुद्धिकरण ।

clarinet (क्लैरिनेट)—*n.* wood-wind instrument with single-reed mouth-piece. अलगोजा, शहनाई ।

clarion (क्लैरिअन)—*n.* shrill narrow-tubed trumpet formerly used in war. तुरई, नरसिंघा । *adj.* clear and loud. स्पष्ट और ऊँचा ।

clarity (क्लैरिटी)—*n.*. clearness. स्वच्छता, स्पष्टता ।

clash (क्लैश)—*n.* loud broken sound as of collision; encounter, conflict, disagreement. टकराव से होने वाली ऊँची आवाज; झड़प; मुठभेड़; संघर्ष; मतभेद, असहमति । *v. i. & t.* come into conflict, strike togather. संघर्ष होना, मतभेद होना, टकराना ।

clasp (क्लास्प)—*n.* contrivance for fastening; buckle; grip of

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arms or hand; embrace; handshake; silver bar on medal-ribbon. बाँधने का उपकरण, बकसुआ, बकलस, कुफ्तन; खटका; पकड़, अंकुरी, आलिंगन, हाथ मिलाना, पदक के रिबन की चाँदी की सलाख। *v. t. & i* shut with a clasp; embrace, grasp. बंद करना, भेड़ना, बकसुआ या खटका लगाना; आलिंगन करना; गले लगाना; लपेटना, बूँधना; पकड़ना, मुट्ठी में लेना

class (क्लास)—*n.* rank or order of society, set of students taught togather. वर्ग, श्रेणी, कक्षा। *v. t.* place in a class. वर्ग या श्रेणी में रखना **class-fellow.** सहपाठी।

classic (क्लासिक)—*adj.* of the first class, excelent, having to do with great writers or great literature. प्रथम श्रेणी का, श्रेष्ठ, महान् लेखकों से या साहित्य से सम्बन्धित। *n.* a writer or painter of the highest class; a book or painting of highest class. सर्वोच्च श्रेणी का लेखक या चित्रकार; सर्वोच्च श्रेणी का ग्रन्थ या चित्र

classical (क्लासिकल)—*adj.* standard, first class, simple and restrained in style. शास्त्रीय, उच्च कोटि का, प्रथम श्रेणी का; सरल तथा परिमार्जित शैली का (साहित्य)।

classicism (क्लासिसिज्म)—*n.* following of classic style, advocacy of classical education. शास्त्रीय पांडित्य, शास्त्रीय शिक्षा।

classification (क्लासिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* arrangement into classes. वर्गीकरण, श्रेणियों में विभाजन।

classify (क्लासिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* arrange into classes. श्रेणीबद्ध करना, क्रम में रखना।

clastic (क्लैस्टिक)—*adj.* composed of broken pieces of older rocks. पुराने चट्टानों के टुकड़ों से बनाया गया।

clatter (क्लैटर)—*v. t. & i.* make rattling sound; chatter. खटखटाना, झरझर करना; रटना, बड़बड़ाना, बकना। *n.* dry confused sound; noisy talk. खटखटाहट, बकवाद।

clause (क्लॉज)—*n.* short sentence, single proviso in an agreement, legal document etc. उपवाक्य, लघु वाक्य; करार, कानूनी दस्तावेज आदि।

claustrophobia (क्लॉस्ट्रोफ़ोबिया)—morbid dread of closed places. बन्द स्थानों में लगनेवाला भारी डर।

clavate (क्लेवेट)—*adj.* club-shaped. मुद्गर-जैसा।

clavicle (क्लैविकल)—*n.* collar-bone. हँसली, हँसिया।

claviform (क्लैविफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* club-shaped. मुद्गर-जैसा।

claw (क्लॉ)—*n.* pointed horny nail of beast's or bird's foot. पंजा, चंगुल, नाखून

clay (क्ले)—*n.* stiff tenacious earth, human body. चिट्टी, मौतिक शरीर।

clayey (क्लेई) *-adj.* having clay. चिट्टीवाला।

claymore (क्लेमोर)—*n.* two-edged broad sword. दोधारी चौड़ी तलवार।

clay-pipe (क्ले-पाइप)—*n.* tobacco-pipe made of clay. हुक्का, गुड़गुड़ी।

clean (क्लीन)—*adj.* free from dirt, fresh, pure well-shaped, skillful, having clean habits. साफ़, स्वच्छ, निर्मल, ताज़ा, निर्दोष, शुद्ध, सुघड़, चतुरतापूर्ण, स्वच्छ स्वभाववाला। *adv.* completely, entirely. पूर्णतया, बिल्कुल। *v. t.* make clean. साफ़ करना, शुद्ध बनाना

cleanse (क्लीन्ज)—*v. t.* make clean, purify. साफ़ करना, शुद्ध करना।

clear (क्लीअर)—*adj.* unclouded, transparent, distinct, not confused, certain, complete, open, unobstructed, free निर्मल, स्वच्छ, स्पष्ट, असंदिग्ध, निश्चित, पूर्ण, प्रत्यक्ष, खुला, बेरोक-टोक, मुक्त, स्वतन्त्र। *adv.* clearly. स्पष्ट रूप से। *v. t.* & *i.* make or become clear, take away, get rid of. साफ़ करना या होना, हटाना, दूर करना, मुक्त करना या होना, खुल जाना, छँटना,

clearance (क्लीअरेंस)—*n.* act of clearing, removal of obstruction; certificate of clearing a ship at the customs house; passage of cheques and drafts through the clearing-house. सफ़ाई, बाधा का दूर किया जाना; चुंगीघर से जहाज़ के जाने होने का प्रमाणपत्र; चैकों या हुंडियों के विनिमय द्वारा भुगतान का बैंक का कार्य।

clearing (क्लीअरिंग)—*n.* piece of land in a forest cleared for cultivation. जंगलों में भूमि का वह भाग जो कृषि के लिए साफ़ किया गया हो।

clearing-house (क्लीअरिंग-हाउस)—*n.* central office at which cheques of different banks are exchanged and accounts settled. वह केन्द्रीय कार्यालय जहाँ विभिन्न बैंकों के चैकों का विनिमय होता है और हिसाब निपटाया जाता है।

clearness (क्लीअरनेस)—*n.* transparence, freedom from obstruction. स्पष्टता, शुद्धता, निर्बाधता, स्वच्छन्दता।

cleat (क्लीट)—*n.* wedge; piece of wood or iron for fastening. पच्चर, पुश्तवाल, नाल, फट्टी।

cleavable (क्लीवेबल)—*adj.* that may be split. फाड़ने या चीरने के योग्य।

cleavage (क्लीवेज)—*n.* way in which thing tends to split.

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फाड़, चीर, शिगाफ़, फूट ।

cleave (क्लीव)—*v. t. & i.* split, break apart ; stick fast, adhere. चीरना, फाड़ना, काटना ; चिपटना, चिपकना, सटे रहना

cleaver (क्लीवर)—*n.* one who cleaves ; butcher's chopping tool. चीरनेवाला ; कसाई की छुरी ।

cleft (क्लेफ्ट)—*n.* fissure, split. दरार, फटन, शिगाफ़ ।

clem (क्लेम)—*v. t. & i.* starve. भूखे मरना ।

clemency (क्लेमेन्सी)—*n.* mildness of temper, mercy. कोमलता, नम्रता, कृपालुता ।

clement (क्लेमैंट)—*adj.* mild, showing mercy. कोमल, नम्र, कृपालु ।

clench, clinch (क्लेन्च, क्लिन्च)—*v. t. & i.* close tightly, grasp firmly, confirm conclusively. मज़बूती से पकड़ना, कसकर पकड़ना, जकड़ना ; बन्द करना, तंग करना ।

clergy (क्लर्जी)—*n.* the clerical order, all persons ordained for religious service. पादरियों का समुदाय, धर्मगुरुओं का समुदाय ।

clergyman (क्लर्जीमैन)—*n.* ordained minister of established church. पादरी, धर्मगुरु ।

cleric (क्लेरिक)—*n.* clergyman. पादरी । *adj.* of clergy. पादरियों से सम्बन्धित ।

clerical (क्लेरिकल)—*adj.* of clergy ; pertaining to a writer. पादरियों से सम्बन्धित ; लेखक-सम्बन्धी ।

clerk (क्लर्क)—*n.* person employed in office, shop etc. ; officer in charge of records. लिपिक, लेखक, मुन्शी, बाबू, मुहर्रिर, क्लर्क । *n.* **clerkship.** क्लर्क का पद ।

clever (क्लेवर)—*adj.* dexterous, skillful, ingenious. चतुर, प्रवीण, कुशल, बुद्धिमान् । *n.* **cleverness.**

clew (क्लू)—*n.* ball of thread or yarn ; corner of sail ; clue धागे या सूत का गोला, गट्ठी ; पाल (मस्तूल) का किनारा ; संकेत, निशान । *v. t.* coil up into a ball ; tie up a sail to the yard ; find or give a clue. गोला या गट्ठी बनाना, पाल को डण्डे से बाँधना ; संकेत देना

click (क्लिक)—*n.* slight sharp sound, catch in machinery. हल्की तेज़ आवाज़, चटक, खटक । *v. i.* make slight sharp sound. हल्की तेज़ आवाज़ करना ; चटकना, खटखट करना ।

client (क्लाइएंट)—*n.* employer of lawyer ; customer, dependant. मुवक्किल, ग्राहक, आसामी ।

clientele (क्लाइएंटील)—*n.* person's dependants, customers, supporters. आश्रित व्यक्ति ; ग्राहक, सहायक ।

cliff (क्लिफ़)—*n.* steep rock. खड़ी चट्टान।

cliffsman (क्लिफ़्समैन)—*n.* skilled climber. चतुर चट्टान-आरोही।

climacteric (क्लाइमंक्टेरिक)—*adj.* critical. नाजुक, संकटपूर्ण। *n.* critical period in life. जीवन का नाजुक समय।

climate (क्लाइमेट)—*n.* conditions of temperature etc., trend of community or era. जलवायु; वातावरण। *adj.* **climatic**

climax (क्लाइमंक्स)—*n.* ascending scale; culmination, apex. उत्कर्ष, शिखर, चरम सीमा।

climb (क्लाइम्ब)—*v. t. & i.* go up, mount, ascend. ऊपर को जाना, चढ़ना, विलांघना

climber (क्लाइम्बर)—*n.* one who climbs; climbing plant. चढ़नेवाला; लता, बेल।

clime (क्लाइम)—*n.* tract, country. क्षेत्र, प्रदेश।

cling (क्लिंग)—*v.i.* stick, adhere, remain faithful to. लगे रहना, चिपटना, चिपकना, वफ़ादार रहना।

clinic (क्लिनिक)—*n.* medical or surgical instruction at bedside. dispensary connected with a hospital. रोग-शैया पर औषधियों या शल्यक्रिया की शिक्षा; अस्पताल से सम्बद्ध डिस्पेंसरी।

clinical (क्लिनिकल)—*adj.* of the sick-bed. रोगशैया से सम्बन्धित।

clink (क्लिंक)—*n.* sharp ringing sound, prison. झनझन का शब्द, कारागार। *v. t.* make sharp ringing sound. झनझन करना,

clinometer (क्लाइनोमीटर)—*n.* instrument for measuring slopes. ढलानें नापने का यंत्र।

clip (क्लिप)—*n.* appliance for holding things togather; operation of hair-cutting; quantity of wool clipped from sheep; smart blow with the hand. वस्तुओं को इकट्ठा पकड़े का उपकरण (क्लिप). चिटखनी; बालों की कटाई; भेड़ों से काटी गई ऊन की मात्रा; तमाचा। *v. t.* grip tightly; cut with scissors; कसकर पकड़ना; कैंची से काटना, कतरना

clipper (क्लिपर)—*n.* one who clips, instrument for clipping hair; a kind of boat. कटाई करनेवाला, बाल काटने की कैंची, एक प्रकार की नाव।

clipping (क्लिपिंग)—*n.* act of clipping; piece clipped off; newspaper cutting. कटाई; कटा हुआ टुकड़ा; अखबार की कतरन। *adj.* first rate. प्रथम श्रेणी का।

clique (क्लीक)—*n.* small exclusive party. छोटा-सा विशिष्ट दल, गुट, मण्डली।

clitoris (क्लिटोरिस)—*n.* a homo-

logue of the penis in the female. मवनाला, टुनटुना।

cloak, cloke (क्लोक)—*n.* loose upper garment, covering; pretence. मवरखा, चोगा, मवादा; आवरण, आच्छादन; बहाना। *v. t.* put on one's cloak; conceal. मवरखा पहनना; छुपाना।

cloak-room (क्लोक-रूम)-*n.* room for leaving cloaks, hats etc. or any luggage. मवरखे, टोपियां आदि या असबाब रखने का कमरा।

clock (क्लॉक)—*n* time-measuring instrument; any clock like device; an embroidered ornament on the side of stocking at the ankle. समय बतानेवाली घड़ी; घड़ी-जैसा कोई यंत्र; मोजे की कढ़ाई।

clock-maker (क्लॉक-मेकर)—*n.* one who makes or repaires clocks. घड़ीसाज।

clod (क्लॉड)—*n.* a lump of earth: a blockhead. मिट्टी का ढेला. मूर्ख व्यक्ति। *v. t.* pelt with clods. ढेले मारना।

clog (क्लॉग)—*n.* block of wood fastened to leg to impede motion; impediment; wooden soled shoe. लकड़ी का कुन्दा जो गति रोकने के लिए टांग से बांधा जाता है; रुकावट, बाधा; लकड़ी के तलुएवाला जूता। *v. t. & i.* confine with clog; burden, hamper. कुंदे से बांधना, बोझ डालना, रुकावट डालना।

cloggy (क्लॉगी)—*adj.* lumpy, knotty, sticky. गांठदार; गांठदार; चिपचिपा, लेसीला।

cloister (क्लॉइस्टर)—*n.* convent, monastic house, covered walk. विहार, मठ, आश्रम; वृक्षों से आच्छादित मार्ग; बहुखंडदार छत।

close (क्लोज)—*adj. & adv.* near, not fresh, thorough, narrow. shut, dense, hidden, secret. निकट, समीप; बासी, पुराना हुआ; पूर्ण, पूरा; तंग; बन्द; घना, छिपा हुआ, गुप्त। *n.* an end, ending. अंत, समाप्ति। *v. t. & i.* shut, become shut; come near, come together; bring to an end, come to an end. बन्द करना, बन्द होना; पास लाना, इकट्ठे होना; समाप्त करना, समाप्त होना

closet (क्लॉजिट)—*n.* private or small room, cupboard. निजी अथवा छोटा कमरा, अलमारी। *v. t.* hold consultation. परामर्श करना, गुप्त वार्ता करना।

closure (क्लोजर)—*n.* closing; ending of a debate by vote. बन्द करने का कार्य; मत द्वारा बहस की समाप्ति।

clot (क्लॉट)—*n.* mass of material stuck together; semi-solid lump of blood etc.; stupid person. थक्का, दलदल; मोटा

आदि का लोथड़ा, मूर्ख व्यक्ति । *v. i. & t.* form into clots. थक्के बनाना या बन जाना, पिंड की तरह जमाना या जमना । *clotted hair.* जटा ।

cloth (क्लॉथ)—*n.* woven stuff. कपड़ा, वस्त्र

clothe (क्लोद)—*v. t.* provide with clothes, cover as with clothes. कपड़े पहनाना, ढकना,

clothes (क्लोद्ज)—*n. pl.* wearing-apparel. पहनने के वस्त्र

clothier (क्लोदियर)—*n.* maker of cloth; dealer in cloth or clothes. वस्त्र-निर्माता; वस्त्र-विक्रेता ।

clou (क्लू) – *n.* chief attraction, central idea. मुख्य आकर्षण, केन्द्रीय विचार (डार) ।

cloud (क्लाउड)—*n.* visible condensed watery vapour, unsubstantial thing; obscurity. मेघ, बादल; कोई निस्सार वस्तु. अन्धकार । *v. t. & i.* overspread, darken, become gloomy. छाना, ढकना, अन्धकारयुक्त करना, आच्छादित करना; उदास होना

cloudburst (क्लाउडबर्स्ट)—*n.* violent rain storm. मूसलाधार बरसाती तूफान ।

cloudland (क्लाउडलैंड)-*n.* fairy-land. परीलोक, स्वप्नलोक ।

clough (क्लफ)—*n.* ravine. नाला, कन्दरा ।

clout (क्लाउट)—*n.* patch, piece of cloth ; hit; iron-plate on boot; broad-headed nail. चिथड़ा, कपड़े का टुकड़ा; आघात, धक्का; बूट में लगाने की लोहे की पत्ती; चौड़े सिरवाली कील । patch. hit. पेबन लगाना, कील जड़ना, धक्का मारना ।

clove (क्लोव)—*n.* dried flower bud of a tropical evergreen tree. लौंग ·

clover (क्लोवर)—*n.* trefoil used for fodder. तिपतिया घास

clown (क्लाउन) *n.* rustic, ill-bred man, jester. गँवार, असभ्य व्यक्ति; विदूषक, मसखरा ।

cloy (क्लॉय)—*v. t.* make weary or dissatisfied by too much of something अघाना, छकाना, उकताना, अरुचि पैदा करना ।

club (क्लब)—*n.* stick with one thick end as weapon; playing-card of suit bearing black trefoil; association of persons; club-room. लट्ठ, सोंटा, गदा; ताश का चिड़िया का रंग; सभा, मंडली, मजलिस; क्लब-घर । *v. t. & i.* beat with club, bring into a mass, contribute, combine togather. लट्ठ से मारना, सभा बनाना, चन्दा इकट्ठा करना;

clubbable (क्लब्बेबल)—*adj.* fit for membership of a club. सभा (मजलिस) का सदस्य बनने के योग्य ।

club-law (क्लब्-लॉ) —*n.* rule by physical force. बल का शासन.

टूटे का राज ।

cluck (क्लक)—*n.* guttural cry of hen. मुर्गी की कुड़कुड़ की आवाज़ । *v. i.* make such a cry. कुड़कुड़ की आवाज़ करना ।

clue (क्लू)—*n.* fact that serves as guide, thread of story, train of thought. पथप्रदर्शक तन्तु, संकेत, सुराग; कथा-सूत्र, विचारधारा ।

clump (क्लम्प)—*n.* cluster of trees or shrubs. वृक्षों अथवा झाड़ियों का झुंड । *v. i.* & *t.* tread heavily, heap togather. भारी पटक पटक कर चलना, ढेर लगाना, झुंड बनाना ।

clumsy (क्लम्ज़ी)—*adj.* awkward, ill-contrived. भद्दा, फूहड़, बेढंगा, अनघड़ । *n.* **clumsiness**. भद्दापन ।

cluster (क्लस्टर)—*n.* bunch, swarm, group. गुच्छा, दल, निरोह, समूह, समुदाय । *v. t.* & *i.* bring or come into cluster. समूह बनाना या बनना, एकत्रित करना या होना ।

clutch (क्लच)—*n.* tight grasp; brood of chickens. ज़ोरदार पकड़, चंगुल; चूज़ों का झुंड । *v. t.* & *i.* grasp tightly, snatch on. कसकर पकड़ लेना, झपटना, जकड़ना ।

clutter (क्लटर)—*n.* confused noise, untidy state. कोलाहल, शोरगुल; बुरी अवस्था । *v. i.* & *t.* run with confused noise. चिल्लाकर भागना, शोर मचाते हुए दौड़ना ।

co. (को)—*n.* abbreviated form of **company**. 'कंपनी' शब्द का संक्षिप्त रूप । *pref.* together. सह, साथ, सबेत, सहित ।

coach (कोच)—*n.* state carriage; large four-wheeled carriage, railway carriage, a private tutor, trainer of athletic team. राजकीय रथ; बड़ी चौपहिया गाड़ी; रेल की गाड़ी; निजी अध्यापक; खिलाड़ियों का प्रशिक्षक । *v. t.* & *i.* travel in a coach; train; give hints to. गाड़ी में यात्रा करना; प्रशिक्षण देना, पढ़ाना । *n.* **coaching**.

coach-box (कोच-बॉक्स)—*n.* driver's seat. गाड़ीवान के बैठने का स्थान ।

coachman (कोचमैन)—*n.* driver of a carriage. कोचवान, गाड़ीवान ।

coadjutor (कोऐड्जूटर)—*n.* assistant. सहायक ।

coagulate (को)ऐग्यूलेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* change from fluid to solid state. जमना, जमाना, घनीभूत होना ।

coaita (कोआइटा)—*n.* red-faced monkey. लंगूर ।

coal (कोल)—*n* hard black mineral used as fuel, fragment of burned wood. कोयला, अंगारा । *v. t.* & *i.* put coal into. कोयला भरना, कोयला झोंकना, कोयला बनाना ।

coalesce (कोवलैस)—*v. i.* come togather and form one. मिलकर एक हो जाना; संयुक्त होना।

coalition (कोलीशन)—*n.* union, temporary combination between parties. संयोग, जोड़-मेल, गठबंधन ; दलों के मध्य अस्थायी मेल।

coal-tar (कोल-टार)—*n.* a thick, black sticky substance which is formed when gas is made from coal. तारकोल।

coaming (कोमिंग)—*n.* raised border round hatches etc. of ship to keep out water. जहाज के चारों ओर उठे किनारे

coarse (कोर्स)—*adj.* common, inferior, rough, rude, unrefined, obscene, uncivil, vulgar. सामान्य, घटिया, मोटा, खुरदरा, भद्दा, अशिष्ट, असभ्य, अश्लील, गँवार

coast (कोस्ट)—*n.* border of land near sea, seashore, toboggan slide, border of a country. समुद्र के निकटवर्ती भूमि, समुद्र-तट, ऐसा स्थान जहाँ बर्फगाड़ी से फिसला जा सके ; देश का सीमा *adj.* **coastal**. तटीय, तट-सम्बन्धी।

coaster (कोस्टर)—*n.* coasting vessel, rest for the foot on front fork of bicycle. समुद्रतट पर चलनेवाला जहाज ; साइकल पर पैर रखने का स्थान।

coat (कोट)—*n.* a kind of outer garment, hair or wool of a beast, any covering, layer. बड़ा अंगरखा, पशु के बाल या ऊन, परिधान, तह। *v. t.* clothe, cover with a layer. आच्छादित करना, ओढ़ाना, तह चढ़ाना, पोतना, पागना।

coating (कोटिंग)—*n.* a thin layer, material from which a coat may be made. पतली तह, परत; कोट बनाने का कपड़ा।

coax (कोक्स)-*v. t.* & *i.* persuade by fondling. फुसलाना, बहलाना, दम-दिलासा देना।

coaxal (ial) (कोऐक्सल, कोऐक्सिअल)—*adj.* having common axis. समान धुरीवाला।

coaxer (कोक्सर)—*n.* one who coaxes. फुसलानेवाला।

cob (कॉब)—*n.* male swan ; stout short-legged riding-horse; spider ; round-headed loof ; compo·ition of clay and straw used for building walls. नर-हंस, टट्टू, मकड़ी, गोल सिरवाली रोटी ; मिट्टी और फूस का मिश्रण जो दीवारें बनाने के काम आता है। *v. t.* strike, thump on the buttocks. मारना, घूसा पीटना।

cobalt (कोबाल्ट)—*n.* a silvery-white metal. एक चाँदी-सी श्वेत धातु।

cobber (कॉबर)—*n.* chum, pal. साथी दोस्त।

cobble (कॉबल)—*v. t.* mend,

pa·ch up ; pave with cobbles. मरम्मत करना, पैबन्द लगाना, गाँठना, गोल पत्थरों से फर्श बनाना। *n.* water-worn rounded stone of size used for paving पानी से घिसकर गोल हुआ हुआ पत्थर जो भूमि को समतल करने के काम आता है।

cobbler (कॉब्लर)—*n.* mender of shoes ; clumsy workman. मोची ; फूहड़ कारीगर।

cobby (कॉबी) - *adj.* stout. हृष्ट-पुष्ट, तगड़ा।

cobra (कोब्रा)—*n* venomous hooded snake. फनदार साँप, नाग।

cobweb (कॉब्वेब)—*n.* spider's network. मकड़ी का जाला।

coca (कोका)—*n.* a shrub chewed as stimulant. एक बूटी जिसे चबाने से नशा आता है।

coca-cola (कोका-कोला)—*n.* aerated non-alcoholic drink. एक बेसीना अल्कोहल-रहित पेय।

cocaine (कोकेन)—*n.* drug from coca producing local insensibility. कोका से निर्मित एक अंतिमादक औषधि।

cochlea (कॉक्लिया)—*n.* spiral cavity of internal ear. कान के भीतर का पर्दा।

cock (कॉक)—*n.* male bird, male of domestic fowl, tapped spout, lever in gun, leader. नर-पक्षी, मुर्गा, पानी की टोंटी, बन्दूक का चोड़ा, नेता। *v. t. & i.* erect defiantly, raise cock of gun in readiness. खड़े करना, चढ़ाना, गर्व करना, चोड़ा चढ़ाना

cockade (कॉकेड)—*n.* rosette worn in hat. टोपी में लगाया जाने-वाला फीता।

cockatoo (कॉकाटू)—*n.* a parrot with movable crest. काकातुआ, कलगीवाला तोता।

cock-boat (कॉक-बोट)—*n.* small ship's boat. छोटी जहाजी नाव।

cockcrow (कॉकको)—*n.* dawn. प्रभात-वेला।

cocker (कॉकर)—*v. t.* indulge, coddle. प्यार करना, दुलारना, लाड़ करना। *adj.* **cockered**. लाडला।

cockerel (कॉकरल)—*n.* young cock. छोटा मुर्गा।

cockle (कॉकल)—*n.* shell-fish, weed, small boat, radiating stove for heating room, wrinkle. घोंघा-बसनी, घोंघा, घास-फूँस, छोटी नाव ; अंगीठी जिससे कमरा तपाया जाता है ; सिलवट, झुर्री। *v.i. & t.* bulge, curl up, pucker. सिलवट पड़ना, झुर्री पड़ना, फूलना।

cockney (कॉकनी)—*n.* a native of London. लन्दन-निवासी

cockpit (कॉकपिट)—*n.* place made for cock-fights, arena of any struggle. मुर्गों के लड़ने का स्थान ; समर-भूमि, संघर्ष-स्थली।

cockroach (कॉकरोच)-*n.* beetle-

like insect infesting kitchens. खिसपट्टा, रसोईघर का एक लाल-सा कीड़ा।

cockscomb (कॉक्सकॉम)—*n.* red crest on the head of a cock. मुर्गे के सिर की लाल कलगी।

cock-sure (कॉक-शूअर)—*adj.* certain to happen, self-confident. अवश्यम्भावी, आत्म-विश्वासी।

cock-tail (कॉक-टेल)—*n.* drink of spirit. एक प्रकार का मद्यपान।

coco, cocoa (कोको)—*n.* tropical palm-tree. नारियल का वृक्ष। *also.* **coco-tree, coconut-tree.**

cocoa (कोको)—*n.* powder made from crushed cocoa seeds. नारियल के फल का चूर्ण।

cocoanut (कोकोनट)—*n.* fruit of coco-tree नारियल।

cocoon (कोकून)—*n.* silky case spun by silkworm. रेशम का कोया।

cocoonery (कोकूनरी)—*n.* place for keeping silkworms. रेशम के कीड़े पालने का स्थान।

coction (कॉक्शन)—*n.* act of boiling or cooking. उबालने या पकाने की क्रिया।

cod (कॉड)—*n.* large sea-fish. एक बड़ी समुद्री मछली

coddle (कॉडल)—*v. t.* treat as invalid, parboil. सेवा-शुश्रूषा करना, तीमारदारी करना; हल्का उबाल देना, नरम करना। *n.* person who coddles. सेवा-शुश्रूषा करनेवाला

code (कोड)—*n.* systematic collection of laws, system of signals, group of regulations, secret alphabet. कानून-संहिता, सिगनल या संकेत प्रणाली, नियम-संग्रह, गुप्तभाषा। *v. t.* put into code-words. संकेत-शब्दों में प्रकट करना;

codger (कॉजर)—*n.* queer old person. पुराने ढंग का बूढ़ा आदमी।

codicil (कॉडिसिल)—*n.* supplementary addition to a will. वसीयत में किया जानेवाला परिवर्तन।

codification (कोडीफ़िकेशन)—*n.* set of rules on any subject, prevalent morality of a class, system of signals, set of letter or figure or word groups with arbitrary meanings for brevity or secrecy. किसी विषय की विधि-वली, किसी वर्ग का नैतिक परिमाण; संकेत-प्रणाली; अक्षरों या अंकों या शब्दों का समुदाय

codify (कोडीफ़ाई)—*v. t.* put into code words. संहिता बनाना, कोड शब्दों में प्रकट करना। *n.* **codifier.**

co-education (को-एजुकेशन)—*n.* education of boys and girls together. सहशिक्षा; लड़कों और लड़कियों को एक-साथ पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था।

coefficient (को-इफ़िशंट)—*n.* joint factor, number that multiplies another number. गुणक, गुणा करनेवाली संख्या।

coequal (कोईक्वल)—*adj.* equal

समान, बराबर।

coerce (कोर्स)—*v. t. & i.* forcibly impel, use force, secure by force. विवश करना, बल करना, तंग करना, बरजोरी करना, बल-प्रयोग करना, उत्पीड़ित करना, शक्ति से प्राप्त करना।

coercion (कोर्शन)—*n.* controlling by force, government by force. शक्ति द्वारा नियन्त्रण, उत्पीड़न, शक्ति का शासन।

coercive (कोर्सिव)—*adj.* exercising coercion. उत्पीड़क, जबरदस्त।

coeval (कोईवल)—*adj.* of same age. समवयस्क, समकालीन

co-executor (को-इग्जीक्यूटर)—*n.* joint executor. दूसरे के साथ नियम आदि बनानेवाला व्यक्ति; हमवसीका।

coexist (कोइग्जिस्ट)—*v. i.* exist together. एक-साथ होना; एक-साथ रहना।

coexistence (कोइग्जिस्टेंस)—*n.* existence at the same time. सह-अस्तित्व। *adj.* **coexistent.**

coffee (कॉफ़ी)—*n.* drink made from seeds of a shrub roasted and ground. कहवा, कॉफ़ी।

coffer (कॉफ़र)—*n.* box for valuables. बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ रखने का सन्दूक; कोष, तिजोरी।

coffin (कॉफ़िन)—*n.* chest in which corpse is buried. वह सन्दूक जिसमें रखकर मुर्दा दबाया जाता है

coffle (कॉफ़ल)—*n.* train of beasts, slaves etc. fastened togather. इकट्ठे बाँधे हुए पशुओं, दासों आदि की कतार।

cog (कॉग)—*n.* one of a series of teeth on a wheel. पहिये का दाँता।

cogent (कोजैंट)—*adj.* forcible, convincing. प्रबल, मजबूत, विश्वास-योग्य। *n.* **cogency.**

cogitable (कॉजिटेबल)—*adj.* able to be grasped by reason. तर्क-संगत, विचारयोग्य।

cogitate (कॉजिटेट)—*v. i. & t.* ponder, meditate. चिन्तन करना, ध्यान लगाना।

cogitation (कॉजिटेशन)—*n.* meditation, deep thinking. मनन, चिन्तन। *adj.* **cogitative.**

cognate (कॉग्नेट)—*adj.* having the same origin, having much in common, having the same quality. वंशज, सगोत्र, सधर्म, समान गुणवाला या स्वभाववाला। *n.* relative. सम्बन्धी, नातेदार:

cognation (कॉग्नेशन)—*n.* cognate relationship. वंशीयता, सगोत्रता।

cognition (कॉग्निशन)—*n.* perception, sensation, notion. बोध, अनुभूति, ज्ञान।

cognizable (कॉग्निजबल)—*adj.* perceptible; recognizable;

within the jurisdiction of a court. बोधगम्य, अनुभूतियोग्य; ज्ञेय; ज्ञानताबोध; न्यायालय के अधिकारक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत।

cognizance (कॉग्निज़ेन्स)—*n.* being aware, notice, sphere of observation, (right of) dealing with a matter legally. ज्ञान, भान, देखना, किसी मामले से वैध रूप से निपटने (का अधिकार)

cognizant (कॉग्निज़ेंट)—*adj.* having knowledge, being aware, having cognition. ज्ञानवान्, सचेत, चेतन।

cognize (कॉग्नाइज़)—*v. t.* have cognition of. बोध या ज्ञान रखना।

cognomen (कॉग्नोमन)—*n.* nickname, surname. उपनाम, सिरनाम,

cognovit (कॉग्नोविट)—*n.* defendant's acknowledgement that plaintiff's cause is just. इकबाल दावा।

cohabit (कोहैबिट)—*v. i.* live together as husband and wife. पति-पत्नी की तरह रहना, सहवास करना।

cohabitation (कोहैबिटेशन)—*n.* coition. सहवास, संयोग, मैथुन।

coheir (कोएअर)—*n.* joint heir. हिस्सेदार। *fem.* **coheiress.**

cohere (कोहिअर)—*v. i.* stick together, be consistent. चिपटना, सम्बद्ध होना, सम्बद्ध होना।

coherent (कोहिअरेंट)—*adj.* consistent. अनुबद्ध। *n.* **coherence.**

cohesion (कोहीज़न)—*n.* sticking togather. tendency to remain united. संयोग, संयुक्त रहने की प्रवृत्ति, लगाव। *adj.* **cohesive** संयुक्त होनेवाला।

cohibit (कोहिबिट)—*v. t.* restrain. रोकना, रुकावट डालना।

cohort (कोहॉर्ट)—*n.* band of warriors. योद्धाओं की टुकड़ी।

coif (कॉइफ़)—*n.* close cap. बन्द टोपी।

coign (कॉइन)—*n.* place affording good view of something, corner. ऐसा स्थान जहाँ से कोई वस्तु अच्छी प्रकार देखी जा सके, कोना।

coil (कॉइल)—*v. t.* lay in rings, twist into a winding shape. *v. i.* twist, take up a winding shape. लच्छे बनाना, लपेटना; लच्छा बनना, लिपटना। *n.* a series of rings. लच्छा, मेंड़ुरी, पलटी।

coin (कॉइन)—*n.* metal money. मुद्रा, सिक्का, रुपया-पैसा। *v. t.* make money by stamping metal, make money, invent. सिक्के बढ़ना या बनाना, धनोपार्जन करना, आविष्कार करना, कल्पना करना

coinage (कॉइनेज)—*n.* coining, coins, system of coins in use, fabrication, invention, coined

word. मुद्रा-निर्माण ; मुद्राएँ, प्रचलित मुद्रा-प्रणाली, घड़ा हुआ शब्द

coincide (कोइन्साइड)—*v. i.* occupy same portion of space, occur at same time, agree together. ठीक बैठना, अनुरूप होना, मिलना, एक-साथ होना, सहमत होना।

coincidence (कोइंसिडेंस)—*n.* being coincident, concurrence. अनुरूपता, मेल, संयोग।

coincident (कोइंसिडेंट)—*adj.* coinciding. मिलता हुआ, अनुरूप।

coir (कॉइर)—*n.* coconut fibre. नारियल जटा जिससे रस्से आदि बनते हैं।

coition (कोइशन)—*n.* sexual copulation. मैथुन, सहवास, संभोग।

coke (कोक)—*v. t.* convert coal into solid substance. पत्थर के कोयले को बनाने-योग्य कोयला बनाना। *n.* this substance. पत्थर का कोयला।

coker (कोकर)—*n.* coco. नारियल।

colander, cullender (कलंडर)—*n.* perforated vessel used as strainer in cookery. चलनी, छाननी। *v. t.* चलनी में छानना।

cold (कोल्ड)—*adj.* of low temperature, not heated, not friendly or cheerful, chilling depressing, not excited. शीतल, ठंडा, अमैत्रीपूर्ण, रूक्ष, काटता हुआ, रूखा, उत्तेजनाहीन, उदासीन, उत्साहहीन, नीरस। *n.* absence of heat, freezing-point ; a common illness of the nose and throat. शीतलता, ठंडक, जुकाम-विन्दु ; सर्दी

colic (कॉलिक)—*n.* severe gripping pains in belly. पेट-दर्द, उदर-पीड़ा।

colitis (कॉलिटिस)—*n.* inflammation of bowel. आँतों का सूजना।

collaborate (कोलैबोरेट)—*v. i.* work in combination. मिलकर काम करना, सहयोगी होना। *n.* **collaboration.** सहकारिता, सहयोग ; **collaborator.** सहकारी,

collapse (कोलैप्स)—*v. i.* fall down, break to pieces, fail suddenly and completely. गिर जाना, अस्त व्यस्त हो जाना, छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाना, क्षीण हो जाना, नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जाना। *n* falling in, breakdown, loss of courage. पतन, ह्रास, क्षय, विनाश, उत्साहनाश, दुर्बलता, असफलता।

collapsible, collapsable (कोलैप्सिबल, कोलैप्सेबल)—*adj.* so made as to collapse when required for packing etc. जिसके आवश्यकता पड़ने पर टुकड़े किए जा सकें।

collar (कॉलर)—*n.* band worn round the neck. गले का पट्टा, तौक, कंठा, गरेबान। *v. t.* seize by the collar. गर्दन पकड़ना, गर्दन में हाथ डालना।

collar-bone (कॉलर-बोन)—*n.* clavicle. हँसली।

collaret (कॉलरेट)—*n.* woman's

collar of lace, fur etc. स्त्री का केश, फर आदि का दुपट्टा।

collate (कोलेट)—*v. t.* compare in detail. विस्तारपूर्वक तुलना करना, मिलान करना। *n.* **collator.**

collateral (कोलैटरल)—*adj.* side by side, contributory, of common descent. समानान्तर, समानोदक, एक वंश का।

collation (कोलेशन)—*n.* act of collating. विस्तृत तुलना, परीक्षा।

colleague (कोलीग) *n.* associate, partner, companion in an office. साथी, सहकारी, सहयोगी,

collect (कोलैक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* bring or come togather, get from a number of people, secure, recover, infer. इकट्ठा करना या होना, संग्रहीत करना, वसा करना, वसूलना, उगाहना, अर्थ निकालना।

collection (कोलैक्शन)—*n.* collecting of money; money collected, group of things collected. संग्रह, संकलन, संचय, धन-संग्रह, चंदा, समुदाय, समूह।

collective (कोलैक्टिव)—*adj.* formed by collection; aggregate. संग्रहीत, एकत्रित, सामूहिक,

collector (कोलैक्टर)—*n.* one who collects, chief official of district collecting revenue and holding magisterial p wers. संग्रहकर्ता, संकलनकर्ता; जिलाधीश

collectorate (कोलैक्टोरेट)—*n.* office of a collector. जिलाधीश का कार्यालय।

college (कॉलिज)—*n.* body of colleagues, institution for higher education affiliated to university. सहयोगी-मंडल, महाविद्यालय, कॉलिज।

collegian (कोलीजियन)—*n.* member of a college. कॉलिज का छात्र।

collegiate (कोलीजिएट)—*adj.* belonging to a college. कॉलिज से सम्बन्धित। *v. t.* make collegiate. कॉलिज से सम्बन्धित करना।

collet (कॉलिट)—*n.* band holding gem. नगीने की बैठकी।

collide (कोलाइड)—*v. t.* come into collision. टकराना, भिड़ना।

collier (कॉलिआर)-*n.* coal-miner. कोयला खोदनेवाला व्यक्ति।

colliery (कॉलिआरी)—*n* coal-mine, coal-ship. कोयले की खान, कोयले का जहाज।

colligate (कॉलिगेट)—*v. t.* bring into connexion. सम्बद्ध करना,

collimate (कॉलिमेट)—*v. t.* adjust line of sight, make parallel. दृष्टि-रेखा को ठीक बैठाना; समानान्तर करना।

collinear (कोलिनिअर)—*adj.* in same straight line. एक ही सीधी रेखा में।

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collision (कोलिज़न)—*n.* dashing togather, clashing of opposed interests. *मतभेद, संघर्ष*

collocate (कॉलोकेट)—*v. t.* place togather, arrange. इकट्ठे करना, क्रम में रखना। *n.* **collocation.**

collodion (कोलोडियन)—*n.* solution of gun-cotton. तेज़ाबी रुई का घोल।

collogue (कोलोग)—*v. i.* talk confidentially. गुप्त बातें करना।

collop (कालप)-*n.* slice of meat. मांस का टुकड़ा।

colloquial (कोलोक्विअल)—*adj.* belonging to familiar speech. बोलचाल का, मुहाविरिक।

colloquy (कॉलोकी)—*n.* conversation. बातचीत, वार्तालाप।

collotype (कॉलोटाइप)—*n.* a process of printing. मुद्रण की एक विधि।

collude (कोलूड)—*v. i.* practise collusion. कपटपूर्ण गुप्त समझौता करना, जाल रचना।

collusion (कोलूज़न)—*n.* fraudulent secret understanding. कपटपूर्ण गुप्त समझौता साजबाज।

collyrium (कोलिरियम)—*n.* eye-salve. सुरमा, अंजन।

colocynth (कॉलोसिन्थ)-*n.* bitter apple. कड़ुआ सेव, तरुण तोरा, विशुम्बा, इन्द्रायण।

colon (कोलन)-*n.* greater part of larger intestine; a punctuation-mark (:). बड़ी आंत; एक विराम-चिह्न (:)।

colonel (कर्नल)—*n.* highest regimental officer. सैन्य दल का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी। *n.* **colonelship.**

colonial (कलोनियल)—*adj.* of a colony. औपनिवेशिक, बस्ती-सम्बन्धी।

colonialism (कलोनियलिज़म) *n.* alleged policy of exploitation of backward peoples. पिछड़े लोगों के शोषण की नीति, उपनिवेशवाद।

colonist (कॉलोनिस्ट)—*n.* settler in a colony; part-founder of a colony. बस्ती में रहनेवाला, बस्ती स्थापित करनेवाला, उपनिवेशवादी।

colonize, ise (कॉलोनाइज़)—*v. t.* & *i.* establish colony in, establish in a colony. बस्ती बनाना,

colonnade (कॉलोनेड)—*n.* series of columns, row of trees. स्तम्भों की कतार, वृक्षों की पंक्ति।

colony (कॉलोनी)—*n.* independent city founded by emigrants. बस्ती, उपनिवेश।

colophony (कलॉफ़नी)—*n.* dark resin. राल।

colo(u)ration (कलरेशन)—*n.* method of putting on colour, natural colour of things. रंगने की कला या विधि; वस्तुओं का स्वाभाविक रंग।

colorific (कलोरिफ़िक)—*adj.* producing colour, highly coloured. रंग-उत्पादक, बहुत रंगीन।

colorimeter (कलोरिमीटर)—*n.* instrument measuring intensity of colour. रंग की गहराई नापने का यंत्र ।

colossal (कलॉस्सल)—*adj.* huge, gigantic. विशाल, भीमकाय, दैत्य-सा ।

colossus (कलॉसस)—*n.* statue of much more than life size. भीमकाय मूर्ति बड़ा भारी बुत ।

colour (कलर)—*n* particular hue, ruddiness of face, appearance, colouring, pretext, tone, quality. रंग, वर्ण; रंगत; रूप, सूरत, रंग-ढंग; बहाना, मिस, रंगने का ढंग, बहबा, भांत । *pl.* **colours**. flag, coloured ribbon. ध्वज, झंडा, पताका, निशान । *v. t. & i.* give colour to, paint, disguise, misrepresent, blush. रंगना, रंग भरना, दोष छिपाना, पर्दा डालना, गलत ढंग से पेश करना, बात बनाना, लजाना, चेहरा पीला पड़ना

colourable (कलरेबल)—*adj.* specious counterfeit. दिखावटी, ऊपरी, नकली, बनावटी ।

colour-blind(कलर-ब्लाइंड)—*adj.* unable to distinguish certain colours. वर्णान्ध, कुछ रंगों में भेद करने में असमर्थ ।

colouring (कलरिंग)—*n.* style in which thing is coloured. रंग भरने की शैली ।

colourless (कलरलेस)—*adj.* without colour; pale; indifferent, impartial. रंगहीन, पीला, उदासीन, नीरस, निष्पक्ष ।

colt (कोल्ट)—*n.* young male of horse, inexperienced person, automatic gun or pistol. बछेड़ा, अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति, स्वचाली बन्दूक या पिस्तोल ।

colter (कोल्टर)—*n.* cutting iron of plough. हल की फार ।

colubrine (कॉल्यूब्राइन)—*adj.* snake-like. सांप-सा ।

column (कॉलम)—*n.* long vertical cylinder, pillar; support; division of a page; body of troops. स्तम्भ, खंभा; आधार; पृष्ठ का ऊपर से नीचे को किया गया भाग, सेना की टुकड़ी । *adj.* **columnar**.

coma (कोमा)—*n.* unnatural heavy sleep, stupor, lethargy; tuft of silky hairs at the end of seed, nebulous envelope round nucleus of comet. अस्वाभाविक गहरी नींद, मूर्च्छा, बेहोशी, सुस्ती, तन्द्रा; बीज के सिरे पर रेशमी बालों की चोटी, धूमकेतु के चारों ओर का धुंधला घेरा ।

comb (कोम)—*n.* toothed instrument for arranging hair; cock's crest. कंघी, मुर्गे की कलगी । *v. t.* apply a comb to the hair, search thoroughly. कंघी करना, बाल सँवारना, खोज-बीन करना

combat (कम्बैट)—*v. i. & t.* do battle, engage in contest,

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struggle, oppose. लड़ना, मुकाबला करना, संघर्ष करना, विरोध करना। *n.* युद्ध, लड़ाई, मुकाबला, संघर्ष, विरोध।

combatant (कम्बेटंट)—*adj.* fighting. लड़ता हुआ, लड़ाका। *n.* fighter. योद्धा, लड़ाकू।

combative (कम्बेटिव)—*adj.* pugnacious. लड़ाई या मुकाबले को उत्सुक। *n.* **combativeness.**

comber (कोमर)—*n.* machine for combing, long curling wave. कंघी करनेवाली मशीन; लम्बी बल खाती हुई लहर।

combination (कम्बिनेशन)—*n.* combining, combined state, combined set of things or persons, union of substances, united action. मेल, मिलाप, संयोग, संसर्ग; योग, मिश्रण; संयुक्त कार्रवाई।

combinations (कंबिनेशन्ज)—*n.* single undergarment for body and legs. शरीर के ऊपर व नीचे के भागों पर इकट्ठा पहना जानेवाला वस्त्र।

combine (कम्बाइन)—*v. t. & i.* join together; coalesce in one substance. मिलाना, जोड़ना, गठना; मिलना, जुड़ना, एक होना,

combustible (कंबस्टिबल)—*adj. & n.* capable of burning, excitable. ज्वलनशील, उत्तेजक (वस्तु)। *n.* **combustibility** ज्वलनशीलता।

combustion (कंबस्चन)—*n.* destruction by fire. अग्नि द्वारा मिलाप, दाह, ज्वलन।

come (कम)—*v. t.* draw near, advance towards, arrive at, happen, become, prove, turn out. आना, बढ़ना, पहुँचना, घटना, होना, सिद्ध होना, उत्पन्न होना, स्थिति में आना; प्रकट होना। *come about.* घटना; *come across.* भेंट होना;

come-at-able (कम-ऐट-एबल)—*adj.* accessible. प्रवेश के योग्य पहुँचने के योग्य।

comedian (कॉमीडियन)—*n.* actor or writer of comedies. सुखान्त नाटकों का अभिनेता या लेखक। *fem.* **comedienne.** सुखान्त नाटकों की अभिनेत्री।

comedist (कॉमिडिस्ट)—*n.* writer of comedies. सुखान्त नाटककार।

comedy (कॉमिडी)—*n.* stage-play with happy ending. सुखान्त नाटक।

comely (कमली)—*adj.* pleasant to look at. सुन्दर, लावण्यमय, खूबसूरत। *n.* **comeliness.**

comer (कमर)—*n.* one who comes. आगन्तुक, अतिथि।

comet (कॉमिट)—*n.* fast moving heavenly body with a tail of light. पुच्छल तारा, धूमकेतु

comfit (कंफिट)—*n.* sweetmeat, sugar plum. मिठाई, इलायचीदाना।

comfort (कंफर्ट)—*n.* consolation, well-being. सुख, सन्तोष, सान्त्वना।

comfortable (कंफ़र्टबल)—*adj* free from trouble, at ease. सुख-दायक, आनन्ददायक।

comforter (कंफ़र्टर)—*n.* one who comforts, baby's dummy teat; woollen scarf, eider-down quilt. सुख-सन्तोष देनेवाला व्यक्ति; बच्चे की चूंघनी; ऊनी मफ़लर, एक प्रकार का ऊन का कंबल।

comfy (कंफ़ी)—*adj.* comfortable सुखप्रद।

comic (कॉमिक)—*adj.* of comedy, funny. सुखान्त, हास्यकर, हँसी पैदा करनेवाला

comity (कॉमिटी)—*n.* courtesy. शिष्टाचार।

comma (कॉमा)—*n.* a punctuation mark (,). अर्द्धविराम का चिह्न। *inverted commas.* उद्धरण चिह्न (" ")।

command (कमांड)—*v. t. & i.* order; have authority over; be supreme, be in command, restrain, have within reach. आदेश या आज्ञा देना, अधिकार में रखना, सर्वोपरि होना, अधिकार में लाना, संयत करना, पहुंच में होना। *n.* order, control, mastery. आज्ञा, आदेश; नियंत्रण, काबू, अधिकार, प्रभुत्व.

commandant (कमांडेंट)—*n.* commanding officer of a fortress. किले का अधिकारी।

commandeer (कमांडियर)—*v. t.* impress for military service. सैनिक सेवार्थ आग्रह करना।

commander (कमांडर)—*n.* commanding officer. सेनापति, सेनानायक।

commanding (कमांडिंग)—*adj.* exalted, impressive. रोब-दाब-वाला प्रभावशाली।

commandment (कमांडमेंट)—*n.* divine command. उपदेश, धर्मादेश।

commemorate (कमेंमोरेट)—*v. t.* celebrate, preserve in memory. मनना, रचाना, स्मृति के निमित्त उत्सव या समारोह करना।

commemoration (कमेंमोरेशन)—*n.* act of commemoration. स्मृति-समारोह, उत्सव।

commence (कमेंस)—*v. t. & i.* begin, start, set up. आरम्भ करना, शुरू करना, प्रवृत्त होना। *n.* **commencement.** आरंभ, शुरू।

commend (कमेंड)—*v. t.* entrust for safe keeping, praise. सौंपना, प्रशंसा करना।

commendable (कमेंडेबल)—*adj.* praiseworthy. सराहनीय, प्रशंसनीय, स्तुत्य

commendation (कमेंडेशन)—*n.* praise, act of commending person to another's favour. प्रशंसा, सराहना, सिफ़ारिश।

commendatory (कमेंडेटरी)—*adj.* commending, held in

commendam. प्रबंधक के योग्य, अस्थायी वृत्तिधारिताशब्द।

commensal (कमेंसल)—*adj.* & *n.* one who eats at the same table. सहभोजी, एक ही पंक्ति में खाने-वाला।

commensurable (कमेंशरेबल)—*adj.* measurable by the same standard; divisible without remainder by the same quantity; proportionate to. एक ही स्तर से नापा जानेवाला; एक ही मात्रा द्वारा शेष के बिना विभाज्य; अनुरूप,

commensurate (कमेंशरेट)—*adj.* coextensive. समान, बराबर, सदृश, तुल्य।

comment (कॉमेंट)—*n.* explanatory note, criticism, illustration. व्याख्या, टीका; समालोचना;

commentary (कॉमेंटरी)—*n.* set of running comments on a book or remarks on a speech or performance. किसी पुस्तक पर चलती टिप्पणी या भाषण अथवा समारोह पर टीका।

commentation (कॉमेंटेशन)—*n.* making of comments. टीका-कार्य।

commentator (कॉमेंटेटर)—*n.* writer of commentary; eye-witness whose description is broadcast. टीकाकार, प्रत्यक्षदर्शी, रेडियो पर किसी समारोह आदि का आँखों-देखा हाल वर्णन करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

commerce (कॉमर्स)—*n.* exchange of merchandise on a large scale. वाणिज्य, बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापार। *adj.* **commercial.**

comminution (कॉमिनेशन)—*n.* threatening of divine vengeance. ईश्वरीय प्रकोप। *adj.* **comminatory.** भयानक, भीषण।

commingle (कमिंगल)—*v. t. & i.* mingle togather. मिलाना, मिलना।

comminute (कॉमिन्यूट)—*v. t.* reduce to small fragments. चूर्ण करना, खण्ड-खण्ड करना।

commiserate (कमिजरेट)—*v. t. & i.* feel pity for; express pity for; condole. दया करना; दया दिखाना; संवेदना प्रकट करना। *n.* **commiseration.** दया, संवेदना।

commissar (कॉमिस्सर)—*n.* formerly head of a government department of the U. S. S. R. पूर्वकाल में सोवियत-सरकार का विभागाध्यक्ष।

commissariat (कॉमिस्सरिएट)—*n.* department for supply of food to army. सेना का खाद्य-पूर्ति विभाग; सेना का सामरिक खाद्य विभाग।

commissary (कॉमिस्सरी)—*n.* deputy; officer charged with supply of food etc. for body of soldiers. प्रतिनिधि; सेना का खाद्य-पूर्ति अफसर। *adj.* **commissarial.**

commission (कमिशन)—*n.* offi-

cial paper giving a person authority to do something; entrusting business to another person; action that is done; the money that is paid for service performed for another person; a group of persons who are given duty of holding inquiry and making a report; act of doing something. अधिकार-पत्र, आज्ञापत्र; दस्तूरी, आढ़त, दलाली; आयोग, कमिशन; करतब, हरकत, कृत्य। *v. t.* empower by commission, assume command of, give a commission for piece of work. अधिकार देना, अधिकार सँभालना, दलाली देना, संचालित करना

commissionaire (कमिशनेर)—*n.* uniformed door attendant. वर्दीधारी दरबान।

commissioned (कमिशण्ड)—*adj.* authorised; holding rank by commission. अधिकार-प्राप्त; आयोग या सत्ता से पद-प्राप्त।

commissioner (कमिशनर)—*n.* one appointed by commission, member of a commission; representative of supreme authority. आयुक्त, किसी आयोग का सदस्य; सर्वोच्च सत्ता का प्रतिनिधि। **high commisicner.** उच्चायुक्त, राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देश का राजदूत या राज-प्रतिनिधि।

commissure (कॉमिश्योर)—*n.* juncture; joint between two things. मेल; दो वस्तुओं के मिलाने या मिलने का स्थान।

commit (कमिट्)—*v. t.* entrust, consign. prepetrate, involve, bind oneseif to. सौंपना, समर्पण करना; (अपराध आदि) करना; सम्बन्धित होना, आबद्ध होना

commitment (कमिट्मैंट)—*n.* engagement that restricts freedom of action. बन्धन, दायित्व।

committee (कमिटी)—*n.* body of persons appointed for special function. समिति, पंचायत।

commix (कमिक्स)—*v. t. & i.* mix up. मिलाना, मिलना।

commode (कमोड)—*n.* chest of drawers; night-close-stool. दराज़ोंवाला सन्दूक; मल-मूत्र त्यागने की चौकी।

commodious (कमोडिअस)—*adj.* roomy, handy. उपयुक्त, सुविधा-जनक, काम का। *n.* **commodiousness.** सुविधा, आराम।

commodity (कमॉडिटी)—*n.* useful thing; article of trade; convenience. उपयोगी वस्तु, व्यापार की वस्तु; सुविधा, सुभीता।

commodore (कॉमोडोर)—*n.* a naval officer. एक नौसैनिक अधिकारी। **air commodore.** नभ-सेना का अधिकारी।

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common (कॉमन)—*adj.* belonging to more than one, belonging to the public, of ordinary occurence, of inferior quality, vulgar. साधारण, आम, सामान्य; सार्वजनिक, अवामी; नीच, ओछा, घटिया, कमीना। *n.* land belonging to a community. सामलात भूमि, मैदान,

commonable (कॉमनेबल)—*adj.* that may be pastured in common land; that may be held in common. सामलात भूमि में चरने योग्य; सामलात, साझा।

commonage (कॉमनेज)—*n.* right of common, commonalty. सामलात का अधिकार, सर्वसामान्यता।

commonalty (कॉमनल्टी)-*n.* the common people, general body. सामान्य लोग, साधारण प्रजा।

commoner (कॉमनर)—*n* one of the common people. सामान्य व्यक्ति।

commonly (कॉमनली)—*adv.* usually. सामान्यतः, साधारण रूप से।

commonplace (कॉमनप्लेस)—*n.* ordinary topic, everyday saying, anything common. साधारण बात, रोजमरा की कहावत, तुच्छ बात। *adj.* trite. सर्वसाधारण, तुच्छ

commons (कॉमन्ज)—*n.* the common people; provisions shared in common. साधारण लोग, साझी व्यवस्थाएं।

commonwealth (कॉमनवेल्थ)—*n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic. राज्य की समूची प्रजा; गणराज्य; राष्ट्रमंडल।

commotion (कमोशन)—disturbance, confusion, insurrection. उत्तेजन, हलचल, विद्रोह, क्षिप्तता।

commove (कंमूव)—*v. t.* move violently, excite. हलचल पैदा करना, उत्तेजित करना, आन्दोलित करना।

communal (कम्यूनल)—*adj.* of a commune, commonalty or community. कम्यून-संबंधी, जातीय, सामूहिक, साम्प्रदायिक, जातीय

communalism (कम्यूनलिज्म)—*n.* theory of government by local autonomy. स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन प्रणाली।

commune (कॉम्यून)—*n.* territorial division for administrative purposes. प्रशासनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया प्रादेशिक विभाजन, प्रदेश-खंड। *v. i.* hold intimate intercourse. बातचीत करना, घुलमिल कर बातें करना।

communicable (कम्यूनिकेबल)—*adj.* that can be imparted. बातचीत के योग्य।

communicate (कम्यूनिकेट)—*v. t. & i.* impart; hold intercourse. कहना, लिखना, सूचना देना, संचारित करना, बातचीत करना।

communication (कम्यूनिकेशन)—

n. act of imparting, information given, intercourse, common passage between places. कथन, सूचना, बातचीत, संचार, प्रचार।

communicative (कम्यूनिकेटिव)—*adj.* ready to impart, open, talkative. सचारी, सूचना आदि सम्बन्धी, स्पष्टवादी, वाचाल।

communicator (कम्यूनिकेटर)—*n.* person or thing that communicates, telegraph instrument used in sending massage. सूचना देनेवाला, संवाददाता, संचार-यंत्र।

communion (कम्यूनियन)—*n.* sharing, fellowship, intercourse. सपर्क, संपर्क, बातचीत।

communique (कम्यूनिक)—*n.* official intimation. सरकारी सूचना या विज्ञप्ति।

communism (कम्यूनिज्म)—*n.* vesting of property in the community. साम्यवाद; सम्पत्ति का सार्वजनिकीकरण। *n.* **communist.**

community (कम्यूनिटी)—*n.* joint ownership, fellowship, organized body of people. बिरादरी, पंचायत, समुदाय, जाति।

commutable (कम्यूटेबल)—*adj.* exchangeable. परिवर्तनीय, बदलने के योग्य।

commutation (कम्यूटेशन)—*n.* commuting, money paid by way of commutation: फेर-बदल, बदल-बदलव, विनिमय में दिया गया धन।

commutative (कम्यूटेटिव)—*adj.* relating to substitution. विनिमय-सम्बन्धी, बदल-बदल से सम्बन्धित।

commutator (कॉम्यूटेटर)—*n.* person or thing that commutes; contrivance for altering course of electric current. बदल-बदल करनेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ; बिजली की धारा बदलने का यंत्र।

commute (कम्यूट)—*v. t. & i.* interchange, exchange. बदला-बदली करना विनिमय करना।

compact (कॉम्पैक्ट)—*n.* agreement between parties. पक्षों के बीच समझौता। *adj.* packed together, terse. ठोस, गँठा हुआ, गाढ़ा, चुस्त। *v. t.* join firmly together. make up. दृढ़ता से बाँधना,

companion (कम्पैनियन)—*n.* associate, sharer. संगी साथी, दोस्त,

company (कंपनी)—*n.* companionship, number of persons assembled, social party guests, body of persons combined for commercial object, party of players, subdivision of infantry. साथ, संगत; जन-समूह, टोली, मंडली, जमात; अतिथि; व्यापारिक समवाय, खिलाड़ियों का दल, पैदल सेना की टुकड़ी

comparable (कम्पेअरेबल)—*adj.* that can be compared. तुलनीय।

comparative (कम्पैरेटिव)—*adj.* of comparison. तुलनात्मक ।

compare (कंपेअर)—*v. t. & i.* liken, estimate similarity of, bear comparison. तुलना करना, मुकाबला करना, मिलाना; तुलना होना, मिलना, समान होना

comparison (कम्पैरिसन)—*n.* act of comparing, simile, illustration. तुलना, उपमा, दृष्टान्त

compart (कम्पार्ट)—*v. t.* divide into compartments. भागों में बाँटना, खण्ड या भाग करना ।

compartment (कम्पार्टमेंट)—*n.* division separated by partitions दिया, भाग, कमरा, कोठरी, खंड, हिस्सा ।

compass (कम्पास)—*n.* circumference, boundary, area, extent, range of a voice instrument of navigation showing true north. परिधि, सीमा, क्षेत्र, मात्रा; आवाज का पाट ; समुद्र-यात्रा की घड़ी, कुतुबनुमा । *v. t.* go round, contrive, accomplish. घेरना, महफा करना ; प्राप्त करना ; हल में लाना, घेरा डालना ; निष्पन्न करना ; वश में करना

compassion (कम्पैशन)—*n.* pity inclining to help. दया, तरस ।

compassionate (कम्पैशनेट)—*adj.* sympathetic, pitying. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, दयापूर्ण ।

compatible (कम्पैटिबल)—*adj.* consistent, able to co-exist. मिलता-जुलता ; साथ रहने के योग्य । *n.* **compatibility.** अनुकूलता,

compatriot (कम्पैट्रिएट)—*n.* fellow-countryman. एक देश का निवासी, हमवतन ।

compeer (कम्पियर)—*n.* the equal,comrade. समान,मित्र साथी ।

compel (कम्पेल)—*v. t.* constrain, force. दबाव डालना, विवश करना, लाचार करना ।

compendious (कम्पेंडियस)—*adj.* brief but comprehensive. संक्षिप्त किन्तु विस्तृत, सारभूत । *n.* **compendiousness.** विस्तार ।

compendium (कम्पेंडियम)—*n.* summary, abstract. संक्षेप, सार ।

compensate (कांपन्सेट)—*v. t. & i.* make amends, recompense. कमी पूरी करना, क्षतिपूर्ति करना, मुआवजा देना । *adj.* **compensative, compensatory.**

compensation (कम्पिन्सेशन)—*n.* compensating, thing given as recompense. क्षतिपूर्ति, मुआवजा ।

compensator (कम्पिन्सेटर)—*n.* one who compensates. क्षतिपूर्ति करनेवाला ।

compete (कम्पीट)—*v. i.* strive, vie. मुकाबला करना, प्रतिस्पर्धा करना, प्रतियोगिता करना ।

competence (कम्पिटेंस)—*n.* sufficiency of means, ability,

capacity. क्षमता, योग्यता, सामर्थ्य। *also.* **competency.**

competent (कम्पिटंट)—*adj.* properly qualified, permissible. उचित, योग्य, समर्थ।

competition (कम्पिटिशन)—*n.* act of competing. मुकाबला, प्रतिस्पर्धा प्रतियोगिता, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता

competitor (कम्पिटिटर)—*n.* one who competes, rival. प्रतियोगी, प्रतिस्पर्धी, प्रतिद्वन्द्वी।

compilation (कम्पिलेशन)—*n.* compiling, thing compiled. संकलन, संग्रह।

compile (कम्पाइल)—*v. t.* collect into a volume. संकलन करना, संग्रह करना। *n.* **compiler.** संकलनकर्ता।

complacence (कम्प्लेसेंस)—*n.* tranquil pleasure ; self-satisfaction. आनन्द ; आत्मसन्तोष, स्वाभिमान, घमण्ड

complacent (कम्प्लेसेंट)—*adj.* self-satisfied आत्म-सन्तोषी, स्वाभिमानी,

complain (कम्प्लेन)—*v. i.* express dissatisfaction with, state a grievance. असन्तोष प्रकट करना, शिकायत करना।

complainant (कम्प्लेनेंट)—*n.* complainer, plaintiff. नालिश, शिकायत करनेवाला, वादी।

complaint (कम्प्लेंट)—*n.* utterance of grievance formal accusation, plaintiff's case in civil action, bodily ailment. शिकायत, असन्तोष, दीवानी वाद में वादी का पक्ष, शारीरिक कष्ट या रोग।

complaisance (कम्प्लेसेंस)—*n.* obligingness, politeness. शिष्टता, विनम्रता, शिष्टाचार, सज्जनता

complement (कम्प्लिमेंट)—*n.* that which completes, full number required. पूरक, पूर्ण संख्या। *v. t.* complete. पूरा करना.

complementary (कम्प्लिमेंटरी)—*adj.* serving to complete. पूरक, कमी पूरी करनेवाला।

complete (कंप्लीट)—*adj.* entire, finished, accomplished. सारा, सम्पूर्ण पूरा, समाप्त, सम्पन्न। *v. t.* finish, make perfect समाप्त करना, पूर्ण करना, सम्पन्न करना।

completion (कंप्लीशन)—*n.* perfection, accomplishment पूर्णता, समाप्ति, सम्पन्नता।

complex (कम्प्लेक्स)—*adj.* composite, complicated. संयुक्त, मिश्रित, जटिल, पेचीदा।

complexion (कम्प्लेक्शन)—*n.* natural colour, character, aspect. रंग-रूप, वर्ण, सूरत ; स्वभाव,

complexity (कम्प्लेक्सिमटी)—*n* complication. जटिलता, पेचीदापन।

compliance (कम्प्लाइएंस)—*n* action in accordance with request, command etc. ; submission. आज्ञानुवर्तिता परिपालन।

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compliant (कम्प्लाइएंट)—*adj.* disposed to comply, yielding. आज्ञा पालक, विनम्र।

complicacy (कॉम्प्लिकेसी)—*n.* complexity. जटिलता, पेचीदगी।

complicate (कॉम्प्लिकेट)—*v. t.* mix up; make intricate. मिला देना, उलझाना, जटिल बना देना

complication (कॉम्प्लिकेशन)—*n.* involved condition. जटिलता, उलझन।

complicity (कम्प्लिसिटी)—*n.* partnership in an evil action. किसी बुरे काम में साझेदारी, साँठ-गाँठ।

compliment (कॉम्प्लिमेंट)—*n.* polite expression of praise, gift, gratuity. अभिनन्दन; भेंट, उपहार। *v. t.* pay a compliment to present as mark of courtesy. अभिनन्दन करना, उपहार भेंट करना। *compliments.* औपचारिक अभिनन्दन

comply (कम्प्लाई)—*v. i.* act in accordance with. मानना, स्वीकार करना, परिपालन करना।

component (कम्पोनेंट)—*adj.* & *n.* contributing to the composition of a whole. घटक, अंग, अवयव, भाग, अंश, कण।

comport (कम्पोर्ट)—*v. t.* & *i.* conduct, behave. बर्ताव, व्यवहार करना।

compose (कंपोज)—*v. t.* make up, produce in literary form invent set up type, arrange adjust, tranquillise. निर्मित करना, रचना करना, आविष्कृत करना, टाइप बैठाना, कवायद करना, व्यवस्थित करना, शान्त करना

composer (कम्पोजर)—*n.* one who composes. कविताकार, संगीतकार।

composing (कंपोजिंग)—*n.* act of composing. टाइप बैठाने का कार्य।

composite (कम्पोजिट)—*adj.* made up of various parts. विभिन्न भागों से निर्मित, मिश्रित

composition (कम्पोजीशन)—*n.* composing, thing composed, a mixture, agreement, compromise. निर्माण; रचना, निबंध; मिश्रण, योग; समझौता, करार।

compositive (कम्पोजिटिव)—*adj.* combining. मिलानेवाला।

compositor (कम्पाजिटर)—*n.* type-setter. (मुद्रण में) टाइप बैठानेवाला व्यक्ति।

compossible (कम्पॉसिबल)—*adj.* able to coexist. साथ रहने के योग्य।

compost (कम्पॉस्ट)—*n.* compound manure; combination. मिश्रित खाद; मिश्रण, योग। *v. t.* make into compost. खाद बनाना,

composure (कम्पोजर)—*n.* calmness. शान्ति।

compound (कंपाउण्ड)—*v. t.* & *i.* mix, settle, condone, come

to terms. मिलाना, निश्चित करना; हल करना, निबटाना; चुकाना; सुलह करना। *adj.* made up of ingredients, collective. मिश्रित, सामूहिक, सम्मिश्र। *n.* mixture of elements, enclosure in which house or factory stands. योग, मिश्रण; ऐसा स्थान जिसके भीतर कोई मकान या कारखाना बना हुआ हो।

compounder (कम्पाउण्डर)—*n.* one who compounds things. दवाओं (औषधियों) को मिलानेवाला।

comprehend (कॉम्प्रिहेन्ड)—*v. t.* grasp mentally, understand, include, take in. समझना, बूझना, भीतर रखना, घेरना; ग्रहण करना।

comprehensible (कॉम्प्रिहेन्सिबल)—*adj.* that my be understood. समझ में आने के योग्य, बुद्धिगम्य, ग्राह्य।

comprehension (कॉम्प्रिहेन्शन)—*n.* act or faculty of understanding. ज्ञान, बुद्धि।

comprehensive (कॉम्प्रिहेन्सिव)—*adj.* of understanding, including much. बुद्धिगम्य, विस्तृत।

compress (कंप्रेस)—*v. t.* squeeze together, condense. दबाना, दबोचना, पेलना, भींचना। *n.* a soft pad of cloth, hot or cold pressed on to some part of the body to stop bleeding, reduce fever etc. रक्त-प्रवाह बन्द करने या ज्वर शान्त करने के लिए शरीर पर रखी जानेवाली गरम या ठंडी कपड़े की पट्टी। *adj.* **compressive.**

compression (कम्प्रेशन)—*n.* squeezing togather, condensation. दबाव, पेलन, भींच। *n.* **compressor.** दबानेवाला यंत्र या पदार्थ।

comprise (कम्प्राइज)—*v. t.* include, consist of, condense. सम्मिलित करना, अन्तर्निहित करना,

compromise (कॉम्प्रामाइज)—*n.* settlement, adjustment. समझौता, सुलह, समन्वय, समाधान। *v. t. & i.* settle dispute mutually. समझौता करना, झगड़ा निबटा देना।

comptroller (कंट्रोलर)—*n.* controller of accounts. लेखा-नियंत्रक।

compulsion (कम्पल्शन)—*n.* constraint, obligation. विवशता, लाचारी, मजबूरी, दबाव।

compulsory (कम्पल्सरी)—*adj.* enforced, compulsive. अनिवार्य,

compunction (कम्पंक्शन)—*n.* pricking of conscience, regret. पश्चात्ताप, खेद।

compute (कम्प्यूट) [illegible] calculate. गिनना, गणना करना या हिसाब करना। *n.* **computation** [illegible]

computer (कम्प्यूटर)—*n.* [illegible] lator, a calculating [illegible] गणना करनेवाला व्यक्ति या गणना करने की मशीन।

comrade (कॉमरेड) [illegible] in work or play [illegible]

con (कॉन)—*v. t.* study, learn by heart. अध्ययन करना, कंठस्थ करना, स्मरण करना ।

conation (कोनेशन)—*n.* effort of will-power. इच्छा-शक्ति का प्रयास ।

concatenate (कन्कैटिनेट)—*v. t.* link togather. जोड़ना, मिलाना । *n.* **concatenation.** संयोग, जोड़ ।

concave (कॉन्केव)—*adj.* hollow, curved inwards. खाली, खोखला, भीतर को झुका हुआ । *n.* **concavity.** खोखलापन, भीतर को झुकाव ।

concavo (कन्केवो)—*adj. in combination.* concavely. गतोदर रूप में । *concavo-concave.* दोनो ओर भीतर को झुका हुआ ; *concavo-convex.* एक ओर ऊपर को उठा हुआ और दूसरी ओर भीतर को झुका हुआ ।

conceal (कंसील)—*v. t.* keep secret, hide. गुप्त रखना, छिपाना । *n.* **concealment.** छिपाव, दुराव ।

concede (कंसीड)—*v. t.* admit, grant. स्वीकार कर लेना, मान लेना, प्रदान करना ।

conceit (कंसीट)—*n.* personal vanity ; fanciful notion. घमंड, अहंकार, गरूर ; काल्पनिक विचार ।

conceivable (कंसीवेबल)—*adj.* that can be conceived. कल्पनीय, विचारणीय, मननीय ।

conceive (कंसीव)—*v. t. & i.* become pregnant, imagine, fancy, think. गर्भ धारण करना, कल्पना करना, अनुमान करना, विचारना,

concentrate (कॉन्सैंट्रेट)—*v.t.& i.* bring togather to one point. केन्द्रित करना एकाग्र करना

concentration (कॉन्सैंट्रेशन)—*n.* bringing to one point. केन्द्रीकरण, एकाग्रता । *n.* **concentration camp.** राजनैतिक बन्दियों को रखने का स्थान ।

concentre (कन्सैंटर)—*v. t. & i.* bring or come to a common centre. समान केन्द्र में लाना या आना, समान केन्द्रवाला । *n.* **concentricity.** समान केन्द्रीयता ।

concentric (कन्सैंट्रिक)—*adj* having a common centre.

concept (कॉन्सैप्ट)—*n.* general notion सामान्य विचार ।

conception (कन्सैप्शन)—*n.* conceiving, thing conceived, idea. गर्भाधान, धारणा, विचार ।

conceptive (कन्सैप्टिव)—*adj.* conceiving. धारणीय, विचारणीय ।

conceptual (कन्सैप्ट्यूअल)—*adj.* of mental conceptions. धारणाओं से सम्बन्धित, मनोभाव-सम्बन्धी ।

concern (कंसर्न)—*n.* relation, interest, anxiety, affair, business, object, thing. सम्बन्ध, रुचि, चिन्ता, कार्य, व्यापार, विषय, बात ।

concert (कॉन्सर्ट)—*n.* agreement, union. combination of sounds, musical entertainment. मिलाप, मेल, साथ, संगीत, संगीत-समारोह

concertina (कॉन्सर्टीना)—*n.* a musical instrument. एक प्रकार का बाजा।

concession (कन्सेशन)—*n.* act of conceding, thing conceded. स्वीकृति, सुविधा, रियायत।

conch (कौंक)—*n.* shellfish, external ear. शंख, घोंघा; कान का बाहरी भाग।

conciliate (कंसिलिएट)—*v. t.* pacify, win over, reconcile. शान्त करना, सान्त्वना देना, मनाना।

conciliation (कंसिलिएशन)—*n.* reconcilement. सान्त्वना।

concinnity (कंसिनिटी)—*n.* elegance, neatness. सुघड़ता, सुन्दरता; स्वच्छता, निर्मलता।

concise (कंसाइस)—*adj.* brief. संक्षिप्त, स्वल्प। *n.* **conciseness.**

conclave (कॉन्क्लेव) *n* meeting-place, private assembly. निजतन्त्रण, गुप्त सभा।

conclude (कन्क्लूड)—*v. t.* & *i.* bring to an end, come to an end, infer, settle, arrange, resolve. समाप्त करना या होना अर्थ निकालना, सम्पन्न करना, प्रबन्ध करना, निश्चय करना।

conclusion (कन्क्लूजन)—*n.* termination, final result. अन्त, समाप्ति,

concoct (कन्कॉक्ट)—*v. t.* prepare by mixing together, invent, make up. काढ़ा बनाना, ईजाद करना, उपजना, रचना। *n.* **concoction.**

concomitance (कन्कॉमिटेंस)—*n.* coexistence. सह-अस्तित्व, समयोग।

concomitant (कन्कॉमिटेंट)—*adj.* going together. सहगामी, हमराही।

concord (कॉन्कॉर्ड)—*n.* agreement, harmony, treaty. समता, एकता संयोग मेल, सन्धि।

concordance (कन्कार्डेंस)—*n* agreement. एकता, सादृश्य, समता

concordant (कन्कार्डेंट)—*adj.* agreeing, harmonious, in musical concord, सदृश, समान, अनुरूप; सुरीला।

concourse (कॉन्कोर्स)—*n.* crowd, confluence. भीड़, जमघट, समूह।

concrete (कॉन्क्रीट)—*adj.* existing in material form, real. पार्थिव, इन्द्रियगम्य, ठोस, साकार। *n.* concrete thing; composition of gravel, cement etc. ठोस पदार्थ; बजरी सीमेंट आदि का बना मसाला। *v. t.* & *i.* solidify, form into a mass. ठोस बनाना,

concubinage (कन्क्यूबिनेज)—*n.* cohabiting of man and woman not legally married. व्यभिचार।

concubinary (कन्क्यूबिनरी)—*adj.* & *n.* living in concubinage. व्यभिचारी, व्यभिचारिणी।

concubine (कॉन्क्यूबाइन)—*n.* woman who cohabits with a man not being his wife; secondary wife. व्यभिचारिणी स्त्री; रखैल।

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concur (कन्कर)—*v. i.* happen together, agree in opinion. एक साथ होना, सहमत होना। *n.* **concurrence.** समागमन, सहमति।

concurrent (कन्करेंट)—*adj.* existing together : agreeing. समवर्ती, एक साथ होने या रहनेवाला

concuss (कन्कस)—*v. t.* shake violently; intimidate. बेगपूर्वक हिलाना, आन्दोलित करना ; अवभीत करना।

concussion (कन्कशन)—*n.* shock ; injury to brain etc. आघात, धक्का ; मस्तिष्क आदि का आघात।

condemn (कन्डेम)—*v. t.* censure, blame, give judgement against, doom, unfit for use. निन्दा करना, आरोप लगाना, विरुद्ध निर्णय देना, दण्डनीय ठहराना, उपयोग के अयोग्य ठहराना, तकारा करना

condemnation (कान्डिम्नेशन)—*n.* censure, judicial conviction. निन्दा, न्यायिक दण्ड-निर्णय

condensation (कान्डेन्सेशन)—*n.* act of condensing, condensed mass. abridgement. संक्षेपीकरण, गाढ़ापन, जमाव, संक्षेप।

condense (कन्डेंस)—*v. t. & i.* compress. concentrate, reduce to liquid, make concise. जमाना, जमना, घनीभूत करना या होना

condenser (कन्डेन्सर)—*n.* an apparatus to condense vapour into liquid. जमाने का एक यंत्र।

condescend (कान्डिसेंड)—*v. i.* deign. stoop, waive one's superiority. दबना, झुकना, विनम्र होना. अवनत होना

condign (कंडाइन)—*adj.* severe and well-deserved. उपयुक्त, समुचित, योग्य। *adj.* **condignly.**

condiment (कॉण्डिमेंट)—*n.* thing used to give relish to food. छौंक, चटनी, मसाला।

condition (कंडिशन)—*n.* state, position, attribute. दशा, अवस्था, स्थिति, शर्त

conditional (कण्डीशनल)—*adj* not absolute. dependent. सशर्त, अधीन। *adv.* **conditionally.**

condole (कंडोल)—*v. i.* express sympathy. समवेदना या सहानुभूति प्रकट करना। *n.* **condolence.** शोक-प्रकाश, समवेदना, मातमपुरसी।

condom (कॉण्डम)—*n.* contraceptive sheath. गर्भनिरोधक थैली।

condone (कंडोन)—*v. t.* forgive overlook, atone for. क्षमा करना, उपेक्षा कर देना, प्रायश्चित करना। *n.* **condonation.** क्षमा, प्रायश्चित।

conduce (कंड्यूस)—*v. i.* lead, contribute. प्रवृत्त करना, प्रेरित करना ; प्रदान करना, उत्पन्न करना। *adj.* **conducive.** प्रेरक, उत्पादक

conduct (कंडक्ट)—*n.* guidance, manner of conducting. mode of treatment. behaviour. पथ-प्रदर्शन, कार्य-संचालन, आचरण, चरित्र, व्यवहार। *v. t. & i.* guide, com-

mand, direct, manage, behave, transmit. पथ-प्रदर्शन करना, संचालन करना, निर्देशन करना, प्रबन्ध करना, व्यवहार करना, आचरण करना

conductible (कंडक्टिबल)—*adj.* capable of conducting. संचार करने के योग्य, संचरणीय। *n.* **conductibility**. संचरणीयता।

conduction (कंडक्शन)—*n.* transmission, conducting. संचरण, संचालन। *adj.* **conductive**.

conductor (कंडक्टर)—*n.* guide, manager, director, thing that conducts. नायक, प्रबन्धक, संचालक,

conduit (कंडिट)—*n.* channel or pipe for conveying liquids. तरल पदार्थ निकालने की नाली या मोरी।

cone (कोन)—*n.* solid figure with a circular base and tapering to a point. शंकुदार आकृति, शंकु। *adj.* **conic, conical.**

coney (कोनी)—*n.* rabbit ; a term of endearment used for woman. खरगोश ; प्रियतमा।

confabulate (कन्फ़ाब्यूलेट)—*v. i.* converse. वार्तालाप करना। *n.* **confabulation**. वार्तालाप।

confection (कन्फ़ेक्शन)—*n.* a mixture of sugar, fruits etc. ; a sweetmeat ; compounding, a woman's dress. मुरब्बा, मिठाई, स्त्रियों का एक विशिष्ट वस्त्र।

confectioner (कन्फ़ेक्शनर)—*n.* maker of sweetmeats. मिठाइयाँ बनानेवाला, हलवाई।

confectionery (कन्फ़ेक्शनरी)—*n.* sweet things made by a confectioner ; the shop where they are sold. मिठाइयाँ, हलवाई की दुकान।

confederacy (कन्फ़ेडरेसी)—*n.* alliance, conspiracy, body of confederate States. गठबन्धन, षड्यंत्र, राज्यमण्डल।

confederate (कन्फ़ेडरेट)—*adj.* allied. संयुक्त, संघटित। *n.* ally. मित्र, साथी। *v. t. & i.* bring into alliance, come into alliance. गठबन्धन करना, गठबन्धन होना, संघटन करना या होना।

confederation (कन्फ़ेडरेशन)—*n.* union of States. राज्यमण्डल।

confer (कन्फ़र)—*v. t. & i.* grant, converse, take counsel. प्रदान करना वार्ता करना, सलाह करना। *n.* **conferment**. प्रदान, सलाह।

conference (कॉन्फ़रेंस)—*n.* consultation, meeting of any organization. परामर्श, सम्मेलन। *adj* **conferential**. सम्मेलन-सम्बन्धी।

confess (कन्फ़ेस)—*v. t. & i.* acknowledge ; formally declare one's sins. मान लेना, स्वयं अपने पाप स्वीकार कर लेना।

confession (कन्फ़ेशन)—*n.* acknowledgement of offence. thing confessed. अपराधों को स्वीकार कर लेना ; इकबालिया-पत्र ; स्वीकार

की बड़ी बात। *adj.* **confessional.**

confessor (कन्फ़ेसर)—*n.* one who confesses; one who avows his religion in face of danger. दोष या पाप स्वीकार करनेवाला; खतरे के सामने अपना धर्म त्याग देनेवाला व्यक्ति।

confidant (कॉन्फ़िडेंट)—*n.* person trusted with private affairs. विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति।

confide (कन्फ़ाइड)—*v. t. & i.* repose confidense, entrust, impart secret to. विश्वास करना, भरोसा करना, रहस्य कहना।

confidence (कॉन्फ़िडेंस)—*n.* firm trust, assured expectation boldness. दृढ़ विश्वास, पूर्ण आशा,

confident (कॉन्फ़िडेंट)—*adj.* trusting, bold. विश्वस्त, साहसिक

confidential (कॉन्फ़िडेंशल)—*adj.* in confidence; secret. गुप्त; गोपनीय।

configuration (कन्फ़िग्यूरेशन)—*n.* mode of arrangement; outline. रूप, सूरत; ढाँचा, खाका।

configure (कन्फ़िगर)—*v. t.* give shape to. रूप देना, ढाँचा बनाना, आकार देना।

confine (कॉन्फ़ाइन)—*v. t. & i.* keep within limits, imprison, be in childbed, be brought to bed. सीमा में रखना, बन्दी बनाना, जापे में होना, रोग-शैया पर होना।

confinement (कन्फ़ाइनमेंट)—*n.* imprisonment; being confined, limitation. कैद, कारावास; सीमाबद्धता; परिसीमन।

confirm (कन्फ़र्म)—*v. t.* establish more firmly, ratify, corroborate. स्थिर करना, स्थायी बनाना, अनुमोदित करना, प्रमाणित करना

confirmation (कॉन्फ़र्मेशन)—*n.* act of confirming, corroboration. स्थिरता, स्थायित्व, अनुमोदन, प्रमाणीकरण।

confiscate (कॉन्फ़िस्केट)—*v. t.* seize as by authority. ज़ब्त करना सरकारी कब्ज़े में लेना

confiscation (कॉन्फ़िस्केशन)—*n.* act of confiscating; robbery with sanction of ruling power. ज़ब्ती; सर्वस्व-हरण।

conflagration (कॉन्फ़्लैग्रेशन)—*n.* great and destructive fire. चारों ओर विनाशकारी आग।

conflict (कान्फ़्लिक्ट)—*n.* fight, struggle, collision. लड़ाई, संघर्ष, टक्कर, टकराव। *v. i.* struggle, clash. लड़ना, संघर्ष करना, झगड़ना,

confluence (कॉन्फ़्लूएंस)—*n.* stream flowing with another. दूसरी के साथ बहनेवाली नदी।

confluent (कॉन्फ़्लूएंट)—*adj.* flowing togather. एक साथ बहने वाला।

conflux (कॉन्फ़्लक्स)—*n.* confluence. a crowd. संगम, भीड़.

conform (कन्फॉर्म)—*v. t. & i.* make similar, adapt, comply with, be conformable. समान बनाना, अनुरूप बनाना, अनुकूल होना, समान होना; आज्ञा-पालन करना, सदृश्य होना। *n.* **conformance**. समानता,

conformable (कन्फॉर्मेबल)—*adj.* similar, consistent, adapted. अनुरूप, समान, सदृश।

conformation (कॉन्फॉर्मेशन)—*n.* structure, adaptation. बनावट, ढाँचा, आकृति।

conformity (कन्फॉर्मिटी)—*n.* likeness, compliance. समानरूपता, आज्ञापालन।

confound (कन्फाउंड)—*v. t.* at, throw into disorder, confuse. डालना, गड़बड़ करना, अस्तव्यस्त करना, घबराना करना, घबड़ाना, चकित करना, व्याकुल करना।

confraternity (कॉन्फ्राटर्निटी)—*n.* brotherhood. बन्धुत्व, भ्रातृभाव।

confront (कन्फ्रंट)—*v. t.* meet face to face, oppose, compare. सामना करना, मुकाबला करना, तुलना करना। *n.* **confrontation.**

confuse (कन्फ्यूज)—*v. t.* throw into disorder, perplex. अस्तव्यस्त करना, गड़बड़ करना, घबड़ाना, हैरान करना। *n.* **confusedness**

confusion (कन्फ्यूशन)—*n.* act of confusing, tumult. गड़बड़; घबराहट, अस्तव्यस्त।

confute (कन्फ्यूट)—*v. t.* prove false. झूठा सिद्ध करना, खंडन करना, प्रतिवाद करना। *n.* confutation. खंडन प्रतिवाद।

congeal (कंजील)—*v. t. & i.* freeze, coagulate. जमाना, जमना, गाढ़ा करना या होना।

congelation (कान्जिलेशन)—*n.* congealing. जमाव, जमने या जमाने की अवस्था।

congener (कॉन्जिनर)—*adj. & n.* akin allied. सजातीय, विजातीयता, समान (पदार्थ)।

congeneric (कॉन्जिनेरिक)—*adj* of the same kind, race एक ही प्रकार, जाति आदि का।

congenerous (कंजेनरस)—*adj.* of same genus or family. एक ही वंश या परिवार का।

congenial (कंजीनियल)—*adj.* kindred, sympathetic, agreeable. समान प्रकृति या ढंग वाला,

congenital (कंजेनिटल)—*adj.* belonging to one from birth सहजात सहजन्मा।

congeries (कंजेरीज)—*n.* collection, heap. समूह, ढेर।

congest (कंजेस्ट)—*v. i. & t* accumulate to excess. अत्यधिक परिमाण में इकट्ठा होना या करना, भीड़ करना या होना। *adj.* **congestive.**

congestion (कंजेस्चन)—*n* abnormal accumulation of blood in a part of the body, accumulation. शरीर के किसी भाग में रुधिर का अत्यधिक संचय : भीड़।

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conglobate (कॉन्ग्लोबेट)—*v. t. i.* form into a ball. पिंड बनाना

conglomerate (कंग्लॉमिरेट)—*adj.* gathered into a round mass. पिंडीभूत। *v. t. & i.* collect into a coherent mass. पिंडीभूत करना या होना।

conglutinate (कंग्लूटिनेट)—*v. t. & i.* stick togather with glue. सरेस से चिपकाना या चिपकना

congratulate (कन्ग्रैच्यूलेट)—*v. t.* address with expressions of sympathetic joy. बधाई देना, मुबारिक देना। *n.* **congratulation** बधाई। *n.* **congratulator**.

congregate (कॉङ्ग्रिगेट)—*v. t. & i.* collect into a mass. एकत्रित करना या होना।

congregation (कॉङ्ग्रिगेशन)—*n.* collection into a mass, assemblage. body assembled for religious worship. इकट्ठ, समुदाय; सभा, धार्मिक इकट्ठ

congress (कॉङ्ग्रेस)—*n.* meeting, formal meeting of delegates for discussion. सम्मेलन, महासभा।

congruence (कॉङ्ग्रूएन्स)—*n.* agreement consistency. सादृश्य, समरूपता। *adj.* **congruent.**

congruous (कॉङ्ग्रूअस)—*adj.* accordant, conformable. अनुरूप, सदृश, समान। *n.* **congruity.**

conic (कॉनिक)—*adj.* cone-shaped. शंक्वाकार, शंकु-संबंधी।

coniform (कोनिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* conic. शंक्वाकार।

conjecture (कंजेक्चर)—*n.* formation of opinion without sufficient grounds. अनुमान,

conjoin (कन्जॉइन)—*v. t. & i.* join togather, combine. जोड़ना, मिलाना; जुड़ना, मिलना।

conjoint (कन्जॉइंट)—*adj.* united. संयुक्त। *adv.* **conjointly**

conjugal (कॉन्यूगल)—*adj.* of marriage, of husband or wife, of husband and wife. विवाह-संबंधी; पति या पत्नी सम्बन्धी; पति-पत्नी-संबंधी

conjugate (कॉन्यूगेट)—*v. t. & i.* inflect verb, unite sexually. क्रिया के पद को अनुसार बनाना, संयोग करना। *adj.* jointed togather, derived from same root. संयुक्त;

conjugation (कॉन्यूगेशन)—*n.* joining togather, scheme of verbal inflexion. संयोग, मिलन, क्रिया-संयोग-योजना।

conjunct (कंजक्ट)—*adj.* combined, joint. संयुक्त, मिला हुआ।

conjunction (कंजंक्शन)—*n.* union, apparent proximity of two heavenly bodies. combination of events, uninflected word used to connect clauses or sentences. मेल, संयोग; दो ग्रहों का योग, सहघटना, अनुच्चय-बोधक अव्यय।

conjunctive (कंजंक्टिव)—*adj.* serving to join. जोड़नेवाला।

conjuncture (कंजंक्चर)—*n.* combination of events, posture of affairs. संयोग, दशा।

conjuration (कांजूरेशन)—*n.* solemn appeal, incantation. देव-स्तुति, जादू-मन्त्र।

conjure (कंजोर)—*v. t. & i.* appeal solemnly, adjure, मिन्नत-पूर्वक दावा करना, जादू करना, मंत्रबल करना।

conjurer (or) (कंजरर)—*n.* one who practises legerdemain, juggler; clever person. जादूगर, बाज़ीगर, मदारी, दग़ाबाज़; चतुर व्यक्ति।

conk (कांक)—*n.* nose. नाक

connate (कनेट)—*adj.* born together, innate. सहजात, एक साथ उत्पन्न, स्वाभाविक।

connatural (कनैचुरल)—*adj.* innate, belonging naturally to, of like nature. स्वाभाविक, एक स्वभाव का, सहज।

connect (कनेक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* join, unite. जोड़ना, मिलाना, जुड़ना, मिलना।

connective (कनेक्टिव)—*adj.* serving to connect. जोड़नेवाला।

connexion, connection (कनेक्शन)—*n.* act of connecting, relation. मेल, मिलाप, संबंध

connivance (कनाइवंस)—*n* conniving. आनाकानी, चश्मपोशी

connive (कनाइव)—*v. i.* wink at. आँख मारना, आनाकानी करना।

connoisseur (कॉन्नासूर)—*n.* critical judge. पारखी, कद्रदान।

connotate (कॉन्नोटेट)—*v. t.* signify as secondary sense; imply as inherent quality. अतिव्यंजित करना, निहितार्थ बताना।

connote (कनोट)—*v. t.* mean in addition to the chief meaning. व्यंजित करना, लक्षित करना।

conoid (कोनॉइड)—*adj.* cone-shaped. शंक्वाकार, शंकुवत्।

conquer (कांक्कर)—*v. t. & i.* overcome by force; acquire, subjugate. जीतना, प्राप्त करना, वश में करना

conquerer (कांक्करर)—*n.* one who conquers. विजेता, जीतनेवाला व्यक्ति।

conquest (कांक्विस्ट)—*n.* subjugation. विजय, वशीकरण।

consanguine, consanguineous (कंसैंगुइन, कांसैंगुइनस)—*adj.* of the same blood. सगोत्र, सविंड।

consanguinity (कांसैंगुइनिटी)—*n.* blood relationship. रक्त-सम्बन्ध, सगोत्रता।

conscience (कांशेन्स)—*n.* moral sense of right and wrong. अन्तः-करण, सद्विवेक

conscientious (कान्शीएंस)—*adj.* obedient to conscience; scrupulous. अन्तःकरण की आवाज़ पर

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चलनेवाला सद्भिवेकी, सरल-प्रकृति

conscious (कान्शस)—*adj.* aware, knowing. सचेत, सचेत, अभिज्ञ। *n.* **consciousness**. चेतना, ज्ञान,

conscribe (कन्स्क्राइब)–*v. t.* enlist by conscription. बलपूर्वक सेवा में भर्ती करना, नामबद करना।

conscript (कन्स्क्रिप्ट)—*v. t.* conscribe. बलपूर्वक सेना में भर्ती करना।

conscription (कन्स्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* compulsory enlistment for military service. बलपूर्वक सैनिक भर्ती. नामबदी

consecrate (कान्सिक्रेट)—*v. t.* set apart as sacred, devote, [illegible] धर्म-कार्य के लिए रखना, अर्पित करना, विहित करना। *adj.* consecrated. पवित्र किया गया, [illegible]. प्रतिष्ठापित।

consecration (कान्सिक्रेशन)—*n.* [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], प्रतिष्ठापन

consecutary (कान्सेक्यूटरी) [illegible]d. *n.* अनुमान।

consecution (कान्सिक्यूशन)—*n.* logical sequence, sequence of events. तार्किक क्रम, घटनाक्रम।

consecutive (कन्सिक्यूटिव)—*adj.* following continuously. लगातार होनेवाला

consensus (कन्सेन्सस)—*n.* agreement of opinion. मतैक्य.

consent (कन्सेंट)—*v. t.* agree, acquiesce. मान लेना, स्वीकार कर लेना, सहमत हो जाना। *n.* compliance permission. स्वीकृति, सहमति, मंजूरी

consentaneous (कान्सेन्टेनिअस)—*adj.* suited, unanimous. अनुकूल, उपयुक्त. एकमत।

consentient (कन्सेन्शेन्ट)—*adj.* agreeing, concurrent. एकमत, समवर्ती, सम्मत।

consequence (कान्सिक्वेन्स)—*n.* result, effect, outcome, importance, rank. परिणाम, प्रभाव, निष्कर्ष, फल, महत्त्व, पद

consequent (कान्सिक्वेंट)—*n.* event that follows another. प्रतिफल, अनुघटना। *adj.* following as a result. अनुवर्ती, अनुगामी।

consequential (कान्सिक्वेन्शल)—*adj.* following as a result. अनुवर्ती, अनुगामी।

conservancy (कन्सर्वेन्सी)—*n.* official preservation. आधिकारिक संरक्षण

conservation (कन्सर्वेशन)—*n.* preservation. संरक्षण।

conservative (कन्सर्वेटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* preservative disposed to maintain existing institutions. परिरक्षक, संरक्षक, अनुदार, पुरानी (प्रकृति)

conservator [illegible] *n.* preservative [illegible] संरक्षक, [illegible]।

conservatory [illegible]—*n.*

greenhouse for tender plants. कोमल वनस्पतियों को संरक्षित रखने का स्थान ।

conserve (कन्सर्व)—*v. t.* keep from harm, decay or loss. हानि, क्षय या नाश से बचाना, संरक्षित रखना । *n.* confection. मुरब्बा,

consider (कन्सिडर)—*v. t. & i.* contemplate, reflect, reckon with, be of opinion, regard as. समझना, सोचना, विचारना, मत रखना,

considerable (कन्सिडरेबल)—*adj.* worth considering, important, much. विचारणीय, महत्वपूर्ण, प्रचुर, बहुत ।

considerate (कन्सिडरेट)—*adj.* thoghtful for others. दूसरों के लिए विचारणीय ।

consideration (कन्सिडरेशन)—*n.* act of considering, fact, reward, thoughtfulness for others. विचार, ध्यान, तथ्य, पुरस्कार,

consign (कन्साइन)—*v. t.* hand over, transmit. सौंपना, देना ; भेजना, प्रेषित करना ।

consignee (कॉन्साइनी)—*n.* one to whom goods are sent. जिस व्यक्ति को माल भेजा जाए ।

consigner (or) (कॉन्साइनर)—*n.* one who sends the goods. माल भेजनेवाला ।

consignment (कन्साइन्मेंट)—*n.* consigning, goods consigned. भेजने का कार्य ; भेजा हुआ माल ।

consist (कन्सिस्ट)—*v. i.* be composed of, subsist. मिलना, होना, रहना, शामिल होना ।

consistence (कन्सिस्टेंस)—*n.* degree of density, firmness, solidity. घनता, गहनता, दृढ़ता

consistent (कन्सिस्टेंट)—*adj.* compatible, constant to same principles अनुकूल, सगत

consolation (कॉन्सोलेशन)—*n.* act of consoling, सान्त्वना, धीरज

console (कन्सोल)—*v. t.* comfort सान्त्वना देना ; *adj.* **consolable**

consolidate (कन्सॉलिडेट)—*v. t. & i.* solidify, strengthen, combine. ठोस बनाना या होना, दृढ़ करना, या होना, एकत्रित करना, मिलाना ।

consolidation (कन्सॉलिडेशन)—*n.* uniting, solidification. एकीकरण, दृढ़ीकरण, वृद्धन, एकजुटी

consonance (कॉन्सोनेंस)—*n.* a-sonance, concord, harmony. समस्वरता, सामञ्जस्य, मेल, एकता ।

consonant (कॉन्सोनेंट)—*adj.* agreeable, harmonious, making concord. अनुकूल, सङ्गत, समस्वर, समरस । *n.* alphabetical element other than vowel. व्यंजन अक्षर ।

consort (कॉन्सॉर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* bring together, keep company, harmonize, agree. मिलाना, साथ रहना ; समन्वित या सम्मत होना या करना । *n.* husband or wife ; ship sailing with another. पति

या दल ; दूसरे के साथ जानेवाला ..

consortium (कन्सॉर्टियम)—*n.* temporary co-operation of several powers to effect some common purpose. किसी समान प्रयोजन के लिए कतिपय शक्तियों का अस्थायी सहयोग, संघ।

conspicuous (कन्स्पिक्युअस)—*adj.* clearly visible, remarkable. स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष, उत्कृष्ट

conspiracy (कन्स्पिरेसी)—*n.* plot, combination for unlawful purpose. षड्यंत्र, साजिश।

conspirator (कन्स्पिरेटर)—*n.* one engaged in a conspiracy. षड्यन्त्रकारी।

conspire (कन्स्पायर)—*v. i. & t.* plot, devise. षड्यंत्र रचना, साजिश करना, योजना बनाना।

constable (कन्स्टेबल)—*n.* policeman. पुलिस का सिपाही। *overturn the constable's table* कानून तोड़ना।

constabulary (कन्स्टैब्युलरी)—*n.* organised body of constables. पुलिसजनों का संघटित दल

constancy (कॉन्स्टेन्सी)—*n.* firmness, endurance, faithfulness ; unchangingness. दृढ़ता, मजबूती, दार्ढ्य, निष्ठा, अपरिवर्तनीयता।

constant (कॉन्स्टेंट)—*adj.* unmoved faithful, unchanging. निश्चल, दृढ़, निष्ठित ; अपरिवर्तनीय,

constellate (कॉन्स्टेलेट)—*v. t. & i.* form into constellation. तारामंडल बनाना या बनना।

constellation (कॉन्स्टेलेशन)—*n.* number of fixed stars grouped within an imaginary outline. तारामंडल।

consternate (कॉन्स्टर्नेट)—*v. t.* dismay. घबड़ा देना, भयभीत करना,

consternation (कॉन्स्टर्नेशन)—*n.* dismay. घबराहट, भय, विस्मय, व्याकुलता।

constipate (कॉन्स्टिपेट)—*v. t.* confine bowels. कब्ज करना कोष्ठबद्धता करना।

constipation (कॉन्स्टिपेशन)—*n.* costiveness. कब्ज, कोष्ठबद्धता,

constituency (कन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी)—*n.* body of voters who elect a representative. निर्वाचक-मण्डल. निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र।

constituent (कन्स्टिट्यूएन्ट)—*adj. & n.* composing, appointing, electing. घटक, नियोजक, निर्वाचक।

constitute (कॉन्स्टिट्यूट)—*v. t.* appoint, establish, frame, make up. नियुक्त करना, स्थापित करना, निर्मित करना, संघटित करना।

constitution (कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन)—*n.* act of constituting ; character of the body ; mode in which state is organized. संगठन, शारीरिक गठन, संविधान।

constitutional (कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल)—*adj.* affecting the bodily or mental constitution, essential.

authorized by the political constitution. शारीरिक या मानसिक संगठन-संबंधी ; आवश्यक, अनिवार्य ;

constitutive (कॉन्स्टिट्यूटिव)-*adj.* constructive, essential, component. रचनात्मक, संगठन-संबंधी,

constrain (कन्स्ट्रेन)—*v. t.* compel, imprison. विवश करना, बंदी बनाना । *adj.* **constrained.**

constraint (कन्स्ट्रेंट) –*n.* compulsion, confinement, restraint of natural feelings विवशता, अवरोध (हिरासत) संयम

constrict (कन्स्ट्रिक्ट)—*v. t.* compress contract. समेटना, सिकोड़ना, दबाना । *n.* **constriction.**

constrictor (कन्स्ट्रिक्टर)—*n.* muscle that draws togather, compressor. सिकोड़नेवाली पेशी; संकोचन-यंत्र ।

construct (कन्स्ट्रक्ट)—*v. t.* build, combine, draw. बनाना, रचना, निर्मित करना, जोड़ना, (रेखा) खींचना ।

construction (कन्स्ट्रक्शन)—*n.* act of constructing; thing constructed. निर्माण, रचना, बनावट,

constructive (कन्स्ट्रक्टिव)—*adj.* tending to construct, inferred, virtual. रचनात्मक, तामीरी;निहितार्थ, सचमुच ।

constructor (कन्स्ट्रक्टर)—*n.* one who constructs. निर्माता, भवन आदि बनानेवाला ।

construe (कन्स्ट्रू)– *v. t. & i.* combine grammatically, analyse, translate, interpret. व्याकरण के अनुसार जोड़ना, विश्लेषण करना, अनुवाद करना, निर्वचन करना ।

consuetude (कॉन्स्विट्यूड)—*n.* custom; social intercourse. रस्म, प्रथा, सामाजिक व्यवहार

consul (कॉन्सल)—*n.* state-agent residing in foreign town. एलची, वाणिज्यदूत

consulate (कॉन्स्यूलेट)—*n.* office of a consul. वाणिज्यदूतावास ।

consult (कन्सल्ट) –*v. t. & i.* take conusel, seek advice, take into consideration. परामर्श लेना, सलाह करना, विचार करना,

consultation (कन्सल्टेशन) – *n.* deliberation. परामर्श, सलाह, विचार-विमर्श ।

consume (कन्स्यूम) –*v. t. & i.* use up, spend; waste away. उपभोग करना बरतना, व्यय करना

consumer (कन्ज्यूमर)—*n.* user of an article. उपभोक्ता, वस्तुओं को बरतने वाला व्यक्ति

consummate (कॉन्ज़म्मेट)—*adj.* complete. पूर्ण, उत्कृष्ट । *v. t.* accomplish. पूर्ण करना, सम्पन्न करना

consummation (कॉन्ज़म्मेशन) *n.* completion, goal, perfection. सम्पन्नता, लक्ष्य-प्राप्ति, पूर्णता ।

consumption (कन्ज़म्प्शन)—*n.* using up, destruction. waste,

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wasting disease. उपभोग, क्षय रोग, क्षय; क्षय-रोग

contact (कॉन्टैक्ट)—*n.* state of touching. सम्पर्क । *v. t.* get into touch with. सम्पर्क करना या रखना ।

contagion (कन्टेजन)—*n.* communication of disease from body to body, contagious disease. छूत, छूत का रोग, संक्रामक रोग । *adj.* **contagious.** संक्रामक,

contain (कन्टेन)—*v. t.* have, hold, include, comprise, be equal to, restrain, keep from moving. रखना, समाना ; घेरना, शामिल करना. समान होना, रोकना,

container (कन्टेनर)—*n.* a box, jar, bottle etc. made to contain something. कोई वस्तु रखने का डिब्बा, मरतबान, बोतल आदि ।

contaminate (कन्टैमिनेट)—*v. t.* pollute. infect. गन्दा करना, दूषित करना, अपवित्र करना । *n.* **contamination.** गन्दगी, अपवित्रता ।

contemn (कन्टेम)—*v. t.* treat with disregard. अनादर करना, उपेक्षा करना. घृणा करना ।

contemplate (कॉन्टैम्प्लेट)—*v. t & i.* gaze upon, expect intend, meditate. सोचना, विचारना ख्याल करना, इरादा रखना, मनन करना ।

contemplation (कॉन्टैम्प्लेशन)—*n.* thinking about something seriously. चिन्तन, मनन

contemporaneous (कन्टेम्पोरेनि-अस)—*adj.* of the same time. समकालीन, समसामयिक

contemporary (कन्टेम्पोरेरी)—*adj. & n.* belonging to the same time, equal in age. समकालीन, सवयस्क, सहवर्ती (पद) ।

contempt (कन्टेम्प्ट)—*n.* act of despising, disobedience. घृणा, अपमान, अवज्ञा, अनादर

contemptible (कन्टेप्टिबल)—*adj.* deserving contempt. घृणा के योग्य । *n.* **contemptibility, contemptibleness.** घृणा, नफ़रत

contemptuous (कन्टेप्चुअस)—*adj.* showing contempt, scornful., घृणित. तिरस्कृत

contend (कन्टेंड)—*v. t. & i.* strive compete, argue, maintain. झगड़ना, लड़ना ; बहसना, बराबरी करना, आग्रह करना, हठपूर्वक कहना ।

content (कन्टेंट)—*n.* satisfaction, willing ; capacity, volume substance. सन्तोष, इच्छा, समाई, परिमाण, तत्त्व, पदार्थ । *adj.* satisfied. सन्तुष्ट, प्रसन्न । *v. t.* satisfy. सन्तुष्ट करना, तृप्त करना

contention (कन्टेन्शन)—*n.* dispute. controversy. झगड़ा, कलह,

contents (कन्टेंट्स)—*n. pl.* what is contained in. summary subject of book. निहित वस्तु या विषय, विषय-सूची ।

conterminal (कन्टर्मिनल)—*adj*

having a common boundary. एक ही सीमावाला

contest (कॉन्टेस्ट)—*n.* debate, strife, competition. वाद-विवाद, संघर्ष, प्रतियोगिता । *v. t. & i.* debate, strive, compete. विवाद करना, संघर्ष करना, मुकाबला करना,

context (कॉन्टेक्स्ट)—*n.* parts that precede or follow a passage and fix its meaning. प्रसंग, संदर्भ,

contiguity (कॉन्टिग्यूइटी)—*n.* contact, proximity. सम्पर्क, लगाव, सामीप्य ।

contiguous (कन्टिग्यूअस)—*adj.* adjoining, neighbouring. साथ लगता हुआ. पड़ोस का

continence (कॉन्टिनेंस)—*n.* temperateness, chastity. इन्द्रिय-दमन, संयम ।

continent (कॉन्टिनेंट)—*adj.* temperate, chaste. जितेन्द्रिय, संयमी । *n.* mainland, one of the main continuous bodies of land. मुख्यभूमि, महाद्वीप

contingency (कन्टिन्जैंसी)—*n.* chance, occurrence. आकस्मिक घटना ।

contingent (कन्टिन्जैंट)—*adj.* accidental, non-essential, conditional. आकस्मिक, अनिवार्य, सशर्त । *n.* force contributed to form part of army. सैन्य-दल, सैनिक टुकड़ी ।

continual (कन्टिन्यूअल)—*adj.* always going on. निरन्तर, सतत,

continuance (कन्टिन्यूएन्स)—*n.* going on. नैरन्तर्य, निरंतता

continuation (कन्टिन्यूएशन)—*n.* carrying on, resumption. क्रम, सिलसिला ।

continue (कन्टिन्यू)—*v. t. & i.* maintain, last, resume, go on, carry on. जारी रखना, बढ़ाना, जारी रहना, टिकना, ठहरना ।

continuity (कॉन्टिन्यूइटी)—*n.* state of being continuous. नैरन्तर्य, निरन्तरता ।

continuous (कन्टिन्यूअस)—*adj.* -uninterrupted. निरन्तर, निर्बाध,

contort (कन्टॉर्ट)—*v. t.* twist, distort. मरोड़ना, ऐंठना, बल डालना ।

contortion (कन्टॉर्शन)—*n.* twisting ; twisted state. मरोड़, ऐंठन ।

contour (कॉन्टूर)—*n.* the outline of a coast, mountain etc., a line separating parts of different colours. तट, पर्वत आदि की परिधि-रेखा ; विभिन्न रंगों के भागों को पृथक करनेवाली रेखा ।

contra (कन्ट्रा)—*pref.* against. विरुद्ध, विपरीत सूचक उपसर्ग ।

contraband (कॉन्ट्राबैंड)—*adj.* forbidden to be imported or exported. आयात या निर्यात के लिए निषिद्ध । *n* smuggled goods. चुंगीचोरी का माल

contraception (कॉन्ट्रासेप्शन)—*n* prevention of conception. गर्भ

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निरोध ।

contraceptive (कान्ट्रासेप्टिव)—*adj.* & *n.* preventive of uterine conception. गर्भनिरोधक (औषधि) ।

contract (कन्ट्रैक्ट)—*n.* agreement between parties, business agreement of supply of goods or performance of work at fixed price, formal agreement for marriage. करार, संविदा; ठेका, पट्टा; सगाई, वाग्दान । *v. t.* & *i.* enter into an agreement, draw togather. make smaller; shorten, shrink. करार करना, ठेका करना; सगाई करना, सिकोड़ना, तंग करना, छोटा करना; छोटा होना,

contraction (कन्ट्रैक्शन)—*n.* shrinking. सिकुड़न । *adj.* **contractive.**

contractor (कन्ट्रैक्टर)—*n.* undertaker of contract, contracing smuscle. ठेकेदार; सिकुड़नेवाली पेशी ।

contradict (कान्ट्राडिक्ट)—*v. t.* deny, be contrary to. प्रतिवाद या खंडन करना; परस्पर-विरोधी होना ।

contradiction (कान्ट्राडिक्शन)—*n.* denial, inconsistency. प्रतिवाद, खंडन, परस्पर विरोध

contradictory (कान्ट्राडिक्टरी)—*adj.* making denial, mutually opposed. प्रतिवादात्मक, परस्पर विरोधी । *n.* contradictory assertion. प्रतिवादात्मक वक्तव्य वा लेख ।

contrariety (कान्ट्राराइटी)—*n.* opposition in nature, quality or action. स्वभाव, गुण वा कृत्य में विपरीतता, प्रतिलोमता

contrary (कान्ट्रारी)—*adj.* opposite, unfavourable, obstinate. विपरीत, विरोधी, दुराग्रही । *adv.* against. विरुद्ध, विपरीत, प्रतिकूल । *n.* opposite in position or direction. स्थिति वा दिशा में प्रतिकूल

contrast (कन्ट्रास्ट)—*v.* & *t.* & *s.* set in opposition. show difference. अन्तर करना, भेद बताना । *n.* showing striking difference. अन्तर, भेद

contravene (कान्ट्रावीन)—*v. t.* infringe, conflict with, dispute. अतिक्रमण करना, टकराना, झगड़ना ।

contravention (कान्ट्रावेन्शन)—*n.* infringement. अतिक्रमण, उल्लंघन,

contribute (कन्ट्रिब्यूट)—*v. t.* & *i.* pay, supply; help to bring out. प्रदान करना, अपना अंश दान, सहायता करना ।

contribution (कान्ट्रिब्यूशन)—*n.* act of contributing; thing contributed, literary article प्रदान, अंशदान, चन्दा, सहायता साहित्यिक लेख ।

contributor (कन्ट्रिब्यूटर)—*n.* one who contributes. अंशदाता

contributory (कन्ट्रिब्यूटरी)—*adj.* that which contributes. अंश-

दमक, संतप्तता।

contrite (कॉन्ट्राइट)—*adj.* broken in spirit by sense of sin. संतप्त,

contrition (कान्ट्रिशन)—*n.* penitence. संताप, पश्चात्ताप।

contrivance (कन्ट्राइवंस)—*n.* act of contriving, deceitful practice, invention, mechanical device, inventive capacity. आयोजन, उपाय, कपट-व्यवहार, आविष्कार, यान्त्रिक उपकरण, आविष्कार-क्षमता।

contrive (कन्ट्राइव)—*v. t.* devise, invent, manage. आयोजन या उपाय करना, आविष्कार करना.

control (कन्ट्रोल)—*n.* command, restraint, check. नियंत्रण, नियमन, दबाव, रोक, अधिकार, वश। *v. t.* dominate, check. regulate. नियंत्रण करना, [illegible], रोक रखना, नियमित करना

controversial (कॉन्ट्रवर्शल)—*adj.* open to controversy. विवादास्पद,

controversy (कॉन्ट्रवर्सी)—*n.* disputation. विवाद

controvert (कॉन्ट्रवर्ट)—*v. t.* dispute, discuss. विवाद करना, बहस करना।

contumacious (कॉन्ट्युमेशस)—*adj.* insubordinate, disobedient. उद्दंड, दुर्विनीत, ढीठ

contumelious (कॉन्ट्युमीलियस)—*adj.* insolent. ढीठ, उद्दंड।

contumely (कॉन्ट्युमिली)—*n.* insolent language or treatment; disgrace. [illegible]; अपमान।

contuse (कन्ट्यूज)—*v. t.* injure by blow without breaking skin. चमड़ी मार मारना। *n.* **contusion.** भीतरी मार, चोट।

convalesce (कॉन्वलिस)—*v. i.* regain health. स्वास्थ्यलाभ करना। *n.* **convalescence.** स्वास्थ्य-लाभ। *adj. & n.* **convalescent.**

convection (कन्वेक्शन)—*n.* transportation of heat or electricity. उष्णता या विद्युत् का परिवहन।

convene (कन्वीन)—*v. t. & i.* assemble, summon. इकट्ठे होना, संयोजित करना, बुलाना, आमंत्रित करना।

convenience (कन्वीनिएंस)—*n.* suitableness. advantage, comfort. उपयुक्तता, सुविधा, आराम

convent (कॉन्वेंट)—*n.* religious community; building occupied by this. धार्मिक समुदाय; विहार,

conventicle (कन्वेन्टिकल)—*n.* clandestine religious meeting. विशुद्ध धर्मसभा।

convention (कन्वेन्शन)—*n.* formal assembly, agreement between parties, general consent, accepted method. प्रसभा, अभिसमय (करार), लोकमत, स्वीकृत प्रथा, रूढ़ि। *adj.* **conventional**

converge (कन्वर्ज)—*v. i & t.* tend to meet in a point. एक बिन्दु पर मिलना, केन्द्राभिमुख होना

conversation (कॉन्वर्सेशन)—*n.* talk. बातचीत, वार्तालाप

converse (कन्वर्स)—*v. i.* talk. बातचीत करना। *n.* discourse, intercourse. बातचीत, आना-जाना। *adj.* opposite, contrary. विपरीत,

conversion (कन्वर्शन)—*n.* transposition, changing, converting. परिवर्तन, बदल, पलट, धर्म-परिवर्तन।

convert (कन्वर्ट)—*v. t.* change, cause to turn. बदलना, परिवर्तन करना, धर्म-परिवर्तन करना। *n.* person converted to religious faith. धर्म-परिवर्तन करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

convertible (कन्वर्टिबल)—*adj.* that may be converted. परिवर्तनीय, बदलने-योग्य।

convex (कॉन्वेक्स)—*adj.* curved like the outside of circle. बाहर को उभरा हुआ, उन्नतोदर

convey (कन्वे)—*v. t.* carry, impart, make over. ले जाना, देना, पहुँचाना, सौंपना, हस्तान्तरित करना।

conveyance (कन्वेअन्स)—*n.* carrying, imparting, transference of property, vehicle. ले जाने का कार्य, संचार, सम्पत्ति का हस्तान्तरण, गाड़ी, यान।

conveyancer (कन्वेअन्सर)—*n.* lawyer who prepares documents for conveyance of property. सम्पत्ति-हस्तान्तरण के कागज तैयार करनेवाला वकील

convict (कॉन्विक्ट)—*n.* condemned criminal. दण्डप्राप्त अपराधी। *v. t.* prove guilty, declare guilty. अपराधी सिद्ध करना, अपराधी घोषित करना। *adj.* **convictive.**

conviction (कन्विक्शन)—*n.* proving guilty, act of convincing, settled belief. अपराध-सिद्धि, धारणा, दृढ़ विश्वास।

convince (कन्विन्स)—*v. t.* firmly persuade. प्रतीति कराना, निश्चय कराना। *n.* **convincement.**

convincible (कन्विन्सिबल)—*adj.* open to conviction. विश्वसनीय, प्रतीति-योग्य।

convivial (कन्विविअल)—*adj.* festive, jovial. उत्सव-सम्बन्धी, आनन्ददायक।

convocation (कॉन्वोकेशन)—*n.* assembly of university graduates, calling togather. दीक्षान्त समारोह, समागम, मजलिस

convoke (कन्वोक)—*v. t.* call togather. समागम करना, इकट्ठे करना।

convolute (कॉन्वालूट)—*adj.* rolled togather. लिपटा हुआ, गुच्छेदार।

convolution (कॉन्वालूशन)—*n.* coiling, twist. गुंचन, ग्रन्थि।

convolve (कन्वॉल्व)—*v. t. & i.* roll togather, roll up. लपेटना, लिपटना।

convoy (कन्वॉय)—*v. t.* escort, conduct. रक्षापूर्वक पहुँचाना, रक्षा

करना। *n.* protection ; a party (of ships, troops, lorries etc.) convoying or convoyed. रक्षा, रक्षा-दल, (जहाजों, सैनिकों, लारियों आदि का) काफ़िला

convulse (कन्वल्स)—*v. t.* shake violently, cause to be violently seized with laughter. ऐंठना, मरोड़ना, लोट-पोट हो जाना।

convulsion (कन्वल्शन)—*n.* violent irregular motion of body, violent fit of laughter, violent social or political agitation. शरीर की ऐंठन, अंगड़ाई, खिलखिलाहट ; हँसी से लोट-पोट होना, हिंसात्मक सामाजिक या राजनैतिक आन्दोलन

cony, coney (कोनी)—*n.* rabbit. खरगोश, शशक।

cony-catcher (कोनी-कैचर)—*n.* sharper. पतंबाज, धोखेबाज।

coo (कू)—*v. i.* & *t.* make soft murmuring sound. कू कू करना, कूकना, गुटरना।

cook (कुक)—*n.* one whose business is to cook food. रसोइया, बावरची। *v. t.* prepare food. भोजन तैयार करना, खाना बनाना।

cooker (कुकर)—*n.* vessel food is cooked in, stove. भोजन पकाने का बर्तन; चूल्हा, अंगीठी।

cookery (कुकरी)—*n.* art of cooking. पाक-कला।

cool (कूल)—*adj.* moderately cold, calm, lacking zeal, wanting cordiality. शीतल, शान्त, निरुत्साही, उदासीन, उत्तेजनाहीन। *v. i.* & *t.* become cool, make cool. शीतल या शान्त होना या करना;

cooler (कूलर)—*n.* vessel in which thing is cooled; prison cell. बर्तन जिसमें कोई वस्तु ठंडी रहती है; जेल की कोठरी।

coolie, cooly (कूली)—*n.* hired labourer. कुली, मजदूर, भार उठाने वाला।

coomb, combe (कूम)—*n.* short valley. छोटी घाटी।

coop (कूप)—*n.* basket placed over fowls, basket used in catching fish. मुर्गों पर डालने की टोकरी, मछली फँसाने की टोकरी,

co-op (को-ऑप)—*n.* co-operative society. सहकारी संस्था।

cooper (कूपर)—*n.* maker or repairer of casks. पीपे बनाने या मरम्मत करने वाला। *v. t.* repair cask. पीपा मरम्मत करना।

cooperage (कूपरेज)—*n.* cooper's work or workshop. पीपे बनाने वाले का काम या दुकान।

co-operate (को-ऑपरेट)—*v. i.* work togather. सहयोग देना, मिलकर काम करना। *n.* **co-operant.**

co-opration (को-ऑपरेशन)—*n.* working togather. सहयोग, सहकार।

co-opt (को-ऑप्ट)—*v. t.* elect into body by votes of existing

members. विद्वान् सदस्यों के मतों से चुनना, सहयोजित करना। *n.* **co-optation** सहयोजन।

co-ordinate (को-ऑर्डिनेट)—*adj.* equal in rank. समान पद का, बराबर का। *v. t.* make co-ordinate, bring into proper relation. ताल-मेल करना, समन्वय स्थापित करना, बराबरी में लाना। *n.* each of a system of magnitudes used to fix position of point, line or plane. वे रेखाएँ जिनसे किसी रेखा के बिन्दु के स्थान का पता लगे। *n.* **co-ordination** ताल-मेल, समन्वय, बराबरी।

coot (कूट)—*n.* several swimming and diving birds. कुछ तैरने और डुबकी लगाने वाले पक्षी।

cop (कॉप)—*n.* conical ball of thread, policeman. धागे का शंक्वाकार गोला; पुलिस का सिपाही।

copartner (कोपार्टनर)—*n.* partner, sharer. साझीदार, हिस्सेदार। *n.* **copartnership** साझीदारी।

copartnery (कोपार्टनरी)—*n.* copartnership. साझीदारी, हिस्सेदारी।

cope (कोप)—*n.* a long cloak worn by some clergymen. पादरियों का लम्बा चोगा। *v. i.* struggle successfully with. निबटना,

copeck (कोपेक)—*n.* Russian copper coin. रूस का ताँबे का एक सिक्का।

coper (कोपर)—*n.* horse-dealer. घोड़ों का व्यापारी।

coping (कोपिंग)—*n.* top course of masonary. मुंडेर।

copious (कोपिअस) *adj.* plentiful, profuse, having large vocabulary. प्रचुर, विपुल, विपुल शब्द भंडार वाली (भाषा)। *n.* **copiousness.** प्रचुरता, विपुलता, शब्द-बाहुल्य।

copper (कॉपर)—*n.* a reddish metal, coin of copper, large vessel made of copper. ताँबा, ताँबे का सिक्का, ताँबे की देग

copperas (कॉपरस)—*n.* green vitriol. तूतिया।

coppersmith (कॉपरस्मिथ)—*n.* one who makes copper utensils. ठठियार।

coppice (कॉपिस)—*n.* small wood of small trees. छोटे-छोटे वृक्षोंवाला छोटा-सा जंगल, झाड़ी।

copra (कॉप्रा)—*n.* dried kernels of coconut. नारियल की गिरी, गोला,

copula (कॉप्यूला)—*n.* verb *be* (as mere sign of predication), connecting part. संज्ञा और क्रिया सम्बन्धी शब्द, जकड़।

copulate (कॉप्यूलेट)—*v. i.* unite sexually. मैथुन करना, संभोग करना।

copulation (कॉप्यूलेशन)—*n.* sexual union, grammatical connexion. मैथुन, संभोग; शब्दबन्ध, संयोग।

copulative (कॉप्यूलेटिव)—*adj.* serving to connect, relating to sexual union. संयोजक जोड़ने वाला; मैथुन-संबंधी । *n.* copulative conjuction. संयोजक अव्यय ।

copy (कॉपी)—*n.* reproduction, imitation, manuscript. प्रतिलिपि, नक़ल; हस्तलिपि, पाण्डुलिपि । *v. t. & i.* transcribe, make copy, imitate. नक़ल उतारना, प्रतिलिपि करना, नक़ल करना ।

copyhold (कॉपीहोल्ड)—*n.* tenure by copy. भूमि-पट्टा । *n.* **copyholder**. पट्टेदार ।

copyist (कॉपिइस्ट)—*n.* one who copies. प्रतिलिपिक, नक़लनवीस ।

copyright (कॉपीराइट)—*n.* legal exclusive right to print and publish book, article etc. पुस्तक, लेख आदि मुद्रित व प्रकाशित करने का क़ानूनी एक मात्र अधिकार, प्रतिलिप्यधिकार ।

coquet (कॉकेट)—*adj.* coquettish. चोंचलेबाज़, नख़रेबाज़ (स्त्री) । *v. t.* play the coquette, flirt. चोंचले करना, नाज़-नख़रा करना

coquetry (कॉकिट्री)—*n.* coquettish behaviour, trifling. नाज़-नख़रा, चोंचला, हाव-भाव ।

coracle (कॉरकल)—*n.* wicker boat coverd with watertight material. एक प्रकार की छोटी नाव ।

coral (कॉरल)—*n.* hard calcareous substance. मूँगा, प्रवाल

cord (कॉर्ड)—*n.* thin rope, thick string ; cord-like structure in animal body ; ribbed cloth ; any feeling that restrains. रस्सी, डोरी; प्राणी के शरीर में होने वाले तन्तु ;

cordage (कॉर्डेज)—*n.* cords, ropes, especially in rigging of ship. जहाज़ के डोर, रस्से आदि ।

cordate (कॉर्डेट)—*adj.* heart shaped. हृदय की आकृतिवाला ।

cordial (कॉर्डिअल)—*adj.* that stimulates the heart ; hearty, friendly. हृदय को स्फूर्ति देनेवाला ; हार्दिक, मैत्रीपूर्ण । *n.* heart-stimulating medicine, food or drink. हृदयोपक औषधि, खाद्य या पेय ।

cordiality (कॉर्डिऐलिटी)—*n* hearty good-will. सौहार्दता, मित्रभाव, मुहब्बत, गरमजोशी । *adv.* **cordially**. हार्दिक रूप से, तपाक से ।

cordite (कॉर्डाइट)—*n.* a smokeless explosive. एक धूमरहित बारूद ।

cordon (कॉर्डन)—*n.* a chain of troops or police. सेना या पुलिस का घेरा । *v. t.* enclose with cordon. घेरा डालना, मुहासिरा करना ।

core (कोर)—*n.* horny capsule, innermost part, heart. अन्तर्भाग, भीतरी हिस्सा, हृदय ।

corelation (कोरिलेशन)—*n.* mutual relation. परस्पर सम्बन्ध ।

co-religionist (कोरिलिजनिस्ट)—*n.* adherent of same religion.

सहप्रतिवादी ।

co-respondent (कोरिस्पॉण्डेन्ट)—*n.* person proceeded against together. सहप्रतिवादी ।

corf (कॉर्फ)—*n.* large basket used in mining, basket in which fish are kept alive. खनन-कार्य में प्रयुक्त बड़ी बास्टी, मछलियों को जीवित रखने की बास्टी ।

coriander (कॉरिएण्डर)—*n.* annual plant with aromatic fruit used for flavouring. धनिया ।

corinth (कॉरिन्थ)—*n.* a small fruit of currant, a prostitute's house. किसमिस ; वेश्यालय ।

cork (कॉर्क)—*n.* bark of cork-oak, bottle-stopper of cork. काग, डट्टा, बीड़ा । *adj.* made of cork. काग का बना हुआ : *v. t.* stop with cork, blacken with burnt cork. काग लगाकर बन्द करना,

corkage (कॉर्केज)—*n.* corking or uncorking of bottles, hotel-keepers' charge for serving wine etc. not supplied by himself. बोतलों में डट्टा लगाने या उतारने का कार्य : अपने पास से न दी जानेवाली शराब आदि का मूल्य

corker (कॉर्कर)—*n.* something that puts an end to a discussion ; something astonishing ; a monstrous lie. ऐसी बात जो किसी बहस को बन्द कर दे ; आश्चर्यजनक बात. सफ़ेद झूठ ।

cormorant (कॉर्मोरेंट)—*n.* a sea-bird, rapacious person. एक समुद्री पक्षी ; पेटू व्यक्ति ।

corn (कॉर्न)—*n.* grain, seed of cereals, maize ; horny place on feet. दाना, अनाज, अन्न, गल्ला ; मकई ; पैर का गोखरू, घट्टा । *v. t.* sprinkle with salt, preserve with salt. नमक छिड़कना ; नमक से सुरक्षित करना

cornea (कॉर्निआ)—*n.* transparent horny part of anterior covering of eyeball. आँख की पुतली, कनीनिका ।

cornelian (कॉर्नीलियन)—*n.* reddish white chalcedony. अकीक, अग्नि-पत्थर ।

corneous (कॉर्नियस)—*adj.* horn-like, horny. सींग-जैसा ; कठोर, कड़ा ।

corner (कॉर्नर)—*n.* place where converging sides meet ; projecting angle ; secret or remote place, a difficult position, free kick or hit, buying up the whole of any stock in the market. कोना, खूँट ; कोण, बाहर को निकला हुआ किनारा ; गुप्त या दूरस्थ स्थान ; कठिन स्थिति ; खुली ठोकर या चोट (फुटबाल और हॉकी में), बाजार में समस्त माल की एकदम खरीद । *v. t.* & *i.* set in corner, form corner. कोने में रखना, कोना बनाना ।

corner-stone (कार्नर-स्टोन)—*n.* a stone that forms a corner of

the foundation of a building something of great importance. नींव-पत्थर; आधार-शिला, अत्यन्त महत्त्व-पूर्ण वस्तु।

cornet (कॉर्निट)—*n.* brass musical instrument of trumpet-class, conically-rolled piece of paper for groceries etc., conical wafer filled with ice-cream; a lady's head-dress; officer in cavalry troop. तुरही-वंश का एक बाजा; करबाना बाँधने की पुड़िया; कुल्फी का लिफ़ाफ़ा, स्त्री के सिर का परिधान; घुड़सवार सेना का अफ़सर।

cornice (कॉर्निस)—*n.* projecting moulding near the top of a wall or pillar. कंगनी, सीका, कगार, कार्निस।

cornicle (कॉर्निकल)—*n.* little horn. छोटा सींग।

corolla (करॉला)—*n.* whorl of leaves forming inner envelope of flower. फूल का भीतरी आवरण बनानेवाला दलचक्र, पुष्प-कटोरी।

corollary (करॉलरी)—*n.* immediate deduction, natural consequence or result. तात्कालिक अनुमान, स्वाभाविक निष्कर्ष या परिणाम।

coroma (करोना)—*n.* small disc of light round sun or moon; circular chandelier hung from roof of a church. सूर्य या चन्द्र के चारों ओर का प्रभामंडल; गिरजाघर की छत से लटकता हुआ गोल फ़ानूस।

coronal (करोनल)—*n.* circlet for the head, garland. मुकुट, किरीट; माला। *adj.* of the crown of the head; of corona. मुकुट-सम्बन्धी, प्रभामंडल-सम्बन्धी।

coronary (कॉरोनरी)—*adj* resembling a crown. मुकुट (कपाल)-सदृश।

coronate, ated (कॉरोनेट, नेटिड)—*adj.* furnished with a corona or crown-shaped part. प्रभामंडल या मुकुट-सदृश किसी वस्तु से सज्जित।

coronation (कॉरोनेशन)—*n.* ceremony of crowning sovereign. राज्याभिषेक, राजतिलक, ताजपोशी।

coroner (कॉरोनर)—*n.* officer holding inquest on bodies of persons supposed to have died by violence or accident. हिंसा अथवा दुर्घटना से होनेवाली मृत्यु की जाँच करनेवाला अधिकारी।

coronet (कॉरोनिट)—*n.* small crown, garland. छोटा मुकुट, माला।

coronoid (करोनॉइड)—*adj.* curved like crow's beak. कौए की चोंच के सदृश टेढ़ा।

corporal (कॉर्पोरल)—*adj.* of the human body, personal. मानव-शरीर-सम्बन्धी, वैयक्तिक। *n.* a non-commissioned officer. एक छोटा सैनिक अधिकारी

corporality (कार्पोरैलिटी)—*n.* material existence. पार्थिव अस्तित्व, पार्थिवता, देहिकता। **corporalities**

pl. भौतिक तत्त्व ; सांसारिक इच्छाएँ।

corporate (कॉर्पोरेट)—*adj.* forming one body of many individuals. अनेक व्यक्तियों का एक निकाय बनानेवाला।

corporation (कॉर्पोरेशन)—*n.* united body of persons. व्यक्तियों का संयुक्त निकाय, निगम

corporator (कॉर्पोरेटर)—*n.* member of a corporation. निगम का सदस्य।

corporeal (कॉर्पोरियल)—*adj.* bodily, material. शारीरिक, पार्थिव। *n* **corporeality**. शारीरिकता,

corporeity (कॉर्पोरीइटी)—*n.* bodily substance. साकार वस्तु, शरीरधारी पदार्थ।

corposant (कॉर्पोसेंट)—*n.* ball of light sometimes seen on ship during storm. तूफान के दौरान जहाज पर कभी-कभी नजर आनेवाला प्रकाश का गोला।

corps (कोर)—*n.* body of troops, students' society, company of dancers. सेना का दल, छात्रों की संस्था, नर्तक-मण्डली।

corpse (कॉर्प्स)—*n.* dead body. शव, लाश।

corpulent (कॉर्प्यूलेंट)—*adj.* bulky, fat. भीमकाय, मोटा-ताजा। *n.* **corpulence, corpulency.** मोटापा, मोटापन।

corpuscle (कॉर्पसल)—*n.* minute body forming distint part of the organism, atom. जीवाणु ; कण, अणु। *also.* **corpuscule.**

corral (कोरैल)—*n.* enclosure for capturing wild animals. जंगली पशु पकड़ने का बाड़ा। *v. t.* confine in corral. बाड़े में बन्द करना।

correct (करेक्ट)—*v. t.* set right, amend, mark errors, cure person of fault, punish, counteract. ठीक करना, सुधारना, अशुद्धियाँ लगाना, दोष दूर करना, दण्ड देना, परिशोध करना। *adj.* true, accurate right, proper. ठीक, सही, शुद्ध

correction (करेक्शन)—*n* correcting. punishment. शोधन

corrector (करेक्टर)—*n.* one who corrects ; critic ; one who punishes. सुधारक, शोधक, दण्डाधिकारी,

correlate (कोरिलेट)—*n.* each of two related things. दो सम्बद्ध वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक। *v. t. & i.* have a mutual relation ; bring into mutual relation. परस्पर सम्बन्ध रखना, परस्पर सम्बन्ध बनाना।

correlative (कोरेलेटिव)—*adj.* having a mutual relation. परस्पर सम्बन्ध। *n.* correlative word or thing. परस्पर संबद्ध शब्द या वस्तु। *n.* **correlation.**

correspond (कॉरिस्पॉड)—*v. i.* be in harmony, be similar ; communicate by interchange of letters. सदृश होना, समान होना, पत्र-व्यवहार करना।

correspondence (कॉरिस्पॉंडेंस)—*n.* harmony, communication by letters ; letters. सादृश्य, समानता ; पत्र-व्यवहार ; पत्र ।

correspondent (कॉरिस्पॉंडेंट)—*n.* one who writes letters to person or newspaper. पत्रलेखक, संवाददाता । *adj.* corresponding. सदनुसार, अनुरूप, सदृश, तुल्य ।

corridor (कॉरिडॉर)—*n.* main passage in large building, outside passage connecting parts of building. बड़ी इमारत का मुख्य मार्ग, बरामदा, दहलीज ; इमारत के हिस्सों को मिलानेवाला बाहर का रास्ता, परिक्रमा ; गलियारा ।

corrigendum (कॉरिजैंडम)—*n.* thing to be corrected. शुद्धिपत्र ।

corrigible (कॉरिजिबल)—*adj.* capable of being corrected. शुद्ध करने या सुधारने के योग्य ।

corroborant (करॉबरंट)—*adj.* & *n.* strengthening (medicine); corroborating (fact). पुष्टिकारक (औषधि); समर्थक (तत्त्व) ।

corroborate (करॉबरेट)—*v. t.* confirm formally. प्रमाणित करना, सिद्ध करना, अनुमोदित करना । *n.* **corroborator**. पुष्टिकर्ता

corroboration (करॉबरेशन)—*n.* confirmation by further evidence. प्रमाण द्वारा पुष्टि ।

corrode (करोड)—*v. t.* & *i.* wear away, decay. क्षीण करना, घिसा देना; क्षीण होना, घिस जाना ।

corrosion (करोशन)—*n.* act of wasting away. क्षय, ह्रास, धीरे-धीरे विनाश । *adj.* **corrosive**.

corrugate (कॉरुगेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* contract into wrinkles or folds. सुकेड़ना, सीधना, झुर्री डालना, झुर्री पड़ जाना, परत बैठना

corrugator (कॉरुगेटर)—*n.* muscle that contracts the brow in frowning. भौंह चढ़ाने समय सिकुड़नेवाली पेशी ।

corrupt (करप्ट) *adj.* rotten, wicked, influenced by bribery, vitiated by errors. सड़ा हुआ, भ्रष्ट, पतित, दूषित रिश्वतखोर, अपभ्रष्ट । *v. t.* & *i.* infect, taint bribe, destroy purity, become corrupt. भ्रष्ट करना, दूषित करना, रिश्वत (घूँस) देना, शुद्धता नष्ट करना,

corruption (करप्शन) *n.* decomposition, moral deterioration, use of corrupt practices, deformation. दूषण, सड़न, नैतिक पतन, भ्रष्टाचार, अपभ्रंश ।

corsage (कॉर्सिज)—*n.* bodice. चोली, अंगिया ।

corsair (कॉर्सेअर)—*n.* a pirate, vessel of a pirate. समुद्री डाकू ; समुद्री डाकू का जहाज ।

corset (कॉर्सिट)—*n.* bodice. चोली, अंगिया ।

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corslet, corselet (कॉर्सलिट) - *n.* piece of armour covering body. कवच, शिरस्त्रवस्तर ।

cortex (कॉर्टेक्स) – *n.* bark, outer grey matter of brain, outer part of kidney. वृक्ष की छाल, मस्तिष्क का बाहरवाला भूरा भाग, गुर्दे का बाहरी भाग । *pl.* **cortices.**

cortical (कॉर्टिकल)—*adj.* of the bark ; forming the outer part of animal body. छाल-सम्बन्धी, प्राणी की बाह्य त्वचा-संबंधी ।

coruscate (कॉरस्केट)—*v. i.* sparkle, flash. चमकना, प्रज्वलित होना, झलकना । *adj.* **coruscant,** **coruscation** (कॉरस्केशन)—*n.* a sparkle स्फुलिंग, चिंगारी, शोला, चमक, झलक, लपट ।

corvine (कॉर्वाइन)—*adj.* of the raven or crow. कौवे से सम्बन्धित ।

coryza (कराइज़ा)—*n.* catarrh. जुकाम, सर्दी ।

cose (कोज़)—*v. i.* make oneself cosy. अपने आपको सुखी बनाना ।

co-signatory (को-सिग्नेटरी)—*adj.* & *n.* signing jointly with others. दूसरों के साथ मिलकर हस्ताक्षर करनेवाला ।

cosine (कोसाइन)—*n.* sine of complement of given angle. कोटिज्या ।

cosmetic (कॉज़मेटिक)—*n.* preparation designed to beautify complexion etc. सौन्दर्य-प्रसाधन, सौन्दर्यवर्द्धक औषधियाँ, उबटन

cosmic (कॉज़्मिक)—*adj.* of the universe, rising or setting with the sun. ब्रह्माण्ड-सम्बन्धी, सूर्य के साथ उदय या अस्त होनेवाला

cosmic rays (कॉज़्मिक रेज़)—*n. pl.* radiations that reach the earth equally from all directions. विकिरणें जो सब दिशाओं से समान रूप से पृथिवी पर पहुँचती हैं ।

cosmism (कॉज़िज़्म)—*n.* conception of the cosmos as a self-acting whole. ब्रह्माण्ड का यह सिद्धान्त कि यह स्वयं गतिशील है ।

cosmogony (कॉज़्मॉगनी)—*n.* theory of the creation of the universe. विश्व की उत्पत्ति का सिद्धान्त ।

cosmography (कॉज़्मॉग्राफी)—*n.* description of general features of universe or earth. विश्व या पृथिवी के सामान्य पक्षों का वर्णन ।

cosmopolis (कॉज़्मॉपलिस)—*n.* a cosmopolitan city. विश्व नगर ।

cosmopolitan (कॉज़्मोपॉलिटन)—*adj.* & *n.* belonging to all parts of the world, free from national limitations. विश्व के सभी भागों से सम्बन्धित, राष्ट्रीय परिसीमाओं से मुक्त ।

cosmopolite (कॉज़्मॉपोलाइट)—*n.* & *adj.* citizen of the world ;

free from national prejudices. विश्व का नागरिक ; राष्ट्रीय पूर्वाग्रहों (भेदभाव) से मुक्त ।

cosmopolitical (कॉज्मॉपोलिटिकल)—*adj.* belonging to universal polity. विश्व के राजतन्त्र से सम्बन्धित ।

cosmos (कॉज्मॉस)—*n.* the universe as an ordered whole ; ordered system of ideas. नियमबद्ध विश्व; नियमित विचार-प्रणाली ।

cosset (कॉसिट)—*n.* pet lamb. पालतू मेमना । *v. t.* pet पालना,

cost (कॉस्ट)—*n.* price paid for thing. *pl.* law expenses. दाम, कीमत, मूल्य ; कानूनी खर्च । *v. i. & t.* involve expenditure of, result in the loss of. fix price of. व्यय होना, हानि होना, दाम लगाना ।

costal (कॉस्टल)—*adj.* of the ribs. पसलियों-सम्बन्धी ।

costard (कॉस्टर्ड)—*n.* a large apple. एक बड़ा सेव ।

costate (कॉस्टेट)—*adj.* ribbed, having ribs. पसलियोंवाला ।

coster (कॉस्टर)—*n.* man who sells fruits from barrow in street रेड़ी पर बाजार में फल आदि बेचनेवाला व्यक्ति

costive (कॉस्टिव)—*adj.* constipated. कब्ज करनेवाला ।

costume (कॉस्ट्यूम)—*n.* fashion of dress, complete set of outer garments. वेश, परिधान, पहनने के वस्त्र । *v. t.* provide with costume. वेश धारण कराना, वस्त्र पहनाना

costumier, costumer (कॉस्ट्यूमिअर, कॉस्ट्यूमर)—*n.* dealer in costumes. परिधान बनाने या बेचनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

cosy, cozy (कोज़ी)—*adj.* comfortable, snug. सुखदायक, आराम-देह । *tea-cosy.* चायदानी को गरम रखने का कपड़े का मोटा-सा आवरण ।

cot (कॉट)—*n.* small erection for shelter ; cottage, light bedstead, swinging bed, small bed for child. बाड़ा, घेरा ; कुटिया ; खाट, खटोला ; पालना, बच्चे की छोटी चारपाई

co-tangent (को-टैंजेंट)—*n.* tangent of complement of given angle. कोटि-स्पर्श-रेखा ।

cote (कोट)—*n.* shed, stall, shelter. झोंपड़ा, खोखा, आश्रयस्थल ।

co-tenant (को-टेनेंट)—*n.* joint tenant. साझा पट्टेदार ।

coterie (कोटरी)—*n.* select circle in society. विशिष्ट समाज, समाज में विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का संघ ।

cottage (कॉटिज)—*n.* labourer's or villager's small dwelling. कुटीर, कुटिया, झोंपड़ी

cotter (कॉटर)—*n.* bolt for securing parts of machinery. मशीनरी के पुर्जों को कसने की कील्ली ।

cottier (कॉटिअर)—*n.* cottager.

cotton (कॉटन)—*n.* a plant ; the white downy fibrous covering of its seeds ; thread spun or cloth woven from this. कपास का पौधा ; कपास, रूई ; सूत ; सूती कपड़ा

cotyledon (कॉटिलीडन)—*n.* seed-leaf. बीजपत्र ।

cotyloid (कॉटिलॉइड)—*adj.* cup-shaped. प्याले की आकृति का ।

couch (काउच)—*n.* bed, lounge. खाट, पलंग ; मांचा, बड़ी गद्देदार कुर्सी । *v. i.* & *t.* repose, bend, hide, lay down, compose to rest, express, remove cataract. लेटना, झुकना, छुपाना ; मिटाना, आराम से बैठना, वर्णन करना, आँख साफ करना

couchant (काउचैंट)—*adj.* lying with body resting on legs and head raised. अकड़कर बैठा हुआ, ऊँट की तरह बैठा हुआ ।

cough (कफ)—*n.* act of coughing खाँसी, कास । *v. i.* expel air from lungs with violent effort and noise. खाँसना, खँखारना ।

coulomb (कूलाम्ब)—*n.* quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by current of one amp re. विद्युत् की मात्रा जो एक सैकेंड में एक एम्पियर धारा ले जाती है ।

coulter, colter (कोल्टर)—*n.* iron blade fixed in front of share in plough. हल का फार ।

council (काउन्सिल)—*n.* advisory or deliberative assembly, local administrative body. परिषद, विचारसभा, स्थानीय प्रशासकीय संस्था

councillor (काउन्सिलर)—*n.* member of a council. परिषद का सदस्य ; पार्षद, प्रशासद्

counsel (काउन्सल)—*n.* consultation, advice, plan, barrister. परामर्श, सलाह, मंत्रणा, योजना, वकील । *v. t.* advise, recommend. सलाह देना, सम्मति देना

counsellor (काउन्सलर)—*n.* adviser. सलाहकार, मंत्रणादाता, वकील ।

count (काउन्ट)—*n.* counting, sum total, each charge in an indictment, a noble. गिनती, गणना; पूर्ण संख्या ; (कानून में) दावा, मुद्दा ; नवाब ; ठाकुर । *v. t.* & *i.* enumerate. consider. गिनना, समझना,

countenance (काउन्टिनैंस)—*n.* expression of face, face, composure. मुखड़ा, चेहरा, आकृति, सूरत । *v. t.* sanction, encourage. प्रसन्नता जताना, स्वीकृति प्रकट करना,

counter (काउंटर)—*n.* one who counts, small piece of metal used for keeping accounts, imitation coin, banker's table, table in shop on which money is counted out and across

which goods are delivered, part of horse's breast, curved part of stern of ship, back part of shoe. बिलनेवाला व्यक्ति, चमड़े का छोटा-सा टुकड़ा जो हिसाब रखने के काम आता है, नकली सिक्का, दुकानदार की मेज़, दुकान में सौदा देखने की मेज़, घोड़े की छाती का भाग, जहाज़ का पिछला मुड़ा हुआ भाग, जूते का पिछला भाग। *adj.* opposed, opposite, duplicate. प्रतिकूल, विपरीत, उल्टा, विरोधी, जवाबी। *v. t. & i.* oppose, contradict. विरोध करना, प्रतिवाद करना, जवाब देना। *adv.* contrary. प्रतिकूल। *pref.* with sence (1) reciprocation, opposition, frustration, rivalry, (2) opposite position or direction, (3) correspondence match, (4) duplicate, substitute. इन अर्थों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग—परस्परता विरोध, निराशा, प्रतिस्पर्धा, प्रतिकूल स्थिति या दिशा, समवर्तिता, तुल्यता, द्विगुणता, स्थानापन्नता

counteract (काउंटरऐक्ट)—*v. t.* hinder, defeat, neutralise. प्रतिरोध करना, प्रतिकार करना, निष्फल बनाना। *n.* **counteraction.**

counter-agent (काउंटर-एजैंट)—*n.* counteracting agent or force. प्रतिरोधी अभिकर्ता या शक्ति।

counter-attack (काउंटर-अटैक)—*n.* charge in reply to attack by enemy. प्रत्याक्रमण, जवाबी हमला।

counter-attraction (काउंटर-अट्रैक्शन)—*n.* attraction of contrary tendency. प्रत्याकर्षण, उल्टी ओर को खिंचाव।

counterbalance (काउंटरबैलंस)—*n.* weight balancing another. पार्श्वंग, समतोलन। *v. t.* act as counterbalance to. बराबर करना, बड़ा उठाना, पार्श्वंग करना।

counterblast (काउंटरब्लास्ट)—*n.* energatic declaration against something. किसी बात के विरुद्ध साहसिक घोषणा या कार्य।

counterchange (काउंटरचेंज)—*v. t. & i.* interchange; change places or parts. प्रत्यावर्तन करना, स्थान अथवा भाग बदलना।

countercheck (काउंटरचैक)—*n.* check that opposes a thing, retort. प्रतिरोध, तिरस्कार।

counter-claim (काउंटर-क्लेम)—claim agaist claim. जवाबी दावा।

counterfeit (काउंटरफ़ीट)—*adj. & n.* (thing)made in imitation नकली, जाली, खोटी (वस्तु)। *v. t* imitate, forge. नकल करना, जालसाजी करना। *n.* **counterfeiter** जालसाज़, जाली सिक्के बनानेवाला

counterfoil (काउंटरफ़ॉइल)—*n.* complementary part of bank cheque, official receipt etc. retained by drawer. चैक, सरकारी रसीद आदि का वह पूरक भाग जो देनेवाला अपने पास रखता है।

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countermand (काउंटरमांड)—*v. t.* revoke, recall by contrary order. रोक देना, पहला आदेश रद्द कर देना। *n.* order revoking previous one. पहले आदेश को रोकनेवाला आदेश।

countermarch (काउंटरमार्च)—*v. t. & i. & n.* march in the contrary direction. प्रतिकूल दिशा को कूच या गमन (कराना या करना)।

countermine (काउंटरमाइन)—*n.* mine made to intercept that of besiegers. शत्रुओं की सुरंग को नष्ट करनेवाली सुरंग

counterpart (काउंटरपार्ट)—*n.* duplicate, the complementary part. प्रतिरूप, नकल, उतार; जोड़, तद्रूप, समरूप, मुकाबिल।

counterplot (काउंटरप्लाट)—*n.* plot contrived to defeat another. एक षड्यंत्र को नष्ट करने के लिए दूसरा षड्यंत्र। *v. t.* devise counterplot. विरोधी षड्यंत्र रचना।

counter-revolution (काउंटर-रेवॉल्यूशन)—*n.* revolution opposed to a former one. प्रतिक्रान्ति, बग़ावती बग़ावत।

countersign (काउंटरसाइन)—*n.* watchword, mark used for identification. संकेत-शब्द, परिचय-चिह्न, पहचान का निशान। *v. t.* add signature to, ratify. पुष्टि के लिए हस्ताक्षर के साथ हस्ताक्षर करना, अनुमोदन करना।

countersink (काउंटरसिंक)—*v. t.* bevel off to receive head of screw or bolt. फरकना करना।

counterweight (काउंटरवेट)—*n.* counterbalancing weight समतोल वज़न, पासंग।

counterwork (काउंटरवर्क)—*n.* work raised in opposition to those of enemy, opposing work. शत्रु के मुकाबले के लिए किया गया निर्माण-कार्य; प्रतिरोधी कार्य।

countess (काउंटिस)—*n* wife of count. नवाबिन, ठकुराइन, बेगम।

counting-house (काउंटिंग-हाउस)—*n.* building or room devoted to keeping accounts, office. हिसाबघर, कार्यालय, दफ़्तर।

countless (काउंटलैस)—*adj.* too many to count. असंख्य, अनगिनत।

country (कंट्री)—*n.* region, territory of nation, land of a person's birth etc., rural districts. प्रदेश, देश, जन्मभूमि, देहात,

county (काउंटी)—*n.* territorial division in Great Britain. ग्रेट ब्रिटेन का प्रान्त।

coup (कू)—*n.* notable or successful stroke. महत्त्वपूर्ण अथवा सफल वारदात

coupe (कूपे)—*n.* four-wheeled closed carriage for two; half-compartment at end of railway carriage. दो व्यक्तियों के लिए चौपहिया बंद गाड़ी

couple (कपल)—*n.* two persons *or* things of the same kind,, a man and his wife. युगल, जोड़ा, दम्पती, वर-वधू। *v. t. & i.* fasten togather, connect, unite, marry, unite sexually. बाँधना, जोड़ना, इकट्ठे करना, विवाह करना,

couplet (कपलिट)—*n.* pair of successive lines of verse. दो पंक्तियों की कविता ; दोहा, सोरठा, शेर।

coupling (कपलिंग)—*n.* act of joining or uniting, link connecting railway carriages, contrivance for connecting parts of machinery. संयोग, रेल गाड़ियों का संयोग, मशीनरी के पुर्ज़े जोड़ने का उपकरण।

coupon (कूपन)—*n.* a part of a document which can be cut to show one's right to something, a part of a newspaper advertisement to be cut for something. पुर्जा, रसीद, चिट्ठा, कूपन, समाचार-पत्र के विज्ञापन का वह भाग जो किसी काम के लिये काट लिया जाता है।

courage (करेज)—*n.* bravery, boldness. वीरता, साहस, हौसला।

courageous (करेजस)—*adj.* brave, fearless. वीर, साहसी, निडर, निर्भय। *n.* **courageousness.**

courier (कूरिअर)—*n.* servant employed to make travelling arrangements, running messenger. यात्रा-प्रबंध करनेवाला सेवक, धावक दूत, हरकारा।

course (कोर्स)—*n.* onward movement, persuit of game, direction taken, ground on which race is run, channel in which water flows, golf links, career, series, continuous layer of stone etc. in building, each of succesive divisions of meal. चाल, तौर, दौर ; शिकार ; रास्ता, राह, लीक ; दौड़ने का मैदान, चौगान ; जल-मार्ग ; गॉल्फ़ का मैदान ; आचरण, चाल-ढाल ; क्रम, सिलसिला ; भवन-निर्माण में पत्थर आदि की लम्बी परत, तह ; खानों का सिलसिला, परोसने का क्रम। *v. t. & i.* pursue, run about give a run, use in coursing. पीछा करना, शिकार के पीछे जाना, पीछे दौड़ना, दौड़ाना, भगाना,

courser (कोर्सर)—*n.* swift horse, runner, chasing dog. तीव्रगामी घोड़ा, धावक, शिकारी कुत्ता।

court (कोर्ट)—*n.* space enclosed by walls ; enclosod quadrangular area for games ; sovereign's residence ; body of courtiers ; assembly held by sovereign ; assembly of judges ; place in which justice is administered. आँगन, चतुष्कोण क्रीड़ांगन, राज-भवन, दरबारी लोग, राजसभा, न्यायाधीश-मंडल ; न्यायालय, कचहरी, अदालत। *v. t.* pay court to, woo, seek, invite, entice.

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मनुहार करना, चापलूसी करना, आतिर करना ; प्रेम जताना, पीछे लगे फिरना ; चाहना, इच्छा करना ; बुलाना, आमंत्रित करना : ललचाना, मोहित होना ।

courteous (कोर्टिअस, कर्टिअस)—*adj.* polite, kind, considerate. विनम्र, दयालु, शिष्ट । *n.* **courteousness**. विनम्रता, शिष्टता ।

courtesan (ज़ेन) (कोर्टिज़न)—*n.* prostitute. वेश्या, रंडी ।

courtesy (कोर्टिसी, कर्टिसी)—*n.* courteous behaviour. शिष्टाचार,

courtier (कोर्टिअर)—*n.* attendant at sovereign's court. दरबारी, राजपुरुष ।

courtly (कोर्ट्ली)—*adj.* refined in manners ; flattering. सुशील, चापलूस ।

courtship (कोर्टशिप)—*n.* wooing with view to marriage. विवाह के लिए मनुहार या खुशामद ।

cousin (कज़न)—*n.* child of one's uncle or aunt. चाचा, मामा, फूफा (चाची, मामी, फूफी) का बेटा या बेटी : चचेरा, ममेरा, फुफेरा भाई या बहन । *adj.* **cousinly**.

cove (कोव)—*n.* small bay ; sheltered recess ; concave arch : fellow. छोटी खाड़ी, छायादार दर्रा : खोखली महराब ; साथी । *v. t.* arch, slope inwards. महराब बनाना, भीतर की तरफ ढलान करना ।

covenant (कविनेंट)—*n.* compact, bargain. करार, सौदा, लिखत । *v. t. & i* agree. करार करना, लिखत करना । *adj.* **covenanted**

cover (कवर)—*v. t.* overspread, extend over, protect, conceal, stand behind, include, report, suffice, copulate with. ब्रood ढकना, ओढ़ाना ; फैलाना, रक्षा करना, छिपाना, पीछे ठहरना, समाविष्ट करना, खबर लिखना, पर्याप्त होना, संभोग करना, अंडे सेना । *n.* thing that covers, lid, binding of book, envelope, hiding place, screen, pretence, napkin laid at table. ढक्कन, ढकना, जिल्द, लिफ़ाफ़ा, छिपने का स्थान, आश्रय, पर्दा, बहाना, मेज़ का कपड़ा या बिछावन

coverage (कवरेज)—*n.* area or amount covered, risk covered by insurance policy. ढका हुआ क्षेत्र या परिमाण, बीमे द्वारा उठाया गया जोखिम ।

covering (कवरिंग)—*n.* anything which covers. ढकना, ओढ़नी, गिलाफ़ ।

coverlet (कवरलिट)—*n.* counterpane, covering, quilt. खोल, गिलाफ़, चादनी, रजाई ।

covert (कवर्ट)—*adj.* secret, disguised, गुप्त, छिपा हुआ, ढका हुआ । *n.* shelter. आड़, आश्रयस्थल, झाड़ी ।

coverture (कवर्चर)—*n.* covering, shelter ; condition of married woman under hus-

bands protection. डरना. आश्रय-स्थल, पति के संरक्षण में विवाहित स्त्री की स्थिति ।

covet (कविट)—*v. t.* desire eagerly. लोभ करना, ईर्ष्या करना ।

covetous (कविटस)—*adj* eagerly desirous, grasping. ईर्ष्यालु, लम्पट,

covey (कवि)—*n.* brood of partridges : family. party. तीतरों का झुंड, परिवार, दल ।

coving (कोविंग)—*n.* arched piece of building. इमारत का महराबदार हिस्सा । *pl.* curved sides of fire-place. अंगीठी के टेढ़े किनारे ।

cow (काउ)—*n.* female of bull. गाय, बी । *v. t.* intimidate. भयभीत करना, डराना । *adj.* **cowed.**

cowage (काएज)—*n.* a tropical plant. कंवच नामक पौधा ।

coward (काउर्ड)—*n.* & *adj.* faint-hearted (person). कायर,

cowardice (काउर्डिस)—*n.* faint-heartedness. कायरता, भीरुता ।

cow-bane (काउ-बेन)—*n.* water hemlock. बछनाग ।

cow-boy (काउ-बॉय)—*n.* boy in charge of cows. चरवाहा ।

cow-catcher (काउ-कैचर) *n.* apparatus fixed in front of locomotive engine to remove cattle and other obstructions. पशुओं तथा अन्य रुकावटों को हटाने के लिए रेल-इंजन के आगे लगा हुआ उपकरण ।

cow-dung (काउ-डंग)—*n.* excrement of cows. गोबर ।

cower (काउअर)—*v. i.* stand or squat in bent position. crouch from fear. दुबकना, भय से सिकुड़ना ।

cow-herd (काउ-हर्ड)—*n.* one who tends cows at pasture. चरवाहा ।

cow-itch (काउ-इच)—*n.* cowage. कंवच ।

cowl (काउल)—*n.* monk's hooded garment, hood-shaped covering, tub for water. बैरागी का टोपा, फलदार ढंकना, पानी का कठवत ।

cow-pox (काउ-पाक्स)—*n.* disease on teats of cows. गायों के थनों का रोग (चीतला) ।

cowrie (काउरी)—*n.* shell used as money. कौड़ी ।

cowslip (काउस्लिप)—*n.* wild plant with fragrant yellow flowers. सुगन्धित पीले पुष्पोंवाला एक जंगली पौधा, गेंवही ।

coxa (कॉक्सा)—*n.* hip. चूतड़ ।

coxcomb (कॉक्सकोम)—*n* conceited showy person. घमंडी व्यक्ति, मगरूर आदमी

coxcombry (कॉक्सकोम्री)—*n.* foppery. घमंड, दंभ ।

coxswain (कॉक्सवेन)—*n.* helmsman of boat. मल्लाह, नाविक ।

coy (कॉय)—*adj.* modest, shy. विनीत, लज्जाशील, सकोची, संकोची। *n.* **coyness.** लज्जाशीलता, सकोच।

coze (कोज)—*v. i.* have a chat. बकवाद करना। *n.* chat. बकवाद।

cozen (कज़न)—*v. t.* cheat, beguile. ठगना, धोखा देना।

crab (क्रैब)—*n.* kind of ten-footed crustacean, zodiacal constellation, machine for hoisting heavy weights, wild apple, sour person. केकड़ा, कर्क राशि, भारी वज़न उठाने की मशीन, जंगली सेब, चिड़चिड़ा व्यक्ति

crack (क्रैक)—*n.* sudden, sharp noise, sharp blow, boast, fissure formed by breakage, good player, good horse, burglar, house-breaking, (*pl.*) news. तड़क, तीव्र आघात डींग, दरार, अच्छा खिलाड़ी, अच्छा घोड़ा, सेंध लगानेवाला, सेंध, (बहु०) समाचार। *adj.* first rate, crazy. प्रथम श्रेणी का, झक्की। *v. t.* & *i.* make sharp noise, break with sharp report, damage. कड़ाके की आवाज़ करना, फटना, फूटना, क्षति पहुँचाना

cracker (क्रैकर)—*n.* firework exploding with sharp report: thin hard biscuit, smash. पटाखा, पतला-सा सख्त बिस्कुट, बिस्कोट।

crackle (क्रैकल)—*v. i.* emit slight cracking sound. कड़कना, चटकना। *n.* such sound. कड़क,

cracknel (क्रैक्नल)—*n.* crisp kind of biscuit. कुरकुरा बिस्कुट।

cracksman (क्रैक्समैन)—*n.* burglar. सेंध लगानेवाला चोर।

cracky (क्रैकी)—*adj.* full of cracks, apt to crack. दरारोंवाला, फटनेवाला।

cradle (क्रेडल)—*n.* cot for infant mounted on rockers. पालना, झूला, पिंघड़ा, हिंडोला

cradling (क्रेड्लिंग)—*n.* wood or iron frame-work. लकड़ी या लोहे का ढाँचा।

craft (क्राफ़्ट)—*n.* skill, cunning, art, trade, boat, vessel. कौशल, कला, शिल्प, व्यवसाय, धूर्तता, नाव, जहाज़। **handicraft.** दस्तकारी;

crafty (क्राफ़्टी)—*adj.* cunning, artful. धूर्त, मक्कार

crag (क्रैग)—*n* steep or rugged rock. टीला, टिकरी। *adj.* **cragged. craggy.** ऊबड़-खाबड़, ऊँचा-नीचा। *n.* **craggedness,**

cram (क्रैम)—*v. t.* fill quite full, feed to excess, prepare quickly for examination. ठूँसना, मुँह तक भरना, छकाना, ठूँसकर खाना; कण्ठस्थ करना, रटना, याद करना

crammer (क्रैमर)—*n.* one who crams. रटनेवाला विद्यार्थी।

cramp (क्रैम्प)—*n.* contraction of muscles, metal bar for holding masonary, restraint. मरोड़ ऐंठन, धातु का पुश्तबान ; रोक, बाड़ बंध । *adj.* hard to make out contracted. दुर्बोध ; ऐंठा हुआ । *v. t.* affect with cramp, restrict, fasten with cramp. अकड़ाना, पस्त्रा ; रोकना, बाँधना

crampon (क्रैम्पन)—*n* metal hook, iron plate for walking on ice. धातु का कुंडा ; बर्फ पर चलने की लोहे की खड़ाऊँ ।

cranage (क्रेनेज)—*n.* use of crane, dues paid for use of crane. क्रेन का प्रयोग ; क्रेन के प्रयोग का भाड़ा ।

crane (क्रेन)—*n.* a large wading bird ; machine for moving heavy weights : siphon. सारस, बुंब : भारी बोझ उठाने की मशीन ; नलिका, नाली । *v. t. & i.* move with crane. क्रेन का प्रयोग करना ।

cranium (क्रेनियम)—*n.* bones enclosing the brain, skull. मस्तिष्क को ढकनेवाली हड्डियाँ : कपाल, खोपड़ी । *adj.* **cranial**. खोपड़ी में अवस्थित ।

crank (क्रैंक)—*n.* part of axle bent at right angles for converting reciprocal into circular motion ; fanciful turn of speech ; eccentric person. धुरी का मुड़ा हुआ भाग ; व्यंगात्मक कथन, वक्रोक्ति ; वक्र व्यक्ति । *adj.* weak, shaky, liable to capsize. कमज़ोर, हिलनेवाला, टूटनेवाला । *v. t.* bend and shape like a crank. वक्राकार बनाना ।

crankle (क्रैंकल)—*v. i.* twist. मोड़ना, घुमाना । *n.* bend. मोड़, घुमाव ।

cranky (क्रैंकी)—*adj.* sickly, crazy, eccentric, full of twists. रोगी-सा, झक्की, चक्कर, वक्र, टेढ़ापन ।

cranny (क्रैनी)—chink. crevice, crack. दरार, छिद्र, सुराख, झरोखा ।

crape (क्रेप)—*n.* gauze like fabric (usually black) with wrinkled surface used for mourning dress. एक प्रकार का झुर्रीदार कपड़ा

crapulent (क्रैप्युलेंट)—*adj.* given to intemperance. अतिमद्य, मदलोल, जुआरी-ग्रस्त । *n.* **crapulence.**

crash (क्रैश)—*v. i. & t.* make a crash, fall to earth, dash in pieces. धड़ाका करना, भड़भड़ाहट करना, भूमि पर गिरना ; टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जाना । *n.* loud noise as of thunder. violent breakage, ruin. गड़गड़ाहट, धड़ाका ; विस्फोट, नाश, बरबादी ।

crass (क्रैस)—*adj.* thick, gross : grossly stupid. घना, निपट : निपट मूर्ख । *n.* **crassness**. निपटता,

crassitude (क्रैसिट्यूड)—*n.* grossness, gross stupidity. निपटता :

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cratch (क्रैच)—*n.* rack for feeding beasts ; swelling of a horse's hoof. पशुओं को चारा डालने की नाँद, खरली, गवादनी, कुण्ड : घोड़ों के खुरों की सूजन ।

crate (क्रेट)—*n.* large open-work basket. बड़ी खुले मुँह की टोकरी, खाँचा ।

crater (क्रेटर)—*n.* mouth of volcano, bowl-shaped cavity. ज्वालामुखी पर्वत का मुहाना : प्याले के रूप की भारी दरार

cravat (क्रावैट)—*n.* neck-cloth. गुलूबन्द, गले का वस्त्र ।

crave (क्रेव)—*v. t. & i.* beg for, long for. माँगना, याचना करना ; इच्छा करना, चाहना ।

craven (क्रेवन)—*adj. & n.* cowardly, abject. कायर, भीरु, डरपोक, बुजदिल (व्यक्ति) ।

craving (क्रेविंग)—*n.* strong desire. लालसा, कामना, तीव्र इच्छा ।

craw (क्रा)—*n.* crop of birds or insects. पक्षियों या कीड़ों का उदर ।

crawl (क्रॉल)—*v. i.* move slowly on hands and knees : creep abjectly. रेंगना, घिसटना, बहुत धीरे-धीरे चलना : खिसकना । *n.* crawling. रेंग, घिसटन

crawler (क्रॉलर)—*n.* one who crawls, baby's overall, louse, cab moving slowly in search of fare. रेंगनेवाला : बच्चे का घुटनों के बल चलना ; जूँ ; गाड़ी जो भाड़े की खोज में धीरे-धीरे चलती है ।

crayfish (क्रेफिश)—*n.* small lobster-like fresh-water fish. झींगा मछली

crayon (क्रेयन)—*n.* stick of coloured chalk for drawing. चित्र बनाने की रंगीन खड़िया मिट्टी की छड़ या पेंसिल

craze (क्रेज़)—*v. t. & i.* render insane ; produce small cracks, have small cracks. बावला बनाना, पागल करना ; कुचलना, चूर-चूर करना या होना, बल घटाना या घटना । *n.* insane fancy, crazy condition. बावलापन, झक, सनक ।

crazy (क्रेज़ी)—*adj.* unsound, insane, extremely enthusiastic. दुर्बल, असुरक्षित, जीर्ण ; पागल, सनकी,

creak (क्रीक)—*n.* harsh strident noise. चरचराहट, चीं-चीं की आवाज़ । *v. i.* make such noise. चरचराना, चीं-चीं करना ।

cream (क्रीम)—*n.* oily part of milk, best part of anything, sweet made of cream. मलाई ; किसी वस्तु का सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाग, तत्त्व ; मलाई की बनी हुई मिठाई

creamer (क्रीमर)—*n.* machine for separating cream. मलाई निकालने की मशीन ।

creamery (क्रीमरी)—*n.* butter-factory, shop where milk,

cream etc. are sold. मक्खन का कारखाना ; दूध, मलाई आदि की दूकान ।

creamy (क्रीमी)—*adj.* full of cream, like cream. मलाईदार, मलाई-जैसा ।

crease (क्रीज़)—*n.* line caused by folding, wrinkle, line defining position of bowler and batsman. सलवट, शिकन, क्रीज़ ; गेंदबाज़ और बल्लेबाज़ की स्थिति दर्शाने-वाली रेखा

create (क्रिएट)—*v. t. & i.* bring into existence, originate. रचना, बनाना, उत्पन्न करना ; निर्मित होना, उत्पन्न होना ।

creation (क्रिएशन)—*n.* act of creating, all created things. निर्माण, रचना, सृष्टि ।

creative (क्रिएटिव)—*adj.* that creates. रचनात्मक, सर्जक, उत्पादक ।

creator (क्रिएटर)—*n.* one who creates. स्रष्टा, निर्माता, उत्पादनकर्ता, रचयिता । **the Creator** विधाता,

creature (क्रीचर)—*n.* created thing, animate being, animal, person, one who owes his fortune to another, mere instrument. उत्पन्न वस्तु, प्राणी, जीव, जन्तु, मनुष्य, उपजीवी, कठपुतली, पिट्ठलग्गू ।

creche (क्रेश)—*n.* public nursery for infants. शिशु-सदन ; माता-पिता के काम पर चले जाने पर बच्चों की देख-रेख करने का स्थान ।

credence (क्रीडेंस)—*n.* belief, विश्वास, प्रतीति

credential (क्रीडेंशल)—*n.* letters of introduction, परिचयपत्र, प्रमाण-पत्र । (*usu. pl.*)

credible (क्रेडिबल)—*adj.* believable, worthy of belief, विश्वसनीय, विश्वस्त । *n.* **credibility.**

credit (क्रेडिट)—*n.* belief, good reputation, acknowledgement of merit, source of honour, trust in person's ability and intention to pay, sum placed at person's disposal in books of a bank etc. विश्वास, प्रतीति, विश्वसनीयता, श्रेय, मान; साख, धाक, बैंक आदि की किताबों में जमा धन । *v. t.* believe, carry to credit side to account. भरोसा करना, श्रेय प्रदान करना ; नामे रकम जमा करना

creditable (क्रेडिटबल)—*adj.* that brings credit or honour, प्रशंसनीय, सम्मानीय ।

creditor (क्रेडिटर)—*n.* one to whom a debt is owing, ऋण-दाता ; जिसके नाम धन जमा हो ।

credulous (क्रेड्यूलस)—*adj.* too ready to believe, सहज विश्वसनीय । *n.* **credulousness.**

creed (क्रीड)—*n.* system of religious belief, set of opinion on any subject, धर्म, दीन ; मत,

creek (क्रीक)—*n.* inlet on sea-coast, small harbour, trivial

tary river, narrow plain between mountains. खाड़ी, छोटी बन्दरगाह, उपनदी, पर्वतों के मध्य तंग मैदान।

creel (क्रील)—*n.* angler's fishing basket. मछियारे की मछलियां पकड़ने की टोकरी।

creep (क्रीप)—*v. i.* move with body close to ground; move slowly: grow along ground, wall etc. रेंगना, घिसटना, धीरे-धीरे चलना, लता की तरह बढ़ना। *n.* creeping, shrinking horror. रेंगने की क्रिया, सिकोड़ देनेवाला भय

creeper (क्रीपर)—*n.* that which creeps, plant that creeps along ground or up wall. रेंगनेवाला; लता, बेल।

cremate (क्रिमेट)—*v. t.* consume by fire. दाह करना, जलाना।

cremation (क्रिमेशन) *n.* burning of the dead. दाह-क्रिया।

crematorium (क्रिमेटोरियम)—*n.* place for cremating dead bodies. श्मशानभूमि

crenate, crenated (क्रीनेट, क्रीनेटेड)—*adj.* with toothed edge दांतदार किनारेवाला

crenature (क्रीनेचर)—*n.* rounded tooth on edge of leaf. पत्ते के किनारे पर गोल-सा दांत।

crenel, crenelle (क्रेनल, क्रीनेल)—*n.* open space in embattled parapet for shooting. किले की बाला पशु।

मुंडेर में बना गोली मारने का खुला स्थान।

crenellate (क्रेनलेट)—*v. t.* furnish with loopholes or battlements. छिद्र या किलेबन्दियां बनाना।

creosote (क्रीओसोट)—*n.* colourless oily liquid distilled from wood-tar. लोबान का तेल।

crepe (क्रेप)—*n* crap fabric other than black mourning crape. एक बारीक दानेदार कपड़ा।

crepitate (क्रेपिटेट)—*v. i.* make crackling sound. कड़कड़ की आवाज करना। *adj.* **crepitant.** कड़कड़ करनेवाला; *n.* **crepitation.**

crepuscular (क्रिपस्कुलर)—*adj.* of twilight, not yet fully enlightened. सांझ या सन्ध्या सम्बन्धी, जो पूरी तरह से प्रकाशमान न हो।

crescendo (क्रिशेंडो) *n.* gradually increasing volume, progress towards a climax. बारीही स्वर, पराकाष्ठा की ओर प्रगति।

crescent (क्रेसेंट)—*n.* the shape of moon in the first or last quarter, any figure of crescent shape, Turkish power. अर्द्धचन्द्र, अर्द्धचन्द्र जैसी कोई आकृति, तुर्क शक्ति।

cresset (क्रेसिट)—*n.* metal vessel for holding oil for light usually mounted on pole. आकाश-दीप, शमा, मशाल, कुमकुमा।

crest (क्रेस्ट)—*n.* tuft on animal's head. tuft of feathers apex of helmet, top of moun-

tain. mane. कलगी, तुर्रा परों का गुच्छा, पहाड़ की चोटी, जड़ा। *v. t.* furnish with crest, reach crest of. कलगी लगाना, चोटी पर चढ़ना।

crest-fallen (क्रेस्ट-फॉलन)—*adj.* with drooping crest, dejected. सिर झुकाए हुए, नतमस्तक ; जिसका गर्व टूट गया हो।

cretaceous (क्रिटेशस)—*adj.* of chalk. खड़िया मिट्टी-जैसा।

cretic (क्रीटिक)—*n.* metrical foot. रगण।

cretonne (क्रीटन)—*n.* unglazed printed cotton cloth. छापा हुआ सूती कपड़ा, छींट।

crevet (क्रेवेट)—*n.* melting pot used by goldsmiths. सोना बनाने का पात्र, कुठाली।

crevice (क्रेविस)—*n.* chink, fissure. छिद्र, दरार।

crew (क्रू)—*n.* whole body of men managing ship or boat, company of persons, gang, mob. मल्लाहों की टोली, जन-समूह, गिरोह, भीड़।

crib (क्रिब)—*n.* receptacle for fodder, hut, small bed for child, bin for storing grain, plagiarism. खुरली, चरनी ; झोंपड़ी ; खटोला, पलना ; अभिचार, शब्द-चोरी। *v. t.* confine in small space, furnish with cribs, pilfer, copy unfairly. छोटे स्थान में बन्द करना ; खुरलियाँ बनाना ; चुराना ; अनुचित रूप से नकल करना।

cribbage (क्रिब्बेज)—*n.* a card-game. ताश का एक खेल।

cribble (क्रिब्बल)—*n.* coarse sieve. मोटी चलनी।

cribriform (क्रिब्रिफॉर्म)—*adj.* having small holes like a sieve. चलनी-जैसे छोटे छिद्रोंवाला।

crick (क्रिक)—*n.* spasmodic affection of muscles, sudden stiffness. पेशियों की अकड़न, ऐंठन,

cricket (क्रिकिट)—*n.* a jumping chirping insect ; open-air game played with ball, bats and wickets between two sides of eleven players each. झींगुर, गेंद-बल्ले का खेल

cricoid (क्राइकॉइड)—*adj.* & *n.* ring-shaped. गोलाकार, वर्तुल।

crier (क्राइअर)—*n.* one who cries, officer who makes public announcements in court of justice or in a town. पुकारने-वाला, चिल्लानेवाला न्यायालय का अर्दली ; (**town crier**) मुनादी करनेवाला, हिंडोरची।

crime (क्राइम)—*n.* act punishable by law, evil act, sin. अपराध, कुकर्म, पाप, गुनाह।

criminal (क्रिमिनल)—*adj.* of crime. अपराध-सम्बन्धी, अपराधपूर्ण, फौजदारी। *n.* **criminality.** अपराधिता।

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criminate (क्रिमिनेट)—*v. t.* charge with crime, prove guilty of crime. अपराधी ठहराना, अपराधी सिद्ध करना। *n.* **crimination.** अपराधी ठहराने की क्रिया।

criminology (क्रिमिनॉलाजी)—*n.* science of crimes. अपराध-विज्ञान।

crimp (क्रिम्प)—*n.* agent who entraps men for soldiers; सिपाहियों की भर्ती करनेवाला एजेंट। *v. t.* entrap men for soldiers; corrugate, contract, mould. सिपाही भर्ती करना; परत बनाना, सिकोड़ना, मोड़ना। *adj.* brittle. भुरभुरा, चुरचुरा।

crimple (क्रिम्पल)—*v. t.* contract. सिकोड़ना।

crimson (क्रिम्सन)—*adj.* & *n.* deep red (colour). गहरा लाल

crinal crinated (क्राइनल, क्राइनेटड)—*adj.* pertaining the hair, hairy. केश-संबंधी, बालोंवाला।

cringe (क्रिंज)—*v. i.* cower, bow servilely. झुकना, अवनत होना, मातहत प्रणाम करना। *n.* fawning obeisance. चापलूसी, अनुनय विनय।

crinite (क्राइनाइट)—*adj.* hairy. बालदार।

crinkle (क्रिंकल)—*v. t.* & *i.* twist, wrinkle ऐंठना, बल डालना, झुर्री डालना। *n.* twist ऐंठ, पेच,

crinoid (क्राइनाइड)—*adj.* lily-shaped. कुमुदिनी-सदृश।

cripple (क्रिपल)—*n.* lame person. लंगड़ा मनुष्य। *v. t.* & *i.* lame, walk lamely. लंगड़ा बना देना, अपंग कर देना; लंगड़ाकर चलना।

crisis (क्राइसिस)—*n.* turning-point, moment of danger or suspense. संकट, नाजुक समय

crisp (क्रिस्प)—*adj.* brittle, curly, brisk. भुरभुरा, चुस्त, करारा, बलदार, घुंघराला, भड़कीला

crispation. (क्रिस्पेशन)—*n.* curling contraction. घुंघर, सिकुड़न।

cristate (क्रिस्टेट)—*adj.* having a crest. कलगीदार, कलगीवाला।

criterion (क्राइटीरियन)—*n.* principle, standard a thing is judged by. सिद्धान्त, मानक, कसौटी।

critic (क्रिटिक)—*n.* one who pronounces judgement, judge of literary works. निर्णायक, गुण-दोष परीक्षक, समालोचक।

critical (क्रिटिकल)—*adj.* fault-finding, skilful in criticism, belonging to criticism, involving risk. छिद्रान्वेषी, गुण-दोष-विवेचक, आलोचनात्मक, शोचनीय, गंभीर, नाजुक।

criticism (क्रिटिसिज्म)—*n.* work of a critic, critical essay. समालोचनी गुणदोष-विवेचन

criticise, ize (क्रिटिसाइज)—*v. t.* discuss critically, censure. आलोचना करना, युक्तायोगी करना, दोष लगाना। *adj.* **criticisable.**

critique (क्रिटीक)—*n.* critical essay, art of criticism आलोचनात्मक निबंध, आलोचना की कला ।

croak (क्रोक)—*n.* deep hoarse sound of frog or raven. मेंढक या कौवे की आवाज़, टर्राहट, घरघर, कांव-कांव

croaker (क्रोकर)—*n.* prophet of evil. अपशकुन कहनेवाला ।

crocate (क्रोसिएट)—*adj.* saffron-coloured. केसरी या बोगिया रंग का ।

crochet (क्रोशी)—*n.* knitting done with hooked needle. कांटे द्वारा की गई बुनाई

crock (क्रॉक)—*n.* earthen pot, inficient person. मिट्टी का बर्तन; निकम्मा मनुष्य ।

crockery (क्रॉकरी)—*n.* earthenware vessels. मिट्टी (चीनी) के बर्तन ।

crocket (क्रॉकिट)—*n.* small ornament. एक छोटा-सा आभूषण ।

crocodile (क्रॉकडाइल)—*n.* large amphibious reptile. मगरमच्छ, घड़ियाल

croesus (क्रीसस)—*n.* wealthy person. धनी मनुष्य ।

croft (क्रॉफ्ट)—*n.* enclosed piece of land, small holding. बगीचा, छोटी खेत (खेत) ।

crofter (क्रॉफ़्टर)—*n.* one who rents a small holding. छोटा क्यारा (किसान) ।

cromlech (क्रॉमलेक)—*n.* megalithic tomb. बड़े-बड़े पत्थरों की बनी कब्र, मज़ार या समाधि ।

crone (क्रोन)—*n.* withered old woman. जराग्रस्त वृद्ध स्त्री ।

crony (क्रोनी)—*n.* intimate friend. घनिष्ठ मित्र, गहरा दोस्त ।

crook (क्रुक)—*n.* shepherd's hooked staff. anything hooked hook, curve ; swindler. गड़रिये की कुंडीदार लाठी, टांगा, कुंडीवाली वस्तु, कुंडी, कांटा ; कमान, मोड़ : ठग, वंचक । *v. t. & i.* bend. curve. झुकाना, झुकना ; मोड़ना, मुड़ना; घुमाना,

crooked (क्रुकिड)—*adj.* bent, deformed, dishonest. झुका हुआ, टेढ़ा, वक्र, कुटिल, कुरूप, बेईमान । *n.* **crookedness** वक्रता कुटिलता ।

croon (क्रून)—*n.* low undertone. धीमी आवाज़ । *v. t. & i.* hum or sing in low undertone. भिनभिनाना, गुनगुनाना ।

crooner (क्रूनर)—*n.* soft singer of highly sentimental songs. उच्च भावात्मक गीतों का मधुर गवैया

crop (क्रॉप)—*n.* gullet of birds, handle of whip. produce of cultivated plants, season's total yield, entire hide of animal tanned. cropping of hair, piece cut off end. पक्षियों की भोजन की थैली (जो गले के नीचे रहती है). चाबुक की मूँठ, कृषि-उत्पादन, फ़सल, पशु की

कमाई हुई समूची खाल, छँटे हुए बाल, किनारे से कटा हुआ टुकड़ा, सिरा। *v. t. & i.* cut off, gather, cut short, plant, bear a crop, turn up unexpectedly. काटना, एकत्रित करना, फ़सल काटना, छाँटना, बीजना ; फसल उगना, उत्पन्न हो जाना

cropper (क्रॉपर)—*n.* person or thing that crops, pigeon with large crop. काटने, छाँटने या एकत्रित करनेवाला; बड़ी थैलीवाला कबूतर।

croppy (क्रॉपी)—*n.* person with short cropped hair. छोटे-छोटे छँटे हुए बालोंवाला व्यक्ति।

croquet (क्रोके)—*n.* a game played with wooden balls and mallets. लकड़ी की गेंदों और हथौड़ियों से खेली जानेवाली एक खेल।

croquette (क्रकेंट)—*n.* seasoned and fried ball of rice, potato, meat etc. चावल, आलू, मांस आदि का भुना हुआ लड्डू।

crosier, crozier (क्रोज़ियर)—*n.* bishop's pastoral staff. पादरी का खंटीवाला दंड।

cross (क्रॉस)—*n.* stake with transverse bar used for crucification, model of cross as religious emblem, Christian religion. trial, affliction, annoyance, decoration for personal valour, intermixture of breeds, fraud. सली, फाँसी ; स्वस्तिका, आड़ा निशान ; ईसाई धर्म, सलीब ; परीक्षा, विपदा, कष्ट, वीरता आदि का पदक, दो नस्लों का मेल, धोखाधड़ी ; धोखा, ठगी। *v. t. & i.* place crosswise, make sign of cross, draw line across, go across, move, meet and pass, interbreed. आड़े रखना, स्वस्तिका का चिह्न बनाना, रेखा को बीच से काटना, लाँघना, पार करना, मिलना, भेंट होना, दोगला बनाना या होना। *adj.* transverse, intersecting, contrary, peevish. आड़ा, उलटा, बीच से कटता हुआ, विपरीत, चिड़चिड़ा

cross-belt (क्रॉसबेल्ट)—*n.* belt for cartridges. कारतूसों की पेटी।

cross-bite (क्रॉस-बाइट)—*n.* & *v.t.* cheat, swindle. धोखा, ठगी, (करना)।

cross-bones (क्रॉस-बोन्ज़)—*n. pl.* figure of two thigh bones laid across each other under skull as emblem of death. मृत्यु-चिह्न जो जाँघों की दो हड्डियों पर खोपड़ी रखकर बनाया जाता है।

cross bow (क्रॉस-बो)—*n.* bow fixed across wooden stock. आड़ी कमान।

cross-buttock (क्रॉस-बटक)—*n.* throw over the hip. पछाड़।

cross-cut (क्रॉस-कट)—*n.* diagonal cut or path. एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक काटना, छोटा मार्ग।

cross-examine (क्रॉस-एग्ज़ैमिन)—

v. t. examine minutely in legal action. जिरह करना। *n.* **cross-examination**. जिरह।

cross-grain (क्रॉस-ग्रेन)—*n.* grain running across the regular grain. दाने (रेशे) में से गुजरनेवाला दाना (रेशा)।

cross-hatch (क्रॉस-हैच)—*v. t.* engrave with intersecting series of parallel lines. एक-दूसरी को काटती हुई समानान्तर रेखाओं से खुदाई करना।

cross-head (ing) (क्रॉस-हैड (इंग)—*n.* one of a number of short head-lines written across and at intervals in a column of print to point out what follows. मुद्रण-स्तम्भ में बाड़ी और अवधान पर दी गई छोटी शीर्ष-रेखाएँ जिनसे यह दर्शाया जाए कि आगे क्या है; उघाई का सिरनामा, बाड़ का डंडा।

crossing (क्रॉसिंग)—*n.* intersection of two roads, railways etc.; place where street is crossed. दो सड़कों, रेल-मार्गों आदि के मिलने का स्थान; चौक, चौराहा।

cross-legged (क्रॉस-लेग्ड)—*adj.* with legs crossed: पैर पर पैर रखे हुए, बाड़ा पैर रखे हुए।

cross-light (क्रॉस-लाइट)—*n.* light that crosses another, illustration of subject from another point of view. प्रकाश में से गुजरने वाला प्रकाश; अन्य दृष्टिकोण से विषय का प्रतिपादन।

crossness (क्रॉसनेस)—*n.* state of being cross in temper. चिड़चिड़ापन, तीखापन।

cross purposes (क्रॉस पर्पजिज)—*n. pl.* conflicting purposes. परस्पर-विरोधी प्रयोजन

cross question (क्रॉस क्वेश्चन)—*n.* question asked in cross-questioning. जिरह का प्रश्न।

cross-road (क्रॉस-रोड)—*n.* road that crosses another. दूसरी सड़क से मिलनेवाली सड़क

cross-section (क्रॉस-सेक्शन)—*n.* a transverse section. लंबे रूप से समकोण में कटाव।

cross-wise (क्रॉस-वाइज)—*adv.* across in the form of a cross. एक-दूसरे को काटते हुए, बेंड़े-बल; सलीब के रूप में।

crossword (क्रॉसवर्ड)—*n.* puzzle in which words crossing vertically and horizontally according to a chequered pattern have to be filled in from clues. वर्ग-पहेली।

crotch (क्रॉच)—*n.* bifurcation, fork. दो भागों में बटवारा, फाँक; सीवन, दोसिनी।

crotchet (क्रॉचिट)—*n.* black-headed note with stem; whimsical fancy, a forked piece of wood. संगीत-शास्त्र का एक चिह्न; सनक, झक, सनक; लकड़ी का काँटा,

crouch (क्राउच)—*v. i.* stoop, bend, especially timi lly or servilely. दबकर बैठना, दबकी लगाना, पाँव पड़ना, पैरों में लोटना। *n.* crouching. नमन, चाटलूसी, अनुनय।

croup (क्रूप)—*n.* rump, hind quarters of horse, inflammatory disease of children marked by sharp cough पुट्ठा, पुट्ठा; घोड़े का पार्श्व भाग; बच्चों का खाँसी का एक रोग, हुड्डा-डुड्डा।

croupier (क्रूपियर)—*n.* the person who takes in and pays out the money at a gambling table. जूए की मेज पर धन लेने और देनेवाला व्यक्ति।

crow (क्रो)—*n.* a large black bird with a harsh cry, crowing of cock, joyful cry of infant. कौवा, काग; मुर्गे का शब्द, बाँग; किलकार, बालक का आनन्दायक शब्द। *v. i.* utter loud cry of cock; utter joyful cry, exault loudly. मुर्गे का शब्द करना, बाँग देना, आनन्दायक शब्द करना,

crow-bar (क्रो-बार)—*n.* bar of iron used as lever. लोहे का डंडा, रंबा।

crowd (क्राउड)—*n.* throng; company, lot; large number of things. भीड़, जमघट, समूह, ढेर, अंबार, प्रचुरता। *v. t. & i.* collect in a crowd, press in. भीड़ करना, घेरना, घुस आना; ठूँसना, भरना,

crown (क्राउन)—*n.* head-dress worn by king, the king himself, wreath of flowers worn on the head as a sign of victory, reward, a British silver coin, highest part of a thing, the visible part of a tooth. मुकुट, राजा, राज-सत्ता, विजयमाल, पुरस्कार, एक ब्रिटिश रजत-मुद्रा; शिखर, मस्तक; दाँत का दिखाई देनेवाला भाग *v. t.* place crown on, reward, invest with dignity, put finishing touch to. मुकुट पहनाना, पुरस्कार देना, प्रतिष्ठित करना, सम्मानित करना

crown-law (क्राउन-लॉ)—*n.* criminal law. फौजदारी कानून।

crown paper (क्राउन-पेपर)—*n.* paper of size 15″ × 20″. १५ इंच चौड़े और २० इंच लम्बे आकार का कागज।

crown-prince (क्राउन-प्रिंस)—*n.* heir-apparent to a sovereign throne. युवराज, राज्य का उत्तराधिकारी राजकुमार।

crow's-foot (क्रोज-फुट)—*n.* wrinkle at outer corner of the eye. कागजंगी, आँख के बाहरी किनारे की झुर्री।

crow's-nest (क्रोज-नेस्ट)—*n.* barrel fixed at mast-head of whaler etc. जहाज आदि के मस्तूल पर बैठने का स्थान।

crucial (क्रूशल)—*adj.* decisive, critical. निर्णयात्मक, नाजुक, गंभीर।

crucian (क्रूशन)—*n.* a yellow

fish. एक प्रकार की पीली मछली।

crucible (क्रूसिबल)—*n.* melting pot ; severe trial. गलाई का पात्र, कठोर परीक्षा।

cruciferous (क्रूसिफ़रस)—*adj.* adorned with a cross. सलीब से आभूषित।

crucifix (क्रूसिफ़िक्स)—*n.* image of Christ on the cross. सलीब पर ईसा का चित्र।

crucifixion (क्रूसिफ़िक्शन)—*n.* crucifying सूली पर चढ़ाने की क्रिया।

cruciform (क्रूसिफ़ॉर्म)-*adj.* cross-shaped. सलीब की शक्ल का।

crucify (क्रूसिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* put to death by fastening to a cross, mortify. सूली पर चढ़ाना, इन्द्रियों का दमन करना।

crude (क्रूड)—*adj.* in a raw state, unpolished, rude, blunt. कच्चा, अनपका, अधपका, अधूरा, रूखा, **cruel** (क्रूअल)—*adj.* indifferent to another's pain, distressing, painful. क्रूर, निर्दयी ; कठोर, जालिम। *n.* **cruelty**. क्रूरता, निर्दयता।

cruet (क्रूइट)—*n.* small glass bottle for vinegar, oil etc. for table. मेज पर रखने की सिरका, तेल आदि की छोटी बोतल, सिरकादानी, अचारदानी।

cruise (क्रूज़)—*v. t.* sail to and fro on look-out mission. समुद्र में इधर-उधर निगरानी के लिए घूमना। *n.* cruising voyage. खोज के उद्देश्य से समुद्र-यात्रा।

cruiser (क्रूज़र)—*n.* warship of high speed and medium armament. तेज गति और दरम्याना सस्त्रास्त्रों वाला युद्धपोत।

crumb (क्रम्ब)—*n.* small fragment of bread soft inner part of bread, small particle. रोटी का छोटा टुकड़ा, लुकमा; रोटी के बीच का कोमल भाग या गूदा ; खंड, टुकड़ा।

crumble (क्रंबल)—*v. t.* & *i.* break or fall into fragments. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना या होना।

crumbly (क्रंब्ली)—*adj.* apt to crumble. टुकड़े टुकड़े होने योग्य।

crump (क्रम्प)—*v. t.* hit hard. ज़ोर से चोट मारना। *n.* hard hit, sound of bursting shell ज़ोर की चोट, गोला फटने की आवाज़।

crumpet (क्रम्पिट)—*n.* soft cake of a yeast mixture. मई की कोमल रोटी।

crumple (क्रम्पल)—*v. t.* & *i.* crush togather, become creased. झोल डालना, झुर्री डालना; झोल पड़ना, सलवट पड़ना, सिकुड़ना।

crunch (क्रंच)—*v. t.* & *i.* crush with teeth noisily, grind under foot. शब्द करते हुए चबाना, कुचलना, पाँव तले रौंदना; चूरचूर होना।

crupper (क्रपर)—*n.* strap buckled to back of saddle and looped under horses tail, hind quarters of horse. दुमची

crural (क्रूरल)—*adj.* of the leg. टाँग का।

crusade (क्रूसेड)—*n.* a medieval Christian war to recover the Holy Land from the Turks; a compaign against evil. तर्कों से पुण्यभूमि छुड़ाने के लिए किया गया मध्यकालीन ईसाइयों का युद्ध; धर्मयुद्ध, जिहाद। *v. t.* engage in crusade. धर्मयुद्ध करना। *n.* **crusader**. धर्म के लिए लड़नेवाला योद्धा, मुजाहिद।

cruse (क्रूज़)—*n.* pot or jar of earthenware. मिट्टी का बर्तन या मर्तबान (अमृतबान)।

crush (क्रश)—*v. t.* & *i.* compress with violence, crumple, overwhelm; squeeze one's way. दबाना, कुचलना, पेलना, तोड़ना; अधीन करना; दब जाना, कुचले जाना। *n.* crash, violent pressure, crowded mass. धड़ाका, धक्का, दबाव, धक्कम-धक्का, रेला

crust (क्रस्ट)—*n.* hard external covering, anything superficial, impudence. छिलका, ख़ोल, पपड़ी, परत, उच्छिष्ट वस्तु; निर्लज्जता, ढीठाई। *v. t.* form into crust; become covered with crust. परत चढ़ाना, पपड़ियाना; जम जाना, पपड़ी बँधना।

crusteceous (क्रस्टेशस)—*adj.* crust-like, having a hard covering. पपड़ी-जैसा, पपड़ीदार,

crusty (क्रस्टी)—*adj.* crust-like, irritable. छिलकेदार, पपड़ाया हुआ;

crutch (क्रच)—*n.* staff for lame person. लंगड़े की लाठी, बैसाखी।

crux (क्रक्स)—*n.* difficult matter, puzzle. कठिन विषय, समस्या, पहेली।

cry (क्राई)—*v. t.* & *i.* weep, yelp, exclaim, make loud utterance, announce for sale, make loud call. रोना, चीख़ना, चिल्लाना, धाड़ना, गुर्राना, पुकारना, ललकारना, हाँक लगाना, आवाज़ लगाना, मुनादी करना। *n.* loud utterance, yell, street cry, acclamation, fit of weeping; loud expression of pain, triumph or wonder. पुकार, ललकार, चिल्लाहट; हाँक, आवाज़; रोदन, धाड़, शब्द, नारा; दुःख, विजय, भय, आश्चर्य आदि का शब्द

crying (क्राइंग)—*adj.* calling for notice, flagrant. ध्यानाकर्षक, कुख्यात, भारी, बड़ा।

cryogen (क्राइओजिन)—*n.* freezing mixture. जमानेवाला घोल या मिश्रण।

crypt (क्रिप्ट)—*n.* underground cell. गुफा, कन्दरा, तहख़ाना। *adj.* **cryptic**. छिपा हुआ;

cryptaesthesia (क्रिप्टेस्थीसिया)—*n.* super-normal knowledge. परम ज्ञान।

cryptogam (क्रिप्टोगैम)—*n.* plant having no proper flowers. पुष्प-विहीन पौधा।

cryptogram, cryptograph (क्रिप्टोग्रैम, क्रिप्टोग्राफ़)—*n.* thing

written in cipher. गूढ़-लेख, संकेत-लेख, गुप्त-लेख । *n.* **cryptographer.** संकेत-लेखक

cryptography (क्रिप्टोग्राफ़ी)—*n.* art of writing cryptograph. संकेत-लेख-कला ।

crystal (क्रिस्टल)—*n.* a clear transparent ice-like mineral. बिल्लौर, स्फटिक । *adj.* made of crystal, crystal-like. बिल्लौरी, बिलौर का बना हुआ, बिल्लौर के तुल्य

crystallize, ise (क्रिस्टलाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* form into crystals or permanent shape. रवे (दाने) बनाना या बनना, कलमें बनाना । *adj.* **crystallized.** रवेदार, दानेदार

crystallized sugar (क्रिस्टलाइज़्ड शूगर)—*n.* sugar formed into crystal. कन्द, मिश्री ।

crystalloid (क्रिस्टलाइड)—*adj.* crystal-like. बिल्लौरी, स्फटिक-सदृश ।

cub (कब)—*n.* young of loin, bear, fox etc., unpolished youth. शेर, रीछ, लोमड़ी आदि का बच्चा ; बिगड़ा हुआ बालक । *v. t.* bring forth cubs. बच्चा बनना । *adj.* **cubbish.** बिगड़ा हुआ ।

cubage (क्यूबेज)—*n.* cubic content. घनफल

cubbing (क्यूबिंग)—*n.* cub-hunting. पशुओं के बच्चों का शिकार ।

cubby (कब्बी)—*n.* snug place. सुरक्षित स्थान ।

cube (क्यूब)—*n.* solid contained by squares. product of a number multiplied by its square. घन, त्रिघात, ऐसी ठोस वस्तु जिसके छहों तरफ़ वर्ग हों । *v. t.* find cube of. त्रिघात जानना ।

cubeb (क्यूबेब)—*n.* a pungent shrub used in medicine. कबाब-चीनी, सीतलचीनी ।

cubic (क्यूबिक)—*adj.* cube-shaped, of three dimensions. घनाकार, त्रिघातीय

cubicle (क्यूबिकल)—*n.* small sleeping compartment. छोटा शयनागार ।

cubiform (क्यूबिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj* cube-shaped. घनाकार ।

cubit (क्यूबिट)—*n.* ancient measure of length of 18 to 22 inches. एक प्राचीन माप, १८ से २२ इंच तक (कोहनी से बड़ी अंगुली तक) । *adj.* **cubital.** हाथ-भर ।

cuckoo (कक्कू)—*n.* a migratory bird; simpleton. कोयल, मूर्खव्यक्ति ।

cuculate (क्यूकुलेट)—*adj.* shaped like a hood. कनटोप के आकार का ।

cucumber (क्यूकम्बर)—*n.* long fleshy fruit eaten as salad. ककड़ी, खीरा ।

cucurbit (क्यूकर्बिट)—*n.* gourd. कद्दू, लौकी । *adj.* **cucurbitaceous.** कद्दू-सा ।

cud (कड)—*n.* food that rumi-

nating animal brings back from stomach into mouth and chews at leisure. जुगाली, पागुर ।

cuddle (कडल)—*v. t. & i.* embrace, fondle, lie close, nestle togather. आलिंगन करना, लाड़ करना, सटना, लिपटना, लिपटकर सोना । *n.* hug. आलिंगन, लाड़-प्यार

cuddy (कडी)—*n.* cabin of boat saloon of large ship,cupboard donkey, fool, ass. नाव की कोठरी, बड़े जहाज का भोजनालय, खच्चर, मूर्ख, गधा ।

cudgel (कजल)—*n.* short thick stick लट्ठ, सोंटा । *v. t.* beat with cudgel. सोंटा मारना

cue (क्यू)—*n.* last words of a speech in a play, hint how to act, queue, rod for striking ball in billiard. नाटक में रंगमंच के अंतिम शब्द ; संकेत-शब्द; व्यक्तियों, गाड़ियों आदि की कतार : चुन्न-सी चोटी; गेंद खेलने का डण्डा ।

cueist (क्यूइस्ट)—*n.* billiard-player. बल्ले का खिलाड़ी ।

cuff (कफ़) —*n.* bottom part of sleeve, blow with open hand. मोहरी, आस्तीन की चुन्नटदार मंजाफ ; थप्पड़, चाँटा

cuirass (क्वीरास)—*n.* body armour. कवच, वक्षस्त्राण ।

cuirassier (क्वीरासियर)—*n.* horse-soldier wearing cuirass. कवचधारी अश्वारोही सिपाही ।

cuisine (क्विजीन)—*n.* kitchen arrangement, style of cooking. रसोईघर का प्रबन्ध ; पाक-विधि ।

cuisse, cuish (क्विस, क्विश)—*n.* thigh armour. जानुत्राण ।

culinary (कूलिनरी)—*adj.* pertaining to a kitchen or cooking. रसोईघर या पाक संबंधी ।

cull (कल)—*v. t.* pick, select. तोड़ना, चुनना ।

cullet (कलिट)—*n.* broken glass. कांच के टुकड़े ।

cully (कली)—*n.* dupe, pal, मूर्ख, साथी ।

culm (कल्म)—*n.* coal-dust, stem of plant. कोयले का चूरा, पौधे या घास का तना ।

culminant (कल्मिनंट)—*adj.* at the top. शिखर पर, उच्चतम ।

culminate (कल्मिनेट)—*v. i.* reach its highest point. उच्चतम स्थान पर पहुँचना ।

culpable (कल्पेबल)—*adj.* criminal. दंडनीय, अपराधपूर्ण

culprit (कलप्रिट)—*n.* offender ; prisoner at the bar. अपराधी,

cult (कल्ट)—*n.* sytem of religious worship. पूजा, उपासना की विधि ।

cultivatable (कल्टिवेटेबल)—*adj.* that may be tilled. कृषियोग्य ।

cultivate (कल्टिवेट)—*v. t.* till, develop, cherish, prepare.

बोतना, खेती करना ; विकसित करना, सुधारना, सभ्य बनाना ; पालना, पोसना; तैयार करना ।

cultivation (कल्टिवेशन)—*n.* cultivating. खेती, कृषि-कार्य ; सुधार, विकास ; सभ्यता ।

cultivator (कल्टिवेटर)—*n.* one who cultivates ; impliment for breaking up ground. कृषक, किसान ; ढेंकी, मिट्टी तोड़ने का उपकरण ।

cultrate (कल्ट्रेट)—*adj.* knife-edged. छुरे-जैसे किनारेवाला ।

culture (कल्चर)—*n.* tillage, rearing, improvement by intellectual development. खेती, पालन, विकास, संस्कृति, सुधार, उत्कर्ष, उन्नति । *v. t.* cultivate. खेती करना, सुधारना । *adj.* **cultural.**

culver (कल्वर)—*n.* wood-pigon. जंगली कबूतर ।

culverin (कल्वरिन)—*n.* large cannon. बड़ी तोप ।

culvert (कल्वर्ट)—*n.* channel carrying water across under road, channel for electric cable. सड़क के नीचे से जानेवाली नाली, पटी हुई नाली ; बिजली की तार की नाली ।

cumber (कंबर)—*v. t.* hamper, burden. रोकना, बाधा डालना, लादना, बोझा डालना । *n.* hinderance. बाधा, बोझ ।

cumbersome (कंबरसम)—*adj.* unwieldy, clumsy. बोझल, भारी,

cumin, cummin (कम्मिन)—*n.* plant with aromatic seed. जीरा ।

cumulate (क्यूम्यूलेट)—*adj.* heaped up, massed. ढेर बना हुआ, ढेर किया हुआ । *v. t.* accumulate. ढेर करना या लगाना, एकत्रित या संचित करना

cumulus (क्यूम्यूलस)—*n.* heap, set of rounded ma ses of cloud. ढेर ; बवंडर, बादलों का समूह ।

cuneate cuneiform (क्यूनिएट, क्यूनिफॉर्म)—*adj.* त्रिकोणिया, फच्चर-जैसा ।

cunning (कनिंग)—*n.* artfulness, dexterity. चालाकी, मक्कारी, कपट, निपुणता, चतुरता, सयानापन । *adj* artful, skilful. चालाक, कपटी,

cup (कप)—*n.* drinking-vessel, a cupful, anything formed like a cup, cupping glass, fate, portion, experience. प्याला; प्याला-भर वस्तु; कटोरी, कटोरी-जैसा पौधा भाग ; सिंगी, छप्पर, भाग्य, अंश, अनुभव । *v. t.* bleed by means of a cupping glass. सिंगी (एक छोटा यंत्र) द्वारा खून निकालना

cup-bearer (कप-बेअरर)—*n.* one who serves wine. मदिरा पिलानेवाला, साकी ।

cupboard (कबर्ड)—*n.* shelved cabinet for crockery etc. बर्तनों आदि की खानोंवाली अलमारी

cupel (क्यूपल)—*n.* small vessel used in assaying gold or silver.

सोना या चाँदी जमाने का एक यन्त्र ।

cupid (क्यूपिड)—*n.* god of love, beautiful boy. कामदेव; सुन्दर बालक ।

cupola (क्यूपोला)—*n.* small rounded dome. गुम्बद

cupreous (क्यूप्रिअस)—*adj.* of or like copper. ताँबे का, ताँबे के समान ।

cur (कर)—*n.* low-bred dog, ill-bred fellow. नीची कुत्ता, नीच व्यक्ति ।

curable (क्योरेबल)—*adj.* that may be cured. साध्य, आरोग्य होने के योग्य ।

curacy (क्यूरेसी)—*n.* curates office. पुरोहित या पादरी का पद ।

curate (क्यूरेट)—*n.* assistant to parish priest. पादरी या पुरोहित का सहायक ।

curative (क्यूरेटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* (diseases) tending to cure. साध्य, आरोग्य होने के योग्य (रोग) ।

curator (क्यूरेटर)—*n.* manager, custodian, person in charge. प्रबन्धक, संरक्षक, अध्यक्ष ।

curb (कर्ब)—*n.* chain assing under lower jaw of horse, check, restraint, frame round top of well. दहाने की जंजीर, रोक, संयम, कूएँ का चौखटा । *v. t.* put curb on, restrain. दहाने की जंजीर डालना, रोकना ।

curb-roof (कर्ब-रूफ़)—*n.* roof of which each face has two slopes. दो तरफ़ ढलानवाली छत ।

curcuma (कर्क्यूमा)—*n.* turmeric. हल्दी ।

curd (कर्ड)—*n.* coagulated substance formed by action of acids on milk. दही, दधि ।

curdle (कर्डल)—*v. t.* & *i.* form into curd, congeal. दही बनाना या जमना, पक्का बाँधना ।

cure (क्योर)—*n.* remedy, course of medical treatment. उपचार, चिकित्सा, इलाज । *v. t.* & *i.* restore to health, remedy, preserve. स्वस्थ करना या होना, उपचार करना या होना, संरक्षित करना, पकाना ।

curette (क्यूरेट)—*n.* surgeon's small scraping-instrument. जर्राह का छोटा-सा खुरचने का उपकरण ।

curfew (कर्फ़्यू)—*n.* time after which inhabitants may not be abroad. वह समय जिसके बाद नगर-निवासी घर से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते ।

curio (क्यूरिओ)—*n.* curious object of art कला की विचित्र वस्तु ।

curiosity (क्यूरिओसिटी)—*n.* desire to know, strangeness. उत्सुकता, जिज्ञासा, कौतूहल, विचित्रता ।

curious (क्यूरिअस)—*adj.* eager to learn, inquisitive, strange. उत्सुक, अद्भुत, विचित्र, अनोखा । *n.* **curiousness.**

curl (कर्ल)—*n.* spiral lock of hair, act of curling, anything

curled. घुँघराले बाल, काकुल, बुल्ला ; घुँघर, पेच, छल्ला । *v. t. & i.* bend or coil into sprial shape. बल देना, छल्ले डालना, ऐंठना ; बल खाना, छल्लेदार होना ।

curlew (कर्ल्यू)—*n.* wading bird with long slender bill. पनकुकड़ी ।

curling irons (कर्लिंग आयरन्ज)—*n.* instruments (heated before use) for curling the hair. बालों में घुँघर डालने का उपकरण

curly (कर्ली)—*adj.* having curls. घुँघराला, बलदार ।

curmudgeon (कर्मज्जन)—*n.* churlish or miserly fellow. कंजूस आदमी, कृपण या लोभी मनुष्य ।

currant (करंट)—*n.* dried fruit of a seedless variety of grape. किशमिश, मुनक्का ।

currency (करंसी)—*n.* time during which a thing is current, money current in actual use in a country. प्रचलन, रिवाज ; सिक्का, मुद्रा जो देश में प्रचलित हो ।

current (करंट)—*adj.* in general circulation, now passing. प्रचलित, चालू, मौजूदा, वर्तमान । *n.* running stream ; water, air etc. moving in given direction, course, tendency, transmission of electric force through a body. प्रवाह, धारा, रवानी, सिलसिला, प्रवृत्ति, विद्युत्-शक्ति का प्रवाह या संचार ।

curricle (करिकल)—*n.* light two-wheeled carriage. छोटी दोपहिया गाड़ी ।

curriculum (करिक्युलम)—*n.* course of study. पाठ्यक्रम ।

currier (करियर)—*n.* one who dresses and colours tanned leather. चमड़ा कमानेवाला, चर्मकार ।

curish (करिश)—*adj.* like cur. कुतैली कुत्ते के समान, नीच आचरणवाला ।

curry (करी)—*n.* dish of meat cooked with bruised spices and turmeric. शोरवा, कढ़ी । *v. t.* prepare curry, dress leather, rub a horse, drub. कढ़ी बनाना ; चमड़ा कमाना ; खरहरी करना, मलना ; लताड़ना, झाड़ना, कूटना, पीटना ।

curry-comb (करी-कॉम)—*n.* an iron instrument for rubbing a horse's body. खरहरिया खरेरा ।

curse (कर्स)—*n.* utterance of destruction, divine vengeance, great evil. शाप, दुराशिष, लानत ; ईश्वरीय प्रकोप ; विपदा, मुसीबत । *v. t. & i.* utter curse against, excommunicate, blaspheme, utter curses. शाप देना, कोसना,

cursive (कर्सिव)—*adj* written in running script. घसीटकर लिखा हुआ, शिकस्ता ।

cursory (कर्सरी)—*adj.* hasty, hurried. खरहरी, चलते-चलते, सरसरी । *adv.* **cursorily.** मोटे तौर पर,

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curt (कर्ट)—*adj.* concise, terse, short. संक्षिप्त, अल्प, कम । *n.* **curtness.** संक्षेप ।

curtail (कर्टेल)—*v. t.* cut short, deprive. छोटा करना, संक्षिप्त करना, वंचित करना । *n.* **curtailment.**

curtail-step (कर्टेल-स्टेप)—*n.* lowest step of stair. सीढ़ी का सब से नीचे का डंडा ।

curtain (कर्टेन)—*n.* suspended cloth used as screen, screen between audience and stage, an end of an act or scene. पर्दा, नाट्यशाला का पट, पटाक्षेप । *v. t.* furnish with screens. पर्दा लगाना ।

curtilage (कर्टिलेज)—*n.* area attached to dwelling-house. घर के साथ सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र ।

curtly (कर्ट्ली)—*adv.* discourteously. अक्खड़पन से ।

curtsy (sey) (कर्ट्सी)—*n.* a woman's bow. स्त्री का अभिवादन ।

curule (क्युल)—*adj.* pertaining to any high civic dignity. किसी उच्च नागरिक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित ।

curvated (कर्वेटिड)—*adj.* curved. मुड़ा हुआ, वक्र ।

curvature (कर्वेचर)—*n.* curving. घुमाव, मुड़ाव ।

curve (कर्व)—*v. t. & i.* bend so as to form a curve. घुमाना, घूमना, मोड़ना, मुड़ना । *n.* line of which no part is straight, curved form or thing. वक्र रेखा, मोड़, मुड़ी हुई सतह या वस्तु ।

curvet (कर्विट)—*n.* a horse's leap. घोड़े की उछल-कूद, पोहिया । *v. i.* make curvet. कूदना, पोहिया करना ।

curvilinear (कर्विलिनिअर)—*adj.* consisting of curved lines. वक्र रेखाओं से निर्मित ।

cusec (क्यूसेक)—*n.* flow of one cubic foot of water per second. पानी का प्रति सैकंड एक घन फुट प्रवाह

cushat (कशट)—*n.* wood-pigeon. जंगली कबूतर ।

cushion (कुशन)—*n.* mass of soft material stuffed into cloth or silk covering for sitting, kneeling, reclining on, pad. मसनद, गद्दा, बुदेला

cushy (कुशी)—*adj.* easy, comfortable. सरल, सुखद ।

cusp (कस्प)—*n.* apex, peak. शिखर, चोटी ।

cuspidal (कस्पिडल)—*adj.* of a cusp. चोटी का

cuspidor (कस्पिडर)—*n.* spittoon. पीकदान ।

custard (कस्टर्ड)—*n.* mixture of eggs and milk. अंडों और दूध का मिश्रण ।

custard-apple (कस्टर्ड-एपल)—*n.* a fruit with pulp like custard. शरीफ़ा, सीताफल ।

custodial (कस्टोडिअल)—*adj.* relating to custody. संरक्षण-

संबंधी ।

custodian (कस्टोडिअन)—*n.* guardian. संरक्षक, रखवाला

custody (कस्टडी)—*n.* guardianship, care, imprisonment. संरक्षण, देख-रेख ; हिरासत, कैद ।

custom (कस्टम)—*n.* usual practice, established usage. प्रथा, रीति-रिवाज, व्यवहार, लोकाचार ।

customary (कस्टमरी) —*adj.* usual, held by custom. सामान्य, व्यावहारिक, लौकिक

customer (कस्टमर)—*n.* buyer, client. ग्राहक, खरीदार, आसामी ।

customs (कस्टम्ज)—*n. pl.* duty levied upon imports. आयात-शुल्क, चुंगी, महसूल । *the customs.* चुंगी लगानेवाला सरकारी विभाग ।

cut (कट)—*v. t. & i.* penetrate, wound, divide, detach, carve, cross, run, roduce, shape, fashion, perform, hit in certain way, decline to recognize, avoid. काटना, चीरना, फाड़ना, घाव करना, बाँटना, अलग करना, तराशना, बरम्बाद में से गुजरना, बोना, कम करना, कम देना, सँवारना, छाँटना, विशेष ढंग से चोट मारना, पहचानने से इन्कार करना, बचना ; कटना, घाव होना, बँटना, अलग होना, कम होना, सँवरना, छँटना, बनना । *n.* act of cutting, wound, excision, act that wounds the feeling, particular stroke, refusal to recognize, fashion, style, piece cut off, reduction. कटाव, कटाई, घाव, आघात, फटन, मर्मभेदी कार्य या बात, विशेष ढंग से चोट, पहचान से इन्कारी, कैंचन, ढंग, टुकड़ा, खंड, कमी, कटौती ।

cutaneous (क्यूटेनिअस)—*adj.* of skin. चर्म-संबंधी ।

cut-away (कट-अवे)—*n.* coat with skirt cut back from waist. एक प्रकार का कोट ।

cute (क्यूट)—*adj.* clever, ingenious. चालाक, चतुर, धूर्त ।

cuticle (क्यूटिकल)—*n.* any superficial skin. त्वचा की ऊपरी झिल्ली,

cutis (क्यूटिस)—*n.* true skin. असली त्वचा ।

cutlass (कट्लस)—*n.* short sword with wide slightly curved blade. चौड़ी मुड़ी हुई छोटी तलवार, तेग ।

cutler (कट्लर)—*n.* one who makes or deals in knives and similar utensils. चाकू, छुरी, काँटा आदि बनाने या बेचनेवाला ।

cutlery (कट्लरी)—*n.* trade of the cutler ; things made or sold by cutler. चाकू, छुरी, काँटे आदि का व्यवसाय ; चाकू, छुरी, काँटे आदि ।

cutlet (कट्लिट)—*n.* chop of fried mutton. भेड़ का पकाया हुआ टुकड़ा ।

cutpurse (कटपर्स)—*n.* pick-

pocket. जेबकतरा।

cutter (कटर)—*n.* person or thing that cuts, small single-masted vessel. काटनेवाला, काटने का औज़ार, सरौता, दराती; छोटा एक पालवाला जहाज़।

cut-throat (कट-थ्रोट)—*n.* murderer. गलकट्टा, हत्यारा, ख़ूनी। *adj.* merciless. ज़ालिम, अत्याचारी।

cutting (कटिंग)—*n.* act of cutting. incision chip. कटाई, काट, छाँटन, कतरन, चिट। *adj.* sharp, sarcastic. तीखा, तेज़, मर्मभेदी।

cutty (कटी)—*adj.* cut short. कटा हुआ, संक्षिप्त।

cut-water (कट-वाटर)—*n.* knee of head of ship dividing water before it reaches bow, wedge-shaped end of pier of bridge. जहाज़ के अगले भाग का वह अंश जो पानी को काटकर दो भागों में कर देता है; पुल के खंभे का त्रिकोण किनारा।

cut-worm (कट-वॉर्म)—*n.* caterpillar that cuts off young plants. एक कीड़ा जो नये पौधों को काट देता है।

cuvette (क्यवेट)—*n.* an open tunnel dug in the middle of a dry moat. किले की सुरंग।

cwt (हण्ड्रडवेट)—*n.* short for **hundred-weight**. 'हण्ड्रडवेट' शब्द का संक्षिप्त रूप।

cyan (साइएन)—*n.* a dark blue mineral. एक गहरा नीला खनिज।

cyanate (साइएनेट)—*n.* salt extracted from cyanic acid. एक तेज़ाबी (विषैला) लवण।

cyanogen (साइऐनोजिन)—*n.* compound of nitrogen and carbon. नाइट्रोजन और कार्बन का मिश्रण।

cyanosis (साइऐनोसिस)—*n.* blue jaundice. एक रोग जिसमें शरीर नीला हो जाता है।

cycle (साइकल)—*n.* recurrent period, period of a thing's completion, complete set or series, series of poems or songs, collected round a central event or idea, bicycle, tricycle or similar machine. कालचक्र, युग, दौर, चक्कर, पूर्ण समूह या कड़ी; कविताओं या गीतों की कड़ी जो एक ही घटना या विचार को लेकर संकलित की गई हो; दोपहिया या तीनपहिया पैरगाड़ी या इसी प्रकार की मशीन। *v. i.* revolve in cycles, ride cycle. चक्र की तरह घूमना, साइकल चलाना।

cyclist (साइक्लिस्ट)—*n.* rider of a cycle. साइकल चलानेवाला।

cycloid (साइक्लॉइड)—*n.* curve traced by a point on a radius of a circle. चक्कर के वृत्तों का चक्कर।

cyclone (साइक्लोन)—*n.* violent hurricane. प्रचंड आँधी, बवंडर, चक्करदार तीव्र वायु।

cyclopaedia, cyclopedia (साइक्लोपीदिया)—*n.* book giving information on all branches of knowledge. विश्वकोष, ज्ञानकोष।

cyclopean (ian) (साइक्लोपियन)—*adj.* like cyclops, huge. दैत्य-सा, दैत्याकार, भारी।

cyclops (साइक्लॉप्स)—*n.* one-eyed giant, one-eyed person. एक आंखवाला दैत्य, काना व्यक्ति।

cyclostyle (साइक्लोस्टाइल)—*n.* apparatus printing copies of writing from stencil-plate. छपाई का एक यंत्र।

cygnet (सिग्निट)—*n.* young swan. राजहंस का बच्चा।

cylinder (सिलिंडर)—*n.* hollow or solid roller-shaped body, cylindrical part of machine. खोखली या ठोस बेलन के आकार की वस्तु, बेलन, डंडा, पौवा, नाल, चौपी, कोठी, मशीन के बेलन-जैसा पुर्जा।

cylindrical (सिलिंड्रिकल)—*adj.* cylinder-shaped. बेलन के आकार का।

cymar (सिमार)—*n.* woman's loose undergarment. स्त्री की ढीली भीतरी पोशाक।

cymbal (सिंबल)—*n.* one of a pair of round brass plates which are struck together to make a ringing sound. झांझ, मंजीरा, खड़ताल।

cymbalo (सिम्बलो)—*n.* cymbal-player, a musical instrument. मंजीरा बजानेवाला; एक तारोंवाला बाद्य यंत्र, तारतरंग।

cymbiform (सिम्बिफॉर्म)—*adj.* boat-shaped. नाव के आकार का।

cynic (सिनिक)—*adj.* of the Cynic philosophers. सिनिक दार्शनिकों के गुणोंवाला, सनिकी। *n.* sneering fault-finder. हर बात में दोष ही दोष देखनेवाला व्यक्ति।

cynical (सिनिकल)—*adj.* churlish, captious, sneering. चिड़चिड़ा, रूखा, कुटिल।

cynosure (सिनश्योर)—*n.* pole-star; centre of attraction. ध्रुव-तारा; आकर्षण केन्द्र।

cypher (सिफ़र)—*n.* same as *cipher*.

cypress (साइप्रिस)—*n.* coniferous tree with hard wood and dark foliage. सरो, सनोबर, शमशाद।

cyst (सिस्ट)—*n.* a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. मूत्राशय।

cystic (सिस्टिक)—*adj.* of the urinary bladder of the nature of a cyst. मूत्राशय-सम्बन्धी।

cystitis (सिस्टाइटिस)—*n.* inflamation of the bladder. मूत्राशय की सूजन।

czar (ज़ार)—*n.* the title of the emperor of Russia. रूस के सम्राट् की उपाधि। *fem.* **czarina**.

D

dab (डैब)–*v. t.* strike lightly, hit feebly, slap gently. चपड़ना, लगाना, पोतना, थपकना, चपत लगाना।

dabble (डैबल)—*v. t. & i.* wet partly, moisten, play in water, do anything in a trifling way. भिगोना, गीला करना, तर करना, छपछप करना पानी में खेलना, छींटे उड़ाना, घटिया काम करना।

dabbler (डैबलर)—*n.* a superficial dabbler. अनाड़ी, नीम हकीम,

dab-chick (डैब-चिक)–*n.* a water-bird. मुर्गाबी।

dace (डेस)–*n.* small fresh water fish. चाँदी-सी चमकती हुई ताजा जल में रहने वाली एक मछली।

dacoit (डकॉइट)—*n.* an armed robber. डाकू।

dacoity (डकॉइटी)—*n.* gang-robbery. डकैती।

dactyal (डैक्टिल)—*n.* metrical foot. चरण (छन्द में)।

dad, dada, daddy (डैड, डैडा, डैडी)—*n.* father. पिता के लिए सम्बोधन शब्द, अब्बा, बाबा, दादा।

dado (डेडो)—*n.* lower part of room wall when distinguished by wainscot or colour. कमरे की दीवार का निचला भाग जो लकड़ी या रंग से अलग दिखाया गया हो।

daedal (डीडल)—*adj.* skilful. complex. कौशलपूर्ण, जटिल।

daff (डफ़)—*v.t.* put aside. हटाना।

daffodil (डैफ़ोडिल)—*n.* a yellow flower of the lily tribe. नरगिस जाति का एक पीला फूल

daft (डाफ़्ट)—*adj.* foolish, insane, crazy. मूर्ख, पागल, सिड़ी, झक्की।

dagger (डैगर)—*n.* a stabbing weapon. छुरा, कटार, खंजर

daggle (डैगल)—*v. t. & i.* wet or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground. लथेड़ना, लथेड़-पथेड़ करना, सानना।

daggle-tail (डैगल-टेल)—*n. & adj.* a slattern. मैला-कुचैला, फूहड़, लिथड़ा हुआ।

daily (डेली) –*adj. & adv.* every-day, constant, often. प्रतिदिन, दैनिक, निरन्तर, प्रायः। *n.* a daily paper, a non-resident servant. दैनिक समाचारपत्र, गैर-रिहायशी नौकर।

dainty (डेंटी)—*adj.* tasteful, delicate, fastidious, elegant. स्वादिष्ट, मजेदार, कोमल, सुन्दर। *n.* choice morsel. स्वादिष्ट भोजन।

dairy (डेअरी)—*n.* a place where milk is kept and butter made.

shop selling milk etc. दुग्धशाला, दूध आदि बेचने की दूकान।

dairy-maid (डेअरी-मेड)—*n.* girl working in a dairy. ग्वालिन, दूध बेचनेवाली।

dais (डेअ, डाएस)—*n.* raised platform. मंच, चबूतरा।

daisy (डेज़ी)—*n.* a wild flower. एक प्रकार का विलायती फूल।

dale (डेल)—*n.* valley. घाटी, वादी।

dally (डैली)—*v. t. & i.* amuse oneself, spend time in amusement or love-making, loiter, delay. आमोद करना, आमोद-प्रमोद या प्रणय-क्रीड़ा में समय बिताना, विचरना, विलम्ब करना। *n.* **dalliance.** आमोद-प्रमोद, हास-विलास, विचरण,

dalmatian (डैलमेशन)—*n.* spotted dog kept to run with carriage. गाड़ी के साथ दौड़नेवाला चितकबरा कुत्ता।

daltonism (डाल्टोनिज़्म)—*n.* colour-blindness. एक नेत्र-रोग जिसमें रंगों का भेद नहीं होता।

dam (डैम)—*n.* barrier to hold back flow of waters; mother usually of animals. बाँध, पशुओं की माँ। *v. t.* supply, hold with dam. बाँध बाँधना

damage (डैमेज)—*n.* harm, loss, injury. हानि, नुक़सान, घाटा, नाश। *v. t.* do harm, make injury. हानि पहुँचाना, नष्ट करना। **damages.** sum claimed for damage. क्षतिपूर्ति, हरजाना।

damask (डैमस्क)—*n.* figured woven material of silk or linen, colour of damask rose. velvety red. उभरवाँ बूटेदार रेशमी या सूती कपड़ा, डैमास्क गुलाब का रंग, सुर्ख़ रंग

dame (डेम)—*n.* lady, keeper of boarding house, wife of knight. गृहिणी, मालकिन, नवाबिन।

dammar (डैमर)—*n.* a kind of resin. एक प्रकार का बरोज़ा।

damn (डैम)—*v. t. & i.* condemn censure, doom to hell. निंदा करना, धिक्कारना, नरक में भेजना।

damnable (डैम्नेबल)—*adj.* deserving damnation, hateful. निन्दनीय, घृणा-योग्य, धिक्कारणीय।

damnation (डैम्नेशन)—*n.* damning or being damned, eternal punishment in hell. शाप, फटकार, लानत, नरक-यातना।

damnatory (डैम्नेटरी)—*adj.* conveying, causing damnation. निन्दनीय, निन्दा योग्य।

damned (डैम्ड)—*adj. & adv.* infernal, damnable, unwelcome. नारकीय, निन्दनीय, घृणा योग्य।

damnify (डैम्नीफ़ाई)—*v. t.* cause injury to. हानि पहुँचाना, आघात पहुँचाना, कष्ट देना।

damp (डैम्प)—*n.* moisture in air, chill, discouragement. सीलन, नमी, ठंडक, उदासी। *adj.* slightly wet. सीला, गीला, नमीदार। *v. t. & i.* moisten, depress, restrain. तर, गीला या नम करना, निरुत्साहित करना, रोकना, बैठाना।

damsel (डैम्ज़ल)—*n.* young unmarried woman. युवा अविवाहित स्त्री, कुमारी, छोकरी।

damson (डैम्ज़न)—*n.* small dark-purple plum. आलू बुखारा, आलूचा।

dance (डांस)—*n.* dancing motion, dancing party. नृत्य, नाच, मुजरा; नृत्य-मंडली। *v. t. & i* move with rhythmical steps, move in lively way. नाचना, आनन्द से कूदना, नृत्य नचाना

dancer (डांसर)—*n.* one who dances in public for money. नाचनेवाली नर्तकी, रक़ासा

dandelion (डैंडिलिअन)—*n.* yellow-flowered wild plant. पीले फूलोंवाला एक जंगली पौधा।

dander (डैंडर)—*n.* anger, indignation. क्रोध, रोष।

dandiacal (डैंडिएकल)—*adj.* inclined to be a dandy. छबीला।

dandie (डैंडी)—*n.* breed of terrier. एक किस्म का कुत्ता।

dandle (डैंडल)—*v. t.* dance (child) on knee or in arms, pet. घुटनों या हाथों पर नचाना, उछालना या कुदाना, लाड़ करना, पुचकारना।

dandruff, dandriff (डैंड्रफ़, डैंड्रिफ़)—*n.* dead skin in small pieces among hair. बालों में की रूसी, सिर की खुश्की।

dandy (डैंडी)—*n.* a man who pays too much attention to his clothes and appearance. बांका, रंगीला, छबीला।

dandy-cart (डैंडी-कार्ट)—*n.* a small cart. छोटी ठेला-गाड़ी।

dandify (डैंडिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make like a dandy. ठाट-बाट बनाना,

danger (डेंजर)—*n.* peril, hazard, risk, insecurity. भय, डर, ख़तरा, जोखिम, असुरक्षा।

dangerous (डेंजरस)—*adj.* full of danger, unsafe. ख़तरनाक, भयानक, असुरक्षित।

dangle (डांगल)—*v. t. & i.* hang loosely, follow any one about, make to dangle. लटकना, झूलना, पीछे लगे रहना, झुलाना, लटकाना।

dangler (डांगलर)—*n.* one who dangles about others, especially about women. पिछलग्गू, चिंदबुम्मा, स्त्रियों के पीछे फिरनेवाला।

daniel (डैनिअल)—*n.* upright judge, person of infallible wisdom. सच्चा न्यायकर्ता, अद्वितीय बुद्धि का व्यक्ति।

dank (डैंक)—*adj.* soaked, unpleasantly damp. गीला, पानी से सरोबार।

dap (डैप)—*v. i.* dip lightly, bounce. पानी में थोड़ा-सा डुबाना,

dapper (डैपर)—*adj.* neat, smart in appearance or movement. चुस्त, चालाक, सुथरा।

dapple (डैपल)—*v. t. & i.* variegate, become variegated. चितकबरा बनाना, चितकबरा होना। *adj.* variegated. चितकबरा, रंग-बिरंगा।

darbies (डार्बिज)—*n.* handcuffs. हथकड़ी।

dare (डेअर)—*v. i. & t.* venture, be bold enough, challenge, defy. साहस करना, बिनेरी करना, ललकारना, साहस परखना। *n.* boldness, challenge. साहस, ललकार।

dare-devil (डेअर-डेविल)—*n.* reckless person. असावधान या बेपरवाह व्यक्ति।

darg (डार्ग)—*n.* a day's work, a definite amount of work. दिन का काम, निश्चित काम।

daring (डेअरिंग)—*adj.* adventurous, bold. वीर, साहसी, बहादुर। *n.* adventurous courage. वीरतापूर्ण साहस।

dark (डार्क)—*n.* absence of light, a state of ignorance, प्रकाश का अभाव, अन्धकार, अज्ञानता। *adj.* without light, gloomy, somewhat black, not fair, cheerless, secret. अंधेरा, अन्धकारमय, बुरा, सवाह, उदास, दुखी, काला, गूढ़, गुप्त।

darken (डार्कन)—*v. t. & i.* make dark or black, cloud, cast a gloom upon, obscure, become dark. अंधेरा करना, छाना, पर्दा डालना, उदासी छाना, घबड़ाना, अंधेरा होना,

darkle (डार्कल)—*v. i.* lie concealed, grow dark. छुपे रहना, अंधेरा होना

darling (डार्लिंग)—*n. & adj.* loved best loved, lovable. प्रिय, प्रियतम, प्यारा, लाडला, दुलारा।

darn (डार्न)—*v. t.* mend hole with needle and yarn. रफ़ू करना।

darner (डार्नर)—*n.* one who darns. रफ़ूगर।

dart (डार्ट)—*n* light javelin, an indoor game, sting of insect, rapid motion, art of throwing missile. भाला, बर्छा, नेजा; घर में खेला जानेवाला एक खेल, कीड़े का डंक, तीव्र गति, भाला आदि फेंकना। *v. t. & i.* throw missile, emit suddenly, start rapidly in some direction. फेंकना, चलाना, छिटकाना, छोड़ना; छिटकना, पड़ना, चलना,

dartle (डार्टल)—*v. t.* keep on darting. भाला फेंकते रहना।

dash (डैश)—*v. t. & i.* throw down or away violently, splash, destroy, move or be moved violently. टकराना, दे

मारना, फेंकना, गप्प करना, दौड़ना, जमाना । *n.* sudden rush, sudden onset, infusion, a vain show, vigorous action, sound of water-striking, hasty pen-stroke, a mark in writing (—). टक्कर, धावा, दौड़, मिलाव, दिखावा, उत्साह कृत्य, पानी के टकराने की आवाज, घसीट, लिखाई का एक चिह्न (—) ।

dasher (डैशर)—*n.* contrivance for agitating cream in a churn. मथनी ।

dashing (डैशिंग)—*adj.* bold, spirited, showy. साहसी, उत्साहपूर्ण,

dastard (डैस्टर्ड)—*n.* brutal coward. डरपोक व्यक्ति । *adj.* cowardly. भीरु, डरपोक

data (डेटा)—*n.* facts of any kind. तथ्य और आंकड़े ।

dataller, daytaler (डेटलर, डेटेलर)—*n.* workman engaged and paid by the day. रोज के रोज मजदूरी पानेवाला मजदूर ।

date (डेट)—*n.* the time of any event, age, period of time, an appointment, the fruit of date-palm. तिथि, तारीख, युग, अवधि, मिलने के लिए निश्चित समय, खजूर । *v. t.* mark with the date, refer to a time. तिथि लिखना, तिथि सूचित करना ।

dateless (डेटलेस)—*adj.* without date, endless. बिना तिथि का, अनन्त ।

dative (डेटिव)—*adj.* a case in grammar. सम्प्रदान कारक, चतुर्थी विभक्ति ।

datum (डेटम)—*n.* singular number of **data**. ज्ञात तथ्य, बताई हुई बात ।

daub (डॉब)—*v. t.* coat with plaster, clay etc. लीपना, पोतना । *n.* a coarse painting. भद्दा चित्र, चबड़ा ।

daubery (डॉबरी)—*n.* anything crudely artful. चतुरता का कार्य ।

daughter (डॉटर)—*n.* one's female child. पुत्री, बेटी ।

daughter-in-law (डाटर-इन-लॉ)—*n.* son's wife. पुत्र-वधू, बहू ।

daunt (डॉट)—*v. t.* discourage, intimidate. निरुत्साहित करना, धमकाना, डराना ।

dauntless (डॉंटलेस)—*adj.* fearless, bold. निर्भय, निडर

davenport (डेवनपोर्ट)—*n.* small writing-table with drawers. दराजोंवाली छोटी लिखने की मेज ।

davit (डेविट)—*n.* crane at ships side. जहाज पर नाव आदि लटकाने का यंत्र ।

davy (lamp) (डेवी लैम्प)—*n.* miner's safety lamp. खनक का सुरक्षित दीप ।

daw (डॉ)—*n.* a kind of crow. काला कौवा ।

dawdle (डॉडल)—*v. i. & t.* waste time, be very slow.

देर लगाना, विलम्ब करना

dawn (डॉन)—*v. i* begin to appear or grow light. प्रकट होना, उदय होना। *n.* day break, first light, rise of anything. प्रभात, प्रथम प्रकाश, किसी घटना या वस्तु का प्रारम्भ।

day (दे)—*n.* time between sunrise and sunset, a period of twenty-four hours, a specified period, victory. दिन, दिवस; चौबीस घण्टे का समय; युग, ज़माना, दौर; विजय

daze (देज़)—*v. t.* stupefy, bewilder, dazzle. चकरा देना, भौचक्का करना, चौंधियाना, चकित करना। *n.* stupefaction. bewilderment. चकराहट, चकाचौंध

dazzle (डैज़ल)—*v. t.* overpower with light. surprise by brilliancy. चकाचौंध करना, चौंधियाना; चमक दिखाना। *n.* glitter. चकाचौंध, दमक। *n.* **dazzlement.**

dazzle lamps (डैज़ल लैम्पस)—*n. pl.* over-bright lamps on motor-car. मोटर-कार पर लगी हुई चौंधिया देने वाली बत्तियाँ।

deacon (डीकन)—*n.* an order of clergy. छोटा पादरी

dead (डेड)—*adj.* deprived of life, insensible, without spiritual life, obsolete, not effective, dull, lustreless, inactive, idle, abrupt. complete, sure. मृत, मुर्दा, अचेतन, निश्चेष्ट, सत्त्वहीन, निर्जीव, निष्क्रिय, बेकार, सुस्त, बेजान, निष्क्रिय, निपट, नितान्त, बिलकुल,

deaden (डेडन)—*v. t. & i.* deprive of or lose vitality, force, brightness, feeling etc., make insensible to. घटाना, धीमा करना, कमज़ोर करना, सुन्न करना, मन्द करना, मारना, निर्जीव करना।

deadly (डेडली)—*adj.* causing fatal injury, of poisonous nature, deathlike, intense. घातक, विषैला, मारनेवाला, अत्यन्त, तीव्र। *adv.* as if dead, extremely. मरा-सा, अत्यन्त, चरम।

deaf (डेफ़)—*adj.* without hearing. unwilling to hear. बहरा, बेपरवाह, मक्खा

deal (डील)—*n.* considerable amount, a business agreement, the act of dealing cards, a board of pine. भारी मात्रा, सौदा, पत्तों की बाँट, चीड़ का तख़्ता। *v. t. & i.* give, give out among a number of people, do business with, buy from. देना, बाँटना, व्यापार करना, ख़रीदना

dealer (डीलर)—*n.* player dealing at cards, trader. ताश बाँटनेवाला खिलाड़ी, व्यापारी।

dealing (डीलिंग)—*n.* behaviour, business. व्यवहार, आचरण,

deambulation (डिऐम्ब्यूलेशन)—*n.* walking. सैर, टहलना।

dean (डीन)—*n.* the head of a cathedral chapter, a university or college official. गिरजाघर का अध्यक्ष ; विश्वविद्यालय या महाविद्यालय का अधिकारी।

dear (डियर)—*adj.* beloved, costly, expensive. प्रिय, प्यारा ; महँगा, बहुमूल्य, दुर्लभ

dearth (डर्थ)—*n.* scarcity of food. दुर्भिक्ष, अकाल।

deary, dearie (डियरी)—*n.* dear one. प्रिय व्यक्ति या वस्तु।

death (डेथ)—*n.* dying, end of life. end, annihilation मृत्यु, जीवनान्त, अन्त, विनाश

debacle (डिबैकल)—*n.* utter collapse, sudden rush of water. अकस्मात् टूट पड़ना, पानी की तोड़ ; भगदड़, आकस्मिक परिवर्तन या घटना।

debar (डिबार)—*v. t.* exclude, prevent, bar. वंचित रखना, रोकना, वर्जना, मना करना, बाज रखना।

debark (डिबार्क)—*v. t. & i.* disembark. नाव से उतारना या उतरना।

debase (डिबेस)—*v. t.* lower in value, adultrate. अवनत करना, मूल्य घटाना, मिलावट करना

debatable (डिबेटेबल)—*adj* questionable. विवादास्पद, सन्दिग्ध।

debate (डिबेट)—*v. t. & i.* contest, dispute about, ponder. झगड़ना, बहसना, विवाद करना, विचार-विमर्श करना। *n.* controversy, discussion. विवाद, विचार-विमर्श, बहस, तर्क वितर्क।

debater (डिबेटर)—*n.* one skilled in argument. वाद-विवाद करनेवाला, तार्किक।

debauch (डिबॉच)—*v. t.* pervert from morality, make intemperate, seduce, vitiate. पतित करना, चरित्र-भ्रष्ट करना, विषयासक्त बनाना, सतीत्व हरना, दूषित करना। *n.* habit of sensual indulgence. विषयासक्ति, कामलोलुपता, विषय-भोग, विलासिता। *n.* **debauchery.**

debauchee (डिबॉची)—*n.* viciously sensual person. व्यसनी, विषयासक्त, कामी या विलासी व्यक्ति।

debenture (डिबेंचर)—*n.* a writing acknowledging a debt. उधारपत्र, तमस्सुक।

debilitate (डिबिलिटेट)—*v.t.* enfeeble. दुर्बल बनाना, कमजोर करना।

debility (डिबिलिटी)—*n.* feebleness. दुर्बलता, निर्बलता, शक्तिहीनता।

debit (डेबिट)—*n.* entry in account of sum owing. हिसाब की बही में नामे की राशि, ऋण अथवा व्यय की धन-राशि

debonair (डेबनेअर)—*adj.* genial, pleasant. शीलवान्, विनम्र।

deboshed (डिबॉश्ड)—*adj.* debauched. लंपट, विलासी, व्यसनी।

debouch (डिबूश)—*v. i.* issue

from ravine wood etc. into open ground. कन्दरा, जंगल आदि से मैदान में निकल आना

debris (देबी)—*n.* scattered fragments, wreckage, टूट-फूट, मलबा।

debt (डेट)—*n.* money, goods or service, owing, obligation. ऋण, उधार, दायित्व, एहसान

debtor (डेटर)—*n.* one who owes money or an obligation. ऋणी, कर्जदार, देनदार।

debus (डिबस)—*v. t. & i.* unload or alight from motor vehicles. मोटर गाड़ियों से उतारना या उतरना।

debut (डिबट)—*n.* first appearance in society or on stage as performer. प्रथम दर्शन, आरम्भ, समाज में या मंच पर प्रथम दर्शन

decade (डिकेड)—*n.* set of ten, ten years. दशक, दस वर्ष। *adj.* **decadal, decadic** दशवर्षीय।

decadence (डिकेडेन्स)—*n.* falling away. नाश, ह्रास, क्षय

decagon (डेकगॉन)—*n.* plane figure with ten sides and angles. दसभुज। *adj.* **decagonal**

decalcify (डिकैल्सिफाई)—*v. t.* deprive (bone etc.) of its lime. (हड्डी आदि से) चूना निकाल देना।

decalogue (डेकलॉग)—*n.* ten commandments (ईसा के) दस आदेश।

decamp (डिकैंप)—*v.t.* leave camp, go away suddenly, abscond. डेरा उठा लेना, भाग खड़े होना, गड़बड़ होना। *n.* **decampment.** डेरा-कूच, पलायन, फरार।

decanal (डिकेनल)—*adj.* of dean. पादरी-सम्बन्धी।

decant (डिकैंट)—*v.t.* pour off, to leave sediment behind. निथारना, उँडेलना।

decanter (डिकैंटर)—*n.* stoppered glass-bottle for wine. शराब डालने की डाटे की सुन्दर बोतल, मीना।

decapitate (डिकैपिटेट)—*v.t.* behead. सिर काटना। *n.* **decapitation.** सिरच्छेद।

decapod (डेकपॉड)—*n.* ten-footed crustacean. दस पैरोंवाला जलचर।

decarbonize (डिकार्बनाइज)—*v.t.* deprive of its carbon. कार्बन से रहित करना।

decay (डिके)—*v.i.* deteriorate, lose quality, decline, rot. क्षय होना, नष्ट होना, गलना, सड़ना, बिगड़ना। *n.* decline, ruinous state, break-up of health. ह्रास, क्षय, नाश, सड़न, स्वास्थ्य-हानि।

decease (डिसीज)—*n.* departure from life. मृत्यु। *v.i.* depart from life मर जाना

deceit (डिसीट)—*n.* deceiving, trick, misleading. धोखा, छल, कपट। *adj.* **deceitful.** *n.* **deceitfulness.**

deceive (डिसीव)—*v.t. & i.* mislead, disappoint. धोखा देना, छलना, ठगना, निराश करना.

decelerate (डीसेलरेट)—*v. t.* diminish speed of. गति धीमी करना।

December (डिसेम्बर)—*n.* twelfth month of year. वर्ष (अंग्रेजी) का बारहवाँ मास।

decency (डीसेंसी)—*n.* propriety of behaviour, respectability. सभ्यता, शिष्टता।

decennary (डिसेनरी)—*adj. & n.* period of ten years. दस वर्ष की अवधि, दसवर्षीय। *adj.* **decennial.** दशवार्षिक।

decent (डीसेंट)—*adj.* seemly, respectable, good enough, tolerable. शोभनीय, सुघड़, सम्मान्य, भला, सहनीय। *adv.* **decently.**

decentralize, ise (डीसेंट्रलाइज) *v. t.* undo the centralization, confer local government. विकेन्द्रीयकरण करना, स्थानीय शासन स्थापित करना। *n.* **decentralization.** विकेन्द्रीयकरण, स्थानीय शासन।

deception (डिसेप्शन)—*n.* deceiving, trick, sham. कपट, छल, धोखा, माया। *adj.* **deceptive.**

decern (डिसर्न)—*v. t. & i.* judge, decree. फैसला देना, डिगरी देना।

decide (डिसाइड)—*v. t. & i.* settle, give judgement, bring or come to a resolution. फैसला करना, निर्णय करना, निश्चय करना या होना। *adj.* **decidable**

decided (डिसाइडिड)—*adj.* definite, of clear opinions. निश्चित, स्पष्ट मत वाला। *adv.* **decidedly.**

decidence (डिसिडेन्स)—*n.* falling off. पतन।

deciduous (डिसिड्यूअस)—*adj.* shed periodically, shedding its leaves annually. पतझीन, झड़नेवाला, पतझड़ा।

decigram (डिसिग्राम)—*n.* one-tenth of a gramme. ग्राम का दसवाँ भाग।

decillion (डिसिलियन)—*n.* tenth power of million. एक के पीछे 60 बिन्दु लगाने से बननेवाली संख्या।

decimal (डेसिमल)—*adj.* relating to tenths. दाशमिक। *n.* decimal fraction. दशमलव

decimate (डेसिमेट)—*v. t.* destroy tenth proportion. दसवाँ भाग नष्ट कर देना, दस में से एक को लेना।

decipher (डिसाइफर)—*v. t.* translate from a cipher, unravel. कूटों से अर्थ निकालना; हल करना, खोलना, प्रकट करना। *n.* interpretation of cipher document. कूट-लेख का निर्वचन

decision (डिसिजन)— *n.* settlement, judgement, conclusion, resolve. समाधान, निर्णय, परिणाम, निश्चय।

decisive (डिसाइसिव) - *adj.* deciding, conclusive, decided. निर्णयात्मक, अंतिम, निश्चित

deck (डेक)—*n.* platform of a ship's hull, pack of cards. जहाज की तख्तापंदी वाली मंजिल, ताश की गड्डी । *v. t.* array, adorn, cover as a deck. सजाना, अलंकृत करना ; डेक की तरह ढकना

deckle (डेकल)—*n.* contrivance in paper-making machine for limiting size of sheet. कागज बनानेवाली मशीन में कागज का आकार निर्धारित करने का यंत्र ।

declaim (डिक्लेम)—*v. i. & t.* speak rhetorically. आलंकारिक भाषा में बोलना, बखानना ; बकवाद करना । *n.* **declaimer**. बकवादी ।

declamation (डेक्लमेशन)—*n.* art of declaiming, impassioned speech. संभाषण-कला ; मार्मिक भाषण, पांडित्यपूर्ण भाषण

declarant (डिक्लेअरंट)—*n.* one who makes legal declaration. कानून. घोषणा करनेवाला व्यक्ति, दस्तावेज बनानेवाला ।

declaration (डिक्लरेशन)—*n.* formal announcement, emphatical statement. घोषणा, घोषणा वक्तव्य, एलान ।

declare (डिक्लेअर)—*v. t. & i.* make known, proclaim, pronounce. सूचित करना, घोषणा करना, एलान करना

declension (डिक्लेंशन)—*n.* deterioration, decay, case-inflexion. नाश, क्षय, विभक्ति-रूप ।

declination (डेक्लिनेशन)—*n.* downward bend. नीचे की ओर झुकाव ।

decline (डिक्लाइन)—*v. i. & t.* bend, fall off, decay, decrease, refuse, inflect, draw to close. झुकना, ढलना, उतरना, पतित होना, क्षय होना, कम होना, इन्कार करना, मर जाना, शब्द-रूप चलाना, अन्त होना । *n.* sinking, decay, consumption, fall in price. ह्रास, क्षय, अपत, मूल्य में कमी, उतार ।

declivity (डिक्लिविटी)—*n.* downward slope. ढलान, उतार । *adj.* **declivitous**. ढलानदार ।

declivous (डिक्लाइवस)—*adj.* sloping down, ढलवां, नीचे को जाता हुआ ।

decoction (डिकाक्शन)—*n.* boiling down so as to extract essence ; liquor resulting. अर्क निकालने का काम ; अर्क, काढ़ा

decolourize,ise (डीकलराइज)—*v. t.* deprive of colour. रंग हटाना । *n.* **decolourization**.

decomplex (डीकम्प्लेक्स)—*adj.* doubly complex, having complex parts. दुबारा मिश्रित, मिश्रित भागोंवाला ।

decompose (डीकम्पोज)—*v. t. &*

i. separate into its elements, analyse ; rot. तत्वों को पृथक्-पृथक् करना, विश्लेषण करना, बिगाड़ना । *n.* **decomposition.** पृथक्करण,

decontrol (डीकण्ट्रोल)—*v. t.* release from control by government. विनियन्त्रित करना, नियन्त्रण हटाना । *n.* विनियन्त्रण ।

decorate (डेकोरेट)—*v. t.* furnish with adornments. अलंकृत करना, सजाना । *adj.*, **decorative.** सजानेवाला, आलंकारिक । *n.* **decoration.** सजावट, अलंकरण,

decorous (डेकोरस)—*adj.* dignified and decent. प्रतिष्ठित और सभ्य, शिष्टाचारी ।

decorticate (डिकॉर्टिकेट)—*v. t.* remove the bark, rind or husk from. छाल, छिलका या भूसा उतारना ।

decorum (डिकरम्)—*n.* etiquette, decency. मर्यादा, शिष्टाचार, सभ्याचार ।

decoy (डिकॉय)—*v. t.* allure, ensnare. भुलाना, फुसलाना, लोभ देना, फँसाना । *n.* bait, enticement. शिकार को फँसाने का चारा,

decrease (डिक्रीस)—*v. t.* & *i.* leasen, diminish. घटाना, घटना, कम करना, कम होना । *n.* diminution. कमी, न्यूनता ।

decree (डिक्री)—*n.* edict set forth by authority, decision of a court. आज्ञा, आदेश, न्यायालय का निर्णय । *v. t.* ordain by decree. आज्ञा देना, निर्णय देना ।

decrement (डेक्रिमेंट)—*n.* decrease. कमी, न्यूनता, ह्रानि ।

decrepit (डिक्रेपिट)—*adj.* wasted, worn out. बरबाद, जर्जर, दुर्बल, कमजोर ।

decrepitude (डिक्रेपिट्यूड)—*n.* feebleness due to old age. जराग्रस्तता ।

decrepitate (डिक्रेपिटेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* crackle under heat. ताप से चटखाना या चटखना । *n.* **decrepitation.** चटख ।

decrescent (डिक्रेसेंट)—*adj.* waning. क्षयमान, ढलता हुआ ।

decretal (डिक्रीटल)—*n.* papal decree. धर्मगुरु की आज्ञा ।

decry (डिक्राई)—*v. t.* disparage, cry down. निन्दा करना, दोष लगाना ।

decuman (डेक्यूमन)—*adj.* especially large. विशाल, बेमजाम् ।

decumbent (डिकम्बेंट)—*adj.* lying along ground. पृथ्वी के साथ पड़ा हुआ ।

dedicate (डेडिकेट)—*v. t.* devote with solemn rites, give up. समर्पित करना, स्मृति में भेंट करना । *adj.* **dedicative, dedicatory** समर्पणात्मक ; *n.* **dedicator** समर्पक ; **dedicattee.** जिसे समर्पित किया गया हो ।

dedication (डेडिकेशन)—*n.* act

of dedicating, समर्पण ।

deduce (डिड्यूस)—*v.t.* trace descent of, infer, वंश की खोज करना, अर्थ निकालना । *adj.* **deducible.**

deduct (डिडक्ट)—*v.t.* take away. निकाल लेना, घटाना, अलग करना । *n.* **deduction.** घटाव, फल, नतीजा । *adj.* **deductive.**

deed (डीड)—*n.* thing done, brave act, performance, legal document. कार्य, साहसिक काम, कृत्य, कारनामा, कानूनी दस्तावेज

deem (डीम) – *v.t.* believe, consider, judge, count. विचारना, सोचना, समझना, गुमान करना

deep (डीप)—*adj.* far down, far back from the front, low, profound, intense, depressed, bass. गहरा, अथाह, दूर, पीछे की ओर, नीचे, डूब, गम्भीर, कड़ा, निपट, चरम, उत्तम, दबा हुआ, भारी आवाज़ । **deepen.** गहरा करना या होना । *n.* **deepness.** गहराई ।

deer (डियर)—*n.* graceful quick-running animal, the male of which has horns. मृग, हिरण । **deer-hound.** हिरण-मार-कुत्ता,

deface (डिफ़ेस)—*v. t.* disfigure, make illegible. रूप बिगाड़ना, कुरूप बनाना, मिटाना, छीन लेना

defacto (डी-फ़ैक्टो)—*adj.* in fact. यथार्थ ।

defalcate (डीफ़ल्केट)—*v.i.* misappropriate property in one's charge. गबन करना, खुर्द-बुर्द करना ।

defame (डिफ़ेम)—*v. t.* attack the good fame of. बदनाम करना, अपयश करना, निन्दित करना । *n.* **defamation.** अपयश

default (डिफ़ाल्ट)—*n.* a failure, defect, non-appearance. चूक, भूल, कमी, दोष, अनुपस्थिति । make default, fail to appear in court, not meet money calls. भूल या चूक करना, दोषी होना, न्यायालय में उपस्थित न होना, धन की मांग पूरी न करना । *n.* **defaulter.** दोषी

defeasance (डिफ़ीज़ेन्स) —*n.* rendering null and void. निष्फल और शून्य । *adj.* **defeasible.**

defeat (डिफ़ीट)—*v. t.* frustrate, annul, disappoint, overthrow in battle, हताश करना, निष्फल बनाना, नकारा करना, निराश करना, हराना, पराजित करना । *n.* frustration, overthrow. पराजय, हार, नैराश्य ।

defeatism (डिफ़ीटिज़्म)—*n.* conduct tending to bring about acceptance of defeat. पराजयवाद, नैराश्य ।

deficate (डिफ़िकेट)—*v.t.* clear of dregs, refine, purify. साफ़ करना, शुद्ध करना, मल दूर करना । *n.* **defication.** शोधन, परिशुद्धि ।

defect (डिफ़ेक्ट)—*n.* shortcoming, blemish दोष, त्रुटि,

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त्रुटि, कमी । *v.i.* desert. दल या त्रुटि रखना, पृथक होना ।

defection (डिफ़ेक्शन)—*n.* falling away from allegiance. अनास्था, बेवफ़ाई ।

defective (डिफ़ेक्टिव)—*adj.* faulty, incomplete. दोषयुक्त, त्रुटिपूर्ण, अपूर्ण । *n.* defectiveness. दोषयुक्तता, न्यूनता ।

defence (डिफ़ेंस)—*n.* resistance against attack, defendant's case in law-suit. रक्षा, प्रतिरक्षा, बचाव, मुकद्दमे में सफ़ाई का पक्ष । *pl.* **defences.** किलाबन्दी

defend (डिफ़ेंड)—*v. t. & i.* avert, protect, vindicate, make defence in court. बचाना, रक्षा करना, प्रत्युत्तर देना, अदालत में सफ़ाई पेश करना ।

defendant (डिफ़ेंडंट)—*n.* person sued in law-suit. प्रतिवादी, मुद्दालेह, जिस पर मुकद्दमा चले ।

defender (डिफ़ेंडर)—*n.* one who defends. बचाव करनेवाला, रक्षक ।

defensible (डिफ़ेंसिबल)—*adj.* easily defended. सहज रक्षा के योग्य ।

defensive (डिफ़ेंसिव)—*adj.* protective, not aggressive. रक्षात्मक, अनाक्रमणात्मक । *n.* state of defence. रक्षा की स्थिति ।

defer (डिफ़र)—*v. t. & i.* put off, refer to, delay, submit रोक रखना, टालना, स्थगित करना, सौंपना ;

deference (डेफ़रेंस)—*n.* regard respect, submission. सम्मान, आदर, श्रद्धा, आज्ञापालन, स्वीकृति ।

defiance (डिफ़ाइएंस)—*n.* challenge to fight, open disobedience. ललकार, लड़ाई के लिए आह्वान, अवज्ञा, आज्ञा न मानना ।

defiant (डिफ़ाइएंट)—*adj.* openly disobedient. अवज्ञाकारी, आज्ञा न माननेवाला ।

deficiency (डिफ़िशेंसी)—*n.* want, lack. न्यूनता, त्रुटि, कमी ।

deficient (डिफ़िशेंट)—*adj.* incomplete, defective. अपूर्ण, ऊन, त्रुटिपूर्ण ।

deficit (डेफ़िसिट)—*n.* excess of liabilities. घाटा, कमी, आय से अधिक व्यय ।

defier (डिफ़ाइअर)—*n.* one who defies. अवज्ञाकारी व्यक्ति ।

defile (डिफ़ाइल)—*n.* narrow way, gorge. तंग रास्ता, दर्रा । *v. t. & i.* march in files ; make dirty, corrupt, profane. पंक्तियों में चलना ; गन्दा करना, भ्रष्ट करना, अपवित्र करना । *n.* **defilement.**

define (डिफ़ाइन)—*v. t.* settle limits of, make clear, declare exact meaning of. सीमाएं निर्धारित करना, स्पष्ट करना, परिभाषित करना, अर्थ स्पष्ट करना । *adj.* **definable.**

definite (डेफ़िनिट)—*adj.* with exact limits, distinct, precise. निश्चित, स्पष्ट, ठीक, सही

definition (डेफ़िनिशन)—*n.* stating the precise nature of a thing or meaning of a word. परिभाषा, लक्षण, निर्वचन।

definitive (डिफ़िनिटिव)—*adj.* decisive, final. निर्णायक, अन्तिम।

deflagrate (डीफ़्लंग्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* burn away with rapid flame. तीव्र ज्वाला से जला डालना या जल जाना। *n.* **deflagration.**

deflagrator (डीफ़्लंग्रेटर)—*n.* electric battery. बिजली की बैटरी।

deflate (डिफ़्लेट)—*v. t.* let inflated air out, reduce inflation of state's currency. वायु विसर्जित करना, राज्य मुद्रा-स्फीति को कम करना।

deflect (डिफ़्लंक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* bend aside, deviate. मोड़ना, टेढ़ी राह जाना, सीधा मार्ग छोड़ना

deflexion, deflection (डिफ़्लंक्शन)—*n.* downward bend. नीचे को झुकाव, कुमार्ग-गमन।

defloration (डीफ़्लोरेशन)—*n.* deflowering. पुष्पविहीनता।

deflower (डिफ़्लाउर)—*v. t.* ravish, spoil, strip of flowers. कौमारपत्र भंग करना, खराब करना, बिगाड़ना,

defoliate (डिफ़ोलिएट)—*v. t.* deprive of leaves. पत्तों से रहित होना। *n.* **defoliation.**

deform (डिफ़ॉर्म)—*v. t.* make ugly, mis-shape. कुरूप बनाना, रूप बिगाड़ना।

deformation (डीफ़ॉर्मेशन)—*n.* disfigur[illegible] कुरूपता, रूप-विकार, विकृति।

deformity (डिफ़ॉर्मिटी)—*n.* disfigurement कुरूपता, रूप-विकार, विकृति।

defraud (डिफ़्राड)—*v. t.* cheat. धोखा देना, ठगना।

defray (डिफ़्रे)—*v. t.* settle by payment निबटाना, भरना, अदा करना। *n.* **defrayal** निबटारा;

deft (डेफ़्ट)—*adj* skilful. चतुर, प्रवीण, कुशल, निपुण। *n.* **deftness.**

defunct (डिफ़ंक्ट)—*adj.* dead. मृत, मुर्दा।

defy (डिफ़ाइ)—*v. t.* challenge, resist openly, present obstacles ललकारना, उल्लंघन, आज्ञापालन न करना, बाधा डालना।

degenerate (डिजेनरेट)—*adj.* having lost qualities proper to race, having reverted to lower type. जातिभ्रष्ट, अधःपतित। *n.* degenerate person. अधःपतित व्यक्ति। *v. i.* become degenerate. अधःपतित होना। *n.* **degeneration.**

deglutition (डीग्लूटिशन)—*n.* swallowing. निगलना।

degrade (डिग्रेड)—*v. t & i.* reduce to lower rank, lower in estimation. अवनत करना, अपमानित करना, अवनत होना,

degree (डिग्री)—*n.* step, gradation, rank, university title,

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stage, unit of angular measurement, unit of temperature. सीढ़ी, दर्जा, मात्रा, पदवी, उपाधि, स्थिति, दशा, अंश, अक्षांश, तापांश

degression (डिग्रेशन)—*n.* a going down. घटने का घटाव।

dehortative (डिहॉर्टेटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* dissuasive ; thing meant to dissuade. बहकानेवाला : बहकानेवाली बात।

dehumanize, ise (डीह्यूमनाइज)—*v. t.* divest of human characteristics. मानवीय गुणों से वंचित करना।

dehydrate (डीहाइड्रेट)—*v. t.* deprive of water. जलविहीन करना।

deicide (डीइसाइड)—*n.* killer of a god, killing of a god. देव-हत्यारा, देव-हत्या।

deictic (डिआइक्टिक)—*adj.* demonstrative. प्रत्यक्ष।

deiform (डीइफॉर्म)—*adj.* god-like in form. देवतुल्य।

deify (डीइफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make god-like, worship. देव-तुल्य बना देना, पूजना। *n.* **deification.**

deign (डेन)—*v. t.* think fit, condescend. उपयुक्त समझना, विनम्रता दिखाना।

deism (डीइज़म)—*n.* belief in the existence of a god. आस्तिकता, ईश्वरवाद। *n.* **deist.** आस्तिक

deity (डीइटी)—*n.* divine status, a god. देवत्व, देवता।

deject (डिजैक्ट)—*v. t.* dispirit. हताश करना, उत्साह तोड़ना।

dejecta (डिजेक्टा)—*n. pl.* person's or animals excrements. मनुष्य अथवा पशु का विष्ठा।

dejection (डिजेक्शन)—*n.* downcast state, excrement. हताशा, उदासी, विष्ठात्याग।

dejure (डीजूरी)—*adj.* & *adv.* rightful. by right. अधिकारपूर्ण, अधिकारपूर्वक।

delaine (डिलेन)—*n.* light dress-fabric. एक हलका पहनने का कपड़ा।

delate (डिलेट)—*v. t.* impeach, report. दोष लगाना, विपक्ष सूचना देना। *n.* **delation.**

delay (डिले)—*v. t.* & *i.* postpone, defer, put off. देर करना या होना, ढील करना या होना, रोक रखना या रुक जाना। *n.* postponement, hinderance. देर, विलम्ब।

delectable (डिलेक्टेबल)—*adj.* delightful, pleasant. आनन्ददायक, सुहावना, मनोहारी।

delectation (डिलेक्टेशन)—*n.* enjoyment. आनन्द, प्रसन्नता।

delectus (डिलेक्टस)—*n.* school reading-book of selected passages. स्कूल की वह पाठ्य पुस्तक जिसमें संकलित वाक्यादि दिए गए हों।

delegacy (डेलिगेसी)—*n.* system of delegating, appointment as delegate, body of delegates.

प्रतिनिधित्व-प्रणाली, प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नियुक्ति, प्रतिनिधिमंडल ।

delegate (डेलिगेट)—*n.* elected representative, deputy. निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि, नुमाइन्दा । *v. t.* depute, commit to. सौंपना, नियुक्त करना ।

delegation (डेलिगेशन)—*n.* entrusting of authority to deputy, body of delegates. प्रतिनिधि का अधिकार सौंपना ; प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ।

delete (डिलीट)—*v. t.* strike out हटाना, मिटाना ।

deleterious (डेलिटेरिअस)—*adj.* noxious, injurious. विषैला, घातक ।

delf (डेल्फ़)—*n.* glazed earthenware. चिकना मिट्टी का पात्र ।

deliberate (डिलिबरेट)—*adj.* intentional, considered. जाना बूझा हुआ, सोचा-विचारा हुआ । *v. i. & t.* cosider carefully, consult. भली-भाँति विचार करना, विचार-विमर्श करना, समझना-सोचना

deliberation (डिलिबरेशन)—*n.* caroful consideration, discussion of reasons for and against. विचार-विमर्श, सलाह, मशविरा, वाद-विवाद । *adj.* **deliberative.** विचारात्मक ।

delicacy (डेलिकेसी)—*n.* gentleness, refinedness, tenderness, शिष्टता, मधुरता, कोमलता ।

delicate (डेलिकेट)—*adj.* dainty, equisite, deft, ticklish, sensitive, modest. कोमल, मधुर, स्वादु, नाजुक, मृदु, सुकुमार

delicious (डिलिशस)—*adj.* highly delightful. अतिस्वादु, सुमधुर ।

delict (डिलिक्ट)—*n.* violation of law. कानून का भंग, निषेध का उल्लंघन ।

delight (डिलाइट)—*v. t. & i.* please highly. प्रसन्न करना, आनन्दित करना, हर्ष होना । *n.* high pleasure. आनन्द, हर्ष

delimit, delimitate (डिलिमिट, डिलिमिटेट)—*v. t.* determine limits. सीमा निर्धारित करना । *n.* **delimitation.** सीमा-निर्धारण ।

delineate (डिलिनिएट)—*v. t.* show by drawing or description. चित्र खींचना, वर्णन करना । *n.* **delineation.** चित्रण, वर्णन

delinquency (डिलिन्क्वेंसी)—*n.* neglect of duty, guilt, misdeed. कर्तव्य की उपेक्षा, अपराध, दोष, कुकर्म ।

delinquent (डिलिन्क्वेंट)—*adj. & n.* defaulting. अपराधी, दोषी, कुकर्मी ।

deliquesce (डीलिक्वेंस)—*v. i.* become liquid, melt. तरल बनाना, पिघलना, गलना

delirious (डिलिरिअस)—*adj.* affected with delirium. चेतनाहीन, बेसुध, मदहोश ।

delirium (डिलिरिअम)—*n.* disorder of the mind. चित्त-विकृति, बेसुधी ।

deliver (डिलिवर)—*v. t.* rescue, set free, disburden woman of child, pronounce, abandon, hand over, distribute, present, render, launch, recite. बचाना, छोड़ना, जनना, कहना, त्यागना, सौंपना, बाँटना, देना, प्रदान करना, लक्ष्य बनाना,

deliverance (डिलिवरैंस)—*n.* rescue, verdict. बचाव, छुटकारा, मुक्ति, निर्णय ।

deliverer (डिलिवरर)—*n.* saviour, rescuer. रक्षक, मुक्तिदाता ।

delivery (डिलिवरी)—*n.* childbirth, surrender, delivering of letters, formal handing over, uttering of speech, rescue. जनन, समर्पण, पत्र-वितरण, औपचारिक हस्तान्तरण, भाषण, रक्षण, मुक्ति ।

dell (डेल)—*n.* small valley, small hollow. छोटी घाटी, छोटा गढ़ा ।

delta (डेल्टा)—*n.* triangular alluvial tract at mouth of river. नदी के मुहाने पर त्रिकोण नदी की मिट्टी से बनी भूमि ।

deltoid (डेल्टाइड)—*adj.* & *n.* triangular, like a delta. त्रिकोण, डेल्टा-तुल्य (वस्तु) ।

delude (डिल्यूड)—*v. t.* impose upon, deceive. छलना, ठगना, मोहना ।

deluge (डेल्यूज)—*n.* great flood, heavy fall of rain. जल-प्लव, भारी बाढ़, भारी वर्षा । *v. t.* inundate. जलमग्न करना, डुबाना ।

delusion (डिल्यूजन)—*n.* imposing upon, false impression. छल, मोह, भ्रम, माया

delusive (डिल्यूसिव)—*adj.* deceptive, unreal. छलिया, अयथार्थ, मायावी ।

delusory (डिल्यूसरी)—*adj.* apt to deceive. छलनेवाला, छलिया ।

de luxe (डि लक्स)—*adj.* luxurious, of superior kind. समृद्ध, बढ़िया किस्म का ।

delve (डेल्व)—*n.* cavity, wrinkle. खोल, गड्ढा, झुर्री, सलवट । *v. t.* dig. खोदना ।

demagnetize (डीमैग्निटाइज)—*v. t.* deprive of magnetic quality. चुम्बकीय गुण से रहित करना ।

demagogue (डिमागॉग)—*n.* popular leader, factious orator. लोकप्रिय नेता, धूर्त वक्ता ।

demand (डिमाण्ड)—*n.* request made as of right, call of would-be purchasers, urgent claim. माँग, तकाज़ा ; भावी खरीदारों की जरूरत, जरूरी दावा । *v. t.* ask for as a right, need, माँग करना,

demarcat (स्थान) हद्दबंदी—*v.* — *t.* mark bound. सीमा निर्धारित करना। *n.* **demarcation**.

dematerialize, ise (डीमॅटीरिअलाइज)—*v.* *t.* & *i.* make or become immaterial. अभौतिक बनाना या होना।

demean (डिमीन)—*v.* *t.* & *i.* conduct oneself; lower in dignity. बेइज्जत करना, अवनत करना,

demeanour (डिमीनर)—*n.* bearing, outward behaviour. आचरण, व्यवहार।

dement (डिमेंट)—*v.* *t.* drive mad, craze. पागल बनाना, उन्मत्त करना। *n.* **dementia** (डिमेंशा) उन्माद।

demerit (डीमेरिट)—*n.* fault, defect. दोष, त्रुटि, अवगुण

demeritorious (डीमेरिटोरिअस)—*adj.* faultful, defective. दोषपूर्ण, त्रुटिपूर्ण।

demesne (डिमीन, डिमेन)—*n.* domain, landed property. भूमि, भू-सम्पत्ति।

demi (डेमि)—*pref* half, imperfect. 'आधा', 'अपूर्ण' सूचक उपसर्ग।

demi-devil (डेमि-डेविल)—*n.* half devil. अर्धदैत्य

demigod (डेमिगॉड)—*n.* partly divine being. आधा देवता, अर्धदेव।

demilitarize (डीमिलिटराइज)—*v.* *t.* take away the military organization. सेना हटाना।

demilune (डेमिलून)—*n.* half moon. अर्धचन्द्र।

demi-rep (डेमि-रेप)—*n.* woman of suspected chastity. संदिग्ध चरित्रवाली स्त्री।

demise (डिमाइज)—*v.* *t.* grant by will, transmit by death or abdication वसीयत करना, इन्तकाल (हस्तान्तरण) करना। *n.* transfer, death. हस्तान्तरण, मृत्यु।

demission (डिमिशन)—*n.* resigning, abdication. पदत्याग, राजत्याग।

demit (डिमिट)—*v.* *t.* & *i.* resign. पदत्याग करना।

demobilize, ise (डिमोबिलाइज)—*v.* *t.* disband. सेना विघटित करना या तोड़ना। *n.* **demobilization**.

democracy (डिमॉक्रसी)—*n.* government by the people. प्रजातंत्र, जम्हूरियत।

democrat (डेमोक्रैट)—*n.* advocate of democracy. प्रजातंत्रवादी। *adj.* **democratic**. प्रजातंत्रात्मक.

demography (डिमॉग्राफी)—vital statistics, illustrating condition of communities. जातियों की स्थिति बतानेवाले महत्त्वपूर्ण आंकड़े।

demolish (डिमॉलिश)—*v.t.* pull down, destroy. ढाना, गिराना, नष्ट करना.

demon (डीमन)—*n.* evil spirit, devil, ghost, भूत, प्रेत, पिशाच

demonetize, ise (डिमॉनिटाइज)—*v.t.* deprive metal of its status as money. धन के रूप में धातु का मूल्य गिराना।

demoniac (डिमोनिऐक)—*adj.* devilish, possessed by an evil spirit. पैशाचिक, प्रेतग्रस्त

demonism (डीमानिज्म)—*n.* belief in the power of demons. भूत-प्रेतवाद।

demonize, ise (डीमानाइज)—*v.t.* make like a demon. भूत बनाना।

demonolatry (डीमनॉलिट्री) *n.*—demon worship. पिशाच-पूजन।

demonology (डीमनॉलॉजी)—*n.* learning about demons. पिशाच-विद्या।

demonstrable (डिमॉन्स्ट्रेबल)—*adj.* capable of being shown or logically proved. प्रदर्शनीय,

demonstrate (डेमन्स्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* show by giving proofs, make known one's feelings. प्रदर्शित करना, सिद्ध करना, वर्णित करना।

demonstration (डेमन्स्ट्रेशन)—*n.* outward exhibition, clear proof, show of military force. प्रदर्शन, स्पष्ट प्रमाण, सैनिक शक्ति का प्रदर्शन

demonstrative (डिमॉन्स्ट्रेटिव)—*adj.* serving to point out, displaying feeling. प्रदर्शक, प्रमाणिक, उपपादक, भावात्मक।

demonstrator (डेमन्स्ट्रेटर)—*n.* one who demonstrates; assistant to professor doing practical work with students. प्रदर्शन-कर्ता; विज्ञान के प्राध्यापक का सहायक।

demoralize, ise (डिमॉरलाइज)—*v.t.* corrupt morals of. destroy the morale. नैतिकता से गिराना, हतोत्साहन करना, मनोबल नष्ट करना।

demote (डिमोट)—*v.t.* reduce to lower rank. पदवी घटाना

demotic (डीमॉटिक)—*adj.* popular, vulgar. प्रचिट, कुख्यात।

demulcent (डिमल्सेंट)—*adj.* & *n.* soothing (medicine). सुखदायक

demur (डिमर)—*v.t.* make difficulties, raise scruples or objections. कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करना, शंकाएँ या आपत्तियाँ उठना, बाधाएँ पड़ना। *n.* objection. बाधा, शंका,

demure (डिम्यूर)—*adj.* sober, prudish. गम्भीर, विनयशील, लज्जाशील, शर्मीला। *n.* **demureness.**

demurrable (डिमरेबल)—*adj.* that may be demurred, open to objection. शंकित, आपत्ति योग्य।

demurrage (डिमरेज)—*n.* charge for keeping a ship, truck etc. beyond the time agreed for unloading. जहाज, ट्रक आदि से निश्चित समय पर माल न उतारने का हरजाना।

demurrer (डिमरर)—*n.* legal objection. कानूनी आपत्ति या बाधा।

demy (डिमाई)—*n.* size of paper (printing 17½ × 22½ ; writing 15½ × 20). कागज का आकार (मुद्रण में १७½ × २२½ इंच और लेखन में १५½ × २० इंच)।

den (डेन)—*n.* wild beasts lair, lurking place of thieves, dirty small room. मांद, गुफा, कन्दरा, खोह, गंदी छोटी कोठरी।

denary (डीनरी)—*adj.* of ten, decimal दस का, दशमलव-सम्बन्धी।

denationalize,ise (डिनैशनलाइज)—*v.t.* deprive of national rights. राष्ट्रीय अधिकारों से वंचित करना, अराष्ट्रीयकरण करना

denaturalize,ise (डिनैचूरलाइज)—*v.t.* make unnatural, divest of citizenship. अप्राकृतिक बनना,

denature (डिनेचर)—*v.t.* change nature. प्रकृति या स्वभाव बदलना।

dendriform (डेन्ड्रिफॉर्म)—*adj.* tree-like. वृक्ष के समान आकारवाला।

dendrite (डेन्ड्राइट)—*n.* tree-like marking. वृक्ष के सदृश चिन्ह

dendrolatry (डेन्ड्रोलेट्री)—*n.* tree-worship. वृक्ष-पूजा।

dene (डीन)—*n.* sandy tract. रेतीला प्रदेश।

denegation (डीनिगेशन)—*n.* denial. अस्वीकृति, इन्कारी।

dengue (डेंगे)—*n.* infectious eruptive fever causing acute pains in joints. एक प्रकार का ज्वर जिसमें जोड़ों में उग्र पीड़ा होती है, नाम बुखार।

deniable (डिनाइएबल)—*adj.* that can be denied. इन्कार के योग्य।

denial (डिनाइअल)—*n.* refusal of request, contradiction. इन्कारी, खंडन, प्रतिवाद।

denier (डिनाइअर)—*n.* one who denies. इन्कार करनेवाला।

denitrate, denitrify (डिनाइट्रेट, डिनाइट्रिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* free of nitrates. नाइट्रेट से मुक्त करना।

denizen (डेनिज़न)—*n.* inhabitant, one admitted to the rights of a citizen, naturalized foreign word, animal or plant. निवासी, नागरिक, स्वदेशी बनाया गया शब्द, पशु या पौधा

denominate (डिनॉमिनेट)—*v. t.* give name to. नाम रखना, सम्बोधित करना ;

denomination (डिनॉमिनेशन)—*n.* name, designation, class. नाम, संज्ञा, उपाधि, अभिधान, जाति।

denominator (डिनॉमिनेटर)—*n.* number below line in vulgar fraction, divisor. भिन्न में भाजक संख्या, हर।

denotation (डीनोटेशन)—*n.* denoting, indication, meaning of a term. निर्देशन, संकेत, सूचना, लक्षणार्थ। *adj.* **denotative.**

denote (डिनोट)—*v. t.* mark out, indicate. बताना, निर्दिष्ट करना, सूचित करना। *n.* **denotement**

denouement (डिनूमान)—*n.*

unravelling of plot. षड्यंत्र का रहस्योद्घाटन।

denounce (डिनाउन्स)—*v. t.* prophesy, inform against, give notice of termination of treaty. पूर्वसूचना देना, अभिष्ट बताना, संधि-भंग की सूचना देना

dense (डेन्स)—*adj.* crowded together. stupid. घना, गहन, मूर्ख। *n.* **denseness.** घनापन, मूर्खता।

density (डेन्सिटी)—*n.* closeness of substance. घनापन, ठोसपन।

dent (डेंट)—*n.* mark in a hard surface made by a blow. प्रहार से किया गया चिह्न, गड्ढा

dental (डेंटल)—*adj.* of tooth, of dentistry. दांत-सम्बन्धी, दन्त, दन्तचिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी।

dentate (डेन्टेट)—*adj.* toothed. दांतदार।

denticle (डेन्टिकल)—*n.* small tooth. छोटा दांत।

dentifrice (डेन्टिफिस)—*n.* powder or paste for tooth-cleaning. दांत साफ़ करने का मंजन या पेस्ट।

dentine (डेन्टिन)—*n.* hard dense tissue forming main part of teeth. कठोर गहन कोशिका-रचना जो दांतों का मुख्य भाग बनाती है।

dentist (डेन्टिस्ट)—*n.* one whose profession is to treat diseases of the teeth. दन्त-चिकित्सक।

dentistry (डेन्टिस्ट्री)—*n.* profession of a dentist. दन्तचिकित्सा।

dentition (डेन्टिशन)—*n.* cutting of teeth. दांत उगना।

dentoid (डेन्टाइड)—*adj.* tooth like. दांत-जैसा।

denture (डेन्चर)—*n.* artificial set of teeth. नकली दांतों का सेट।

denude (डिन्यूड)—*v. t.* make naked. नंगा करना, उघाड़ा करना। *n.* **denudation.** नग्नीकरण।

denunciation (डिनन्सिएशन)—*n.* denouncing. भर्त्सना, निन्दा, अभिष्ट-सूचना। *adj.* **denunciative,**

deny (डिनाई)—*v. t.* declare untrue, repudiate, refuse. झुठलाना, खंडन करना, प्रतिवाद करना,

deodorize, ise (डी-ओडराइज)—*n.* deprive of odour. गंधहीन करना।

deontology (डीऑन्टॉलजी)—*n.* science of duty ; ethics. कर्तव्य-विज्ञान, चरित्रशास्त्र।

depaint (डिपेंट)—*v. t.* make a picture. चित्र बनाना।

depart (डिपार्ट)—*v. i.* go away, set out, die, deviate. चले जाना, प्रस्थान करना, मरना, विचलित होना, मुँह फेरना, मुड़ना।

departed (डिपार्टिड)—*adj* & *n.* bygone, deceased. अतीत, लुप्त, मृत, गुजरा हुआ।

department (डिपार्टमेंट)—*n.* separate part of complex whole, branch. विभाग, महकमा,

departure (डिपार्चर)—*n.* going away, deviation. प्रस्थान, चालनी, विचलन।

depasture (डिपास्चर)—*v. t. & i.* graze upon, put to graze. पशुओं का चरना, पशु चराना। *n.* **depasturage.** चराई।

depauperize,ise (डीपॉपराइज)—*v. t.* raise from pauperism. दरिद्रता से मुक्त होना।

depend (डिपेंड)—*v. i.* hang down, be contingent, -rest for maintenance. अवलम्बित होना, आश्रित होना, निर्भर करना.

dependant,ent (डिपेंडेंट)—*n.* one who depends on another, retainer, servant. पराश्रित व्यक्ति, परावलम्बी, सेवक।

dependence (डिपेंडेंस)—*n.* depending, being subordinate, reliance. परावलंब, अधीनता, निर्भरता।

dependency (डिपेंडेंसी)—*n* dependent country or province. आश्रित या अधीनस्थ देश या प्रदेश।

dependent (डिपेंडेंट)—*adj.* depending, subordinate. निर्भर, आश्रित, अधीनस्थ।

depict (डिपिक्ट)—*v. t.* represent in drawing, portray in words. चित्रित करना, वर्णित करना

depicture (डिपिक्चर)—*n.* picture, depiot. चित्र, चित्रण, वर्णन।

depilate (डेपिलेट)—*v. t.* remove hair from. बाल उतारना। *n.* **depilation.** मुंडन ; **depilator.** मुंडनकर्ता।

depilatory (डिपिलेटरी)—*adj. & n.* hair-remover. बाल उतारने वाला (औषधि आदि)।

deplete (डिप्लीट)—*v. t.* empty out, relieve of congestion. खाली करना, भीड़ हटाना

deplore (डिप्लोर)—*v. t.* bewail regret. विलाप करना, दुःख या खेद प्रकट करना। *adj.* **deplorable**

deploy (डिप्लॉय)—*v. t. & i.* spread out into line. पंक्तिबद्ध करना या होना *n.* spreading out. (सेना की) पंक्तिबद्धता।

deplume (डिप्लूम)—*v. t.* strip of feathers. पंख उखाड़ना।

depolarize,ise (डीपोलराइज)—*v. t.* deprive of polarity, disturb. विद्युद्धारा का क्रम हटाना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना

depone (डिपोन)—*v. t.* testify upon oath. सशपथ कहना, साक्षी देना।

deponent (डिपोनेंट)—*n.* a sworn witness, verb passive in form but active in sense. साक्षी, गवाह; ऐसी क्रिया जो रूप में कर्मवाच्य हो परन्तु अर्थ में कर्तृवाच्य हो।

depopulate (डिपॉप्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* reduce population, decline in population. जनसंख्या कम करना, जनसंख्या घटाना

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deport (डिपोर्ट)—*v. t.* demean, exile. व्यवहार करना, दंड करना, देश से निकालना।

deportation (डीपोर्टेशन)—*n.* exile. देश-निकाला।

deportee (डीपोर्टी)—*n.* person who has been deported. निर्वासित व्यक्ति।

deportment (डिपोर्टमेंट)—*n.* bearing, demeanour. व्यवहार, आचरण।

depose (डिपोज)—*v. t. & i.* remove from office, dethrone, bear witness. पद से हटा, गद्दी से उतारना. गवाही देना। *n.* **deposer.**

deposit (डिपॉज़िट)—*n.* thing stored, sum placed in bank. भण्डार, जमा धन-राशि। *v. t.* lay down, store. भण्डार करना, जमा करना, थाती रखना।

deposition (डिपॉज़िशन)—*n.* dethronement, sworn evidence, depositing. गद्दी से उतारना, शपथ-पूर्वक, साक्षी, भण्डारकरण।

depositor (डिपॉज़िटर)—*n.* person who deposits. जमाकर्ता।

depository (डिपॉज़िटरी)—*n.* storehouse. भंडारगृह, कोठी।

depot (डेपो)—*n.* place for stores, headquarters of regiment, storehouse माल-गोदाम, सेना का मुख्यालय, भण्डारगृह।

depravity (डिप्रैविटी)—*n.* moral perversion. पतन, भ्रष्टाचार।

deprecate (डेप्रिकेट)—*v.t.* plead against. प्रतिकूल बोलना। *n.* **deprecation.** अनिच्छा।

depreciate (डिप्रीशिएट)—*v.t. & i.* diminish in value, disparage. मूल्य घटाना या घटना, ह्रास होना।

depreciation (डिप्रीशिएशन)—*n.* reduction in value, allowance made in valuation for wear and tear. मूल्य-ह्रास, घिसाई आदि की मूल्य में छूट।

depredation (डिप्रिडेशन)—*n.* spoilation, ravages. लूट-खसोट, लूट-मार। *v.t.* **depredate.**

depredator (डेप्रिडेटर)—*n.* spoiler, pillager. लूट-मार करनेवाला,

depress (डिप्रेस)—*v.t.* pull down, bring low, reduce activity of trade, dispirit. नीचे गिराना, अवनत करना, मन्दी डालना, उदास करना।

depressant (डिप्रेसंट)—*adj. & n.* lowering, sedative (medicine). चंचलता कम करनेवाली (औषधि)।

depression (डिप्रेशन)—*n.* lowering, sunk place, reduction in vigour. दबाव, दमन, गड्ढा, खाई, उदासी, सुस्ती, मन्दा, सर्व-व्यापारी।

deprivation (डिप्राइवेशन)—*n.* loss, act of depriving. हानि, वंचना।

deprive (डिप्राइव)—*v.t.* strip, bereave, debar. छीन लेना, वंचित

करना, हरण करना । *adj.* **deprivable.** *n.* **deprival.** प्रवंचन,

depth (डेप्थ)—*n.* being deep, abstruseness. गहराई, गम्भीरता । *pl.* deep water, middle. गहरा पानी, मध्य

deparate (डेप्यूरेट)—*v.t.* free from impurities. मलिनता से मुक्त करना । *n.* **deparation.**

deputation (डेप्यूटेशन)—*n.* body of persons appointed to represent others. प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ।

depute (डिप्यूट)—*v.t.* appoint as one's substitute. प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करना ।

deputize, ise (डेप्यूटाइज)—*v.t.* act as deputy. प्रतिनिधि के रूप में कार्य करना ।

deputy (डेप्यूटी)—*n.* person appointed to act for another. प्रतिनिधि, नायब ।

deracinate (डिरेसिनेट)—*v.t.* tear up by roots जड़ से उखाड़ना ।

derail (डिरेल)—*v.t.* go off the rails. रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतारना या उतरना ।

derange (डिरेंज)—*v.t.* throw into confusion, make insane, disturb. अस्तव्यस्त में डालना, विक्षिप्त या भ्रष्टचित्त करना, गड़बड़ करना

derate (डीरेट)—*v.t.* remove proportion of rates. दर घटाना ।

deration (डीरेशन)—*v.t.* remove from rationed category. राशन की श्रेणी से निकालना, राशन हटाना ।

derelict (डेरिलिक्ट)—*adj.* abandoned, ownerless. परित्यक्त, लावारिस, स्वामित्वहीन । *n.* abandoned property or person. परित्यक्त संपत्ति या व्यक्ति ।

derelection (डेरिलिक्शन)—*n.* abandoning, neglect of duty, short-coming. परित्याग, कर्तव्य-त्याग, त्रुटि ।

deride (डिराइड)—*v.t.* laugh to scorn. हँसी उड़ाना, परिहास करना ।

derision (डिरिजन)—*n.* ridicule, laughing-stock. मजाक, ठट्ठा, ठिठोलिया ।

derisive, derisory (डिराइसिव, डिराइसरी)—*adj.* scoffing, not to be taken seriously. उपहासात्मक,

derivation (डेरिवेशन)—*n.* obtaining from a source, formation of word from word or root. उद्भव, शब्द-रचना

derivative (डिरिवेटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* (thing, word) derived from a source, not original. किसी साधन से उद्भूत (वस्तु, शब्द), तद्भव,

derive (डिराइव)—*v. t.* & *i.* obtain from a source, deduce, trace. निकालना, निकलना, प्राप्त करना, उत्पन्न होना, खोजना

derm (डर्म)—*n.* skin. त्वचा, चमड़ी ।

derogate (डेरोगेट)—*v. t.* detract. घटना, कम करना, क्षुद्र घटाना ।

derogation (डेरोगेशन)—*n.* less-

ening of position, debasement. गौरव-हानि, अपकर्ष, अवमान।

derogatory (डिरॉगेटरी)—*adj.* involving impairment. depreciatory. अपमानात्मक, अपकर्षकारी।

derrick (डेरिक)—*n.* contrivance for moving heavy weights. भारी वजन उठाने का यंत्र।

derring-do (डेरिंग-डो)—*n.* desperate courage. आपत्तिजनक उत्साह।

derringer (डेरिंजर)—*n.* a small pistol. एक छोटी पिस्तौल।

descant (डेस्कांट)—*n.* melody. गीत, भजन। *v. i.* talk at large. वर्णन कर, विस्तृत बात कहना।

descend (डिसेंड)—*v. i. & t.* come down, make sudden attack, be transmitted by inheritance. नीचे आना, उतरना, एकाएक आक्रमण करना, वंशक्रम से होना। *adj.* **descendible,**

descendant (डिसेंडेंट)—*n.* person or thing descended. वंशागत व्यक्ति या वस्तु, वंश, सन्तति

descent (डिसेंट)—*n.* descending, sudden attack, decline, single generation. उतार, घटाव, आकस्मिक आक्रमण, अवरुपं, सन्तति

describe (डिस्क्राइब)—*v. t.* set forth in words. वर्णन करना, बतलाना। *adj.* **describable.**

description (डिस्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* verbal portrait, kind. शब्द-चित्रण, वर्णन, प्रकार। *adj.* **descriptive.** वर्णनात्मक।

descry (डिस्क्राई)—*v. t.* catch sight of. दूर से देखना, निहारना।

desecrate (डेसिक्रेट)—*v. t.* deprive of sacred character. अपवित्र या दूषित करना। *n.* **desecration.** दूषण।

desert (डिज़र्ट)—*n.* worthiness, virtue. योग्यता, गुण। (*pl.*) good or bad qualities. भले या बुरे गुण।

desert (डेज़र्ट)—*adj.* desolate, barren. निर्जन, बेआबाद, ऊजड़, बंजर। *n.* waterless and treeless region. रेगिस्तान, मरुभूमि। *v. t. & i.* abandon, depart from, fail, run away. त्याग देना, छोड़ जाना, चूक जाना, भाग जाना। *n.* **desertion.** (डिज़र्शन) परित्याग, भागड़।

deserve (डिज़र्व) *v. t. & i.* be entitled, have established a claim. योग्य होना, अधिकारी होना, पात्र होना।

deserving (डिज़र्विंग)—*adj.* worthy. योग्य, उपयुक्त अधिकारी।

desiccate (डेसिकेट)—*v. t.* dry up. सुखाना। *n.* **desiccation.**

desiderate (डिसिडरेट)—*v. t.* feel to be missing. कमी अनुभव करना; अभाव के लिए दुखी होना। *adj.* **desiderative.** इच्छुक, चाह करनेवाला।

desideratum (डिसिडरेटम)—*n.* thing missing, felt want. लुप्त

वस्तु, अनुभूत न्यूनता, इच्छा, कामना।

design (डिज़ाइन)—*n.* plan, scheme, propose, end in view, preliminary sketch, pattern, general idea, construction, plot, invention. योजना, तजवीज, प्रयोजन, लक्ष्य, नक्शा, ढांचा, नमूना, आविष्कार। *v. t. & i.* contrive, plan out, set apart for a purpose, sketch, plot, intend. रूप बनाना, योजना बनाना, उद्देश्य बनाना, ढांचा बनाना, षड्यंत्र करना, विचार बनाना।

designate (डेज़िग्नेट)—*adj.* appointed to office but not yet installed. मनोनीत, नामज़द। *v. t.* appoint to office. मनोनीत या नामज़द या नियुक्त करना।

designation (डेज़िग्नेशन)—*n.* appointing to office, name, title. नियुक्ति, अभिधा, पदवी।

designer (डिज़ाइनर)—*n.* one who plans, draughtsman. योजनाकार, शिल्पकार, नक्शा तैयार करनेवाला।

designing (डिज़ाइनिंग)—*adj.* crafty, artful. काटी, धूर्त, षड्यंत्रकारी।

desipience (डिसिपिऐंस)—*n.* trifling, silliness. तुच्छता, घटियापन;

desirable (डिज़ाइरेबल)—*adj.* worth wishing. वाञ्छित, इच्छित।

desire (डिज़ाइर)—*n.* longing, wish, craving. इच्छा, अभिलाषा, आकांक्षा। *v. t.* long for, wish. इच्छा, अभिलाषा, आकांक्षा करना।

desirous (डिज़ाइरस)—*adj.* wishful, ambitious. इच्छुक, अभिलाषी।

desist (डिसिस्ट या डिसिस्ट)—*v. i.* cease. बचना, परहेज करना

desk (डेस्क)—*n.* a piece of furniture. एक प्रकार की ढालदार लिखने की छोटी मेज; डेस्क।

desolate (डेसोलेट)—*adj.* solitary, uninhabited, barren. एकान्त, निर्जन, वीरान। *v. t.* depopulate, make wretched. वीरान करना, बुरी अवस्था करना, उजाड़ना।

desolation (डेसोलेशन)—*n.* desolating, barren state, loneliness, dreary sorrow. निर्जनता, वीरानी, एकान्तता, भयानक उदासी।

despair (डिस्पेअर)—*n.* loss of hope. निराशा। *v. i.* lose hope. निराश होना। *adj.* **despairing**.

desperado (डेसपरेडो)—*n.* person given to reckless undertakings. दुष्कर्मी मनुष्य।

desperate (डेसपरेट)—*adj.* leaving no room for hope, extremely dangerous, reckless from despair. हताश, अत्यन्त भयानक, उद्दंड, अत्यन्त बुरा। *n* **desperation** हताशा।

despicable (डेस्पिकेबल)—*adj.* vile, contemptible. निकृष्ट, नीच, घृणित।

despise (डिस्पाइज)—*v. t.* look down upon, condemn. तुच्छ समझना, घृणा करना।

despite (डिस्पाइट)—*n.* outrage, malice. विद्वेष, ईर्ष्या। *prep.* in spite of. ऐसा होने पर भी, इसके बावजूद कि, तथापि। *adj.* **despiteful.** ईर्ष्यालु, द्वेषी।

despoil (डिस्पॉइल)—*v. t.* rob, deprive. लूटना, वंचित करना। *n.* **despoilment, despoliation.** लूट, अपहरण।

despond (डिस्पॉड)—*v. i.* lose heart. निराश होना, हतोत्साह होना। *n.* dejection. निराशा। *n.* **despondency.** निराशा, हतोत्साह।

despot (डेस्पट)—*n.* absolute ruler; tyrant, oppressor. निरंकुश शासक, अत्याचारी व्यक्ति, तानाशाह मनुष्य। *adj.* **despotic.** निरंकुश, स्वेच्छाचारी, अत्याचारी।

despotism (डेस्पटिज्म)—*n.* arbitrary rule. स्वेच्छाचारी या निरंकुश शासन, एकतंत्र। *n.* **despotist.** एकतंत्रवादी, स्वेच्छाचारवादी।

dessert (डिज़र्ट)—*n.* course of fruits, sweets etc. at end of dinner. भोजन के उपरान्त फल, मिठाई आदि का परोसना।

destination (डेस्टिनेशन)—*n.* place for which person or thing is bound. लक्ष्य, मंज़िल, इष्ट-स्थान।

destine (डेस्टिन)—*v. t.* appoint, fore-ordain, set apart. नियत करना, पूर्वनिर्दिष्ट करना, लगाना।

destiny (डेस्टिनी)—*n.* ultimate lot, invincible necessity. भाग्य, विधना, प्रारब्ध, होनहार।

destitute (डेस्टिट्यूट)—*adj.* without resources, devoid of. साधन-हीन, निराश्रय, विहीन। *n.* **destitution.** साधनहीनता।

destrier (डेस्ट्रिअर)—*n.* war-horse. युद्ध का घोड़ा।

destroy (डिस्ट्रॉय)—*v. t.* demolish, kill, nullify. गिराना, ध्वस्त करना, मारना, नष्ट करना

destroyer (डिस्ट्रॉयर)—*n.* that which destroys, a war-ship. विनाशकर्ता, एक युद्धपोत।

destructible (डिस्ट्रक्टिबल)—*adj.* able to be destroyed. नष्ट होने वाला। *n.* **destructibility.**

destruction (डिस्ट्रक्शन)—*n.* destroying. नाश, क्षय।

destructive (डिस्ट्रक्टिव)—*adj.* deadly, causing destruction. घातक, नाशकारी, हानिप्रद।

destructor (डिस्ट्रक्टर)—*n.* refuse-burning furnace. कूड़ा-करकट जलानेवाली भट्ठी।

desuetude (डेस्विट्यूड)—*n.* state of disuse. प्रयोगहीनता।

desulphurize, ise (डीसल्फ़राइज़) —*v. t.* free from sulphur. गन्धक से मुक्त करना।

desultory (डैसल्टरी)—*adj.* disconnected, unmethodical. असंबद्ध, अनियमित। *n.* **desultoriness**. असंबद्धता।

detach (डिटैच)—*v. t.* unfasten and remove, send on separate mission. पृथक् करना, दूर हटाना,

detachment (डिटैचमैंट)—*n.* detaching, portion of large body, standing aloof, selfish isolation. अलगाव; टुकड़ी, दल; दूरी, उदासीनता, एकान्तवास।

detail (डीटेल)—*n.* minute account, number of particulars. विवरण, ब्यौरा, विस्तार। **detailed**. विस्तृत।

detain (डिटेन)—*v. t.* keep in confinement, withhold. निरोध करना, नज़रबंद करना, रोकना। *n.* **detainment**. निरोध।

detainee (डिटेनी)—*n.* person detained in custody on political grounds. नज़रबंद, राजनैतिक बंदी।

detect (डिटैक्ट)—*v. t.* find out, discover. पता लगाना, सुराग लगाना, खोजना। *n.* **detection**. खोज, सुराग। *adj.* **detectable**. खोजनेयोग्य।

detective (डिटैक्टिव)—*adj.* serving to detect. खोज करनेवाला। *n.* policeman employed to investigate special case. गुप्तचर, जासूस

detector (डिटैक्टर)—*n.* one who detects, a wireless apparatus. खोजी, जासूस; एक बेतारका यन्त्र।

detent (डिटैंट)—*n.* catch that regulates the mechanical motion. मशीन की गति को स्थिर रखनेवाला पुर्जा।

detention (डिटेन्शन)—*n.* detaining, arrest, delay. निरोध, नज़रबंदी, गिरफ़्तारी, विलम्ब। **detention barracks**. सैनिक कारावास।

detenu (डेटेनू)—*n.* person detained in custody. नज़रबन्द व्यक्ति।

deter (डिटर)—*v. t.* hinder by or as fear. भय दिखाकर रोकना, निवारण करना। *adj. & n.* **deterrent**,

detergent (डिटरजेंट)—*adj. & n.* cleansing (agent). शुद्ध करनेवाला (पदार्थ)। *v. t.* **deterge**.

deteriorate (डिटीरिअरेट)—*v. t. & i.* make worse, grow worse. बिगाड़ना, अधिक खराब करना; बिगड़ना, अधिक खराब होना। *n.* **deterioration**. बिगाड़, ह्रास, दुरावस्था।

determinant (डिटर्मिनंट)—*adj.* determining, decisive. दृढ़, निर्णायक, निश्चित्।

determinate (डिटर्मिनेट)—*adj.* limited, definite. सीमित, निश्चित।

determination (डिटर्मिनेशन)—*n.* determining, resolve, firm conduct. निश्चय, संकल्प, दृढ़ता। *adj.* **determinative**. निश्चयात्मक, निर्णायक;

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determine (डिटर्मिन)—*v. t. & i.* bring or come to an end, define, settle, fix beforehand. निश्चित या निर्धारित करना या होना, नियत करना, निर्णय करना, हल करना।

detersive (डिटर्सिव)—*adj. & n.* cleansing (substance) साफ़ करनेवाला (पदार्थ)।

detest (डिटेस्ट)—*v. t.* dislike intensly. घृणा करना

detestation (डिटेस्टेशन)—*n.* abhorrence. detested person or thing. घृणा; घृणित व्यक्ति या वस्तु

dethrone (डिथ्रोन)—*v. t.* depose. गद्दी से उतारना। *n.* **dethronement.**

detonate (डेटनेट)—*v. i.* explode with loud report. धमाके से फटना। *n.* **detonation.** धमाका, विस्फोट।

detonator (डेटनेटर)—*n.* detonating contrivance. विस्फोटक उपकरण।

detort (डिटार्ट)—*v. t.* wrest. मरोड़ना, ऐंठना। *n.* **detortion.**

detour (डिटूर)—*n.* roundabout way, चक्करदार रास्ता, घुमावदार।

detract (डिटरैक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* take away, defame. खींच लेना, अलग करना, घटाना; दोष लगाना, बदनाम करना; घट्टा लगना, बदनाम होना।

detrain (डिट्रेन)—*v. t. & i.* alight from train. रेलगाड़ी से उतारना या उतरना।

detriment (डेट्रिमेंट)—*n.* harm. हानि, नुक़सान। *adj.* **detrimental.**

detrited (डिट्राइटिड)—*adj.* disintegrated. विघटित, घर्षित।

detrition (डिट्रिशन)—*n.* wearing away by rubbing. घिसने से होनेवाला ह्रास, क्षय।

detritus (डिट्राइटस)—*n.* matter produced by detrition. घिसने से बना हुआ पदार्थ (रेत आदि)।

detrude (डिट्रूड)—*v.t.* thrust down. नीचे ढकेलना।

deuce (ड्यूस)—*n.* the two at at dice or cards; mischief, devil. पासे या ताश की दुक्की; शरारत, उपद्रव; पिशाच।

deuced (ड्यूसिड)—*adj.* confounded; great. विचक्षित; बहुत

devalue (डीवैल्यू)—*v.t.* reduce the value of. अवमूल्यन करना, मूल्य घटाना। *n.* **devaluation.**

devastate (डैवास्टेट)—*v.t.* lay waste, ravage. नष्ट करना, उजाड़ना, बरबाद करना। *n.* **devastation.** विनाश, बरबादी।

develop (डिवैलप)—*v.t. & i.* unfold, reveal, make progress, exhibit, come or bring to maturity, treat film so as to make picture visible. उघाड़ना, प्रकट करना, प्रगति करना, विकसित होना, प्रदर्शित करना, प्रौढ़ होना या बनाना, फ़िल्म को चित्र का रूप देना। *adj.* **developable.**

development (डिवेलपमेंट)—*n.* growth, advancement, product, developing of photograph. वृद्धि, विकास, उन्नति, घटना, फोटो का प्रत्यक्ष रूप। *adj.* **developmental.** विकासशील।

deviate (डीविएट)—*v.i.* turn, aside. घूमना, मुड़ना। *n.* **deviation.**

device (डिवाइस)—*n.* make, plan, contrivance, drawing, design, figure, motto. *pl.* fancy. बनावट, योजना, उपाय, उपकरण, नक्शा, ढंग, रूप लक्ष्य, कल्पना, साधन।

devil (डेविल)—*n.* supreme spirit of evil, a evil spirit, wicked person, an expletive. शैतान; भूत, प्रेत, पिशाच; दुष्ट मनुष्य,

devilish (डेविलिश)—*adj. & adv.* like the devil. पैशाचिक, दुष्टतापूर्ण।

devilism (डेविलिज्म)—... devilish conduct ; worship of devils. दुराचरण, पिशाच-पूजा।

devilment (डेविलमेंट)—*n* mischief, wild spirits. शरारत शैतानी।

devilry (डेविलरी)—*n.* wickedness, reckless, mischief. दुष्टता शरारत, शैतानी।

devious (डीविअस)—*adj.* remote, winding, erring. दूरस्थ, चक्करदार, त्रुटिपूर्ण, दोषयुक्त। *n.* **deviousness.**

devise (डिवाइज)—*v.t.* consider, contrive, give by will, scheme विचार करना, उपाय करना, वसीयत करना, योजना करना।

devisee (डिवाइजी)—*n.* one to whom estate is given by will. वसीयतवाला, जिसे वसीयत की जाए।

deviser (डिवाइजर)—*n.* one who contrives. विचार या उपाय करने वाला।

devisor (डिवाइजर)—*n.* one who bequeaths. वसीयत करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

devitalize (डिवाइटलाइज)—*v.t.* make lifeless. निर्जीव बनाना।

devocalize (डिवोकलाइज)—*v.t.* make voiceless. बेआवाज करना।

devoid (डिवाइड)—*adj.* destitute, empty. रिक्त, शून्य, रहित, खाली,

devoir (डेवाइर)—*n.* duty, respect due. कर्तव्य, आदर, सम्मान।

devolute (डेवाल्यूट)—*v.t.* depute, transfer. नियुक्त करना, सौंपना, स्थानान्तरित करना, सौंपना।

devolution (डेवाल्यूशन)—*n.* passing through a series of changes, degradation, a modified home rule. निक्षेपण, उपक्रमण, अवनति, संशोधित, गृह-शासन।

devolve (डिवाल्व)—*v t. & i.* hand over, roll down : fall by succession. सौंपना, लुढ़का देना ; लुढ़कना, उतरना, प्राप्त होना।

devote (डिवोट)—*v. t.* dedicate,

engage wholly. समर्पण करना, पूर्ण रूप से लगा देना, दे देना। *adj.* **devoted.** समर्पित, अनुरक्त।

devotion (डिवोशन)—*n.* act of devoting, divine worship, faithful service, attachment. भक्ति, आस्था, धर्म-निष्ठा, आसक्ति,

devour (डिवाउर)—*v. t.* eat up, consume, destroy, kill. निगलना, क्षय करना, नष्ट करना, हत्या करना। *n.* **devourer.** निगलनेवाला, भक्षक।

devout (डिवाउट)—*adj.* pious, reverential. भक्त, धर्मिष्ठ.

dew (ड्यू)—*n.* moisture from air condensed in small drops. ओस, तुषार।

dew-berry (ड्यू-बेरी)—*n.* black-berry. जामुन।

dewlap (ड्यूलैप)—*n.* a fold of loose skin hanging from the throat of cattle. पशुओं के गले के नीचे लटकती हुई मांस की झालर।

dewy (ड्यूई)—*adj.* moist with dew. ओस से सिक्त या गीला।

dexter (डेक्सटर)—*adj.* on the right-hand side. दाईं ओर का, दायां।

dexterity (डेक्सटेरिटी)—*n.* adroitness, right-handedness, skilfulness. दक्षता, चतुरता, हस्तकौशल। *adj.* **dexterous.** दक्ष, चतुर,

diabetes (डायबटीज)—*n.* a disease marked with excessive sugar in the urine. मधुमेह, एक बूमरोग। *adj.* **diabetic.**

diablery (डायब्लेरी)—*n.* magic. जादू, टोना।

diabolic (डायबॉलिक)—*adj.* devilish, atrocious. पैशाचिक, अत्याचारी, क्रूर

diabolism (डायबॉलिज्म)—*n.* sorcery. पिशाच-विद्या, जादू-टोना।

diacritic (al) (डायक्रिटिक,ल)—*adj.* distinguishing. भेद बतानेवाला।

diactinic (डायक्टिनिक)—*adj.* transmitting the rays of the sun. सूर्य-रश्मियों को स्थानान्तरित करने वाला।

diadem (डायडम)—*n.* symbol of royalty worn on the head, regal power. मुकुट, ताज, राजशक्ति।

diagnose (डायग्नोज)—*v. t.* ascertain disease by symptoms. लक्षणों से रोग-निर्णय करना, निदान करना।

diagnosis (डायग्नोसिस)—*n.* identification of a disease by symptoms. रोग-निदान

diagonal (डायगॉनल)—*n.* a straight line drawn from one corner to another corner of a figure. एक कोण से दूसरे कोण तक खींची गई सीधी रेखा, कर्णरेखा। *adv.* **diagonally.** कर्णरेखावत्।

diagram (डायग्राम)—*n.* a figure made of lines, symbolic representation of a figure. रेखाचित्र, मानचित्र, नक्शा, आकृति।

dial (डायल)—*n.* a plate marked with graduations on a circle or arc on which something is recorded. घड़ी आदि का मुख-भाग जिस पर अंक लिखे होते हैं।

dialect (डायलेक्ट)—*n.* characteristic speech of a district. किसी प्रदेश की विशिष्ट भाषा, बोली; प्राकृत भाषा।

dialectic (डायलेक्टिक)—*n.* the art of arguing. तर्कशास्त्र

dialogue (डायलॉग)—*n.* conversation. वार्तालाप, कथोपकथन, बातचीत।

diameter (डायमीटर)—*n.* a straight line passing from side to side of a figure through its centre. व्यास।

diamond (डायमंड)—*n.* a very hard and brilliant precious stone, one of the four suits at cards. हीरा, ताश में ईंट का पत्ता।

diaper (डायपर)—*n.* a fabric with a small diamond pattern. बेल-बूटे कढ़ा कपड़ा, कौमदानी।

diaphanous (डायफ़ैनस)—*adj.* transparent. स्फटिक-तुल्य, पारदर्शी,

diaphragm (डायफ्राम)—*n.* muscle dividing chest and abdomen. छाती और पेट को अलग करनेवाली पेशी।

diarchy (डायर्की)—*n.* a government by two independent authorities. द्वैध शासन, दो अमली।

diarist (डायरिस्ट)—*n.* one who keeps a diary. रोजनामचा रखनेवाला।

diarrhoea (डायरिया)—*n.* excessive looseness of the bowels. अतिसार, पेचिश।

diary (डायरी)—*n.* daily record of events. रोजनामचा, दैनन्दिनी।

diathermy (डायथर्मी)—*n.* curative treatment in which electric currents are applied to produce heat. गर्मी उत्पन्न करने के लिए विद्युत् धाराओं द्वारा चिकित्सा।

diathesis (डायथेसिस)—*n.* particular habit of body. शरीर का विशेष स्वभाव।

dibble (डिब्बल)—*n.* an instrument for making holes in the ground for sowing seeds. बीज बोने के लिए भूमि खोदने का उपकरण; कुबी, खोंसनी।

dice (डाइस)—*n. pl.* a game with dice. पासे का खेल; पासे। *n.* **dicey.**

dicta (डिक्टा)—*n. pl.* sayings. कहावतें।

dictaphone (डिक्टाफोन)—*n.* machine reproducing in types what is spoken into it. बोले हुए शब्दों को टाइप में लिखने का यंत्र।

dictate (डिक्टेट)—*v. t.* command, communicate orally. आदेश देना, आधिकारपूर्वक कहना, लिखाना। *n.* **dictation.** कथालेख।

dictator (डिक्टेटर)—*n.* a supreme

ruler. तानाशाह, एकाधिपति । *n.* **dictatorship.** तानाशाही, स्वेच्छाचारी शासन ; *adj.* **dictatorial.**

diction (डिक्शन)—*n.* choice and use of words. वाक्य-विन्यास, बोलचाल का तरीका ।

dictionary (डिक्शनरी)—*n.* a book setting forth in alphabetical order the words of a language with meanings etc. शब्दकोष ।

dictum (डिक्टम)—*n.* pronouncement, saying. अनुशासन-वाक्य, कहावत । *pl.* **dicta.**

didactic (डिडैक्टिक)—*adj.* instructive. उपदेशात्मक, शिक्षादायक ।

didactyl (डाइडैक्टिल)—*adj.* having two fingers. दो अंगुलियों ।

didder (डिडर)—*v. i.* shiver with cold. शीत से काँपना ।

diddle (डिडल)—*v. t.* mislead. बहकाना ।

didymous (डिडिमस)—*adj.* twin. जुड़वाँ, यमज ।

die (डाई)—*n.* a small cube used in gambling ; stamp used for coining. पाँसा ; साँचा, ठप्पा । *v. i.* expire, cease to exist. मरना, दम निकलना

diehard (डाइहार्ड)—*n.* one who resists to the end. कट्टरपंथी ।

dielectric (डाइइलैक्ट्रिक)—*adj.* nonconductive of electricity. बिजली के प्रभाव को रोकनेवाला ।

die sinker (डाइ-सिंकर)—*n.* engraver. साँचा-साज, ठप्पे बनानेवाला ।

diet (डाइट)—*n.* food, way of feeding as prescribed by a physician, legislative body. भोजन, आहार ; पथ्य ; विधानसभा ।

dietarian (डाइटेरियन)—*n.* one who strictly conforms to his dietary. पथ्याहारी, मिताहारी ।

dietary (डाइटरी)—*n.* rules of diet. पथ्य के नियम । *also* **dietetics.**

differ (डिफ़र)—*v. i.* be unlike, disagree, भिन्न होना, असहमत होना ।

difference (डिफ़रैंस)—*n.* dissimilarity, contention, the remainder after subtraction. भेद, अन्तर; कलह, असहमति ; अवशेष, बाकी ।

different (डिफ़रैंट)—*adj* unlike, distinct, various. भिन्न, अलग, पृथक, विभिन्न ।

differentia (डिफ़रैंशिया)—*n.* a distinctive mark. विभेदक चिह्न ।

differential (डिफ़रैंशियल)—*adj.* distinctive, creating a difference, भेदकर, विशेषक, भिन्नता लिए हुए ।

differentiate (डिफ़रैंशिएट)—*v. t. & i.* discriminate, make different. भेद करना, अलग करना ।

difficult (डिफ़िकल्ट)—*adj.* hard to do, not easy, perplexing.

कठिन, मुश्किल, दुष्कर।

difficulty (डिफिकल्टी)—*n.* hardness, obstacle, perplexity. कठिनता, बाधा, दुष्करता।

diffidence (डिफिडेंस)—*n.* self-distrust, shyness, modesty, reserve. संकोच, लज्जा, विनम्रता,

diffluence (डिफ्लूएंस)—*n.* flowing away of a fluid. प्रवाह, बहाव। *adj.* **diffluent.** प्रवाहित।

diffract (डिफ्रैक्ट)—*v. t.* break into parts. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना, विश्लेषण करना।

diffraction (डिफ्रैक्शन)—*n.* deviation of rays of light. प्रकाश-किरणों का विस्तरण।

diffuse (डिफ्यूज)—*v. t.* spread out, scatter. चारों ओर फैलाना, बिखराना। *adj.* widely spread. विस्तीर्ण, फैला हुआ, बिखरा हुआ

dig (डिग)—*v. t.* excavate, make a research, work hard. खोदना, खोजना, श्रम करना। *n.* a digging. खुदाई।

digamist—(डिगैमिस्ट)—*n.* one who marries a second time. दूसरी बार विवाह करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

digamy (डिगैमी)—*n.* second marriage. द्वितीय विवाह।

digest (डाइजैस्ट)—*n.* methodical summary of laws. कानून-संग्रह, नीति-संग्रह। *v. t.* prepare food in the stomach, bring into handy form by sorting, reflect on. पचाना, क्रमबद्ध करना, विचार करना। *adj.* **digestible.** *n.* **digestion.** पाचन।

dight (डाइट)—*v. t.* adorn, array, dress. सुसज्जित करना, तैयार करना, विभूषित करना। *adj.* adorned. सुसज्जित।

digit (डिजिट)—*n.* a finger or toe, a finger's breadth, any integer from 0 to 9. अंगुली या अंगूठा, अंगुल-भर : ० से ९ तक का कोई भी अंक अर्थात् इकाई। *adj.* **digital.** अंगुली-सम्बन्धी, **digitated.** अंगुलियों के समान जोड़ोंवाला,

diglot (डाइग्लॉट)—*adj.* in two languages. द्विभाषी, दो भाषाओं वाला।

diglyph (डाइग्लिफ़)—*n.* projecting face with two pannels. उभरा हुआ भाग जिसमें दो नालियां बनी हों।

dignify (डिग्नीफ़ाई)—*v. t.* honour, speak highly of. प्रतिष्ठा करना, मान देना। *adj.* **dignified.**

dignitary (डिग्नीटरी)—*n.* person holding high rank. प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति।

dignity (डिग्निटी)—*n.* grandeur, excellence, person holding high rank. महत्त्व, प्रतिष्ठा, प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति।

digraph (डाइग्राफ़)—*n.* a group of two letters expressing one

sound. एक ध्वनि प्रकट करनेवाला दो-अक्षरों का समुदाय, जैसे—ae, ph, ea.

digress (डिग्रेस, डाइग्रेस)—*v. i.* turn aside from the main subject, deviate. मुख्य विषय से हट जाना, भटक जाना। *n.* **digression.**

dihexagonal (डाइहेक्सागॉनल)—*adj.* having twelve sides. द्वादश-भुजी।

dihybrid (डाइहाइब्रिड)—*n.* a cross breeding between parents that differ in two independently heritable characters. विभिन्न स्वभाववाले स्त्री-पुरुष से उत्पन्न सन्तान।

dike, dyke (डाइक)—*n.* ditch, low wall, embankment. खाई, बाँध, तटबन्ध।

dilacerate (डिलैसरेट)—*v. t.* tear. फाड़ डालना।

dilapidate (डिलैपिडेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* bring or come to decay. नष्ट करना या होना। *n.* **dilapidation.** नाश, क्षय।

dilate (डाइलेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* extend, widen, enlarge, expand. बढ़ाना, चौड़ा करना, बड़ा करना, फैलाना। *n.* **dilation.** फैलाव;

dilator (डाइलेटर)—*n.* a muscle that expands. फैलनेवाली पेशी।

dilatory (डाइलटरी)—*adj.* slow, tending to cause delay. सुस्त, धीमा, विलम्बी, दीर्घसूत्री। *n.* **dilatoriness.** दीर्घसूत्रिता।

dilemma (डाइलैमा)—*n.* a difficult perplexing situation. दुविधा, असमंजस। *adj.* **dilemmatic.** दुविधापूर्ण।

diligence (डिलिजैंस)—*n.* industry, proper attention. परिश्रम, उद्योग, मनोयोग।

dilligent (डिलिजैंट)—*adj.* hard-working, industrious. परिश्रमी, व्यवसायी।

dill (डिल)—*n.* a plant like anise with yellow flowers. मधुरिका।

dilly-dally (डिल्ली-डैली)—*v. i.* loiter. टालमटोल करना।

dilogy (डाइलॉजी)—*n.* a phrase with two meanings. दो अर्थों वाला वाक्यांश।

dilucidate (डाइल्यूसिडेट)—*v. t.* elucidate. दृष्टान्त द्वारा समझाना।

dilute (डाइल्यूट)—*v. t.* make thinner. तरल बनाना, पतला करना। *n.* **dilution.** तरलीकरण।

diluvian (डिल्यूविअन)—*adj.* pertaining to flood. बाढ़-सम्बन्धी, बाढ़ की मिट्टी से बना हुआ

diluvium (डिल्यूविअम)—*n.* deposit of sand gravel etc. made by a current of water. बाढ़ से छोड़ी हुई मिट्टी।

dim (डिम)—*adj.* not clear, obscure, vague. धुँधला, मद्धम, अस्पष्ट। *v. t.* fade, tarnish. धुँधला करना, अस्पष्ट करना

dimble (डिम्बल)—*n.* small valley. छोटी घाटी।

dime (डाइम)—*n.* the tenth part of an American dollar. अमरीकी डालर के दसवें भाग का सिक्का।

dimension (डाइमेन्शन)—*n.* extent, magnitude, degree. मात्रा, परिमाण, अंश। **dimensions.** आयतन, घनत्व

dimeter (डाइमीटर) *adj.* containing two measures. दो परिमाणोंवाला।

dimidiate (डिमिडिएट)—*adj.* divided into two parts. दो भागों में विभक्त।

diminish (डिमिनिश)—*v. t. & i.* make or become less, impair, decrease. कम करना या होना,

diminution (डिमिन्यूशन)—*n.* lessening. कमी, ह्रास।

diminutive (डिमिन्यूटिव)—*adj.* very small, tending to diminish. अत्यल्प, क्षीण, छोटा। *n.* **diminutiveness.** छोटापन,

dimity (डिमिटी)—*n.* a stout woven and painted fabric used for bed-room hangings मोटा छपा हुआ कपड़ा जो पर्दे बनाने के काम आता है।

dimple (डिम्पल)—*n.* a slight depression on cheek or chin. गाल या ठोड़ी में पड़नेवाला गड्ढा।

din (डिन)—*n.* loud continuous noise. कोलाहल, शोर-गुल। *v.t.* harass with clamour. शोर मचाना।

dine (डाइन)—*v.t.* take dinner. भोजन करना। *dine out.* घर से बाहर भोजन करना। **dining room.** भोजन कक्ष।

ding (डिंग)—*v.t.* ring, break, dash. शब्द करना, आघात करना,

ding-dong (डिंग-डांग)—*n.* the sound of bells. घंटियों की ध्वनि।

dingle (डिंगल)—*n.* a narrow valley. तंग घाटी।

dingy (डिंगी)—*adj.* of dark colour, dark brown. धुँधला, गहरा भूरा।

dink (डिंक)—*adj.* clean, neat. साफ़, सुथरा।

dinner (डिनर)—*n.* the chief meal of the day; a public-feast. दिन का मुख्य भोजन; प्रीति-भोज।

dinnle (डिनल)—*v.t.* thrill. सिहरना।

dint (डिंट)—*n.* blow, stroke, effort. प्रहार, आघात, प्रयत्न। *by dint of.* बलबूते पर।

diocese (डाइओसिस)—a bishop's jurisdiction. पादरी का अधिकार क्षेत्र।

dioptric (डाइऑप्ट्रिक)—*adj. & n.*

helping sight by refraction. प्रकाश की वक्र गति द्वारा दृष्टि का सहायक।

dioxide (डाइऑक्साइड)—*n.* an oxide containing two parts of oxygen and one of metal. वह पदार्थ जिसमें दो भाग आक्सीजन और एक भाग धातु हो।

dip (डिप)—*v.t.* & *i* put in fluid and withdraw, plunge. डुबोना, डूबना, डुबकी लगाना। *n.* bath, depression, inclination. स्नान, डुबकी, डुबाव, झुकाव।

dipchick (डिपचिक)—*n.* a diving bird. गोताखोर पक्षी।

diphtheria (डिफथीरिया)—*n.* an infectious disease of throat. गले का एक संक्रामक रोग।

diphthong (डिफथांग)—*n.* a combination of two vowels pronounced together. दो स्वरों का संयोग।

diploma (डिप्लोमा)—*n.* educational certificate. शिक्षा का प्रमाणपत्र, उपाधिपत्र, सनद। *adj.* diplomate. उपाधिप्राप्त, अधिकारपत्रप्राप्त।

diplomacy (डिप्लोमेसी)—*n.* art of conducting negotiations between nations, tact in conducting any affair. कूटनीति, राजनय, कार्यपटुता।

diplomat (डिप्लोमैट)—*n.* one skilled in diplomacy. कूटनीतिज्ञ, राजनयी। *adj.* **diplomatic**. कूटनीतिक, राजनयिक।

dipper (डिप्पर)—*n.* one who dips. a cupshaped vessel. डुबकी लगानेवाला; करछुल।

dippy (डिप्पी)—*adj.* crazy, insane. सनकी, पागल।

dipterous (डिप्टरस)—*adj.* having two wings. दो परोंवाला।

dire (डायर)—*adj.* dreadful, calamitous. भयंकर, भीषण।

direct (डाइरेक्ट)—*v.t.* & *i.* aim, regulate, guide, point out, order, superscribe. निशाना लगाना, नियन्त्रित करना, नियमबद्ध करना, पथप्रदर्शन करना, बताना, आज्ञा देना, निर्देशन करना, सिरनामा लिखना। *adj.* straight, unambiguous, sincere. सीधी, सरल, अवक्र, स्पष्ट, हार्दिक। *adv.* **directly**. सीधे,

direction (डाइरेक्शन)—*n.* course, instruction, aim, order, address, guidance. दिशा; निर्देशन, लक्ष्य, आदेश, पता, पथप्रदर्शन, संचालन।

directive (डाइरेक्टिव)—*n.* a general instruction, निर्देशन। *adj.* that directs. निर्देशक।

directivity (डाइरेक्टिविटी)—*n.* straightness. सीधापन, ऋजुता।

director (डाइरेक्टर)—*n.* one who directs, superintendent, manager. निर्देशक, संचालक, प्रबन्धक। *fem* **directress**. संचालिका।

directorate (डाइरेक्टोरेट)—*n.*

the office of a director. निर्देशक का कार्यालय, निर्देशालय ।

directory (डाइरैक्टरी)—*n.* a book of reference, a guide. संदर्भ-ग्रंथ, निर्देशिका ।

directrix (डाइरैक्ट्रिक्स)—*n.* a fixed line used to describe a curve. एक रेखा खींचने की स्थिर रेखा ।

dirge (डर्ज)—*n.* a funeral song. शोक गीत, मर्सिया ।

dirigible (डिरिजिबल)—*adj.* that may be directed. जिसे इच्छानुसार चलाया जा सके । *n.* steerable airship. इच्छानुसार चलाया जानेवाला वायुयान ।

dirk (डर्क)—*n.* a kind of dagger. एक प्रकार की कटारी । *v. t.* stab with a dirk. कटारी मारना ।

dirt (डर्ट)—*n.* mud, dust, filth. कीचड़, धूल, गंदगी

dirty (डर्टी)—*adj.* filthy, unclean. गंदा, मैला । *n.* **dirtiness.** गन्दापन, मैलापन । *adv.* **dirtily.**

disability (डिसेबिलिटी)—*n.* lack of ability. असमर्थता, अयोग्यता,

disable (डिसेबल)—*v. t.* impair, cripple. deprive of power. असमर्थ बनाना, लंगड़ा बनाना, शक्तिहीन करना । *n.* **disablement.** असमर्थता ।

disabuse (डिसॅब्यूज)—*v. t.* undeceive, set right. भ्रम दूर करना, सही करना ।

disaccord (डिसैकॉर्ड)—*n.* disagreement. असहमति ।

disadvantage (डिसैड्वान्टेज)—*n.* unfavourable condition, loss. अनुविधा, हानि, दोष । *adj.* **disadvantageous.**

disaffect (डिसॅफैक्ट)—*v. t.* take away affection. आस्था या प्रेम हटा लेना । *adj.* **disaffected.**

disaffection (डिसॅफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* want of affection, dislike. प्रेम भाव, घृणा ।

disaffirm (डिसैफ़र्म)—*v. t.* contradict. प्रतिवाद करना । *n.* **disaffirmation.** प्रतिवाद, खंडन ।

disagree (डिसैग्री)—*v. i.* differ, quarrel, prove unsuitable. असहमत होना, कलह करना, अनुपयुक्त होना, मेल न खाना । *n.* **disagreement.** असहमति, विरोध

disallow (डिसैलौ)—*v. t.* reject, prohibit, disapprove. अस्वीकार करना, रोकना, रद्द करना । *n.* **disallowance.** निषेध, अस्वीकृति ।

disally (डिसैलाई)—*v. t.* separate. अलग करना ।

disanimate (डिसैनिमेट)—*v. t.* dishearten. उत्साहहीन बनाना ।

disappear (डिसॅपियर)—*v. t.* pass away from sight, vanish, cease to exist. दृष्टि से ओझल हो जाना, लुप्त हो जाना, नष्ट हो जाना ।

disappearance (डिसॅपियरैंस)—*n.* removal from sight. लोप, अन्तर्धान ।

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disappoint (डिसंपाइण्ट)—*v. t.* not to fulfil expectation, frustrate. निराश करना, आस तोड़ना। *n.* **disappointment.** निराशा।

disapprobation (डिसैप्रोबेशन)—*n.* disapproval. अस्वीकृति। *adj.* **disapprobative.** अस्वीकृति सूचक।

disappropriate (डिसैप्रोप्रिएट)—*adj.* not appropriate. अनुपयुक्त।

disapproval (डिसैप्रूवल)—*n.* disapprobation, dislike. अस्वीकृति, घृणा।

disapprove (डिसैप्रूव)—*v. t.* regard with disfavour, reject. नापसन्द करना, घृणा करना, रद्द करना, अस्वीकार करना।

disarm (डिसार्म)—*v. t.* deprive of arms, render harmless. निरस्त्र करना, निहत्था करना

disarrange (डिसैरेंज)—*v. t.* put out of order. अस्त-व्यस्त कर देना उलट-पुलट कर देना। *n.* **disarrangement.** उलट-पुलट।

disarray (डिसैरे)—*n.* disorder. अस्त-व्यस्तता।

disarticulate (डिसार्टिक्यूलेट)—*v.t.* separate the joints. जोड़ों का अलग करना।

disassemble (डिसऐसैंबल)—*v. t.* take apart. अलग-अलग करना, (मशीन को) खोलना।

disaster (डिसास्टर)—*n.* calamity, misery. विपत्ति, आपदा,

disastrous (डिसास्ट्रस)—*adj.* calamitous, ruinous. विपत्तिजनक, विनाशकारी।

disattach (डिसअटैच)—*v. t.* undo what is attached. बँधे को खोलना, अलग करना।

disavow (डिसअवो)—*v. t.* repudiate, disclaim. प्रतिवाद करना, अस्वीकार करना। *n.* **disavowal.** इन्कारी, प्रतिवाद।

disband (डिसबैंड)—*v. t. & i.* dismiss from military service, break up. सेना-भंग करना, छिन्न-भिन्न करना, तोड़ना *n.* **disbandment.** सेना-भंग।

disbar (डिसबार)—*v. t.* deprive of the right to appear in court. वकालत से वंचित करना।

disbark (डिसबार्क)—*v. t.* land from a ship. जहाज से किनारे पर उतरना।

disbelief (डिसबिलीफ़)—*n.* want of belief. अविश्वास।

disbelieve (डिसबिलीव)—*v. t.* deem false. अविश्वास करना, झूठ मानना।

disbosom (डिसबोसम)—*v. t.* reveal as a secret, confess. रहस्य खोलना, स्वीकारना।

disbowel (डिसबाउल)—*v. t.* take out the bowels. अन्तड़ियाँ निकालना।

disbud (डिसबड)—*v. t.* remove the buds. कलियाँ उतारना।

disburden (डिसबर्डन)—*v. t. & i.*

unload, get rid of. बोझ उतारना या उतरना ; मुक्त होना, छुटकारा पाना।

disburse (डिसबर्स)—*v. t.* pay out, expend. धन देना, व्यय करना, वितरण या भुगतान करना। *n.* **disbursement**. भुगतान, वितरण।

disc, disk (डिस्क)—*n.* a thin circular plate, the face of a celestial body. थाली, तश्तरी, ग्रहबिंब।

discage (डिस्केज)—*v. t.* take out of a cage. पिंजरे से निकालना।

discant (डिस्कैंट)—*v. t.* pour off. उड़ेलना।

discard (डिस्कार्ड)—*v. t.* reject, give up, cast off. रद्द करना, छोड़ देना, हटाना, अलग करना।

discept (डिसेप्ट)—*v. i.* dispute. झगड़ा करना।

discern (डिसर्न)—*v. t.* discriminate, recognise, perceive mentally. भेद करना, पहचानना, विचार करना, निर्णय बनाना। *n.* **discernment**. प्रभेद, विचार।

discerp (डिसर्प)—*v. t.* tear off, separate. अलग कर देना, पृथक् करना। *n.* **discerption**. फाड़, अलगाव।

discharge (डिसचार्ज)—*v. t. & i.* unload, fire off, release, dismiss, pay, emit, withdraw electricity from. सामान उतारना, गोली चलाना, मुक्त करना, नौकरी से हटाना, अदा करना, निकालना, बिजली निकाल लेना। *n.* a discharging, a being discharged, matter emitted, a document certifying release. भार उतारने का कार्य, गोली चालन, निकाली गई वस्तु, छुटकारा, प्रस्राव, रिहाई का प्रमाणपत्र।

discharger (डिसचार्जर)—*n.* instrument used for producing electric discharge. बिजली उत्पन्न करने का एक यंत्र।

discharm (डिसचार्म)—*v. t.* remove charm from. जादू का प्रभाव हटाना।

discinct (डिसिंक्ट)—*adj.* ungirded. unprepared. निहत्था, नातैयार।

disciple (डिसाइपल)—*n.* follower, learner. अनुयायी, शिष्य। *n.* **discipleship**. शिष्यता।

disciplinary (डिसिप्लिनरी)—*adj.* pertaining to discipline. अनुशासनात्मक। *n.* **disciplinarian**. अनुशासनकर्ता।

discipline (डिसिप्लिन)—*n.* training that produces orderliness, obedience, self control ; result of such training ; a system of rules. अनुशासन, आज्ञाकारिता, आत्मनियन्त्रण, ताड़ना, नियमबद्धता। *v.t.* bring under control, punish. अनुशासित करना, दंड देना।

disclaim (डिसक्लेम)—*v.t. & i.* disown, deny the claim. हक छोड़ना, दावा उठा लेना, दावा न मानना।

disclose (डिसक्लोज)—*v.t.* reveal.

expose to view. उघाड़ना, प्रकट कर देना, रहस्योद्घाटन करना। *n.* **disclosure**. रहस्योद्घाटन।

discoid (डिसकॉइड)—*adj.* of the shape of a disk. थाली के आकार वाला।

discolour (डिसकलर)—*v.t.* tarnish. धब्बे डालना, रंग बिगाड़ना।

iscomfit (डिसकम्फ़िट)—*v.t.* vanquish. हार मानना, पराजित होना। *n.* **discomfiture**. पराजय,

liscomfort (डिसकम्फ़र्ट)—*n.* uneasiness, annoyance. कष्ट, क्लेश, पीड़ा, व्याकुलता। *v.t.* make uneasy. कष्ट देना, व्याकुल करना। *adj.* **discomfortable**. कष्टप्रद,

discommode (डिसकमोड)—*v.t.* annoy, trouble. कष्ट में डाल देना, क्लेश में डालना।

discompose (डिसकम्पोज़)—*v.t.* agitate, disarrange. व्याकुल करना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना।

discomposure (डिसकम्पोज़र)—*n.* agitation, perturbation. व्याकुलता, उद्वेग, अस्तव्यस्तता।

disconcert (डिसकन्सर्ट)—*v.t.* confuse, disturb. घबड़ाना, उलट-पुलट करना, नष्ट करना

discongruity (डिसकांगुइटी)—*n.* disagreement. असहमति।

disconnect (डिसकनेक्ट)—*v.t.* disunite, detach. सम्बन्ध तोड़ना, पृथक करना। *n.* **disconnection**. सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद, अलगाव

disconsent (डिसकन्सेंट)—*v.t.* disagree. असहमत होना। *n.* disagreement. असहमति।

disconsolate (डिसकॉन्सोलेट)—*adj.* disappointed. निराश, दुखी, व्याकुल।

discontent (डिसकन्टेंट)—*n.* want of content. असन्तोष। *adj.* not contented. असन्तुष्ट। *n.* **discontentment**. असन्तोष, रोष।

discontiguous (डिसकॉंटिग्यूअस)—*adj.* not in contact. असंलग्न,

discontinue (डिसकंटिन्यू)—*v.t.* leave off, cease to continue. बीच में छोड़ देना, जारी न रखना।

discord (डिसकॉर्ड)—*n.* lack of harmony, strife. कलह, झगड़ा, फूट. बेसुरापन। *v.i.* disagree, quarrel. कलह करना, झगड़ना। *also* **discordance**.

discordant (डिसकॉर्डेंट)—*adj.* not in agreement. विरुद्ध, प्रतिकूल। *adv.* **discordantly**.

discount (डिसकाउण्ट)—*n.* deduction, allowance. बट्टा, छूट, भुजराई। *v.t.* make an abatement of, allow discount. छूट या बट्टा देना, कमी करना

discountenance (डिसकाउण्टिनैंस)—*v.t.* discourage. निरुत्साहित करना। *n.* disapprobation. उत्साहहीनता।

discourage (डिसकरेज)—*v.t* dishearten. निरुत्साहित करना, उत्साह

भंग करना । *n.* **discouragement.** निरुत्साहन, उत्साह-भंग ।

discourse (डिसकोर्स)—*n.* sermon, conversation. उपदेश, वार्तालाप, संभाषण । *v.i.* converse. संभाषण करना । *adj.* discoursive. संभाषणात्मक, उपदेशात्मक । *n.* discourser. संभाषणदाता ।

discourteous (डिसकर्टियस)—*adj* uncivil, rude. अशिष्ट, अविनीत ।

discourtesy (डिसकर्टसी)—*n.* incivility, rudeness. अशिष्टता, अविनीतता ।

discover (डिसकवर)—*v.t.* disclose, reveal, uncover. आविष्कार करना, खोजना, भेद खोलना । *n.* **discoverer.** आविष्कर्ता ।

disco (डिसकवट)—*n.* unmarried woman, widow अविवाहित स्त्री, विधवा ।

discovery (डिसकवरी)—*n.* getting knowledge for something for the first time. आविष्कार, खोज ।

discredit (डिसक्रेडिट)—*n.* disrepute. disgrace. अपयश, कुख्याति । *v. t.* bring into disrepute. अपयश करना, बदनामी का कारण बनना ।

discreet (डिसक्रीट)—*adj.* judicious, prudent. बुद्धिमान्, विचारवान्, सचेत, सावधान । *n.* **discreetness.** बुद्धिमत्ता, सावधानी । *adv.* **discreetly.** विचारपूर्वक

discrepancy (डिसक्रिपेंसी)—*n.* disagreement, inconsistency अन्तर, भेद, भिन्नता, अनमेलता ।

discrepant (डिसक्रिपेंट)—*adj.* different, inconsistent. भिन्न, अनमेल, विपरीत ।

discrete (डिसक्रीट)—*adj.* separate, distinct. पृथक्, स्पष्टतया, भिन्न ।

discretion (डिसक्रीशन)—*n.* prudence, judgement. विवेक, निर्णायक बुद्धि, दूरदर्शिता

discretive (डिसक्रीटिव)—*adj.* disjunctive विभेदक ।

discriminate (डिसक्रिमिनेट)—*v. t. & i.* make difference. भेद या अन्तर करना, पहचानना, भेदभाव बरतना ।

discrimination (डिसक्रिमिनेशन)—*n.* discernment, judgement. विवेक, पहचान, भेदभाव, अन्तर, निर्णय । *n.* **discriminator.** विवेकी, अन्तर जाननेवाला ।

discrown (डिसक्राउन)—*v. t.* deprive of a crown. मुकुट उतारना ।

disculpate (डिसकल्पेट)—*v. t.* free from blame. दोषमुक्त करना ।

discumber (डिसकम्बर)—*v. t.* disburden. बोझ उतारना ।

discursion (डिसकर्शन)—*n.* desultory talk. विवाद, तर्कयुक्त वार्तालाप ।

discursive (डिसकर्सिव)—*adj.* de-

sultory. विवादात्मक, बहसात्मक।

discus (डिस्कस)—*n.* disc. चक्र फेंकने का चक्कर।

discuss (डिसकस)—*v. t.* debate reason upon. वाद-विवाद कर, तर्क-वितर्क करना, बहस करना

discussion (डिसकशन)—*n.* debate. वाद-विवाद।

discussive (डिसकसिव)—*adj.* tending to discuss. विवाद की प्रवृत्तिवाला।

disdain (डिसडेन)—*v. t.* scorn, condemn. तुच्छ समझना, तिरस्कार करना, घृणा करना। *n.* scorn, contempt, arrogance. तिरस्कार, घृणा, अवहेलना।

disease (डिज़ीज़)—*n.* illness, disorder of mind or body. रोग, व्याधि; मन या शरीर का विकार। *adj.* **diseased**. रोगग्रस्त।

disembark (डिसिम्बार्क)—*v. t.* & *i.* land. जहाज से किनारे पर उतारना या उतरना। *n.* **disembarkment**. जलपोत से अवरोहण।

disembarrass (डिसिम्बैरस)—*v. t.* free from perplexity. घबराहट दूर करना।

disembosom (डिसिम्बूज़म)—*v. t.* unburden oneself, reveal. बोझ उतारना, प्रकट कर देना।

disembroil (डिसिम्ब्रॉइल)—*v. t.* free from trouble. कष्ट से छुड़ाना।

disemploy (डिसिम्प्लॉय)—*v. t.* remove from employment. नौकरी से हटाना। *adj.* **disemployed**. बेरोजगार।

disenchant (डिसिनचैंट)—*v. t.* free from enchantment. जादू के प्रभाव से छुड़ाना।

disengage (डिसिनगेज)—*v. t.* & *i.* detach, liberate, break contact. अलग करना या होना, मुक्त करना, सम्पर्क तोड़ना। *n.* **disengagement**. अलगाव, सम्पर्क-विच्छेद।

disentangle (डिसिंटैंगल)—*v. t.* untwist. खोलना, सुलझाना।

disenthral (डिसिंथ्रॉल)—*v. t.* free from bondage. बन्धन से मुक्त करना। *n.* **disenthralment**.

disentomb (डिसिंटूम)—*v. t.* take out of tomb, unearth. कब्र से निकालना, खोजना।

disenvelop (डिसिन्वैलप)—*v. t.* unfold. खोलना।

disestablish (डिसिस्टैब्लिश)—*v. t.* undo establishment. विस्थापित करना।

disesteem (डिसिस्टीम)—*n.* disregard. अनादर।

disfame (डिसफ़ेम)—*n.* bad reputation. कुख्याति।

disfavour (डिसफ़ेवर)—*n.* dislike, disapproval. नापसन्दी, अकृपा, अनभाव। *v. t.* regard with disfavour. नापसन्द करना, अकृपा

करना ।

disfeature (डिसफ़ीचर)—*v. t.* disfigure. रूप बिगाड़ना ।

disfigure (डिसफिग्यर)—*v. t.* deface, deform. रूप बिगाड़ना, कुरूप बनाना । *n.* **disfigurement.**

disforest (डिसफ़ॉरिस्ट)—*v. t.* clear of forests. जंगल साफ़ करना ।

disfranchise (डिसफ़्रैंचाइज़)—*v. t.* deprive of citizen rights. नागरिक अधिकारों (मताधिकार) से वंचित करना । *n.* **disfranchisement.**

disgorge (डिसगॉर्ज)—*v. t.* eject from throat, restore. वमन करना, उगल देना, किसी वस्तु को वापस करना । *n.* **disgorgement.** वमन, प्रत्यार्कर्षन ।

disgrace (डिसग्रेस)—*v. t.* dismiss from favour, bring shame upon. अनादर करना, लज्जित करना, अपमानित करना । *n.* loss of favour, disesteem. अनादर, अपमान, लज्जा का कारण ।

disgraceful (डिस्ग्रेसफ़ुल)—*adj.* disreputable, shameful. अपमानजनक, लज्जाजनक ।

disgrade (डिसग्रेड)—*v.t.* degrade. पदच्युत करना, दर्जा घटाना ।

disgruntled (डिसग्रंटल्ड)—*adj.* discontented. असन्तुष्ट, नाराज़ ।

disguise (डिसगाइज़)—*v. t.* conceal, misrepresent. छिपाना, बनावटी रूप बनाना । *n.* garb used to deceive, artificial manner. छद्मवेश, स्वांग ।

disgust (डिसगस्ट)—*n.* dislike, aversion. अरुचि, घृणा । *v. t.* excite aversion. अरुचि या घृणा पैदा करना । *adj.* **disgusted.** खिन्न,

dish (डिश)—*n.* plate in which food is served, food so held. तश्तरी, रकेबी, थाली । *v. t.* put food in a dish and serve. थाली में रखकर परोसना ।

dishabille (डिसबील)—*n.* undress, undress garment. वस्त्रहीन, ढीला वस्त्र ।

dishabituate (डिसहैबिट्यूएट)—*v. t.* make person unaccustomed. आदत छुड़ाना ।

disharmonize (डिसहार्मनाइज़)—*v. t.* put out of harmony. बेमेल करना, बेसुरा बनाना ।

disharmony (डिसहार्मनी)—*n.* discord. बेमेलपन, बेसुरापन ।

dishearten (डिसहार्टन)—*v. t.* deprive of courage. निरुत्साहित करना ।

dishevel (डिशेवल)—*v. t.* spread hair in disorder. बाल बिखेरना ।

dishonest (डिसॉनिस्ट)—*adj.* insincere, fraudulent. बेईमान, कपटी धोखेबाज़ ।

dishonesty (डिसॉनिस्टी)—*n.* want of honesty. बेईमानी, कपट ।

dishonour (डिसॉनर)—*n.* dis-

grace, discredit. अपमान, अनादर, लाञ्छनता। *v. t.* treat with indignity, violate chastity, refuse to accept or pay a cheque. अपमानित करना, सतीत्व भंग करना, हुंडी न स्वीकारना।

honourable (डिसॉनरेबल)—*adj.* involving disgrace, base. अपमानजनक, नीचतापूर्ण।

disillusion (डिसिल्यूज़न)—*v. t.* free from illusions. भ्रमजाल से मुक्त करना। *n.* **disenchantment.** भ्रमजाल से मुक्ति।

disincline (डिसइन्क्लाइन)—*v. t.* make indisposed. रुचि हटाना, विरक्त करना। *n.* **disinclination.**

disinfect (डिसइन्फ़ेक्ट)—*v. t.* cleanse of infection. संक्रामकता हटाना, संक्रामकता दूर करना। *n.* **disinfection.** संक्रामकता-निवारण।

disinflation (डिसइन्फ़्लेशन)—*n.* deflation. स्फीतिनिवारण।

disingenuous (डिसइंजेन्युअस)—*adj.* insincere, not candid. बेईमान, धूर्त, कपटी।

disinherit (डिसइन्हेरिट)—*v. t.* deprive of inheritance. उत्तराधिकार से वंचित करना। *n.* **disinheritance.**

disintegrate (डिसइंटिग्रेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* separate into component parts. भागों को अलग-अलग करना, विघटन करना। *n.* **disintegration.** विघटन।

disinter (डिसइंटर)—*v. t.* unbury, unearth. मुर्दा उखाड़ना, कब्र खोदना।

disinterest (डिसइंटरिस्ट)—*v. t.* divest of interest. दिलचस्पी न लेना, स्वार्थ न रखना।

disinterested (डिसइंटरिस्टिड)—*adj.* impartial. निःस्वार्थ, निष्पक्ष।

disjoin (डिसजॉइन)—*v. t.* disunite. अलग करना।

disjoint (डिसजॉइंट)—*v. t.* dislocate. जोड़ से पृथक करना।

disjunction (डिसजंक्शन)—*n.* disjoining. पार्थक्य, विच्छेद, अलगाव।

dislike (डिसलाइक)—*v. t.* not like, have aversion. नापसन्द करना, घृणा करना। *n.* aversion. नापसंदगी, घृणा।

dislocate (डिसलोकेट) *v. t.* put out of joint, displace. जोड़ से हटाना, विस्थापित करना। *n.* **dislocation.** विस्थापन, स्थानान्तरण।

dislodge (डिसलॉज)-*v. t.* remove from position. किसी स्थान से हटाना। *n.* **dislodgement.**

disloyal (डिसलॉयल)—*adj.* unfaithful, untrue to allegiance. बेवफ़ा, अविश्वासी, राजद्रोही, बाग़ी।

dismal (डिज़मल)—*adj.* depressing, miserable. उदासीन, शोकाकुल, निरानन्द, हतभागी। *n.* **dismalness.** शोकावस्था।

disman (डिसमैन)—*v. t.* unman. निर्जन बनाना।

dismantle (डिसमैंटल)—*v. t.* strip of covering, deprive of defences. आवरण उतार देना, किलाबंदी हटाना, नंगा कर देना।

dismask (डिसमास्क)—*v. t.* remove to the disguise. नकाब हटाना।

dismast (डिसमास्ट)—*v. t.* deprive of masts. पाल (मस्तूल) हटाना।

dismay (डिसमे)—*v. t.* discourage. हताश करना, उद्विग्न करना। *n.* loss of courage. हताशा।

dismember (डिसमैम्बर)—*v. t.* cut limb from limb, divide up. अंग-विच्छेद करना, खंड-खंड करना, विभाजन करना। *n.* **dismemberment.**

dismiss (डिसमिस)—*v. t.* send away, disperse, disband, discharge from employment. विदा करना, तितर-बितर करना, भंग करना, नौकरी से हटाना, खारिज करना,

dismissal (डिसमिसल)—*n.* removal from office. बरखास्ती, पदच्युति।

dismount (डिसमाउंट)—*v. i. & t.* alight, cause to alight, unseat, unhorse. उतरना, उतारना, स्थान से उतरना, घोड़े से उतरना।

disobedience (डिसओबीडिएंस)—*n.* disobeying, rule-breaking. अवज्ञा, नियम-भंग। *adj.* **disobedient.** अवज्ञाकारी, उद्दण्ड।

disobey (डिसओबे)—*v. t.* disregard orders, break rules. आज्ञा भंग करना, नियम तोड़ना।

disoblige (डिसओब्लाइज)—*v. t.* refuse to oblige, offend. असन्तुष्ट करना, प्रतिकूल करना। *n.* **disobligation.** प्रतिकूल भाव, कृतघ्नता।

disorder (डिसऑर्डर)—*n.* confusion, commotion, ailment. अव्यवस्था, गड़बड़, उपद्रव, व्याधि, रोग। *v. t.* disarrange, upset. गड़बड़ करना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना।

disorderly (डिसऑर्डरली)—*adj.* confused, unruly, riotous. अस्त-व्यस्त, अनियमित, उपद्रवग्रस्त।

disorganize, ise (डिसऑर्गनाइज) —*v. t.* throw into confusion. विघटित करना, अव्यवस्थित करना। *n.* **disorganization.** विघटन, अव्यवस्था।

disown (डिसओन)—*v. t.* disclaim, repudiate. अस्वीकारना, दायित्व न लेना, इन्कार करना, न मानना,

disparage (डिसपैरज)—*v. t.* lower, depreciate. हीन या तुच्छ समझना, उपेक्षा करना, निरादर करना। *n.* **disparagement.** निरादर,

disparate (डिसपरेट)—*adj.* essentially different. असमान, अत्यन्त भिन्न। *n.* **disparateness.**

disparity (डिसपैरिटी)—*n.* inequality. असमानता, भेद।

dispart (डिसपार्ट)—*v. t. & i* separate, distribute. पृथक करना,

dispassionate (डिसपैशनेट)—*adj.* free from emotion, calm. उदासीन, विरक्त, शान्त । *n.* **dispassion.** उदासीनता ।

dispatch (डिसपैच)—*v. t. & i.* send off, kill, finish off, make haste. पत्र या दूत भेजना, हत्या करना, सम्पन्न करना, शीघ्रता करना । *n.* sending off, putting to death, promptitude, written message. प्रेषण, हत्या, शीघ्रता से किया गया कार्य, निपुणता, संवाद

dispel (डिसपैल)—*v. t.* disperse, dissipate. तितर-बितर करना, विसर्जित करना, हटाना ।

dispensable (डिसपैंसेबल)—*adj.* that can be done with. अनावश्यक ।

dispensary (डिसपैंसरी)—*n.* place where medicines are dispensed. औषधालय, दवाखाना ।

dispensation (डिसपैंसेशन)—*n.* distribution, management. वितरण, व्यवस्था ।

dispense (डिसपैंस)—*v. t.* distribute, administer, exempt, deal out. बाँटना, व्यवस्था करना, मुक्त करना, औषधि बनाना

dispenser (डिसपैंसर)—*n.* professional maker-up of medical prescriptions. औषध-निर्माता, नुस्खे बनानेवाला ।

dispeople (डिसपीपल)—*v. t.* depopulate. निर्जन बनाना ।

disperse (डिसपर्स)—*v. t. & i.* scatter, dispel, disseminate. तितर-बितर करना या होना, छितराना, इधर-उधर फैलना । *n* **dispersion.**

dispirit (डिस्पिरट)—*v.t.* depress, discourage. निरुत्साहित करना, हतास करना ।

dispiteous (डिस्पिटिअस)—*adj.* pitiless. निर्दय, दयारहित ।

displace (डिसप्लेस)—*v.t.* shift from its place, oust. विस्थापित करना, निकाल देना । **displaced person.** विस्थापित व्यक्ति. शरणार्थी ।

displacement (डिसप्लेसमैंट)—*n.* displacing. ousting. विस्थापन. निष्कासन ।

displant (डिसप्लांट)—*v.t.* remove the plant. पौधा उखाड़ना. जड़ से उखाड़ना ।

display (डिसप्ले)—*v.t.* exhibit show. प्रदर्शित करना, दिखाना । *n* exhibition. प्रदर्शन. दिखावा

displease (डिसप्लीज)—*v.t* annoy, disapprove, रुष्ट करना. अप्रसन्न करना. नापसन्द करना

displeasure (डिसप्लेजर)—*n.* dissatisfaction, anger. असन्तोष, रोष, क्रोध । *v.t.* annoy. नाराज करना ।

displenish (डिसप्लेनिश)—*v.t.* remove furniture. सजावट नष्ट करना ।

displume (डिसप्लूम)—*v.t.* strip of feathers. पर उखाड़ना।

disport (डिसपोर्ट)—*v.t.* enjoy oneself. आनन्द मनाना। *n.* relaxation, pastime, आमोद-प्रमोद, मनोरंजन।

disposable (डिसपोज़ेबल)—*adj.* that can be disposed. सौंपने के योग्य, छुटकारा पाने के योग्य, देने के योग्य।

disposal (डिसपोज़ल)—*n.* disposing of, bestowal, sale, control, management. अपर्ण, प्रदान, बिक्री, कब्ज़ा, प्रबन्ध

dispose (डिसपोज़)—*v.t.* & *i.* place in order, adjust, incline mind to do, bestow. संवारना, सजाना, ठीक तरह रखना, ठीक करना, *adj.* **disposed.** प्रवृत्त।

disposition (डिसपोज़ीशन)—*n.* bestowal, arrangement, distribution. temperament. प्रदान, प्रबन्ध, व्यवस्था, वितरण, स्वभाव, तबीयत।

dispossess (डिसपज़ेस)—*v.t.* oust; deprive of. अधिकार छीन लेना, वंचित कर देना। *n.* **dispossession.** अधिकारहरण।

dispraise (डिसप्रेज़)—*v.t.* & *n.* censure. अपयश, निन्दा (करना)।

disproof (डिसप्रूफ़)—*n.* refutation. खंडन, प्रतिवाद।

disproportion (डिसप्रपोर्शन)—*n.* want of proportion. विषमता, अनुपातहीनता। *adj.* **disproportionate.** विषम, अननुपातित।

disprove (डिसप्रूव)—*v.t.* prove false, refute. झूठा या ग़लत सिद्ध करना, खंडन करना।

disputable (डिसप्यूटेबल)—*adj.* open to question, uncertain. विवादास्पद, अनिश्चित। *n.* **disputableness.**

disputation (डिसप्यूटेशन)—*n.* argument, controversy. तर्क, विवाद। *adj.* **disputatious.**

dispute (डिसप्यूट)—*n.* controversy, quarrel, विवाद, कलह, झगड़ा। *v.t.* & *i.* argue, quarrel, discuss. विवाद करना, झगड़ना, बहस करना। *adj.* **disputant** झगड़ालू, विवाद करने वाला।

disqualification (डिसक्वालीफ़िकेशन)—*n.* thing that disqualifies. अयोग्यता, अनर्हता, अवगुण।

disqualify (डिसक्वालिफ़ाई)—*v.t.* disable, unfit. अयोग्य बनाना, असमर्थ करना।

disquiet (डिसक्वाइट)—*v.t.* deprive of peace. अशान्त करना, व्याकुल करना। *adj.* uneasy, disturbed. अशान्त, व्याकुल। *n.* uneasiness, anxiety, unrest. अशान्ति, व्याकुलता, चिन्ता, चंचलता।

disquisition (डिसक्विज़िशन)—*n.*

investigation, long discourse on subject चर्चा-पर्यालोचन, व्याख्यान।

disrank (डिसरैंक)—*v.t.* degrade. पदावनत करना।

disrate (डिसरेट)—*v.t.* reduce to lower rank. पदवी घटाना।

disregard (डिसरिगार्ड)—*v.t.* ignore, pay no attention. उपेक्षा करना, निरादर करना। *n.* neglect, indifference. उपेक्षा, अवहेलना, उदासीनता, निरादर।

disrelish (डिसरैलिश)—*v.t.* & *n.* dislike, regard with distaste. नापसन्द (करना), अरुचि (करना)।

disrepair (डिसरिपेअर)—*n.* bad condition for want of repairs. मरम्मत न होने से बुरी अवस्था।

disreputable (डिसरेप्यूटेबल)—*adj.* discreditable, of bad repute. अयशकर, बदनाम।

disrepute (डिसरिप्यूट)—*n.* ill repute, discredit. कुख्याति, अपयश।

disrespect (डिसरिस्पेक्ट)—*n.* want of respect. अनादर, अपमान।

disrobe (डिसरोब)—*v.t.* & *i.* divest of robe. वस्त्र उतारना, नंगा करना।

disroot (डिसरूट)—*v.t.* uproot. जड़ से उखाड़ना।

disrupt (डिसरप्ट)—*v.t.* shatter. छिन्न-भिन्न करना, फूट पड़ना, फाड़ना। *n.* **disruption.** दरार, विस्फोट, फटन। **disruptive.** विस्फोटक।

dissatisfy (डिसैटिसफाई)—*v. t.* make discontented. असन्तुष्ट करना। *n.* **dissatisfaction.**

dissave (डिसेव)—*v. i.* spend one's savings. बचत को खर्च करना।

disseat (डिससीट)—*v. t.* unseat. स्थान से हटाना।

dissect (डिसैक्ट)—*v. t.* cut in pieces, anatomize, analyse. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना, चीर-फाड़ कर विश्लेषण करना।

dissection (डिसैक्शन)—*n.* act of dissecting, critical analysis. चीर-फाड़, शल्य-क्रिया, आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण। *n.* **dissector.** शल्य-कर्मी, जर्राह।

disseise, ze (डिसीज़)—*v. t.* dispossess of estates. सम्पत्ति पर अवैध अधिकार जमाना। *n.* **disseisin, zin.**

dissemble (डिसैम्बल)—*v. t.* & *i.* disguise, ignore, be hypocrite. भेस बदलना, बहाना करना, ढोंग करना। *n.* **dissembler.** छलिया

disseminate (डिसैमिनेट)—*v. t.* scatter abroad; sow in various places. बिखराना, छितराना, विभिन्न स्थानों पर बोना

dissension (डिसैन्शन)—*n.* discord. विमत, फूट, कलह।

dissent (डिसैन्ट)—*v. i.* disagree, refuse to assent. असहमत होना,

मतभेद रखना । *n.* difference of opinion. मतभेद, विमति ।

dissenter (डिस्सैन्टर)—*n.* one who dissents. भिन्न मतावलम्बी मनुष्य ।

dissentient (डिस्सैन्टिएंट)—*adj.* & *n.* (one) who disagrees with a majority. भिन्न मतवाला (व्यक्ति) ।

dissepiment (डिस्सैपिमैंट)—*n.* partition विभाजन ।

dissert (डिस्सर्ट)—*v. i.* discourse, give an exposition. वार्तालाप करना, बखान करना । *n.* **dissertation** वार्तालाप । *also.* **dissertate**.

disserve (डिस्सर्व)—*v. t.* do an ill turn to. कुसेवा करना. अपकार करना, हानि पहुँचाना । *n.* **disservice.**

dissever (डिस्सैवर)—*v. t.* sever, divide. भंग करना, बाँटना ।

dissidence (डिस्सिडैंस)—*n.* dissent. मतभेद, विमत ।

dissident (डिस्सिडैंट)—*adj.* & *n.* disagreeing ; dissenter. भिन्न मतवाला, असन्तुष्ट, रुष्ट (व्यक्ति) ।

dissimilar (डिस्सिमिलर)—*adj.* unlike. असमान, भिन्न । *n.* **dissimilarity**. असमानता. भिन्नता ।

dissimilate (डिस्सिमिलेट)—*v. t* make unlike. असमान बनाना, बेढुरा बनाना । *n.* **dissimilation.**

dissimilitude (डिस्सिमिलिट्यूड)—*n.* unlikeness असमानता. असादृश्य

dissimulate (डिस्सिम्यूलेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* dissemble. बहाना करना, छल करना । *n.* **dissimulation.** छल ।

dissipate (डिस्सिपेट)—*v. t.* & *i.* disperse, dispel, squander, engage in frivolous pleasures. बखेरना, छितराना, व्यर्थ व्यय करना, व्यसन करना, गुलछर्रे उड़ाना, ऐयाशी करना । *adj.* **dissipative.**

dissipated (डिस्सिपेटिड)—*adj.* given to dissipation. व्यसनी, दुराचारी ।

dissipation (डिस्सिपेशन)—*n.* dispersion, wasteful expenditure, frivolous amusement, vicious living. छितरन, अपव्यय, व्यसन, दुराचरण ।

dissocialize,ise (डिस्सोशलाइज)—*v. t.* make unsocial. असामाजिक बनाना, समाज में अप्रिय बनना ।

dissociate (डिस्सोशिएट)—*v. t.* disconnect. अलग करना, अलगाना । *n.* **dissociation.** अलगाव, पृथक्करण ।

dissoluble (डिस्सॉल्यूबल)—*adj.* that can be disintegrated. पृथक किए जाने के योग्य । *n.* **dissolubility**. पार्थक्यता, घुलनशीलता ।

dissolute (डिस्सॉलूट)—*adj.* lax in morals, licentious दुराचारी, कामी । *n.* **dissoluteness.** कामुकता ।

dissolution (डिस्सालूशन)—*n.* decomposition, liquefaction, dismissal of assembly, death, disappearance. पृथक्करण, घुलन, सभा-विसर्जन, मरण, लोप ।

dissolve (डिज्जाल्व)—*v. t. & i.* decompose, make or become liquid, relax, vanish, disperse, annul. भंग करना या होना, घुलाना या घुलना, ढीला करना, लुप्त होना, विसर्जित करना या होना, समाप्त करना

dissolvent (डिज्जाल्वंट)—*adj. & n* (thing) that dissolves something. भंजक, घोलक, विसर्जक, समापक (वस्तु) ।

dissonant (डिस्सानंट)—*adj.* discordant, harsh-toned. बेसुरा, बेमेल, बेताल, कर्कश, कठोर

dissuade (डिस्वेड)—*v. t.* advise against, divert. प्रतिकूल सलाह देना, विमुख करना, रोकना । *n.* **dissuasion.** प्रतिकूल परामर्श, निवारण ।

dissyllable (डिस्सिलेबल)—*n.* word consisting of two syllables. द्विमात्रिक शब्द । *adj.* **dissyllabic.** द्विमात्रिक ।

distaff (डिस्टाफ़)—*n.* cleft stick about three feet long on which wool or flax was wound for spinning by hand; woman's work. कताई के काम में पेचनी बाँधने की फटी हुई लकड़ी ; स्त्री का कार्य ।

distain (डिस्टेन)—*v. t.* spot, tarnish. धब्बा डालना, मैला करना ।

distal (डिस्टल)—*adj.* away from the axis, धुरी से दूर रहने वाला ।

distance (डिस्टंस)—*n.* remoteness extent of space between, contrariety. दूरी, अन्तर, फ़ासला, देर । *v. t.* place at a distance. दूर रखना, पीछे छोड़ जाना

distant (डिस्टंट)—*adj.* remote, far off, separate. दूर का, दूरस्थ, अलग, भिन्न । *adv.* **distantly.**

distaste (डिसटेस्ट)—*n.* dislike, slight aversion. स्वादहीनता, अरुचि, नापसन्दी, घृणा ।

distasteful (डिसटेस्टफ़ुल)—*adj.* disagreeable, repellent. अस्वादु, अरुचिकर ।

distemper (डिसटैंपर)—*n.* derangement, ailment, political disorder, method of painting on plaster. व्यथा, रोग, राजनैतिक अव्यवस्था, प्लास्टर पर रंग करने की एक विधि । *v. t.* upset in health, paint. रोगी करना, व्याकुल करना, प्लास्टर पर विशेष विधि से रोगन करना ।

distend (डिस्टेंड)—*v. t. & i.* swell out by pressure. फुलाना, फैलाना ; फूलना, फैलना । *n.* **distension.** फैलावट ; **distensible.** फुलाने के योग्य ; *adj.* **distensive.**

distich (डिस्टिच)—*n.* pair of verse lines, couplet, शेर, दोहा, दो चरणों वाला छन्द ।

distil (डिस्टिल)—*v. t. & i.* let fall

in drops, extract essence of, purify. बूंद-बूंद करके गिराना, चुआना, सार निकालना, सार खींचना ; टपकना, चूना, रिसना । *n.* **distillation.**

distillate (डिस्टिलेट)—*n.* product of distillation. अर्क, सत्व, आसव ।

distiller (डिस्टिलर)—*n.* one who distils alcoholic spirit. शराब खींचने वाला व्यक्ति ।

distillery (डिस्टिलरी)—*n.* place of distillation. शराब बनाने का कारखाना ।

distinct (डिस्टिंक्ट)—*adj.* clear, easily seen, definite, separate, different. साफ़, स्पष्ट, विशिष्ट, पृथक्, भिन्न ।

distinction (डिस्टिंक्शन)—*n.* making of difference, mark of honour, excellence. भिन्नता, विशिष्टता, महत्ता, सम्मान ।

distinctive (डिस्टिंक्टिव)—*adj.* distinguishing, characteristic. भिन्न, विशिष्ट, महत्त्वदायक ।

distinguish (डिस्टिंग्विश)—*v. t. & i.* point of the difference, recognize, make oneself prominent. विभेद करना, पहचानना, कीर्ति प्राप्त करना ।

distinguished (डिस्टिंग्विश्ड)—*adj.* remarkable, eminent. प्रतिष्ठित, प्रसिद्ध, सम्मान्य ।

distitle (डिस्टाइटल)—*v. t.* deprive of title. पदवी से वंचित कर देना ।

distort (डिस्टॉर्ट)—*v. t.* put out of shape, disrepresent. रूप बिगाड़ना, तोड़-मरोड़ करना, गलत ढंग से पेश करना । *adj.* **distorted.** बिगाड़ा हुआ ।

distortion (डिस्टॉर्शन)—*n.* act of distorting. वक्रता, कुरूपता,

dissonant (डिसानेंट)—*adj.* discordant, harsh-toned. बेसुरा, बेमेल, बेताल, कर्कश, कठोर । *n.* **dissonance.**

distrain (डिस्ट्रेन)—*v. i.* levy a distress. कुर्की करना । *n.* **distrainment.** कुर्की ; *adj.* **distrainable.** कुर्की योग्य ; *n.* **distrainer.** कुर्की करनेवाला ।

distraint (डिस्ट्रेंट)—*n.* distress. कुर्की ।

distraught (डिस्ट्रॉट)—*adj.* violently agitated. विक्षुब्ध, विचलित ।

distress (डिस्ट्रेस)—*n.* pain, calamity, indigence, distraint, constrain. दुःख, पीड़ा, कष्ट, विपदा, संकट, तंगी, गरीबी, कुर्की । *v. t.* subject to severe pain, vex, make unhappy. पीड़ा देना, कष्ट देना, दुःखी करना, कुर्क करना । *adj.* **distressful.** दुखदायी । *adj.* **distressed.**

distributary (डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी)—*n* river branch. नदी की शाखा रूपधारा ।

distribute (डिस्ट्रिब्यूट)—*v. t.* allot, divide, separate type. बाँटना, बँटवारा करना, छापे के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करना।

distribution (डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन)—*n.* act of distributing, almsgiving, classification, separation of types. बंटवारा, विभाजन, वर्गीकरण, छापे के अक्षरों का अलग-अलग करने का कार्य। *adj.* **distributive.** बाँटनेवाला, विभाजक।

district (डिस्ट्रिक्ट)—*n.* jurisdiction, region. प्रदेश, क्षेत्र, जिला,

distrust (डिस्ट्रस्ट)—*n.* doubt, want of trust. संदेह, अविश्वास। *v. t.* have no confidence in. का विश्वास न करना, संदेह करना। *adj.* **distrustful.** अविश्वसनीय।

distune (डिस्ट्यून)—*v. t.* put out of tune. बेसुरा करना।

disturb (डिस्टर्ब)—*v.t.* agitate, perplex, trouble. आन्दोलित करना, त्रस्त करना, व्याकुल करना, गड़बड़ करना, विघ्न डालना, उपद्रव करना। *adj.* **disturbed.** उपद्रवग्रस्त।

disturbance (डिस्टर्बन्स)—*n.* interruption, uneasiness, tumult, interference with rights. विघ्न, बाधा, अशान्ति, उपद्रव, अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप।

disunion (डिसयूनियन)—*n.* separation, dissension, contention. वियोग, अलगाव, पक्षकता फूट अनबन।

disunite (डिसयूनाइट)—*v.t.* disjoin, break the concord of. अलग करना, जुदा करना, तोड़ना, फूट डालना। *n.* **disunity.** फूट, एकता का अभाव।

disuse (डिसयूस, ज)—*n.* discontinuance, want of use. अव्यवहारिकता, अप्रयोग, बेकारी। *v.t.* cease to use. प्रयोग में न लाना. त्यागना. व्यवहार में न लाना

disvalue (डिसवैल्यू)—*v.t.* undervalue. कम मूल्य आँकना।

ditch (डिच)—*n.* trench, watercourse. खाई, नाली, मोरी। *v. t.* dig a ditch. खाई या नाली खोदना।

ditheism (डाइथीइज्म)—*n.* religious dualism. धार्मिक द्वैतवाद, द्वैतवाद।

dither (डिदर)—*v.t.* tremble. शीत से काँपना।

ditto (डिट्टो)—*adj.* the aforesaid, the same, duplicate. पूर्वोक्त, वैसा ही, दोहरा

dittography (डिटाग्राफी)—*n.* copyists mistaken repetition. प्रतिलिपिकार की गलती से की गई पुनरुक्तियाँ।

dittology (डिटॉलोजी)—*n.* double reading. दुबारा पाठ, पुनर्वचन।

ditty (डिट्टी)—*n.* short simple song. लघु गीत।

diuretic (डाइयूरेटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* (substance) exciting discharge of urine. मूत्रवर्धक (द्रव्य)।

diurnal (डाइअर्नल)—*adj.* of each day, daily. प्रतिदिन, दैनिक।

divagate (डाइवगेट)—*v.i.* stray, digress. भटकना, अप्रासंगिक विषय पर जाना, टालमटोल करना।

divaricate (डाइवैरिकेट)—*v.i* diverge, branch. पृथक होना शाखाओं में बँटना, फटना।

dive (डाइव)—*v.i.* plunge into water, penetrate. गोता लगाना, डुबकी मारना, डूबे रहना, संगीन होना। *n.* swim under water. गोता,

diver (डाइवर)—*n.* one who dives गोताखोर।

diverge (डाइवर्ज)—*v.i.* go aside, differ, deviate. फैलना, छितरना, फूटना, अलग होना। *n.* **divergence,**

divers (डाइवर्ज)—*adj.* several, more than one. कई, अनेक।

diverse (डाइवर्स)—*adj.* unlike, varied, different. असमान, विभिन्न, विविध, रंग-रंग का।

diversify (डाइवर्सिफाई)—*v.t.* make diverse, vary. बदलना, रंग-रंग का करना, भाँति-भाँति का बनाना। *n.* **diversification.** रंग-बिरंगी,

diversion (डाइवर्शन)—*n.* deviation, recreation. मोड़, फेर, मनोरंजन, आमोद-प्रमोद।

diversity (डाइवर्सिटी)—*n.* being diverse, variety. विषमता, विविधता, रंग-बिरंगी।

divert (डाइवर्ट)—*v.t* turn, aside, distract, amuse मोड़ना, फेरना, ध्यान बटाना, मन बहलाना, भुलाना।

dives (डाइवीज)—*n.* rich man धनी मनुष्य।

divest (डाइवेस्ट)—*v.t.* unclothe deprive of. कपड़े उतारना, नंगा करना, छीनना, वंचित करना। *n.* **divestment.** चीरहरण

divide (डिवाइड)—*v.t. & i.* separate into parts, find out how many times one number is contained in another, break into parts, arrange in separate groups, cause disagreement, be split. हिस्सों में बाँटना, भाग देना, विभाजित करना, अलग करना, वर्गीकरण करना, फूट डालना; फूट पड़ना,

dividend (डिविडेंड)—*n.* share of profit, the number to be divided by a divisor. लाभांश, भाग, भाज्य।

dividers (डिवाइडर्ज)—*n. pl.* measuring compasses. परकाल, नापने का उपकरण।

divination (डिविनेशन)—*n.* divining, skilful forecast. भविष्यवाणी, ईश्वरीय वचन, ब्रह्म वाक्य। *adj.* **divinatory.** भविष्यवाणी संबंधी; **divinator.** भविष्यवक्ता।

divine (डिवाइन)—*adj.* of or from a god, sacred, beautiful. दैवीय, ईश्वरीय, पवित्र, पावन, सुन्दर। *v. t. & i.* make out by inspiration. predict. ईश्वरीय शक्ति से

जानना, भविष्यवाणी करना

divinity (डिविनिटी)—*n.* being divine, a god. दिव्यता, देवत्व, देवता।

divinize, se (डिविनाइज)—*v. t.* deify. देवता बनाना। *n.* **divinization.** देवता बनाने की क्रिया।

divisible (डिविज़िबल)—*adj.* capable of being divided विभाजन के योग्य, भाग करने-योग्य

division (डिविज़न)—*n.* act of dividing, distribution, disagreement, process of dividing number by another, classification, boundary, administrative district, formation of an army. विभाजन, बंटवारा, मतभेद, एक संख्या को दूसरी से बाँटने की विधि (हरफ़ाम), भाग, सीमा; प्रशासकीय क्षेत्र, प्रभाग; सेना-खंड।

divisor (डिवाइज़र)—*n.* the number by which another is divided. भाग देनेवाली संख्या, भाजक।

divorce (डिवोर्स)—*n.* legal separation of husband and wife. तलाक, विवाह-विच्छेद। *v. t.* dissolve a marriage. तलाक देना, विवाह-विच्छेद करना।

divulge (डिवल्ज)—*v. t.* let out, reveal. प्रकट करना, बताना, रहस्य खोलना। *n.* **divulgation.** (डिवलगेशन) रहस्योद्घाटन, प्रकटीकरण। *n.* **divulgement, divulgence.**

divulsion (डाइवलशन)—*n.* act of rending away. विदारण, उत्पाटन। *adj.* **divulsive.** विदारक।

dixy, dixie (डिक्सी)—*n.* a large iron pot. देगची।

dizzard (डिज़र्ड)—*n.* a foolish person. मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

dizzy (डिज़ी)—*adj.* giddy, unsteady. भ्रामक, भ्रमित, चक्कर। *n.* **dizziness.** भ्रम, भ्रमितता।

do (डू)—*v. t.* & *i.* perform, carry into effect, finish, prepare, occasion, hoax; fare, answer. करना, काम करना, पूरा करना, सम्पन्न करना, निष्पादित करना, बरतना, बनाना, तैयार करना, पैदा करना, निकालना, साधना, ठगना; होना, रहना, गुज़रना, भूलना, ठीक होना, उपयुक्त होना। *n.* swindle, entertainment. छल, आडम्बर, मनोरंजन।

dote (डोट)—*v. i.* show excessive love. मोहित होना, लट्टू होना, प्यार देना।

dobbin (डॉबिन)—*n.* farm horse. खेत में काम करनेवाला घोड़ा।

docile (डॉसाइल)—*adj.* teachable, easily managed. सीखने या साधने के योग्य, सरलता से वश में आने-योग्य।

dock (डॉक)—*n.* a coarse weed, the solid part of a tail, a cut end, a basin with flood-gates, enclosure for prisoners in court. एक प्रकार का मोटा घास, पूँछ का ठोस भाग, कटा हुआ किनारा; घाट,

जहाजपर, जहाजपर से सौदों का व्यवहार।

docker (डॉकर)—*n.* labourer in dock. घाट-मजदूर।

docket (डॉकिट)—*n.* endorsement showing the contents of a document, memorandum, certificate of payment of customs. किसी दस्तावेज का विवरण बतानेवाला अनुलेखन-पत्र, ज्ञापन, पुर्जी के भुगतान का प्रमाणपत्र।

dockyard (डॉकयार्ड)—*n.* place for building and repairing ships. जहाज बनाने और मरम्मत करने का स्थान।

doctor (डॉक्टर)—*n.* learned man, holder of the highest university degree, physician or surgeon, ship's cook. विद्वान्, शिक्षा, विश्वविद्यालय की सर्वोच्च उपाधि धारण करनेवाला व्यक्ति, चिकित्सक, वैद्य, हकीम, जहाज का रसोइया

doctrinaire (डॉक्ट्रिनेयर)—*n.* person who applies principle without allowance for circumstances. केवल सिद्धान्तवादी। *adj.* theoretic and unpractical. केवल सैद्धान्तिक, अव्यावहारिक।

doctrinal (डॉक्ट्रिनल)—*adj.* of doctrine. सिद्धान्त या मत सम्बन्धी।

doctrine (डॉक्ट्रिन)—*n.* what is taught, belief, opinion, dogma. शिक्षा, मत, सिद्धान्त, सिद्धांत।

doctrinalise (डॉक्ट्रिनलाइज)—*v. i.* lay down a dogma. मत या सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित करना।

document (डॉक्यूमेंट)—*n.* deed or writing that furnishes evidence. दस्तावेज, लिखित, कागज।

documentary (डॉक्यूमेंटरी)—*adj.* relating to a document. दस्तावेज-सम्बन्धी, प्रामाणिक। *n.* film dealing with a natural history. प्राकृतिक इतिहास दिखानेवाली फिल्म, वृत्तचित्र।

dodge (डॉज)—*v. t. & i.* shift from place to place, conceal oneself, play a trick. चालें फिरना, वेष बिलाना, छुपना, छल करना, दाव देना, चोट पड़ना। *n.* trick, evasion, artifice. छल, कपट, दाव-पेच। *adj.* dodgy. छली, कपटी।

dodger (डॉजर)—*n.* one who dodges, trickster. कपटी, छल-बाज। *n.* dodgery. चोलबाजी।

doe (डो)—*n.* female of buck. मृगी, हिरनी।

doer (डूअर)—*n.* one who does an act. कार्य सम्पादन करनेवाला

doff (डॉफ)—*v. t.* abandon, take off. त्यागना, उतारना।

dog (डॉग)—*n.* common domestic animal, a mean fellow, a device for holding. कुत्ता, श्वान; नीच व्यक्ति; पकड़ने का उपकरण, कांटा। *v. t.* pursue, grip with dog. पीछा करना, कांटे से पकड़ना।

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dog-cheap (डॉगचीप)—*adj.* very cheap. अत्यन्त सस्ता।

dog-days (डॉग-डेज)—*n. pl.* the hottest part of the year वर्ष का सबसे गर्म भाग।

dogged (डॉग्ड)—*adj.* obstinate. हठी, जिद्दी। *n.* **doggedness**. हठधर्मिता।

doggerel (डॉगेरल)—*n.* rough worthless verse. तुकबंदी, घटिया कविता।

doghead (डॉगहेड)—*n.* hammer of a gun. बन्दूक को दबानेवाला कुत्ता।

dogma (डॉग्मा)—*n.* doctrine, blind faith, principle. सिद्धान्त, अन्धविश्वास, उसूल, हठधर्मिता।

dogmatic (डाग्मैटिक)—*adj.* doctrinal, authoritative, arrogant. अन्धविश्वासी, सिद्धान्तवादी.

dogmatize, ise (डॉग्माटाइज)—*v. i. & t.* deal in positive unsupported assertions. हठपूर्वक आचरण करना या कराना। *n* **dogmatism**. हठधर्मिता, अन्धविश्वास।

doings (डूइंग्ज)—*n. pl.* actions, behaviour. कार्य, व्यवहार।

doit (डॉइट)—*n.* a small Dutch coin, a thing of no worth. एक छोटा डच सिक्का, तुच्छ वस्तु।

dole (डोल)—*n.* destiny, charit able, distribution, grief. भाग्य दान, खैरात, दुःख।

doleful (डोलफुल)—*adj.* drearv. sad. विषादयुक्त, दुखी। *also.* **dolesome**.

dolium (डोलियम)—*n.* earthen jar. मिट्टी का कटोरा।

doll (डॉल)—*n.* puppet, toy. गुड़िया, पुतली, खिलौना।

dollar (डालर)—*n.* the main coin of U. S. A. अमरीका का प्रमुख सिक्का

dolphin (डॉल्फिन)—*n.* a fish of whale type. हूँस के समान एक मछली।

dolt (डॉल्ट)—*n.* a dull fellow. मूर्ख मनुष्य, मन्दबुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति। *adj.* **doltish**. मूर्ख, मन्दबुद्धि।

dom (डम)—a suffix denoting condition or quality. स्थिति या गुण बतानेवाला उपसर्ग।

domain (डोमन)—*n.* estate, scope, field, dominion. भू-संपदा, प्रदेश, क्षेत्र, अधिराज्य, अधिकार क्षेत्र।

dollish (डॉलिश)—*adj.* like a doll, innocent. गुड़िया के समान; अबोध, नादान।

dolly (डॉली)—*n.* wooden shaft used in washing. कपड़े धोने की थापी।

dolor, dolour (डोलॉर)—*n.* sadness, distress, anguish. शोक, दुःख, व्यथा, क्लेश

dome (डोम)—*n.* roof of round shape, big building. गुम्बद, हवेली बड़ी इमारत। *adj.* **domed**.

domestic (डोमेस्टिक)—*adj.* belonging to household, tame. गृहस्थ-सम्बन्धी, घरेलू, पालतू।

domesticate (डोमेस्टिकेट)—*v. t.* make domestic, tame. घरेलू बनाना, पालतू बनाना, पालना

domicile (डॉमिसाइल)—*n.* place of permanent residence. स्थायी निवासस्थान, अधिवास, असली घर। *adj.* **domiciled**. अधिवासी।

dominance (डॉमिनैंस)—*n.* ascendancy. महत्व, प्रभुत्व, प्रभाव। *adj.* **dominant**. प्रबल, प्रभावशाली।

dominate (डॉमिनेट)—*v. t.* rule, prevail upon. शासन करना, अधिकार रखना, प्रभाव डालना।

domination (डॉमिनेशन)—*n.* governance, authority, suppression. शासन, प्रभुत्व, अधिकार,

domineer (डॉमिनिअर)—*v. t.* rule in a tyrannical manner. क्रूरतापूर्वक शासन करना, अत्याचार करना।

dominicide (डॉमिनिसाइड)—*n.* murder of the master. स्वामी-हत्या।

dominion (डोमिनियन)—*n.* sovereignty, territory of a government, colony. प्रभुत्व, राज्य, उपनिवेश, अधिराज्य।

domino (डामिनो)—*n.* hooded cap worn by priests, game played with dice. पादरी का टोप,

dona (डोना)—*n.* sweet heart. प्रेयसी, प्रेमिका।

donary (डोनरी)—*n.* thing given for sacred purpose. पवित्र कार्य के लिए समर्पित वस्तु।

donate (डोनेट)—*v. t.* give as a gift, subscribe. उपहार या दान देना, चन्दा देना। *n.* **donator**.

donation (डोनेशन)—*n.* gift, bestowal. उपहार, दान। *adj.* **donative**.

done (डन)—*p. p.* of **do**. किया हुआ, किया गया।

donee (डोनी)—*n.* person to whom a gift is donated. दान या उपहार लेनेवाला व्यक्ति।

donkey (डांकी)—*n.* ass, a stupid fellow. गधा, मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

donor (डोनर)—*n.* one who donates. दाता, दानी।

doom (डूम)—*n.* sentence, condemnation, bad luck. दण्ड, अनिष्ट, दुर्भाग्य। *v. t.* pronounce, sentence against. दण्ड का आदेश देना, अनिष्ट कहना।

doomed (डूम्ड)—*adj.* sentenced, in bad circumstances. दण्डादेश-प्राप्त, दुरावस्थाग्रस्त।

doomsday (डूम्जडे)—*n.* the day of last judgement. प्रलय का दिन, कयामत का रोज।

door (डोर)—*n.* entrance, access, a barrier for closing

the entrance. दरवाजा, द्वार,

dope (डोप)—*n.* a kind of varnish, opium, secret information. एक प्रकार का वार्निश, अफीम, गुप्त सूचना।

doper (डोपर)—*n.* one addicted to dope. अफीमची।

doric (डॉरिक)—*adj.* rustic, Dorian. गंवार, डोरिस-निवासी।

dormancy (डॉर्मंसी)—*n.* state of being dormant. निष्क्रियता, सुप्तावस्था, ढंपता हुआ।

dormant (डॉर्मंट)—*adj.* having no work, sleeping. निष्क्रिय, सुप्तावस्था, ढंपता हुआ।

dormer (डॉर्मर)—*n.* bedroom. शयनागार।

dormition (डॉर्मिशन)—*n.* death, sound sleep. मृत्यु, गहरी निद्रा। *adj.* **dormitive.** नींद लानेवाला।

dormitory (डॉर्मिटरी)—*n.* large sleeping chamber. सोने का बड़ा कमरा।

dorsal (डॉर्सल)—*adj.* pertaining to the back. पीठ-सम्बन्धी, पृष्ठ का।

dorse (डोर्स)—*n.* back. पीठ, पृष्ठ।

dorsel (डोर्सल)—*n.* cloth hanging on the back of an alter. वेदी के पीछे लटकनेवाला कपड़ा।

dorsum (डॉर्सम)—*n.* ridge of a his back of the body. पहाड़ी का [illegible] ढेर, पीठ।

[illegible] (डोसेज)—*n.* method of preparing a dose. दवा बनाने की विधि, औषधि की मात्रा, खुराक।

dose (डोस)—*n.* amount of medicine to be taken at once. औषधि की मात्रा, खुराक।

dot (डॉट)—*n.* small spot, rounded pen mark, छोटा बिन्दु, बिन्दु। *v.t.* mark with dots. बिन्दु लगाना। *adj.* **dotty.** बिन्दुओं वाला।

dotage (डोटेज)—*n.* excessive fondness, folly due to old age. अनुराग, अत्यधिक प्रेम, बुद्धिविहीनता।

dotal (डोटल)—*adj.* pertaining to dowry. दहेज-सम्बन्धी।

dotard (डोटर्ड)—*n.* man in his dotage. बुढ़ियाया हुआ मनुष्य, जिसकी मति बुढ़ापे से क्षीण हो गई हो।

dote (डोट)—*v.i.* be feeble minded. क्षीण मति होना, बुढ़ियाना। *adj.* **doted.** मूर्ख, बुढ़ियाया हुआ।

dotterel, dottrel. (डाटरेल, डॉट्रेल)—*n.* dupe. मूर्ख या बुद्धू मनुष्य।

dottle (डॉटल)—*n.* plug of tobacco left after smoking a pipe. हुक्का पीने के पश्चात् उसमें बचा हुआ तम्बाकू।

double (डबल)—*adj.* consisting of two, two-fold, deceiving. दोहरा, दुपट्टा, दोमना, धोखेबाज। *adv.* deceitfully. धोखेबाजी से। *v.t.* multiply by two, repeat. दुपट्टा करना, दोहराना। *n.* twice as

much, couple of two things, substitute, trick. दुगुणी माया, जोड़ा, स्थानापन्न व्यक्ति, चाल ।

doublet (डबलिट)—*n.* close-fitting body-garment worn by men, one of a pair. कुर्ता, कमरी ;

double-tongued (डबल टग्ड)—*adj.* deceitful. धोखेबाज ।

doubling (डब्लिंग)—*n.* act of making double ; artifice, दुगुणा बनाने की क्रिया ; छल, धोखा ।

doubt (डॉउट)—*n.* feeling of uncertainty, wavering in belief, hesitation. संशय, संदेह, आशंका । *v. i. & t.* feel uncertain, hesitate to believe, suspect. संदेह करना, अविश्वास न करना, आशंका करना (या होना)

douche (डूश)—*n.* jet of water applied to body as form of bathing or for medical purpose. शरीर के भीतर पानी या दवा भेजकर उसे साफ़ करने का यंत्र । *v. t.* administer douche to. डूश करना ।

dough (डो)—*n.* kneaded flour, money. गुँधा हुआ आटा ; धन

dour (डूर)—*adj.* severe, obstinate. कठोर, हठी ।

douse, dowse (डाउस, डाउज)—*v. t.* lower a sail, extinguish, drench. पाल गिराना, बुझाना

dove (डव)—*n.* a kind of pigeon, messenger of peace, darling. एक प्रकार की कबूतरी, पेंडुकी, फ़ाख्ता, शान्तिदूत, प्रेयसी ।

dovecote (डवकॉट)—*n* pigeon-house. कबूतर रखने का दरबा ।

dovetail (डवटेल)—*n.* a tenon shaped like doves spread tail. चूल, कुलफ़ी ।

dowager (डॉएजर)—*n.* woman with property derived from her late husband, dignified elderly lady. मृत पति से सम्पत्ति पानेवाली विधवा, प्रतिष्ठित वृद्ध महिला ।

dowdy (डाउडी)—*adj. & n.* shabbily dressed; unfashionable (woman). मैले-कुचैले वस्त्र धारण करनेवाली, अन-फैशनेबल (स्त्री)

dower (डॉवर)—*n.* share that widow gets at her husband's death, dowery. पति की मृत्यु पर विधवा का भाग ; स्त्रीधन, दहेज ।

dowery (डॉवरी)—*n.* dowry. दहेज, स्त्रीधन ।

dowf (डाउफ़)—*adj.* dull, heavy. भद्दा, भारी । *n.* **dowfness**.

down (डाउन)—*n.* soft feathers, short hair ; high open land. कोमल पंख, छोटे रोयें ; ऊँचा खुला धरातल, कछार । *adv.* in low position, dejected. नीचे तले, खिन्न, हताश । *prep.* downwards. नीचे की ओर, नीचे को

downcast (डाउनकास्ट)—*adj.* dejected उदास, खिन्न ।

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downed (डाउन्ड)—*adj.* covered with soft feathers. कोमल पंखों से ढंका हुआ।

downfall (डाउनफ़ॉल)—*n.* falling down, ruin. पतन, विनाश ; मौत।

downpour (डाउनपोर)—*n.* heavy rains. मूसलाधार वर्षा।

immediately. पूर्ण रूप से, स्पष्ट रूप से, तुरन्त।

downsetting (डाउन सेटिंग)—*n.* scolding. डाँट-डपट।

downstairs (डाउनस्टेअर्ज़)—*adv.* on the lower floor of a house. घर के निचले भाग में।

down-train (डाउन-ट्रेन)—*n.* train going away from headquarters. मुख्य स्थान से चलनेवाली रेल गाड़ी।

down-trodden (डाउन-ट्रोडन)—*adj.* trampled down. पद-दलित।

downward (s) [डाउनवर्ड (ज़)]—*adv.* & *adj.* towards what is lower, inferior or later. नीचे की ओर।

downy (डाउनी)—*adj.* covered with down ; soft. रोओं से ढका हुआ, कोमल, मृदुल।

dowry (डाउरी)—*n.* portion woman brings to her husband; natural gift. स्त्रीधन, दहेज ; प्रतिभा।

dowse (डाउज़)—*v. t.* give a blow on the face. मुँह पर घूँसा मारना।

dowser (डाउज़र)—*n.* dipping over the right spot. सही स्थान पर गोता लगाना।

doxology (डॉक्सालजी)—*n.* hymn of God. ईश्वर-स्तुति।

doxy (डॉक्सी)—*n.* opinion on religious subjects. धार्मिक विषयों पर मत या सम्मति।

doze (डोज़)—*v. i.* take a slight sleep. झपकी लेना, हल्की नींद सोना। *n.* light sleep. झपकी, स्वल्प निद्रा। *adj.* **dozed.** ऊँघता हुआ, तन्द्रित।

dozen (डज़न)—*n. pl* twelve things of the same kind. दर्जन, एक ही प्रकार की बारह वस्तुएँ।

drab (ड्रैब)—*n.* woman of bad character, prostitute. व्यभिचारिणी स्त्री, वेश्या। *adj.* of light brown colour. हल्के भूरे रंग का।

drabble (ड्रैबल)—*v. t.* make dirty with mud. कीचड़ से गंदा करना।

drachm (ड्रॉम)—*n.* weight of sixty grains, trifle. साठ ग्रेन का तौल, छोटी-सी मात्रा।

draconian (ड्रैकोनिअन)—*adj.* severe rigorous. निर्दय, क्रूर,

draft (ड्राफ़्ट)—*n.* bank order for payment of money, piece of writing for approval. हुण्डी ; मसौदा, प्रारूप। *v. t.* prepare a draft. मसौदा तैयार करना।

draftsman (ड्राफ़्ट्समन)—*n.* one who prepares a draft, designer. मसौदा बनानेवाला, नक़्शा या खाका बनानेवाला। *n.* **draftsmanship** मसौदा बनाने की कला।

drag (ड्रैग)—*v. t. & i.* pull with force, trail on the ground घसीटना, खींचना; घिसटना, खिचना।

dragnet (ड्रैगनैट)—*n.* net drawn to catch fishes. मछली फँसाने का जाल।

dragon (ड्रैगन)—*n.* mythical winged reptile, a dangerous person. पंखोंवाला बड़ा साँप, अजगर;

dragoon (ड्रैगून)—*n.* cavalryman, brutal person. घुड़सवार, क्रूर व्यक्ति।

drail (ड्रेल)—*n.* weighed fishing line for dragging through water. पानी में से मछली खींचने की भार लगी हुई डोरी।

drain (ड्रेन)—*n.* a channel for flow of dirty water. गंदी नाली, मोरी, परनाला। *v. t.* draw from, dry, filter. निकालना, सुखाना,

drainage (ड्रेनेज)—*n.* system of sewerage. गंदे पानी को नालियों से निकालने की प्रणाली; जल-निस्सारण।

drainer (ड्रेनर)—*n.* vessel in which things are put for being drained. वह पात्र, जिसमें नाली में बहाने के लिए (गंदी) चीज़ें रखी जाती हैं।

drake (ड्रेक)—*n.* male duck. नर हंस बत्तख।

drama (ड्रामा)—*n.* stage-play, dramatic literature. नाटक, नाट्य-साहित्य।

dramatic, dramatical (ड्रामैटिक, ड्रामैटिकल)—*adj.* theatrical; striking. नाटक-सम्बन्धी, नाटकीय;

dramatis personae (ड्रामाटिस पर्सोनै)—*n.* character in a play. नाटक के पात्र।

dramatist (ड्रामाटिस्ट)—*n.* playwright. नाटककार।

dramatize (ड्रैमाटाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* convert into a play. नाटक-रूप परिवर्तित करना या होना। *n.* **dramatization**. नाटकीकरण।

dramaturge. (ड्रामटर्ज)—*n.* playwright. नाटककार। *n.* **dramaturgy**. नाट्य-कला।

drape (ड्रेप)—*v. t.* adorn with dress. वस्त्रों से सजाना।

draper (ड्रेपर)—*n.* dealer in cloth. वस्त्र-विक्रेता, बज़ाज़।

drapery (ड्रेपरी)—*n.* occupation of a draper, readymade garments. बजाज़ का व्यवसाय; बने हुए कपड़े।

drastic (ड्रैस्टिक)—*adj.* vigorous, forceful. कठोर, तीव्र, सख़्त, शक्तिशाली। *adv.* **drastically**

draught (ड्राफ़्ट)—*n.* act of drawing, dose of a liquid medicine, quantity of liquor drunk at once, current of air, sketch or plan; chess. खींचने का

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खर्च, तरल औषधि की मात्रा, घूँट, वायु का झोंका ; ढाँचा, खाका, खाका, खाका का ढंग । *v. t.* make a plan. खाका बनाना ।

draughtsman (ड्राफ्ट्समैन)—*n.* one who makes a sketch. खाका बनानेवाला, चित्रकार ।

draw (ड्रॉ)—*v. t. & i.* pull along, attract, let out, remove the contents of, inhale, lengthen out, form a sketch, write, receive, deduce, suck, extract, lead, घसीटना, आकर्षित करना, काढ़ना (निष्कासना), खाली या साफ़ करना, साँस लेना या खींचना, फैलाना, बढ़ाना, चित्र बनाना, लिखना, प्राप्त करना, निकालना, चूसना या सोखना, सार निकालना, चलाना, कारगर होना । *n.* act of drawing. strain, end of game without any decision. आकर्षण, तनाव, खेल की हार-जीत के बिना समाप्ति,

drawback (ड्रॉबैक)—*n.* deduction, disadvantage. त्रुटि; न्यूनता, असुविधा ।

drawbridge (ड्रॉब्रिज)—*n.* bridge that may be raised up or drawn aside. उठाए या एक ओर हटाए जाने योग्य पुल, कब्जादार पुल ।

drawee (ड्रॉई)—*n.* person on whom a draft is drawn. हुण्डी पानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

drawer (ड्रॉअर)—*n.* one who draws,receptacle sliding in and out of special frame or of table. निकालनेवाला ; किसी ढाँचे या मेज़ का खींचनेवाला खाना ; दराज़ ।

drawers (ड्रॉअर्ज़)—*n* an undergarment. जाँघिया, कच्छा ।

drawing (ड्रॉइंग)—*n.* art of representing by lines. रेखा-चित्र, चित्रकला ।

drawing-room (ड्रॉइंग-रूम)—*n.* room for reception of company. बैठकखाना, आतिथ्य-कक्ष ।

drawl (ड्रॉल)—*v. i. & t.* speak with indolent or affected slowness. इठलाकर बोलना, धीरे-धीरे बोलना । *n.* slow utterance. धीरे-धीरे बोलना ।

dray (ड्रे)—*n.* a low cart without sides. ढेला गाड़ी ।

dread (ड्रेड)—*v. t.* fear greatly, shrink from. भय खाना, डरना । *adj.* awful, revered. भयंकर, डरावना । *n.* great fear. भय, आतंक ।

dreadful (ड्रेडफुल)—*adj.* terrible, horrid. भयानक ।

dreadnought (ड्रेडनॉट)—*n.* thick cloth for stormy weather ; a kind of battle-ship. एक मोटा कपड़ा, एक प्रकार का जंगी जहाज़ ।

dream (ड्रीम)—*n.* a vision during sleep, a fancy. स्वप्न, कल्पना । *v. i. & t.* have dreams, imagine in dreams. स्वप्न देखना, कल्पना

करना। *n.* **dreamer.**

dreamland (ड्रीमलैंड)—*n.* region outside the laws of nature. स्वप्न-लोक।

dreamy (ड्रीमी)—*adj.* full of dreams, unpractical, vague. स्वप्निल, अव्यावहारिक, निस्सार।

drear, dreary (ड्रीअर, ड्रीअरी)—*adj.* dismal, dull. उदास, रुक्ष, भयानक, सुनसान।

dredge (ड्रेज)—*n.* appliance for bringing up mud, objects etc. from the bottom of sea or river. समुद्र या नदी की तह से मिट्टी आदि निकालने का उपकरण

dredger (ड्रेजर)—*n.* box with perforated lid for sprinkling flour etc. बुकनी छितराने की डिबिया।

dree (ड्री)—*v. t.* endure. सहन करना

dregs (ड्रेग्ज)—*n. pl.* sediment, refuse. मैल, तलछट। *adj.* **dreggish, dreggy.** मैला-कुचला।

drench (ड्रेंच)—*v. t.* wet thoroughly, soak; dose with medicine. भिगोना, गीला करना; दवा पिलाना। dose for an animal; a soaking. पीने की दवा, भिगोने की क्रिया।

drencher (ड्रेंचर)—*n.* shower for drenching. नहलाने का फव्वारा।

dress (ड्रेस)—*v. t. & i.* clothe, array for show, trim, draw up in proper line, prepare (food), put dressing on; put on one's clothes, form in proper line. कपड़े पहनाना, सँवारना, सजाना, कतार बाँधना, पकाना, राँधना, मरहम-पट्टी करना, कपड़े पहनना, कतार में आना या बँधना। *n.* clothing, frock. वस्त्र, वेश, जनाना जोड़ा। **dress-maker.**

dresser (ड्रेसर)—*n.* one who dresses; a surgeon's assistant; a kitchen side board. कपड़े पहननेवाला; सँवारनेवाला; पकाने वाला; जिर्राह का सहायक; रसोईघर की चौकी।

dressing (ड्रेसिंग)—*n.* dress, an application to a sore; manure, starch. वेश, पोशाक; मरहम-पट्टी;

drib (ड्रिब)—*v. i. & t.* trickle, make trickle. टपकना, कुतरना, काटना, टपकाना।

dribble (ड्रिबल)—*v. i.* flow in drops, run at the mouth, work a ball forward, let trickle. टपकना, चूना, राल बहाना, गेंद बढ़ाना; टपकाना। *n.* trickle, drop. बूँद,

dribblet, driblet (ड्रिबलिट)—*n.* a small instalment, a small flow. छोटी राशि, बूँद।

drift (ड्रिफ्ट)—*n.* accumulation a drove, impulse, direction tendency, purpose. ढेर या अंबार जिसे वायु या जल बहा लाए; झुण्ड, गिरोह; बहाव, प्रेरणा; राह, दिशा;

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अंध, प्रवृत्ति; अभिप्राय, अर्थ। *v. t.* and be carried by current, and be piled. बहा ले जाना, ढेर लगाना, ढेर लगना।

drifter (ड्रिफ्टर)—*n.* a small fishing-vessel. मछली पकड़ने की एक छोटी नाव।

drill (ड्रिल)—*n.* boring tool, exercise in handling arms, a coarse twilled fabric, a small furrow for seed. बरमा, कवायद, एक प्रकार का मोटा कपड़ा, क्यारी, बीज बोने की छोटी नली। *v. t.* bore, exercise in military movements. छेद करना, कवायद करना।

drink (ड्रिंक)—*v.t.* & *i.* swallow liquid, absorb, carouse, imbibe, hear. पीना, सोखना, चूसना, शराब पीना, उतार जाना, चढ़ा जाना, सुनना। *n.* liquid for drinking, act of drinking. पेय पदार्थ, शराब, शरबत, पान, मदिरापान

drinker (ड्रिंकर)—*n.* one who drinks. पीने वाला, शराबी, पियक्कड़।

drip (ड्रिप)—*v.t.* & *i.* fall or let fall in drops. रिसना, चूना, टपकना, रिसाना, चुवाना, टपकाना। *n.* a process of dripping: that which falls by dripping. रिसाव, टपकाव।

drip-stone (ड्रिप-स्टोन)—*n.* projection over a window or door to stop dripping of water. छज्जा का छज्जा, छपरी।

drive (ड्राइव)—*v.t.* & *i.* urge forward, chase, take in a carriage, carry on, impel, clear by forcing away; move furiously, be impelled, go by carriage, aim. हाँकना, बढ़ाना, चलाना, पीछा करना; गाड़ी में जाना; जारी रखना, बढ़ेलना; खाली करना; अग्रसर; संपन्न होना, चलना, गाड़ी पर जाना, ताक लगाना। *n.* act of driving, journey in a carriage. गाड़ी चालन, गाड़ी की सवारी

drivel (ड्रिवल)—*v.i.* run at the mouth or nose, talk nonsense. लार या नाक बहना, बकवाद करना। *n.* slaver, nonsense talk. लार, राल, थूक, नाक का मल; बकवास, बेहूदा बात।

driver (ड्राइवर)—*n.* one who drives, a coachman. हाँकनेवाला, हाँकनेवाला; चलानेवाला; गाड़ीवान,

drizzle (ड्रिज़ल)—*v.i.* rain in fine drops बूँदाबाँदी होना, फुहार पड़ना, हल्की-हल्की वर्षा होना। *n.* बूँदाबाँदी, फुहार।

droil (ड्रॉइल)—*v.i.* work slowly. धीरे-धीरे काम करना।

droit (ड्रॉइट)—*n.* right, legal claim. अधिकार, कानूनी दावा।

droll (ड्रोल)—*adj.* funny, queer. मनोरंजक, विचित्र मसखरा। *n.* jester, farce. मसखरा, विदूषिका, भाँड

drollery (ड्रालरी)—*n.* fun buffoonery. मसखरा, ठट्ठा, दिल्लगी।

dromedary (ड्रॉमिडरी)—*n.* one-humped camel. एक कूबड़वाला ऊँट, सांडनी।

drone (ड्रोन)—*n.* male honey bee, idler, a deep humming. नर मधुमक्खी; निकम्मू; बिन-बिनाहट।

dronish (ड्रोनिश)—*adj.* idle, lazy. सुस्त, आलसी, निकम्मा। *n.* **dronishness**: आलस।

droomy (ड्रूमी)—*adj.* sluggish. मन्द, सुस्त।

droop (ड्रूप)—*v.i* hang down grow weak, decline झुकना, मुरझाना; दुर्बल होना; घटना, अवनति ... drooping condition शिथिलता।

drop (ड्रॉप)—*n.* a globule of liquid, a very small quantity, a fall, a round sweet, a gallow's platform, earring. बून्द, अत्यल्प मात्रा, पतन, मिठाई की गोली, फाँसी का तख़्ता, बाली, लटकन। *v.t. & i.* let fall, let fall in drops, dismiss, indicate, lower, bedrop. गिराना, डाल देना, टपकाना छोड़ना, त्यागना; बताना; नीचा करना छोड़ डालना; टपकना, गिरना, मरना जाते रहना; सुप्त होना. झुकना

drop-scene (ड्रॉप-सीन)—*n.* curtain in front of a stage. रंगमंच का अवगुंठन पर्दा।

dropsy (ड्रॉप्सी)—*n.* a disease with watery fluid collecting in the body. जलोदर रोग। *adj.* **dropsical**. जलोदर-सम्बन्धी।

dross (ड्रॉस)—*n.* scum of molten metal, impurity, refuse. मैल, कीट, कूड़ा। *adj.* **drossy**. मैला, मलयुक्त। *n.* **drossiness**.

drought (ड्राउट)—*n.* lack of rain, thirst. अनावृष्टि, सूखा, प्यास। *adj.* **droughty**. तृषातुर।

drove (ड्रोव)—*n.* herd, flock. रेवड़, झुण्ड, भीड़, जमघट।

drover (ड्रोवर)—*n.* dealer in cattle, driver of cattle. पशुओं ... ...ाड़ी पशु हाँकनेवाला व्यक्ति।

drown (ड्राउन)—*v.* ... lude, overpower, perish in ...ड्डी. डुबाना, ग्रस्त करना; गायब जाना; डूबना, डूबकर मरना।

drowse (ड्राउज़)—*v. i.* be sleepy, doze. ऊँघना, अर्धनिद्रा में होना। *n.* sleepiness. ऊँघ, नींद।

drowsy (ड्राउज़ी)—*adj.* half-asleep, dull, lacking life. उनींदा ऊँघता हुआ, सुस्त, आलसी, निर्जीव।

drudge (ड्रज)—*v. i.* work hard at mean tasks. टहल करना, मजदूरी करना। *n.* one who drudges. टहलुआ, मजदूर, चाकर। *n.* **drudgery**. टहल, चाकरी।

drug (ड्रग)—*n.* medical substance. औषधि, दवा। *v. t.* mix drugs with, administer a drug ...ं दवा मिलाना. दवा देना, सुस्त

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druggist (ड्रग्गिस्ट)—*n.* dealer in drugs. दवा-फ़रोश, औषधि-विक्रेता

drum (ड्रम)—*n.* a musical instrument played by beating with sticks, a part of the ear. ढोल, नगाड़ा, मृदंग ; कान का पर्दा ।

drumfire (ड्रमफ़ायर)—*n.* heavy continuous rapid artillery fire. तोपख़ाना से भयानक गोलाबारी ।

drunk (ड्रंक)—*adj.* overcome by strong drink. मतवाला, शराबी,

drunkard (ड्रंकर्ड)—*n.* one who drinks to excess. पियक्कड़ ।

dry (ड्राई)—*adj.* arid, thirsty, not giving milk, plain, tasteless, severe. सूखा, निर्जल, प्यासा, दूध न देनेवाला, रूखा, नीरस, सादा, फीका, कठोर, सख़्त । *v. t. & i.* remove moisture, become dry. सुखाना, शुष्क करना, सूखना, कुम्हलाना ।

dry-nurse (ड्राई-नर्स)—*n.* a nurse tending but not suckling a child. वह धाय जो बच्चे को अपना दूध न पिलाकर केवल उसे पालती हो ।

dry-salter (ड्राई-साल्टर)—*n.* dealer in dyes, gums, oils. रंग, गोंद, तेल बेचनेवाला ।

dry-shod (ड्राई-शॉड)—*n.* without wetting the feet. सूखे-पाँव ।

dryad (ड्राइआड)—*n.* a wood-nymph. वनदेवी ।

duad (ड्यूआड)—*n.* a union of two. जोड़ी, दुआ, दुकड़ा, जोड़ा ।

dual (ड्यूअल)—*adj.* twofold, forming a pair. दोहरा, युगल, द्विवचन । *n.* **duality.**

dualism (ड्यूअलिज़्म)—*n.* recognition of two independent powers. द्वैतवाद । *n.* **dualist.** द्वैतवादी ।

dub (डब) *v. t.* give a title to, smear with grease, strike with a sword, cut down. उपाधि प्रदान करना, चिकना करना, तलवार से वार करना, काट देना ।

dubbing (डबिंग)—*n.* grease for making leather supple and water proof. चमड़े को सनाने की चरबी

dubiety (ड्यूबिइटी)—*n.* suspense. संदेहभाव ।

dubious (ड्यूबिअस)—*adj.* causing doubt, not clear. संदिग्ध, अस्पष्ट । *n.* **dubiousness.**

dubitable (ड्यूबिटबल)—*adj.* uncertain. अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध । *n.* **dubitation.** संदेह । *adj.* **dubitative.** संदेहजनक ।

ducal (ड्यूकल)—*adj.* relating to a duke. नवाबी ।

ducat (ड्यूकट)—*n.* a former gold coin of Italy. इटली का एक प्राचीन सोने का सिक्का ।

duchess (डचेस)—*n.* the wife of a duke. नवाबिन ।

duchy (डची)—*n.* territory of

a duke. नवाब की रियासत।

duck (डक)—*n.* swimming bird, waterfowl. बतख, दुबकी, डुबकी।

ducker (डकर)—*n.* plunger, cringer. गोताखोर, चापलूस मनुष्य।

ducking (डकिंग)—*n.* a thorough wetting, act of plunging, duck-hunting. सराबोर होना, गोताखोरी, बतख का शिकार।

duckling (डकलिंग)—*n.* small young duck. छोटा-सा बतख, बतख का बच्चा।

duct (डक्ट)—*n.* channel, tube. नली, मोरी, नल।

ductile (डक्टाइल)—*adj.* capable of being drawn into wire, flexible and tough. खिंचकर तार बनायी जा सके, लचकदार, नरम, कोमल।

ductility (डक्टिलिटी)—*n.* flexibility. लचकीलापन, कोमलता।

dud (डड)—*n.* futile person or thing, shell that fails to explode. निकम्मा मनुष्य; बिगड़े, छोटे-पुराने वस्त्र; गोला जो फटे नहीं।

dudder (डडर)—*v. t.* deafen with noise, shake. शोर से बहरा कर देना, हिला देना।

dudd'ery (डडरी)—*n.* shop where old clothes are sold. पुराने कपड़ों की दुकान।

dudo (ड्यूड)—*n.* fog. कुहरा।

dudgeon (डजन)—*n.* anger indignation. रोष, क्रोधन, रंजिश।

duds (डड्ज)—*n. pl.* clothes वस्त्र।

due (ड्यू)—*adj.* that is owing, proper to be given, adequate, fitting, expected, exact, owing to. देय, पावना, मुँहमे-बोल्य, उचित, बोल्य, उपयुक्त, संभावित, आनेवाला, ठीक, दुरुस्त, कारण से। *n.* fee, right, what may be claimed, custom. शुल्क, नेग, अधिकार, हक, पावना, मेनदारी, महसूल, कर,

duel (ड्यूअल)—*n.* a fight between two persons. द्वंद्वी, मल्लयुद्ध। *n.* **duelist.** पहलवान।

duet (ड्यूएट)—*n.* music for two performers. युगल-गान, दुगाना।

duff (डफ)—*n.* dough. गूँधा हुआ आटा।

duffer (डफर)—*n.* stupid person. मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

dug (डग)—*n.* nipple of a beast, teat. थन, चूची।

duke (ड्यूक)—*n.* peer of rank next below a prince. नवाब, बादशाह से कम दर्जे का अमीर। *fem.* **duchess.** *n.* **dukedom.** नवाबी

dulcify (डलसिफाई)—*v. t.* sweeten. मधुर, मीठा या सुरीला बनाना।

dulcimer (डलसिमर)—*n.* a stringed instrument. सुर तारों-वाला बाजा।

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dull (डल)—*adj.* stupid, slow in action, blunt, not bright or clear, sad, insensible. मन्दबुद्धि, मूर्ख, आलसी, सुस्त, भुतरा, मंदा, कुन्द, धन्द, धुन्धला, उदास, ऊँघता हुआ, **duliard** (डलर्ड)—*n.* a stupid person.

duly (ड्यूली)—*adv.* as expected. यथायोग्य, उचित विधि से।

dumb (डम)—*adj.* incapable of speech, silent. गूंगा, मौन, खामोश।

dumb-bell (डम-बेल)—*n.* weight for exercises. मुदगर।

dumbfound. (डमफाउंड)—*v.t.* confound into silence. गूंगा कर गुम-सुम करना, धबड़ा देना।

dumbshow (डमशो)—*n.* acting without words. निर्वाक् अभिनय, कठपुतली का खेल।

dumdum (डमडम)—*n.* a soft-nosed expanding bullet. फूलाव नोक की बंदूक की गोली।

dummy (डम्मी)—*n.* tailor's model, an imitation object, baby's rubber teat. दर्जी का नमूना, नकली वस्तु, बच्चे की रबड़ की चूचनी।

dump (डंप)—*v.t.* throw down in a mass, send low-priced goods for sale abroad. भारी मात्रा में फेंकना, विदेश में बेचने के लिए सस्ता माल भेजना। a rubbish-heap, a temporary depot of stores or munitions, a dumpy object, a small quantity. कूड़े-करकट का ढेर, रसद या गोला-बारूद का अस्थायी भण्डार, नाटी-मोटी वस्तु, लघु मात्रा। *pl.* low spirits. उदासी, मलाल।

dumping (डंपिंग)—*n.* the exporting and selling in a foreign country of goods at a price lower than the cost of production at home; the depositing of produce in the sea for lack of a profitable market. लागत मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर विदेश में माल भेजना और बेचना; लाभकारी मंडी के अभाव के कारण माल को समुद्र में छिपाए रखना।

dumpling (डम्पलिंग)—*n.* round pudding dough. एक प्रकार की गोल पकौड़ी

dumpy (डम्पी)—*adj.* short and stout. नाटा-मोटा।

dun (डन)—*n.* dull greyish brown colour. मटमैला भूरा काला रंग। *adj.* of this colour. इस रंग का। *v.t.* make persistent demands. तकाजा करना। *n.* one who duns. तकाजागीर, मांग करने वाला।

dunce (डन्स)—*n.* dullard, slow learner. मूर्ख व्यक्ति, मूर्खमति।

dunderhead (डंडरहेड)—*n.* blockhead. मूर्ख।

dune (ड्यून)—*n.* a mound of

dry shifting sand on a coast or desert. समुद्रतट या रेगिस्तान पर रेत का टीला।

dung (डंग)—*n.* the excrement of animals, manure. गोबर, बीठ, विष्ठा; खाद। *v.t.* manure. खाद देना।

dungeon (डंजन)—*n.* an underground cell for prisoners. काल-कोठरी।

dunghill (डंगहिल)—*n.* heap of dung. गोबर का ढेर, घूर।

duo-decimo (ड्यूओडेसिमो)—*n.* the size of a book in which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves. एक फार्म के बारह पृष्ठों वाली पुस्तक का आकार या ऐसी पुस्तक।

duodenum (ड्यूओडीनम)—*n.* upper end of small intestine leading out of stomach. पक्वाशय, उदर से निकलनेवाली छोटी आंत का ऊपरी भाग।

dupe (ड्यूप)—*n.* a victim of deception. भोला-भाला व्यक्ति, छला गया मनुष्य। *v.t.* deceive. छलना, ठगना। *adj.* **dupable.**

duplex (ड्यूप्लेक्स)—*adj.* twofold. दोहरा, दूना।

duplicate (ड्युप्लिकेट)—*adj.* twofold, double. दोहरा, द्विगुणित। *v.t.* double, make an exact copy of. दोहरा करना; ठीक-ठीक नकल उतारना, प्रतिलिपि करना। *n.* an exact copy. प्रतिलिपि, नकल।

duplication (ड्युप्लिकेशन)—*n.* the process of duplicating. प्रतिलिपि करने की प्रतिक्रिया। *adj.* **duplicative.**

duplicator (ड्युप्लिकेटर)—*n.* a duplicating machine. प्रतिलिपि करनेवाला यन्त्र।

duplicity (ड्युप्लिसिटी)—*n.* deceitfulness, double-dealing. छल, कपट, दोरुखी चाल।

durable (ड्यूरेबल)—*adj.* lasting, resisting wear. चिरस्थायी, टिकाऊ, मजबूत। *n.* **durability.** स्थायित्व,

durance (ड्यूरेंस)—*n.* duration, imprisonment. अवधि; स्थिरता, कैद।

duration (ड्यूरेशन)—*n.* the time a thing lasts. स्थिरता, अवधि।

duress (ड्यूरेस)—*n.* restraint, imprisonment. अवरोध, प्रतिबंध,

during (ड्यूरिंग)—*prep.* in the time of. मध्य, दौरान, बीच में।

dusk (डस्क)—*n.* the darker stage of twilight, partial darkness. गोधूलि बेला, सन्ध्याकाल, झुटपुटा। *adj.* **dusky.** धुन्धला-सा, काला-सा,

dust (डस्ट)—*n.* fine sand, grave, a low condition, anything pulverized, money. मट्टी, धूलि, समाधि, दुर्दशा, चूर्ण, चूरा, रुपया-पैसा।

duster (डस्टर)—*n.* cloth for dusting furniture, person who does dusting झाड़न; झाड़नेवाला व्यक्ति।

dutcous (ड्यूटिअस)—*adj.* dutiful, faithful, obedient. कर्तव्यपरायण, आज्ञाकारी, वफ़ादार, आज्ञाकारी।

dutiable (ड्यूटिएबल)—*adj.* liable to customs duty. चुंगी लगने के योग्य।

duty (ड्यूटी)—*n.* obligation, service rendered, respect, business, tax, office, कर्तव्य, शिष्टत्व; सेवा, चाकरी; सम्मान; आदर; काम; चुंगी. शुल्क; आमदनी, अधिकार

dux (डक्स)—*n.* top pupil in class. श्रेणी में सर्वप्रथम छात्र।

dwarf (ड्वार्फ)—*n.* one much below the ordinary size of species. बौना, ठिगना, नाटा। make stunted, make seem small by contrast. ठिठरा देना, बढ़ने न देना; घटाकर में छोटा दिखाना

dwell (ड्वेल)—*v. i.* live in, write or speak at length. बसना, रह. रहना; देर तक लिखना या बोलना। *n.* **dweller.** निवासी।

dwelling (ड्वेलिंग)—*n.* house. घर, निवासस्थान।

dwindle (ड्विंडल)—*v. i.* grow less, waste away. सुकड़ना, सिकुड़ना, घटना, क्षीणना, बिगड़ना, जर्जराना।

dyarchy (डाइआर्की)—*n.* government by two. द्विशासन, दोहरी।

dye (डाई)—*n.* colouring matter for dyeing, tinge, colour. रंगने का द्रव्य, रंगत, रंग। *v. t.* impregnate with colouring matter. रंगाई करना, रंग देना।

dyer (डाइअर)—*n.* one who dyes cloth. रंगरेज़, कपड़ा रंगनेवाला।

dying (डाइंग)—*adj.* mortal; in the hour of death. मरणशील, मरणासन्न; मरते समय का। *n.* death. मृत्यु, मरण।

dynamic (डाइनामिक)—*adj.* relating to motive force, energetic. संचालन-शक्ति-संबंधी, बलवाली,

dynamics (डाइनामिक्स)—*n. pl.* the science of mechanical force, physical or moral forces. गतिविद्या; भौतिक या नैतिक बल।

dynamite (डाइनामाइट)—*n.* a high explosive of nitroglycerine. एक तेज़ बारूद। *v. t.* blow up with dynamite. बारूद से उड़ाना।

dynamo (डाइनमो)—*n.* a machine to convert mechanical into electrical energy. बिजली पैदा करने का यंत्र।

dynamometer (डाइनमोमीटर)—*n.* an instrument for measuring force. शक्ति-मापक यंत्र।

dynast (डिनस्ट)—*n.* member of a dynasty. वंश का सदस्य।

dynasty (डिनस्टी)—*n.* line of hereditary rulers. राजवंश, खानदान, घराना, कुल। *adj.* **dynastic.**

dysentery (डिसेंट्री)—*n.* a disease of bowels. आमातिसार, पेचिश, आँतों के रोग। *adj.* **dysenteric.**

dysgenic (डिसजेनिक)—*adj.* exer-

ting a detrimental effect on the race. जाति पर बुरा प्रभाव डालने वाला ।

dyspepsia (डिस्पेप्सिया)—*n.* indigestion. अपच, मन्दाग्नि, बदहज़मी

dysphagia (डिसफेजिया)—*n.* difficulty in swallowing. निगलने में कष्ट का रोग ।

dyspnoea (डिस्पनीआ)—*n.* difficult breathing. श्वासकृच्छ्र, श्वास लेने में कष्ट ।

dysuria (डिसयूरिआ)—*n.* painful urination. मूत्रकृच्छ्र, मूत्रत्याग में कष्ट ।

E

each (ईच)—*adj. & pron.* every one taken separately. हर एक, प्रत्येक

eager (ईगर)—*adj.* full of keen desire, impatient. उत्सुक, उत्कट, तीव्र । *n.* **eagerness.** उत्सुकता,

eagle (ईगल)—*n.* a large bird of prey. बाज, बीच, गरुड़ । **eagle-eyed.** गृध्रदृष्टि, सूक्ष्मदर्शी ।

eaglet (ईग्लिट)—*n.* young eagle. छोटा बाज, बाज का बच्चा ।

eagre (ईगर)—*n.* large tidal wave. नदी की बाढ़ ; एक भाटा या ज्वार

ear (इयर)—*n* organ of hearing; attention ; head of corn containing its seeds. कान, कर्ण, ध्यान, अनाज की बाली

ear-ache (इयर एक)—*n.* pain in drum of ear. कर्ण-शूल, कान का दर्द ।

earing (इयरिंग)—*n.* small rope fastening upper corner of sail to yard. जहाज़ की पाल का रस्सा ।

earl (अर्ल)—*n.* nobleman. नवाब ।

early (अर्ली)—*adj. & adv.* near the beginning. before the usual time. सवेरे, पहले, शीघ्र, समय-पूर्व,

ear-mark (इयर-मार्क)—*n.* mark of ownership. स्वामित्व का चिह्न । *v. t.* mark with earmark; assign to define purpose. स्वामित्व का चिह्न लगाना ; निर्धारित या निश्चित करना ।

earn (अर्न)—*v. t.* obtain as reward of labour. कमाना, प्राप्त करना ।

earnest (अर्निस्ट)—*adj.* serious, ardent. गंभीर, हार्दिक, अत्यन्त, उत्कट । *n.* money paid as instalment. बयाना, अग्रदत्त-धन

earning (अर्निङ्ग)—*n.* money earned. कमाई ।

ear-ring (इयर-रिंग)—*n.* ring

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worn in lobe of ear for ornament. कान की बाली, कुंडल, झुमका।

ear-shot (इअर-शाट)—*n.* hearing distance. कर्णगोचर होने की दूरी।

earth (अर्थ)—*n.* the world, land, soil, region, this planet. संसार, पृथ्वी, भूमि, मिट्टी, क्षेत्र, मर्त्यलोक, ग्रह। *v. t. & i.* cover with heaped-up earth, drive to earth. गाड़ना, दबाना, दफनाना।

earthen (अर्थन)—*adj.* made of earth. मिट्टी का बना हुआ।

earthenware (अर्थनवेयर)—*n.* vessels made of backed clay. पका मिट्टी के बर्तन।

earthling (अर्थलिंग)—*n.* worldly person. सांसारिक मनुष्य, मर्त्य।

earthly (अर्थली)—*adj.* of the earth, terrestrial. मिट्टी का, सांसारिक, पार्थिव।

earthquake (अर्थक्वेक)—*n.* volcanic convulsion of earth's surface. भूकंप, भूचाल।

earthwork (अर्थवर्क)—*n.* embankment of earth. मिट्टी का टीला।

earthworm (अर्थवर्म)—*n.* a worm that lives in the ground, a mean fellow. केंचुआ; नीच मनुष्य।

earthy (अर्थी)—*adj.* like earth, grossly material. भूमि-सा, मिट्टी-जैसा, बिलकुल पार्थिव।

ear-trumpet (इअर-ट्रंपिट)—*n.* tube used by persons partly deaf. आंशिक बहरे लोगों द्वारा प्रयुक्त की जाने की नली।

ear-wax (इअर-वैक्स)—*n.* viscid secretion in ear. कान की मैल।

ease (ईज)—*n.* comfort, freedom from pain, trouble or anxiety; absence of difficulty. सुख, आराम, विश्राम, सरलता, सुविधा। *v.t. & i.* make looser; give relief, slacken. कम करना, ढीला करना; मुक्त देना, पीड़ा हरना, शान्त करना, सरल बनाना।

easeful (ईजफुल)—*adj.* comfortable. सुखद, आरामदेह। *n.* **easefulness**. सुख, आराम।

easel (ईजल)—*n.* wooden frame to support picture, blackboard etc. चित्र, तख्ता आदि थामने का ढांचा।

easement (ईजमैंट)—*n.* right over another's ground, house etc., relief from pain or burden. दूसरे की भूमि, मकान आदि पर अधिकार का दावा, हकदावा; सुख, आराम।

east (ईस्ट)—*n. & adj.* that part of the sky where the sun rises. पूर्व, सूर्योदय की दिशा; पूर्वीय। **east wind**. पुरवा हवा।

easter (ईस्टर)—*n.* a Christian festival. ईसाइयों का एक पर्व।

easterly (ईस्टरली)—*adj. & adv.* in an eastern position; from the east. पूर्व दिशा में या से।

eastern (ईस्टर्न)—*adj & n.*

dwelling in the east part of the world. पूर्व में रहनेवाला, पूर्वी। **easternmost.** सबसे पूर्व दिशा का। **eastward.** पूर्व दिशा की ओर।

easting (ईस्टिंग)—*n.* easterly direction. पूर्व दिशा।

easy (ईज़ी)—*adj.* not difficult, free from trouble, pleasant, not severe. सरल, सुखकर, सुहावना,

eat (ईट)—*v.t.* & *i.* chew and swallow, consume, gnaw, wear away. खाना, उपभोग करना, भोजन करना, निवलना

eatable (ईटेबल)—*adj.* fit to be eaten. खाने के योग्य। *n.* food; things to eat. भोजन, खाद्य वस्तुएं।

eater (ईटर)—*n.* one who eats. खानेवाला।

eating (ईटिंग)—*n.* taking food. भोजन-कार्य। **eatinghouse.** भोजनालय।

eau (ओ)—*n.* a French word for water. पानी के अर्थवाला फ्रांसीसी शब्द। **eau-de-Cologne.** कोलोन में बना इत्र। **eau-de-vie.** एक प्रकार की मदिरा।

eaves (ईव्ज़)—*n.* overhanging edge of roof or thatch. ओल्टी बलोटी, ओरी।

eaves-drop (ईव्ज़-ड्राप)—*v.i.* listen to private conversation which one is not intended to hear. ओल्टी से लगकर गुप्त बातचीत सुनना, दूसरे की बात छुपकर सुनना। *n.* **eavesdropper.** छुपकर बातें सुननेवाला मनुष्य।

ebb (ऐब्)—*n.* reflux of tide. decline, decay. भाटा, पतन, क्षय। *v.i* flow back, recede, decline, decay. पीछे को बहना. उतरना, घटना, **ebb-tide.** क्षीण धारा,

ebonite (ऐबोनाइट)—*n.* a mineral एक खनिज-पदार्थ।

ebony (ऐबनी)—*n.* a hard black wood. आबनूस। *adj.* made of or black as ebony. आबनूस का बना हुआ. आबनूस-सा स्याह।

ebriety (इब्राइ-इटी)—*n.* drunkenness. उन्मत्तता. मतवालापन।

ebrious (ईब्रिअस)—*adj.* drunk. उन्मत्त. मतवाला, पिए हुए।

ebullient (इबलिएंट)—*adj.* boiling. exuberant. उबलने वाला, खौलता हुआ। *n.* **ebullience, ebullition** (ऐबुलिशन)—*n.* boiling. sudden outburst. उबाल.

eburnean (ऐबर्निअन)—*adj.* made of ivory. हाथीदांत का बना हुआ।

eburnine (ऐबर्नाइन)—*adj.* like ivory. हाथी-दांत के समान

eccentric (इक्सेंट्रिक)—*adj.* unusual, out of the ordinary, unconventional, whimsical, not having the same centre. असाधारण, 'बेसिलसिला बेकायदा. अनिय-

मित, केन्द्र भ्रष्ट । *n.* an eccentric person, विलक्षण स्वभाववाला

eccentricity (इक्सेंट्रिसिटी)—*n.* strangeness of behaviour, unusual act. विलक्षणता, विलक्षणता, वक्र गति ।

ecclesiast (इक्लीज़िऐस्ट)—*n.* the preacher, clergyman. धर्मोपदेशक, पादरी, धर्मगुरु ।

ecclesiastic (इक्लीज़िऐस्टिक)—*n.* & *adj* clergyman. धर्मोपदेशक, पादरी, धर्मगुरु ।

eccleniic (ऐक्लेनिक)—*adj.* of foreign origin. विदेशमूलक ।

echo (ऐको)—*n.* repetition of sound by reflexion of sound-waves. प्रतिध्वनि, गूँज । *v. t. & i.* resound with echo, repeat by echo, imitate the words or opinions. प्रतिध्वनित करना, प्रतिध्वनि करना, शब्दों या विचारों की नकल करना

eclat (ऐक्ला)—*n.* general applause, social distinction. जयकार, सामाजिक ख्याति ।

eclipse (इक्लिप्स)—*n.* a total or partial darkening of the sun or of the moon, a loss of brilliance or splendour. सूर्यग्रहण या चन्द्रग्रहण ; अन्धकार, जड़ता

ecliptic (इक्लिप्टिक)—*adj.* of eclipse. ग्रहण-सम्बन्धी । *n.* sun's apparent orbit. सूर्य-पथ, क्रान्तिवृत्त ।

eclogue (एक्लॉग)—*n.* short pastoral poem. लघु ग्राम्य गीत ।

ecology (इकॉलाजी)—*n.* a branch of biology. जीवशास्त्र की एक शाखा ।

economic (इकॉनॉमिक)—*adj* having to do with economics. आर्थिक, अर्थ-व्यवस्था-सम्बन्धी ।

economical (इकॉनॉमिकल)—*adj.* not wasteful, saving. मितव्ययी,

economics (इकॉनॉमिक्स)—*n.* the science of economy. अर्थशास्त्र ।

economist (इकॉनॉमिस्ट)—*n.* a student of economics. a thrifty person. अर्थशास्त्री, मितव्ययी व्यक्ति ।

economize (इकानामाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* use carefully, practise economy. सावधानी से प्रयोग करना.

economy (इकॉनॉमी)—*n.* the practice of thrift. the principles of household management, an economic system. मितव्ययता, बचत ; गृह-व्यवस्था ; अर्थ-व्यवस्था, अर्थप्रणाली ।

ecstasy (ऐक्स्टसी)—*n.* a state of very strong feeling especially of joy. आनन्दातिरेक, हर्षोन्माद ।

ecstatic (ऐक्स्टैटिक)—*adj. & adv.* causing great joy. अति आनन्ददायक, हर्षोन्मादकारक ।

eczema (ऐक्ज़िमा)—*n.* a skin disease. खुजली, एक भयानक चर्मरोग ।

edacity (इडेसिटी)—*n.* gluttony, greedness. पेटूपन, भुक्खड़पन। *adj.* **edacious.** पेटू, भुक्खड़।

eddy (एडी)—*n.* a circular movement of air, mist, water, dust etc. भँवर, चक्कर, गिरदाब.

Eden (ईडन)—*n.* the garden where Adam and Eve lived. a place of happiness. आदम और ईव का बाग. आनन्दलोक, देवलोक।

edge (एज)—*n.* cutting side of a blade, the margin, strong desire, sharpness. धार: कोर, किनारा; कगार; इच्छा; सान, तेज़ी,

edging (एजिंग)—*n.* a narrow border. झालर, हाशिया, किनारा, बंगाड़, गोट, मगजी, कोर।

edible (एडिबल)—*adj.* fit to be eaten. खाने के योग्य। *pl.* **edibles.**

edict (ईडिक्ट)—*n.* an order made by some authority. राजाज्ञा, आज्ञा-पत्र, फ़रमान।

edification (एडिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* mental improvement. मानसिक विकास।

edifice (एडिफ़िस)—*n.* a large building. प्रासाद, महल।

edify (एडिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* improve morally. नैतिक विकास करना, सुधारना।

edit (एडिट)—*v. t.* prepare another person's work for publication. सम्पादन करना।

edition (एडिशन)—*n.* the form in which a book is published. संस्करण, आवृत्ति।

editor (एडिटर)—*n.* one who edits. सम्पादक। *n.* **editorship**

editorial (एडिटोरियल)—*adj.* of an editor. सम्पादकीय। *n.* article written by the editor. सम्पादकीय लेख, अग्रलेख।

educate (एड्यूकेट)—*v. t.* teach, give moral and intellectual training. सिखाना, सिखाना-पढ़ाना, शिक्षा देना।

education (एड्यूकेशन)—*n.* the teaching and training of the young, a system of instruction. शिक्षा, शिक्षण, अध्यापन, सिखाई-पढ़ाई।

educative (एड्यूकेटिव)—*adj.* giving education. शिक्षाप्रद।

educator (एड्यूकेटर)—*n.* one who gives education. शिक्षक, अध्यापक।

educe (इड्यूस)—*v. t.* draw out, extract. निकालना, शोधना, सार-निकालना। *adj.* **educive.**

educt (इडक्ट)—*n.* body disengaged from another, inference. पृथक करके प्राप्त किया गया पदार्थ, सार, तत्त्व। *n.* **eduction.**

eel (ईल)—*n.* a snake-like fish. साँप मछली, बोड़ी।

eerie, eery (ईरी)—*adj.* causing a feeling of mystery and

dread. डरावना, भयानक ।

efface (इफ़ेस)—*v.t.* rub out, make indistinct. मिटाना, धुंधियाना करना, छीलना, पोंछना, भुलाना, दूर करना । *n.* **effacement**. लोप, नाश ।

effect (इफ़ेक्ट)—*n.* result, meaning, impression. परिणाम, फल, अर्थ, अभिप्राय, प्रभाव, धारणा । *v.t.* bring about, cause to happen, produce result. पैदा करना, प्राप्त करना, पूरा करना, सम्पन्न करना; प्रभाव डालना । *pl.* **effects**. (property) संपत्ति

effective (इफ़ेक्टिव)—*adj.* having the power to bring about the result that is desired. फलदायक, प्रभावकारी, कारगर ।

effectual (इफ़ेक्चूअल)—*adj.* bringing about a decisive and complete result ; having legal force. फलदायक, कारगर, वैध ।

effectuate (इफ़ेक्चूएट)—*v.t.* accomplish. पूरा करना, तामील करना ।

effeminacy (इफ़ेमिनेसी)—*n.* the state of being effeminate. नपुंसकता, जनानापन ; भीरुता ; स्त्रियोंजैसे हाव-भाव ।

effeminate (इफ़ेमिनेट)—*adj.* womanish, unmanly, lacking vigour, courage or similar qualities. क्षीण, नपुंसक, भीरू, बुज़दिल ; स्त्री के स्वभाववाला । *v.t.* make effeminate. जनाना बनाना,

efferent (ऐफ़रेंट)—*adj.* conveying, outwards. बहिर्मुखी ।

effervesce (ऐफ़रवेस)—*v.t.* give off bubbles. bubble out, be in high spirits. बुदबुदाना, उबलना, उफ़नना ; अत्यन्त प्रसन्न होना । *n.* **effervescence, effervescency**. उबाल, उफ़ान, जोश

effete (ऐफ़ीट)—*adj.* worn out, exhausted, no longer able to produce. जर्जरित, थका हुआ, पुराना, दुर्बल, बकिया ।

efficacious (ऐफ़िकेशस)—*adj.* effective. कारगर, समर्थ, सुकृत ।

efficacy (ऐफ़िकेसी)—*n.* quality of being efficacious. गुण, सामर्थ्य क्षमता, शक्ति ।

efficiency (ऐफ़िशेन्सी)—*n.* state of being efficient. कार्यक्षमता, योग्यता, क़ाबलियत ।

efficient (ऐफ़िशेन्ट)—*adj.* able to produce a result, capable, performing duties well. क्षम, योग्य, कार्यकुशल । *adv.* **efficiently**.

effigy (ऐफ़िजी)—*n.* a portrait or image of a person. प्रतिमा,

effiate (ऐफ़्लेट)—*v.i.* fill with air, फुलाना, हवा भरना ।

effloresce (ऐफ़्लोरेस)—*v.i.* burst into a flower. पुष्पित होना, पुष्प फूटना । *n.* **efflorescence**. पुष्पन,

effluence (ऐफ़्लूएंस)—*n.* a flowing out. बहाव, प्रवाह, रवानी । *adj.* **affluent**. बहता हुआ, रवां ।

effluvium (ऐफ़्लूविअम)—*n.* something flowing out invisibly affecting lungs or sense of smell. सड़नेदार पदार्थ से निकलने वाली गंध ; दुर्गन्ध ।

efflux (ऐफ़्लक्स)—*n.* flowing out, that which flows out. बहाव,

effort (ऐफ़र्ट)—*n.* putting forth strength, try hard. प्रयत्न,

effrontery (ऐफ़्रंटरी)—*n.* shameless, boldness. ढिठाई, निर्लज्जता ।

effulge (ऐफ़ल्ज)—*v.i.* make a flood of light. झलकना, दमकना ।

effulgence (ऐफ़ल्जेंस)—*n.* a flood of light. तेज, कान्ति, दमक । *adj.* **effulgent.** कान्तिमान, दमकता हुआ ।

effuse (ऐफ़्यूज़)—*v.t.* put forth as a fluid. उंडेलना, छलकाना, बहाना,

effusion (ऐफ़्यूज़न)—*n.* pouring out. बहाव, स्राव; स्फुरण ।

effusive (ऐफ़्यूसिव)—*adj.* pouring out too freely. बहनेवाला, प्रवाहात्मक । *n.* **effusiveness.**

eft (ऐफ़्ट)—*n.* a kind of squirrel एक प्रकार की छिपकली ।

eftsoon (ऐफ़्टसून)—*adv.* soon afterwards. तुरन्त बाद ।

egg (एग)—*n.* spheroidal body produced by female of birds etc. अंडा । *v.t.* **egg on.** प्रेरित करना, उत्साहित करना ; **egg-plant.** बैंगन ; **white of an egg.** अंडे की सफ़ेदी ।

egis (ईजिस)—*n.* shield, protection. ढाल, आरक्षण ।

eglantine (ऐग्लेण्टाइन)—*n.* sweet-briar. सवती, नसरीन ।

eglomerate (ऐग्लोमरेट)—*v. t.* unwind thread. धागा खोलना ।

ego (ऐगो)—*n.* the conscious thinking subject. अहम्, ब्रह्म ।

egoism (ऐगोइज़्म)—*n.* theory that treats self-interest as foundation of morality; selfishness. अहंवाद, ब्रह्मवाद ; स्वार्थ ।

egoist (ऐगोइस्ट)—*n.* believer in egoism; a selfish person. अहंवादी, ब्रह्मवादी : अहंकारी, स्वार्थी व्यक्ति । *adj.* **egoistic (al).**

egregious (इग्रीजस)—*adj.* surpassing, shocking. बड़ा, अत्यन्त, विचित्र ।

egress (ईग्रेस)—*n.* going out, end of eclipse, way out. गमन, निकास, दूर चाल, ग्रहण-विमोचन ।

egression (इग्रेशन)—*n.* going out or forth. बहिर्गमन, निकास ।

egret (इग्रेट)—*n.* lesser white heron. एक प्रकार का बगुला ।

eight (एट)—*n.* & *adj.* one more than seven. आठ, अष्ट ।

eighteen (एटीन)—*n.* & *adj.* one more than seventeen. अठारह ।

eighty (एटी)—*n.* & *adj.* eight times ten. अस्सी ।

either (आइदर, ईदर)—*adj. pron.*

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& *adv.* each of two, one or other of two. दो में से एक. कोई एक, कोई-सा, यह या वह, दोनों ; चाहे, वा। *in either case.* दोनों अवस्थाओं में।

ejaculate (इजैक्यूलेट)—*v. t.* utter suddenly, eject. उच्चारण करना, निकालना।

ejaculation (इजैक्यूलेशन)—*n.* the act of throwing, prayer. उच्चारण ; फैंकना, निकास ; प्रार्थना।

eject (इजैक्ट)—*v t.* expel, dispossess, emit. निकालना, बेदखल करना, दूर करना। *n.* **ejection, ejectment.** निकास, निष्कासन, बेदखली। *n.* **ejector.**

eke (ईक)—*adv.* also. भी, एवं, इसी प्रकार। *v. t.* supplement, contrive to make. बढ़ाना, तूल देना, जोड़ना।

elaborate (इलैबरेट)—*adj.* carefully or minutely worked out. प्रयत्नपूर्वक किया गया। *v. t.* produce by labour, work out in detail. परिश्रम से उत्पन्न करना. विस्तारपूर्वक तैयार करना। *n.* **elaboration.**

elapse (इलैप्स)—*v. t.* pass away. गुज़र जाना, बीत जाना।

elastic (इलैस्टिक)—*adj.* springy, flexible. लचकदार, लचकीला, नमनीय। *n.* elastic string. लचकदार फ़ीता। *n.* **elasticity.** लचक।

elate (इलेट)—*v. t.* stimulate, make proud. बढ़ावा देना, अभिमान बढ़ाना फुलाना। *adj.* in high spirits, proud. प्रसन्न, बढ़ा हुआ, बुलन्द, गर्वित, अभिमानपूर्ण। *n.* **elation.** प्रसन्नता, गर्व।

elbow (ऐल्बो)—*n.* outer part of joint between fore and upper arm. कुहनी, कमान

elbow-grease (ऐल्बो-ग्रीज)—*n.* hard work. परिश्रम, मेहनत।

elbow-room (ऐल्बो-रूम)—*n.* plenty of room. पर्याप्त स्थान, कुहनी फैलाने की जगह।

elder (ऐल्डर)—*adj.* & *n.* superior in age, ancestor. बड़ा, ज्येष्ठ, बुज़ुर्ग।

elderly (ऐल्डरली)—*adj.* getting old. वृद्ध, बड़ा, पुराना।

eldest (ऐल्डेस्ट)—*adj.* first born. सबसे बड़ा, जेठा।

elect (इलेक्ट)—*adj.* chosen, select. चुना हुआ, निर्वाचित, मनोनीत। *v. t.* choose, to seleet by vote. चुनना, निर्वाचित करना।

election (इलेक्शन)—*n.* choosing by vote. चुनाव, निर्वाचन।

electioneer (इलेक्शनियर)—*v. t.* busy oneself in political elections. राजनैतिक चुनावों में व्यस्त होना।

elective (इलेक्टिव)—*adj.* filled up by election, having power to elect. चुनाव-संबंधी, चुनने योग्य, इच्छित।

elector (इलेक्टर)—*n.* one who has right of election. निर्वाचक, चुननेवाला। *fem.* **electress.**

electorate (इलैक्टोरेट)—*n.* body of electors. निर्वाचक मंडल ।

electric (इलैक्ट्रिक)—*adj.* produced with or worked by electricity. विद्युत् (बिजली) द्वारा उत्पादित या संचलित ।

electrician (इलैक्ट्रिशिअन)—*n.* a person who makes, manages, controls or repairs electric machinery. बिजली का काम करने वाला कारीगर ।

electricity (इलैक्ट्रिसिटी)—*n.* a form of energy which can be used for producing heat, light etc. विद्युत्, बिजली ।

electrify (इलैक्ट्रिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* charge with electricity, subject to electric shock, convert to electric working ; startle, excite. बिजली लगाना, थरथरा देना, लरजा देना, बिजली से संचालित करने योग्य बनाना, चौंका देना, उत्तेजित करना ।

electro (इलैक्ट्रो)—*pre.* having to do with electricity. 'बिजली' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग ।

electrocute (इलैक्ट्रोक्यूट)—*v. t.* kill by electricity, cause death in any way by electricity. बिजली लगाकर मारना ; बिजली लगाने से मौत हो जाना । *n.* **electrocution.**

electrode (इलैक्ट्रोड)—*n.* the terminal of an electric circuit. बिजली के तार का छोर ।

electrolier (इलैक्ट्रॉलाइर)—*n.* cluster of electric lamps. विद्युत्-दीप-पुंज, बिजली का झाड़ ।

electron (इलैक्ट्रॉन)—*n.* the small unit of matter, containing negative electricity. पदार्थ की लघु इकाई जिसमें ऋणात्मक विद्युत् हो ।

electrum (इलैक्ट्रम्)—*n.* an alloy of silver and gold used by the ancients. प्राचीन लोगों द्वारा प्रयुक्त स्वर्ण व रजत का मिश्रण, एक प्रकार की धातु जिसे गिलट कहते हैं ।

eleemosynary (ऐलिईमॉसिनरी)—*adj.* depending on alms, charitable. भिक्षा पर आश्रित ; खैरायती,

elegant (ऐलिगैंट)—*adj.* graceful, refined, excellent. सुघरा, सुघड़, सुन्दर, कोमल, नफ़ीस । *n.* person with pretensions to taste and fashion. सुघड़ और सुन्दर स्वभाव वाला व्यक्ति । *n.* **elegance, elegancy.** सुघड़ता, सुन्दरता

elegy (ऐलिजी)—*n.* song of lamentation. शोकगीत, मरसिया ।

elegist. शोकगीतकार, मरसिया-गो ।

element (ऐलिमैंट)—*n.* component part, first principle, fundamental cause तत्व, मूल, घटक, जड़ ।

elemental (ऐलिमटल)—*adj.* of the powers of nature, essential. मौलिक, भौतिक, तात्त्विक, सैद्धान्तिक ।

elementary (ऐलिमैंटरी)—*adj.* introductroy, not decompos-

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able. परिचायक, प्रारम्भिक, मूल, मूलरूप।

elemi (ऐलिमी)—*n.* a stimulant resin. गोंद, लाह।

elephant (ऐलिफ़ैंट)—*n.* huge four footed pachyderm with long curved ivory tusks. हाथी, गज,

elephantiasis (ऐलिफ़ेण्टाइएसिस)—*n.* skin disease causing part effected to resesmble elephant's hide. पीपल, हाथीपा, गलक, रोग

elephantine (ऐलिफ़ैंटाइन)—*adj.* of elephants, clumsy. हाथियों का, हाथी जैसा, बड़ौला, भारी भरकम।

elevate (ऐलिवेट)—*v. t.* lift up, hold up, raise, exalt in rank, render tipsy. ऊँचा करना, उभाड़ना, उठाना, उन्नत करना, स्तर बढ़ाना, प्रसन्न करना, नशे में लाना। *adj.* slightly drunk. मदमस्त, बुलन्द, श्रेष्ठ।

elevation (ऐलिवेशन)—*n.* elevation, being elevated, grandeur, dignity. ऊँचाई, बुलन्दी, उन्नति, महानता, प्रतिष्ठा।

elevator (ऐलिवेटर)—*n.* person, thing or advice that elevates; a machine for hoisting grain etc. ऊँचा उठानेवाला व्यक्ति, पदार्थ या उपकरण; अनाज आदि उठानेवाली मशीन।

eleven (इलैवन)—*adj.* & *n.* one more than ten. ग्यारह, एकादश।

elf (ऐल्फ़)—*n.* a supernatural being; a mischievous creature; dwarf. भूत, प्रेत, परी; शरारती जन्तु; बौना, ठिगना।

elfin, elfish (ऐल्फ़िन, ऐल्फ़िश)—*adj.* of elves. भूत-जैसा, परी-जैसा। *n.* dwarf, child. बौना, बच्चा।

elflock (ऐल्फ़-लॉक)—*n.* tangled mass of hair. जटा, उलझे हुए बाल।

elicit (इलिसिट)—*v. t.* draw forth, draw out, evoke. खोलना, प्रकट करना, निकालना, खींचना।

elide (इलाइड)—*v. t.* omit in pronunciation. काट डालना, गिरा देना, छोड़ जाना (उच्चारण में)।

eligibility (ऐलिजिबिलिटी)—*n.* legal qualification, fitness to be chosen. योग्यता, काबलियत; पसन्द किए जाने के योग्य।

eligible (ऐलिजिबल)—*adj.* suitable, desirable. बोध्य, लायक,

eliminate (इलिमिनेट)—*v. t.* remove, expel, ignore, extract. हटा देना, छोड़ देना, निकाल देना, उपेक्षा करना, बाहर निकालना। *n.* **elimination**. निष्कासन, उपेक्षा।

elision (इलिज़न)—*n.* suppression of vowel or syllable in pronouncing. अक्षर-गिराव, लोप।

elite (ऐलीट)—*n.* the choice part. मन की पसन्द।

elixir (इलिक्सर)—*n.* alchemist's preparation designed to change metals into gold; any substance which invigorates. रसायन, कीमिया; पौष्टिक औषधि।

elk (ऐल्क)—*n.* large animal of the deerkind. बारह सिंगा ; एक प्रकार का बतख ।

ell (ऐल)—*n.* measure of length. लम्बाई नापने का एक पैमाना ।

ellipse (इलिप्स)—*n.* regular oval. वृत्तवृत्त । *adj.* **elliptic (al),**

ellipsis (इलिप्सिस)—*n.* omission from sentence of words. वाक्य में शब्दों का लोप ; कृदन्त ।

ellipsoid (इलिप्सॉइड)—*n.* elliptical spheriod. दीर्घ वृत्तज ।

elm (ऐल्म)—*n.* tree with rough doubly serrated leaves. बुकीदार; एक बड़ा जंगली वृक्ष । *adj.* **elmy**

elocution (ऐलोक्यूशन)—*n.* art of oral delivery. वाक्शक्ति, वक्तृता ।

elongate (ईलांगेट)—*v. t. & i.* lengthen, prolong. लम्बा करना, तानना, बढ़ाना, खींचना । *adj.* long, slender. लम्बा, पतला ।

elongation (ईलांगेशन)—*n.* lengthening ; angular distance of planet from sun दीर्घकरण, फैलाव, ग्रह का सूर्य से कोणात्मक अन्तर ।

elope (इलोप)—*v. i.* run away from home, abscond. घर से भाग जाना, फरार हो जाना ।

eloquence (ऐलोक्वेन्स)—*n.* fluent, forcible and apt use of language. वाक्पटुता, वक्तृत्व-कला । *adj.* **eloquent.** वाक्पटु, सुवक्ता ।

else (ऐल्स)—*adv.* besides, in addition, otherwise. अन्य, और

elucidate (ईल्यूसिडेट)—*v. t.* explain, throw light upon. स्पष्ट करना, खोलकर कहना ।

elucidation (ईल्यूसिडेशन)—*n* making clear, explanation. स्पष्टीकरण । *adj.* **elucidative,**

elucidator (ईल्यूसिडेटर)—*n.* one who elucidates. स्पष्टीकरण कर्ता खोल कर बात कहनेवाला ।

elude (ईलूड, ईल्यूड)—*v. t.* escape adroitly. बचना, खिसकना, निकल भागना ।

elusion (ईल्यूशन)—*n.* escaping adroitly. धोखा, चूक, मुगालतासाजी ।

elute (ईल्यूट)—*v. t.* wash out. धो डालना, साफ़ करना ।

elutriate (ईल्यूट्रिएट)—*v. t.* separate by washing with water. निथारना, साफ़ करना, निर्मल करना । *n.* **elutriation.** निथरन,

elvan (ऐल्वन)—*n.* a hard rock. एक प्रकार की कठोर पाषाण ।

elver (ऐल्वर)—*n.* young eal. एक प्रकार की छोटी मछली ।

elysian (इलीज़िअन)—*adj.* yielding the highest pleasures, very delightful. स्वर्गिक, अत्यन्त सुखदायक, आनन्ददायक ।

elysium (इलीज़िअम)—*n.* the abode of blessed after death, a place of ideal happiness. स्वर्गलोक, आदर्श सुख का स्थान ।

emaciate (इमेसिएट)—*v. t.* make lean, waste, impoverish. दुबला

करना, दुर्बल बनाना, घुलाना। *adj.* lean. दुबला, मरियल। *n.* **emaciation.**

emanate (ऐमनेट)—*v.i.* flow out, issue, originate. निकलना, उत्पन्न होना, उद्भूत होना।

emanation (ऐमनेशन)—*n.* issuing, thing proceeding from a source. निकास, उत्पत्ति, प्रादुर्भाव।

emancipate (इमैन्सिपेट)—*v. t.* release from powder, free from restraint. छोड़ देना, मुक्त करना,

emancipation (एमैंसिपेशन)—*n.* setting free. मुक्ति, छुटकारा, रिहाई।

emancipator (इमैन्सिपटेर)—*n.* one who frees from restraint. मुक्तिदाता।

emancipist (इमैन्सिपिस्ट)—*n.* ex-convict. पूर्व अपराधी।

emasculate (इमैस्क्यूलेट)—*v. t.* castrate, weaken. नपुंसक बनाना, बधिया करना, दुर्बल बनाना। *adj.* castrated. नपुंसक, हिजड़ा, बधिया। *n.* **emasculation.** नपुंसकीकरण,

embale (इम्बेल)—*v. t.* pack, bind up. गठरी [illegible] बाँधना, कसना।

embalm (इम्बाम)—*v. t.* preserve from decay, endue with balmy fragrance. सड़न से बचाना, सुगंधित करना

embank (इम्बैंक)—*v. t.* confine by banks. बाँध बाँधना।

embankment (इम्बैंकमैंट)—*n.* structure of earth etc., mound. तटबन्ध; बाँध, पुश्ता।

embar (इम्बार)—*v. t.* fasten with a bar; hinder. बाड़ लगाना, घेरा घेरना; रोकना, मना करना।

embargo (इम्बार्गो)—*n.* order or forbidding of ships to enter the country's ports; suspension of commerce; impediment. जहाजों के किसी देश की बन्दरगाहों में प्रवेश के प्रतिबन्ध का आदेश; चाटबंदी; व्यापार-स्थगन; रोक, मनाही

embark (इम्बार्क)—*v. t.* & *i.* go on board; engage in any business. नाव या जहाज पर चढ़ना;

embarrass (इम्बैरस)—*v. t.* encumber, complicate, perplex. परेशान करना, घबड़ाना, उलझना, कठिनाई में फँसाना। *n.* **embarrassment.** परेशानी, घबड़ाहट।

embassy (ऐम्बसी)—*n.* ambassador's function or office; his residence. राजदूत का कार्य या पद; राजदूतावास।

embattle (इम्बैटल)—*v. t.* set army in battle array. मोर्चाबंदी करना, कोट बाँधना।

embay (इम्बे)—*v. t.* lay within a bay, shut in. खाड़ी में डालना.

embed (इम्बेड)—*v. t.* fix firmly in surrounding mass. किसी चीज से घिरा हुआ रखना; घेरना।

embellish (इम्बेलिश)—*v.*

beautify, adorn. संवारना, सजाना, सिंगारना। *n.* **embellishment.**

ember (ऐम्बर)—*n.* small piece of life in dying fire. अंगारी,

embezzle (इम्बेज़ल)—*v. t.* divert money etc. fraudulently to ones own use. ग़बन करना। *n.* **embezzlement.** ग़बन, ख़यानत।

embitter (इम्बिटर)—*v. t.* make bitter. कटु बनाना।

emblaze, emblazon (इम्ब्लेज़, इम्ब्लेज़न)—*v. t.* portray conspicuously. चमकाना, चमचमाना।

emblem (ऐम्ब्लम)—*n.* symbol, heraldic device. चिह्न, निशान, चित्र। *v. t.* symbolize. चिह्न बनाना,

emblematic (al) (ऐम्ब्लमटिक (ल) *adj.* serving as a type. निशानदार, चिह्नित करनेवाला।

emblematist (इम्ब्लैमटिस्ट)—*n.* maker of emblems. चिह्न या चित्र बनाने वाला।

emblement (ऐम्ब्लमंट)—*n.* profits of sown land. भू-उत्पादन, पैदावार।

embody (इम्बॉडी)—*v. t.* clothe with body, give concrete form to, form into a body, comprise. शारीरिक रूप देना, मूर्त रूप देना, साकार करना, सम्मिलित करना, जोड़ना, मिलाना।

embolden (इम्बोल्डन)—*v. t.* make bold, encourage. साहसी बनाना, दिलेर करना, प्रोत्साहन देना।

embolism (एम्बोलिज़्म)—*n.* obstruction of artery etc. धमनी में रक्त-संचालन का अवरोध

embosom (इम्बॉज़म)—*v.t.* embrace. दिल में रखना, घेरे में लेना, आलिंगन करना।

emboss (इम्बॉस)—*v.t.* carve in relief, make protuberant. बेल-बूटा काढ़ना, कलाकारी करना। *n.* **embossment.** बेल-बूटे की कढ़ाई,

embowel (इम्बौएल)—*v.t.* remove the bowels. अंतड़ियाँ निकालना।

embower (इम्बौअर)—*v.t.* enclose as in bower. कुंज बनाना, गुफ़ा में रखना।

embrace (इम्ब्रेस)—*v.t.* fold in arms, clasp, adopt, include. आलिंगित करना, गले लगाना, चिपटना, स्वीकारना, घेरना, सम्मिलित करना, ग्रहण करना। *n.* folding in the arms. आलिंगन, बग़लगीरी। *n.* **embracement.**

embranchment (इम्ब्रान्चमेंट)—*n.* branching out. शाखाएँ निकलने की क्रिया।

embrangle (इम्ब्रैंगल)—*v.t.* entangle, confuse. घेर लेना, गड़बड़ाना, अव्यवस्त में डालना।

embrasure (इम्ब्रेज़र)—*n.* opening in wall for cannon, bevelling of wall at sides of window. तोप का झरोखा; मोखा,

embrocate (एम्ब्रोकेट)—*v.t.* foment to mitigate disease. मालिश करना, मलना, लगाना।

embrocation (ऐम्ब्रोकशन)—*n.* liquid used for rubbing affected part. मालिश की दवा, लेप, विषा ।

embroider (इम्ब्राइडर)—*v.t.* ornament with needlework. बेल-बूटे निकालना, कशीदा काढ़ना ।

embroidery (इम्ब्राइडरी)—*n.* embroidering. embroidered work. कशीदा कढ़ाई का काम, कशीदाकारी ।

embroil (इम्ब्राइल)—*v.t.* bring into state of confusion. विपदा में डालना । *n.* **embroilment.**

embrown (इम्ब्राउन)—*v.t.* make brown. भूरा बनाना ।

embryo (ऐम्ब्रिओ)—*n.* offspring of animal before birth ; thing in rudimentary stage. भ्रूण, अपरिपक्व अवस्था । *adj.* undeveloped. अपरिपक्व, अविकसित । *adj.* **embryonic.** अपरिपक्व ।

emend (इमैंड)—*v.t.* remove errors संशोधन करना, सुधारना, गलती दूर करना । *n.* **emendation.** संशोधन, **emendment.** संशोधन ;

emerald (ऐमरल्ड)—*n.* bright-green precious stone, colour of this. पन्ना, जमुर्द, सब्ज ।

emerge (इमर्ज)—*v.i.* come up out of a liquid, crop up. पानी में से निकलना, उभरना, प्रादुर्भूत होना,

emergency. (इमर्जेंसी)—*n.* sudden juncture demanding immediate action. आपात, संकट कालीन स्थिति, एकाएक प्रादुर्भाव ।

emergent (इमर्जेंट)—*adj.* rising out of a fluid. suddenly appearing. प्रादुर्भावी, आपाती, आपत्कालीन, संकटकालीन ।

emeritus (इमेरिटस)—*adj.* honourably discharged from service. सम्मानपूर्वक सेवा-मुक्त ।

emersion (इमर्शन)—*n.* emerging, reappearance of sun, moon etc. after eclipse. प्रादुर्भाव, सूर्य, चन्द्र आदि का ग्रहण के बाद पुनर्दर्शन ।

emery (ऐमरी)—*n.* coarse corundum used for polishing. कुरंज, महानू ।

emetic (इमैटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* (medicine) that causes vomiting. कै लाने वाली (औषधि) ।

emigrate (ऐमिग्रेट)—*v.i.* & *t.* leave one country to settle in another. assist to emigrate. प्रव्रजन करना, दूसरे देश में जा बसना ; **emigration.** प्रव्रजन ।

eminence (ऐमिनेंस)—*n.* rising ground. distinguished superiority. चोटी, बुलन्दी; महत्ता, ख्याति ।

eminent (ऐमिनेंट)—*adj.* exalted. distinguished. प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात, ऊँचा, बुलन्द ।

emissary (ऐमिस्सरी)—*n.* person sent on a mission. दूत, संदेशवाहक, एलची ।

emission (इमिशन)—*n.* giving

off thing thus given out. निकास, निकसित पदार्थ ।

emit (इमिट)—*v.t.* give out, send forth. निकालना, छोड़ना आगे को फेंकना ।

emmet (ऐमिट)—*n.* ant. च्यूँटी, कीड़ी ।

emollient (इमॉलिऐंट)—*adj.* & *n.* (application) that softens living animals textures. मुलायम करनेवाला, रेचक (लेप) ।

emolument (इमाल्यूमेंट)—*n.* salary. वेतन, पारिश्रमिक, लाभ ।

emotion (इमोशन)—*n.* agitation of mind, feeling. भावना, आवेग, चलचा ।

emotional (इमोशनल)—*adj.* of the emotions. भावनात्मक, भावुक,

emotive (इमोटिव)—*adj.* tending to excite emotion. भावोत्तेजक, उत्तेजक ।

empale (इम्पेल)—*v. t.* inclose, put to death by fixing on a stake. बाड़ से घेरना, अहाता करना ; सूली पर चढ़ाना ।

empanel (इम्पैनल)—*v. t.* enter on panel. सूची में शामिल करना ।

empathy (ऐम्पथी)—*n.* the power of projecting one's personality into the object of contemplation. किसी वस्तु में अपने व्यक्तित्व को उभारने की शक्ति ।

emperor (एम्परर)—*n.* sovereign. सम्राट्, महाराजाधिराज, शाहनशाह । *fem.* **empress**. सम्राज्ञी, महारानी ।

emphasis (ऐम्फसिस)—*n.* stress laid on words, intensity of expression, prominency. शब्द-बल, भावातिरेक, महत्त्व, ज़ोर, असर ।

emphasize (ऐम्फसाइज़)—*v t.* lay stress upon, bring into specical prominence. बलपूर्वक कहना, विशेष महत्त्व देना ।

emphatic (इंफैटिक)—*adj.* forcibly expressive, forcible, significant. प्रभावपूर्ण, बलयुक्त, महत्त्वपूर्ण,

empire (ऐम्पायर)—*n.* territory of an emperor, absolute control. साम्राज्य, पूर्ण नियंत्रण या प्रभुत्व ।

empiric (इम्पिरिक)—*adj.* based on experiment. प्रयोग पर आधारित, अनुभूत । *n.* quack, नीम हकीम ; सिद्धान्त से कोरा अनुभवी व्यक्ति ;

emplacement (इम्प्लेसमट)—*n.* situation, placing, platform for guns. स्थिति, स्थान, तोपों का मंच ।

emplane (इम्प्लेन)—*v. i.* & *t.* put on board aeroplane. वायुयान पर चढ़ना ।

employ (इम्प्लॉय)—*v. t.* & *i.* use, use services of, keep in one's service, busy. प्रयोग करना, लगाना, तैनात करना, नियुक्त करना, व्यस्त करना । *in the employ of.* नियुक्त । *n.* **employer.**

employee (ऐम्प्लाई)—*n.* person employed for wages. नौकर, मृताश्रित, कर्मचारी।

employment (इम्प्लाइमेंट)—*n.* one's regular profession. रोजगार, व्यवसाय।

empoison (इम्पाइजन)—*v. t.* put poison into, embitter. विष डालना, जहर भरना, तल्ख या कटु बनाना या करना।

emporium (एम्पोरियम)—*n.* centre of commerce. वाणिज्य-केन्द्र, बाजार।

empoverish (इम्पावरिश)—*v. t.* make poor. दरिद्र बनाना।

empower (इम्पावर)—*v. t.* authorize. अधिकार देना, योग्य बनाना।

empress (ऐम्प्रेस)—*n.* wife of emperor, woman governing an empire. साम्राज्ञी, महारानी,

empty (ऐम्टी)—*a.* containing nothing, hungry, meaningless. खाली, रिक्त ; भूखा, अर्थहीन, निष्फल। *v. t. & i.* remove contents of, transfer, discharge itself, become empty. खाली करना, बहलना;

empurple (इम्पर्पल)—*v. t.* make purple. लाल करना।

empyrean (ऐम्पिरीयन)—*n.* the highest heaven. उच्चतम स्वर्ग ;

emu (ईम्यू)—*n.* large Australian bird. एक बड़ा आस्ट्रेलियन पक्षी।

emulate (ऐम्यूलेट)—*v. t.* try to equal ; rival. रिश करना, बराबरी करना, स्पर्धा करना। *adj.* **emulative.**

emulation (ऐम्यूलेशन)—*n.* rivalry. रिश, स्पर्धा।

emulous (ऐम्यूलस)—*adj.* desirous, actuated by spirit of rivalry. स्पर्धालु, ईर्ष्यालु, इच्छुक।

emulsify (इमल्सीफाई)—*v. t.* convert into an emulsion. तैल-युक्त श्वेत तरल पदार्थ बनाना।

emulsion (इमल्शन)—*n.* milky liquid with oily particles. तैल युक्त श्वेत तरल पदार्थ

en (एन्)—*pref. & suf.* क्रियाद्योतक उपसर्ग, बना बनानेवाला उपसर्ग।

enable (इनेबल)—*v.t.* authorize, empower, supply. अधिकार या शक्ति देना. समर्थ करना, योग्य बनाना।

enact (इनैक्ट)—*v.t.* ordain, play. कानून बनाना ; करना, अदा करना

enactment (इनैक्टमेंट)—*n.* the passing of a bill into a law. कानून-निर्माण, कानून अधिनियम, विधि।

enamel (इनैमल)—*n.* smooth metallic hard coating. मीनाकारी;

enamour (इनैमर)—*v. t.* inspire with love, charm. प्रेम करना, मोहना, लुभाना। *adj.* **enamoured.** प्रेमासक्त, मोहित।

en bloc (एन् ब्लाक)—*adv.* wholesale. पूरे का पूरा, समग्र।

encaenia (एन्सीनिया)—*n.* dedication festival. समर्पण-समारोह।

encage (इन्केज)—*v. t.* confine in

cage. पिंजरे में बन्द करना।

encamp (इन्कैम्प)—*v. t. & i.* settle in camp. शिविर में रहना, शिविर लगाना।

encampment (इन्कैम्पमैंट)—*n.* place where troops are encamped. सेना-शिविर, फौज का पड़ाव।

encase (इन्केस)—*v. t.* put into a case. सन्दूक में बन्द करना।

encash (इन्कैश)—*v. t.* convert into cash, realize. भुनाना, नकदी में वसूल करना। *n.* **encashment.**

encephalon (इन्सेफलन)—*n.* the brain. मस्तिष्क।

enchain (इन्चेन)—*v.t.* chain up, hold fast. जंजीर से बाँधना, जकड़ना,

enchant (इन्चण्ट)—*v.t.* bewitch, charm, delight. जादू करना, मोहित करना, रिझाना, प्रसन्न करना।

enchanter (इन्चण्टर)—*n.* one who enchants. जादूगर. ओझा, मोहित कर लेनेवाला व्यक्ति

enchantment (इन्चण्टमैंट)—*n.* the act of enchanting, that which enchants. जादूगरी, सम्मोहन;

enchase (इन्चेस)—*v. t.* enclose one body in another. नगीना जड़ना।

enchisel (इन्चिज़ल)—*v. t.* cut with a chisel. रुखानी से काटना।

encircle (इन्सर्कल)—*v.t.* surround, form a circle round. घेरना, घेरा डालना, लपेट में लेना/

enclasp (इन्क्लास्प)—*v. t.* hold in clasp. बगल में लेना, आलिंगन करना।

enclave (इन्क्लेव)—*n.* territory surrounded by foreign dominion. विदेशी राज्य से घिरा हुआ क्षेत्र।

enclose (इन्क्लोज़)—*v. t.* surround. shut up. बाड़ लगाना. चारों तरफ से बन्द करना, लिफाफा में बन्द करना।

enclosure (इन्क्लोजर)—*n.* enclosing, enclosed place, papers etc. enclosed with letter in envelope. घिराव. बाड़, चारों तरफ़ से बाड़ या दीवार लगाकर घेरा हुआ स्थान ; लिफाफे में पत्र के साथ बन्द किए गए अन्य कागज़।

encomiast (ऐन्कोमिऐस्ट)—*n.* composer of an encomium, flatterer. प्रशस्तिलेखक, स्तुतिकर्त्ता, चापलूसी करनेवाला, भाट।

encomium (ऐन्कोमिअम)—*n.* high-flown praise. स्तुति, अत्यन्त प्रशंसा।

encompass (इन्कम्पास)—*v. t.* surround, contain. घेरना, सम्मिलित करना।

encore (ऐंन्कर)—*int.* once more. एक बार फिर ; मुकर्रर। *n.* further item given in response. पुनरुक्ति। *v. t.* demand repetition of. पुनरुक्ति के लिए कहना।

encounter (इन्काउण्टर)—*v. t.* fall in with. मुकाबला या सामना

करना. भिड़ना । *n.* meeting in conflict. मुकाबला, भिड़न्त, संघर्ष ।

encourage (इन्करज)—*v. t.* embolden. incite to do. प्रोत्साहित करना. प्रेरित करना । *n.* **encouragement**. प्रोत्साहन ।

encroach (इन्क्रोच) —*v.i.* intrude usurpingly. सीमा का उल्लंघन करना. दखल देना. दूसरे क्षेत्र में घुसना । *n.* **encroachment**. सीमोल्लंघन,

encumber (इन्कम्बर)—*v.t.* hamper. burden, block. रोकना. बोझ डालना. रुकावट डालना. घबड़ाना । *n.* **encumberment**. रुकावट, बोझ ।

encumbrance (इन्कम्ब्रंस)—*n.* burden, annoyance, impediment. बोझ. घबड़ाहट. रुकावट, रोक, झंझट-भार

encyclic(al) इन्साइक्लिक(ल)—*adj.* & *n.* extensively circulative (letter). बहु-प्रचारित (पत्र) ।

encyclopaedia (इन्साइक्लोपीडिया)—*n.* book giving information on all branches of knowledge. विश्वकोश । *n.* **encyclopaedist**. विश्वकोश का रचयिता ।

end (ऐन्ड)—*n.* limit, conclusion. latter part. destruction, death, result, purpose. सीमा; निष्कर्ष : सिरा, किनारा, छोर : विनाश : मृत्यु : परिणाम ; प्रयोजन । *v. t.* & *i.* bring to an end, put an end to. destroy; come to an end, result in. अन्त करना, समाप्त करना, नष्ट करना ; समाप्त होना, परिणाम निकलना

endanger (इन्डेन्जर)—*v. t.* cause danger to. खतरे में डालना ।

endear (इन्डीयर)—*v. t.* render dear. प्रिय बनाना ।

endeavour (इन्डेवर)—*v. t.* & *i.* try to do, strive after. प्रयत्न करना, प्रयास करना । *n.* attempt. प्रयत्न, प्रयास ।

endemic (इन्डेमिक)—*adj.* regularly found among people in country. किसी विशेष देश के विशेष लोगों में सम्बन्धित : प्रचलित : देशीय । *n.* endemic disease. देशीय रोग ।

ending (एण्डिङ्ग)—*n.* end. latter part. अन्त. अंतिम भाग ।

endive (एण्डिव)—*n.* species of chicory used as salad. कासनी. हिन्दबा ।

endless (एण्डलेस) —*adj.* infinite. eternal, incessant. अनन्त, शाश्वत, निरन्तर । *n.* **endlessness**

endorse (इन्डोर्स)—*v. t.* write on the back. assign. confirm. पृष्ठ पर लिखना. हस्तान्तरित करना, संपुष्टि करना. सही करना

endow (इन्डो)—*v. t.* give permanent income to, invest with, furnish with. दान देना, प्रदान करना ।

endowment (इन्डोमेंट)—*n.* act of

settling a fund; that which is bestowed; talents. धर्मस्व, दान, बख्श ; बुद्धि, योग्यता, काबलीयत ।

endue (इन्ड्यू)—*v. t.* clothe, furnish. पहनाना, प्रदान करना ।

endurance (इन्ड्यूरेंस)—*n.* lastingness. patience. टिकाव, मजबूती; धैर्य, सन्तोष, सहनशीलता ।

endure (इन्ड्योर)—*v. t. & i.* undergo, bear, last. सहना, बर्दाश्त करना, उठाना, भुगतना ; टिकना ।

endways, endwise (एण्डवेज, ऐण्डवाइज)—*adv.* end to end. एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक ।

enema (ऐनीमा)—*n.* injection of liquid into the rectum. बस्तिकर्म, पिचकारी ।

enemy (ऐनिमी)—*n.* hostile person ; opponent. शत्रु, विरोधी,

energetic (ऐनर्जेटिक)—*adj.* forcible, vigorous. ओजस्वी, शक्तिशाली : फुर्तीला, चुस्त ; ज़ोरदार

energetics (ऐनर्जेटिक्स)—*n.* science of energy. ऊर्जाविज्ञान ।

energize (ऐनर्जाइज)—*v. t. & i.* infuse energy into, be in active operation. ओज भरना, चुस्त बनाना : ओजस्वी होना, चुस्तीकरना ।

energy (ऐनर्जी)—*n.* force, vigour. active operation, ability. शक्ति, ऊर्जा, ओज. स्फूर्ति ; योग्यता ।

enervate (ऐनर्वेट)—*v. t.* weaken. दुर्बल करना, कमज़ोर बनाना । *n.* **enervation**. दुर्बलता ।

enface (इन्फ़ेस)—*v. t.* write or stamp on bill. हुण्डी पर लिखना या मोहर लगाना । *n.* **enfacement**.

enfeeble (इन्फ़ीबल)—*v. t.* make feeble. दुर्बल बनाना । *n.* **enfeeblement**.

enfetter (इन्फ़ेटर)—*v. t.* bind in fetters, enslave. बेड़ियों में बाँधना,

enfilade (ऐन्फ़िलेड)—*v. t.* fire from guns. तोपें दागना, बरसाना ।

enfold (इन्फ़ोल्ड)—*v. t.* wrap up, embrace, shape into folds. लपेटना, आलिंगन करना, गले लगाना,

enforce (इन्फ़ोर्स)—*v. t.* urge, impose, compel. प्रेरित करना, लागू करना, विवश करना,

enframe (इन्फ़्रेम)—*v. t.* set in frame. चौखटे में लगाना ।

enfranchise (इन्फ़्रैंचाइज)—*v. t.* set free; invest with municipal rights. admit to electoral franchise. मुक्त करना, नागरिक अधिकार देना. मताधिकार देना । *n.* **enfranchisement**. मुक्ति, मताधिकार ।

engage (इन्गेज)—*v. t. & i.* bind by promise. hire, bespeak, pledge oneself. induce, charm, interlock, hold fast, employ busily, bring into conflict. वचन । बद्ध, बद्ध करना, सगाई करना, नौकर रखना, घेरना, वायदा करना, प्रेरित करना, आकृष्ट करना, उलझाना, पकड़ करना, व्यस्त करना, लगाना, लड़ाई करना, भिड़ जाना । *adj.* **engaged**.

engagement (इन्गेजमेंट)—*n.* the act of engaging, occupation, obligation, conflit. वचनबद्धता, सगाई ; व्यस्तता, धन्धा, पेशा ; दायित्व ; लड़ाई, युद्ध, भिड़न्त ।

engender (इन्जैंडर)—*v. t.* beget, bring about. जनना, उपजाना, सृजना ; बनाना, उत्पन्न करना ।

engine (ऐंजिन)—*n.* mechanical contrivance, instrument, means. इंजिन, कल, यंत्र ; उपकरण, साधन ।

engineer (ऐंजिनीअर)—*n.* person skilled in engineering. one who has charge of engine. engine-driver. अभियन्ता, कल-विशेषज्ञ ; इंजिन का स्वामी ; इंजिन-चालक । *v. t. & i.* act as engineer ; construct, manage as engineer ; arrange, contrive, bring about. इंजीनियर का काम करना इंजीनियर के रूप में प्रबन्ध या निर्माण करना ; प्रबन्ध करना, प्रयास करना,

english (इंग्लिश)—*n.* the language spoken in England. अंग्रेजी भाषा । **the English.** इंग्लैंड निवासी, अंग्रेज । **King's English.** स्टैंडर्ड शुद्ध अंग्रेजी भाषा । *adj.* of England. अंग्रेजी ।

engorge (इन्गार्ज)—*v. t.* devour greedily. लोभ से खाना ।

engraft (इन्ग्राफ्ट)—*v. t.* insert scion of one tree into another ; incorporate. एक वृक्ष की कलम दूसरे में लगाना ; निगमित करना

engrail (इन्ग्रेल)—*v. t.* indent the edge of. किनारे को दांतेदार बनाना ।

engrain (इन्ग्रेन)—*v. t.* cause dye to sink deeply into a thing. गहरा रंग चढ़ाना ।

engrave (इन्ग्रेव)—*v. t.* inscribe, carve. impress deeply. खोदना ; नक्काशी करना, जड़ना ; गंभीरता से प्रभावित करना ।

engraving (इन्ग्रेविंग)—*n.* copy of picture from engraved plate. नक्श की गई थाली ; खुदा हुआ चित्र ; कुन्दाकारी ।

engross (इन्ग्रोस)—*v. t.* write in large letters, express in legal form, buy whole stock. monopolize, absorb. मोटे अक्षरों में लिखना, कानूनी रूप से व्यक्त करना, पूरा माल खरीद लेना, एकाधिकार करना, लीन करना । *n.* **engrossment.**

engulf (इनाल्फ)—*v. t.* plunge into a gulf. खाड़ी में डालना, निगल जाना ।

enhance (इन्हैंस)—*v. t.* heighten, exaggerate, raise. उन्नत करना, अतिशयोक्ति करना, बढ़ाना । *n.* **enhancement.** वृद्धि, बढ़ोतरी ।

enigma (इनिग्मा)—*n.* riddle ; puzzling person or thing. गूढ़ प्रश्न, पहेली ; जटिल व्यक्ति या बात ।

enjoin (इन्जॉइन)—*v. t.* prescribe, impose, command, issue ins-

tructions. ताकीद करना, आज्ञा करना, निर्देश देना, किसी बात के लिए कहना।

enjoy (इन्जॉय)—*v. t.* take delight in; experience pleasure. आनन्द लेना, आनन्द मनाना; उपभोग करना। *n.* **enjoyment**. आनन्द।

enkindle (इन्किंडल)—*v. t.* cause to blaze up, inflame with passion. प्रज्वलित करना; उत्तेजित करना।

enlarge (इन्लार्ज)—*v. t.* & *i.* extend, expand, release, grow larger, produce on larger scale. बढ़ाना, फैलाना, विस्तृत करना; छोड़ना, मुक्त करना; बड़ा बनाना (फ़ोटो)।

enlargement (इन्लार्जमेंट)—*n.* larger photographic reproduction. फ़ोटो को अधिक बड़ा बनाने का कार्य।

enlighten (इन्लाइटन)—*v. t.* instruct, inform, shed light, give light, free from prejudice. उपदेश देना, सिखाना, बताना, प्रकाश डालना, प्रकाश देना, बुद्धि देना; पूर्वाग्रह से मुक्त करना। *n.* **enlightenment**. शिक्षा, बुद्धि, प्रकाश, ज्ञानचक्षु।

enlink (इन्लिंक)—*v.t.* link together. जोड़ना, मिलाना।

enlist (इन्लिस्ट)—*v.t.* & *i.* enroll, engage for military service; secure the co-operation or support of. सूची में नाम लिखना, भरती करना, सम्मिलित कर लेना; भरती होना, मन से किसी बात में लगना,

enliven (इन्लिवन)—*v.t.* animate, brighten. जीवित करना, सजीव करना, प्रसन्न करना; उत्साहित करना;

enmesh (इन्मैश)—*v.t.* entangle in a net. जाल में फँसाना।

enmity (इन्मिटी)—*n.* hatred, state of hostility. वैर, शत्रुता,

ennoble (इन्नोबल)—*v.t.* make noble, elevate. भव्य बनाना; बढ़ाना, पदोन्नत करना।

ennui (अनुई)—*n.* mental weariness. उदासी, सुस्ती, थकान।

enormity (इनार्मिटी)—*n.* monstrous wickedness, crime. भयानक बुराई, महापाप, भयानक अपराध।

enormous (इनार्मस)—*adj.* huge, very large. भीमकाय, दैत्य; बहुत बड़ा; बहुत बुरा, संगीन, सख़्त, निकृष्टतम।

enough (इनफ़)—*adj. n.* & *adv.* as much as is necessary, too much, sufficiently. पर्याप्त, काफ़ी,

enrage (इन्रेज)—*v.t.* make furious. क्रोध दिलाना, भड़काना, उत्तेजित करना।

enrapture (इन्रैप्चर)—*v.t.* delight intensely. अत्यन्त हर्षित करना, अति प्रसन्न करना।

enrich (इन्रिच)—*v.t.* make rich, add to contents of. अमीर बनाना, समृद्ध करना, बढ़ाना। *n.* **enrichment**. समृद्धि।

enrobe (इन्रोब)—*v.t.* put a robe upon. वेश पहनाना।

enroll (इन्रोल)—*v.t.* write name

on list, incorporate, record, celebrate. सूची में नाम लिखना, हाजिरी लगाना, शामिल करना, अभिलिखित करना ; मनाना

en route (अन रूट)—*adv.* on the way. मार्ग में, मार्ग द्वारा ।

ensample (इन्सैम्पल)—*n.* example. उदाहरण, दृष्टान्त ।

ensanguined (इन्सैंगुइन्ड)—*adv.* blood-stained. खून से लथपथ, रक्त-लिप्त ।

enshrine (इन्श्राइन)—*v.t.* enclose in shrine, serve as shrine for. मन्दिर में रखना, मन्दिर की भाँति काम करना ।

enshroud (इन्श्राउड)—*v.t.* cover completely, hide from view. पूर्णतया ढक देना, दृष्टि से छुपाना ।

ensiform (ऐन्सीफ़ार्म)—*adj.* sword-shaped. तलवार के आकार का ।

ensign (एन्साइन)—*n.* badge, banner, flag; standard-bearer. चिन्ह, झंडा, ध्वजा, पताका, निशान ।

ensilage (ऐन्सिलेज)—*n.* preservation of green fodder in pit. गड्ढे में हरे चारे का संरक्षण ।

ensile (इन्साइल)—*v.t.* put fodder into a pit. गड्ढे में चारे को सुरक्षित करना ।

enslave (इन्स्लेव)—*v.t.* make a person slave. दास बनाना । *n.* **enslavement.** दासता ।

enslaver (इन्स्लेवर)—*n.* woman by whose charms a man is enslaved. मनुष्य को वश में कर लेने वाली स्त्री ।

ensnare (इन्स्नेअर)—*v.t.* entrap. जाल में फँसाना ।

ensoul (इन्सोल)—*v.t.* infuse a soul into. प्राण फूँकना ।

ensue (इन्स्यू)—*v.i. & t.* happen afterwards, seek after. बाद में होना, अनुसरण करना, घटित होना ।

ensure (इन्श्योर)—*v.t.* make safe. make certain. सुरक्षित करना, आश्वस्त करना, निश्चित करना ।

enswathe (इन्स्वेद)—*v.t.* bind, wrap in bandage. बाँधना, लपेटना । *n.* **enswathement.**

entail (इन्टेल)—*n.* settlement of succession of landed estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure ; estate so secured. उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त सम्पत्ति का ऐसा प्रबन्ध कि इच्छानुसार बेची या जा सके ; इस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति । *v.t.* settle in this way ; impose, necessitate. इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध करना ; लाद करना, डालना, आवश्यक ठहराना

entangle (इन्टैंगल)—*v. t.* catch in snare, involve in difficulties, make intricate. जाल में डालना या फँसाना, उलझाना, कठिनाइयों में डालना, जटिल बनाना, घबड़ाना ।

entanglement (इन्टैंगलमैंट)—*n.* barrier erected to impede the enemy's progress. शत्रु की प्रगति

को रोकने के लिए खड़ी की गई रुकावट ; उलझन, कठिनाई, घबड़ाहट ।

enter (ऐन्टर)—*v. t. & i.* go or come in, come upon stage, join, become a member of, enrol ; make a record of. प्रवेश करना, मंच पर आना, सम्मिलित होना, सदस्य बनना, नाम दर्ज करना, लिखना ;

enteric (ऐन्टेरिक)—*adj.* of intestines. आन्तों से सम्बन्धित ।

enteritis (ऐन्टराइटिस)—*n.* inflamation of intestines. आन्तों की सूजन ।

enterprise (ऐन्टरप्राइज)—*n.* undertaking *esp.* bold one ; courage, readiness. साहसिक कार्य

entertain (ऐन्टरटेन)—*v. t.* maintain, amuse, receive hospitably, cherish. परिपालन करना मनोरंजन करना, अतिथि-सत्कार करना, मन में रखना, पोसना

entertainment (ऐन्टरटेनमैंट)—*n.* amusement ; public performance. मनोरंजन, उत्सव, आदर-सत्कार ।

enthral (इन्थॉल)—*v. t.* enslave, charm. दास बनाना, वश में करना, मोहित करना । *n.* **enthralment.**

enthrone (इन्थ्रोन)—*v. t.* place on throne. सिंहासन पर बैठाना, गद्दी देना । *n.* **enthronement.**

enthusiasm (इन्थ्यूजिऐज़म)—*n.* ardent zeal. उत्साह, जोश ।

enthusiast (इन्थ्यूजिऐस्ट)—*n.* one who is full of enthusiasm. उत्साही व्यक्ति, अनुरागी मनुष्य । *adj.* **enthusiastic.** उत्साही, जोशीला ।

entice (इन्टाइस)—*v. t.* allure. लुभाना, ललचाना, फुसलाना, सम्मोहित करना । *n.* **enticement.** सम्मोहन.

entire (इन्टायर)—*adj. & n.* whole, mere, continuous. pure. सारा, समूचा, समस्त ; मात्र ; विशुद्ध,

entirety (इन्टायरटी)—*n.* completeness. पूर्णता ।

entitle (इन्टाइटल)—*v. t.* give the title of, give a claim. नाम रखना, उपाधि देना, अधिकार देना । *adj.* **entitled.** नामित, अधिकारी,

entity (एन्टिटी)—*n.* a thing's existence. अस्तित्व, सत्ता ।

entomb (इन्टूम्ब)—*v. t.* place in tomb. दफ़नाना, गाड़ना ।

entomic (इन्टॉमिक)—*adj.* of insects. कीड़ों से सम्बन्धित ।

entomology (एन्टॉमॉलजी)—*n.* study of insects. कृमिशास्त्र ।

entourage (ऑन्टूरेज)—*n.* surroundings ; attendant persons. आस-पड़ोस ; नौकर-चाकर ।

entrails (एन्ट्रेल्ज)—*n. pl.* bowels, intestines. अंतड़ियाँ ।

entrain (इन्ट्रेन)—*v. t. & i.* get into a train. रेलगाड़ी में सवार होना

entrance (एन्ट्रैंस)—*n.* coming or going in; right of admission, passage. प्रवेश, प्रवेशाधिकार ; द्वार ।

v. t. throw into a trance, overwhelm. मोहित करना, मूर्च्छित करना, परम आनन्दित करना। *n.* **entrancement.** हर्षातिरेक, परमानन्द, मूर्च्छा।

entrap (इन्ट्रैप)—*v. t.* catch in a trap, beguile. जाल में फँसाना, ठगना।

entreat (इन्ट्रीट)—*v. t.* ask earnestly. विनती करना, प्रार्थना करना।

entreaty (इन्ट्रीटी)—*n.* earnest request. प्रार्थना, विनती।

entrench (इन्ट्रैंच)—*v. t. & i.* surround with trench, encroach. खाई से घेरना; सीमातिक्रमण करना।

entrepot (ऐन्ट्रेपो)—*n.* storehouse. भण्डार, गोदाम, तोशाखाना।

entrust (इन्ट्रस्ट)—*v. t.* charge person with, confide. सौंपना, भरोसा करना।

entry (ऐन्ट्री)—*n.* coming or going in, place of entrance, registration in records. प्रवेश, दखल; द्वार; मद; प्रविष्टि, इन्दराज।

entwine (इन्ट्वाइन)—*v. t.* interweave. wreathe, embrace. लपेटना, गूथना, आलिंगन करना।

entwist (इन्ट्विस्ट)—*v. t.* twist round. ऐंठना।

enumerate (इन्यूमरेट)—*v. t.* count, specify. गिनना, शुमार करना; वर्णन करना, विशिष्ट रूप से बताना। *n.* **enumeration** गणना, वर्णन, शुमार।

enunciate (इनन्शिएट)—*v. t.* express definitely, proclaim, pronounce. स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णन करना; घोषणा करना, विज्ञापित करना; बोलना, उच्चारण करना। *n.* **enunciation.** वर्णन, विज्ञापन, उच्चारण।

envelop (इन्वैलप)—*v. t.* wrap up, cover. लपेटना, घेरना, ढाँपना, छिपाना, लिफ़ाफ़ा में बन्द करना।

envelope (ऐन्वेलोप)—*n.* wrapper, covering; cover of letter. गिलाफ़, ढक्कन, लिफ़ाफ़ा।

envenom (इन्वैनम्)—*v. t.* impregnate with venom, taint with bitterness, enrage. विष मिलाना, ज़हर में बुझाना; घृणा, द्वेष या कटुता पैदा करना; रिसाना।

envious (ऐन्विअस)—*adj.* full of envy, feeling envy of. ईर्षायुक्त, ईर्षापूर्ण।

environ (इन्वायरन्)—*v. t.* form a ring round, surround. चारों तरफ़ से घेरना, लपेटना, घेरे में ले लेना।

environment (इन्वायरन्मेंट)—*n.* surrounding: surrounding objects, region or circumstances. पड़ोस, आस-पास रहनेवाली वस्तुएँ, प्रदेश या परिस्थितियाँ।

environs (इन्वायरन्ज)—*n. pl.* district surrounding town. नगर के चारों ओर का प्रदेश; मुफ़स्सिल।

envisage (इन्विसेज)—*v. t.* look in the face of ; face ; contemplate. मुख की ओर देखना ; सामना करना ; परिकल्पना करना, विचारना । *n.* **envisagement.**

envoy (ऐन्वॉय)—*n.* messenger, representative, minister plenipotentiary. दूत, प्रतिनिधि, राजदूत ।

envy (ऐन्वी)—*n.* grudging contemplation. स्पर्धा. ईर्ष्या । *v. t.* feel envy of. ईर्ष्या करना, डाह करना ।

enwomb (इन्वूम)—*v. t.* enclose in womb. छिपाना, गाड़ना ।

enwrap (इन्रैप)—*v. t.* wrap, enfold. लपेटना, तह करना ।

enwreathe (इन्रीद)—*v. t.* surround as or with wreath ; intertwine. माला बनाना, बूँधना ।

epaulet (te) (एपॉलेट्)—*n.* ornamental shoulder-piece of uniform. कन्धा जो सिपाहियों की वर्दी में कन्धे पर होता है ; स्कन्धावरण

ephemera (इफ़ेमरा)—*n.* insect living only a day ; short-lived thing. एक दिन जीवित रहनेवाला कीड़ा ; अल्पजीवी वस्तु । *adj.* **ephemaral.** अल्पजीवी

ephemeris (इफ़ेमरिस)—*n.* astronomical almanac. पञ्चाङ्ग, जन्त्री ।

epic (ऐपिक)—*adj. & n.* (poem) narrating continuously achievements of one or more heroes ; fit for recital in an epic, of heroic type. वीरगाथा, महाकाव्य,

epicarp (ऐपिकार्प)—*n.* outer skin of fruits. फलों का बाहरी छिलका ।

epicedium (ऐपिसीडियम)—*n.* funeral ode. शोक गीत, मरसिया ।

epicene (ऐपिसीन)—*adj. & n.* denoting either sex ; person with characteristics of both sexes. नपुंसलिंगी ; उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति ।

epicentrum, epicentre (ऐपिसेंट्रम, ऐपिसेंट्री)—*n.* point at which earthquake breaks out. वह बिन्दु जिस पर भूकंप आता है ।

epicure (ऐपिक्योर)—*n.* one who is choicest and dainty in eating and drinking. चटोरा, इन्द्रिय-रत, खाने-पीने में ही सुख माननेवाला व्यक्ति ; विषयासक्त मनुष्य ।

epicurean (ऐपिक्योरियन)—*adj.* devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment. विषयासक्त, विलासप्रिय ।

epicurism (ऐपिक्योरिज्म)—*n.* sensual indulgence. विषयासक्ति ।

epicycle (ऐपिसाइकल)—*n.* small circle rolling on circumference of a greater. बड़े वृत्त की परिधि पर रहनेवाला छोटा वृत्त

epidemic (ऐपिडेमिक)—*adj. & n.* (disease) prevalent among community at special time. संक्रामक (रोग). महामारी·

epidermis (ऐपिडर्मिस)—*n.* outer layer of skin. बाह्य त्वचा, झिल्ली, जिल्द, चमड़ी, ऊपर का खोल। *adj.* **epidermal, epidermic,**

epigene (ऐपिजीन)—*adj.* produced on surface of earth भूमि के तल पर उत्पन्न।

epiglottis (ऐपिग्लॉटिस)—*n* erect cartilage at root of tongue. उपजिह्वा, छोटी जीभ।

epigram (ऐपिग्रैम)—*n.* short poem ending in witty turn of thought. चुटकले के रूप में छोटी-सी कविता। *adj.* **epigrammatic.**

epigraph (ऐपिग्राफ़)—*n.* inscription on stone, statue, coin etc. शिलालेख, मुद्रालेख, प्रतिमालेख।

epigraphy (ऐपिग्राफ़ी)—*n.* study of epigraphs. शिलालेख-शास्त्र। *n.* **epigraphist.** शिलालेखशास्त्री।

epilepsy (ऐपिलैप्सी)—*n.* nervous disease in which patient falls to ground unconscious. मृगी, मिर्गी।

epileptic (ऐपिलैप्टिक)—*adj.* of epilepsy. मिर्गी-संबंधी। *n.* person subject to epilepsy. मृगी का रोगी।

epilogist (ऐपिलॉगिस्ट)—*n* writer or speaker of epilogue. उपसंहार-लेखक : उपसंहारकर्ता।

epilogue (ऐपिलॉग)—*n.* concluding part of literary work; speech or short poem addressed to spectators by actor at end of play. साहित्यिक ग्रन्थ का उपसंहार : नाटक के उपसंहार का संभाषण।

epiphyte (ऐपिफ़ाइट)—*n.* plant growing on another. दूसरे पौधे पर उगनेवाला पौधा।

episcopacy (इपिस्कपसी)—*n.* government of church by bishops. पादरियों का गिरजाघर का शासन। *adj.* **episcopal.**

episode (ऐपिसोड)—*n.* incidental narrative. उपकथा, प्रासंगिक वार्ता, प्रसंग। *adj.* **episodic (al).**

epistle (इपिसल)—*n.* a letter, especially one that gives moral teaching. literary work in form of letter. उपदेशात्मक पत्र ; पत्र के रूप में साहित्यिक रचना।

epistolary (इपिस्टलरी)—*adj.* pertaining to letters. पत्र-सम्बन्धी।

epistrophe (इपिस्ट्रफ़ि)—*n.* ending of several sentences or clauses with same word. एक ही शब्द के साथ अनेक वाक्यों या वाक्यखंडों की समाप्ति (एक शब्दालंकार)।

epistyle (ऐपिस्टाइल)—*n.* architrave. स्तम्भ के ऊपर रखा बड़ा पत्थर।

epitaph (ऐपिटफ़)—*n.* words inscribed on tomb. कब्र या समाधि पर लिखे हुए शब्द।

epithalamium (ऐपिथलेमियम)—

n. nuptial song. विवाह. गीत, घोड़ी, बन्ना ।

epithelium (ऐपिथीलियम)—*n.* tissue forming outer layer of mucous membrane. शरीर की बाह्य त्वचा । *adj.* **epithelial.**

epithet (ऐपिथेट्)—*n.* adjective expressing quality. उपाधि, गुण-वाचक विशेषण ।

epitome (ऐपिटमि)—*n.* summary of book, condensed account. संक्षेप, सार, संग्रह । *n.* **epitomist.**

epoch (ऐपॉक)—*n.* beginning of an era ; period of special events. युग, काल ; ज़माना, दौर ।

epode (ऐपोड)—*n.* form of lyric poem. छोटा गीत, गीत का टुकड़ा ।

eponym (ऐपनिम)—*n.* one who gives his name to a people, place or institution. किसी जाति, स्थान या संस्था को अपना नाम देने वाला व्यक्ति ।

epopee (ऐपपी)—*n.* epic poem or poetry. वीरकाव्य, महाकाव्य ।

equable (ईक्वेबल)—*adj.* uniform, even. एक-सा, समान, बराबर । *n.* **equability.** समानता, बराबरी ।

equal (ईक्वल)—*adj.* & *n.* having the same magnitude, adequate, equable, evenly balanced: person equal to another in rank etc. समान, बराबर, तुल्य : योग्य, ठीक, काफ़ी : बराबर का, एक-सा, समदर्शी ; समकक्ष व्यक्ति । *v. t.* be equal to बराबर का होना, बराबरी का होना ।

equality (इक्वॉलिटी)—*n* condition of being equal. बराबरी, समानता ।

equalize (ईक्वलाइज़)—*v. t.* & *i.* make equal ; बराबर करना । *n.* **equalization.** समीकरण ।

equanimity (ईक्वनिमिटी)—*n.* evenness of mind. चित्त की स्थिरता, एकाग्रता ।

equate (इक्वेट)—*v. t.* state equality of, treat as equivalent. बराबर बाँटना, बराबर मानना, बराबर करना ।

equation (इक्वेशन)—*n.* making equal. समीकरण । *adj.* **equational.** समीकरण-सम्बन्धी ।

equator (इक्वेटर)—*n.* a great circle of earth equidistant from the poles. भूमध्यरेखा, खत-ए-इस्तवा । *adj.* **equatorial.**

equerry (ऐक्वेरी)—*n.* officer of prince or noble charged with care of horses. घोड़ों का दारोगा ; दारोगा-ए-अस्तबल ।

equestrian (इक्वेस्ट्रियन)—*adj.* of horse-riding. घुड़सवारी-सम्बन्धी । *n.* rider on horseback. घुड़सवार ; अश्वारोही । *n.* **equestrianism.**

equi (ईक्वि)—*pre.* equal. "समान" के अर्थवाला उपसर्ग ।

equidistant (ईक्विडिस्टंट)—*adj.*

separated by equal distance. समान्तर।

equilateral (ईक्विलैटरल)—*adj.* having all the sides equal. समभुज।

equilibrate (ईक्विलाइब्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* cause to balance. समतुलन करना।

equilibrium (ईक्विलिब्रियम)—*n.* state of balance. संतुलन, समधारिता।

equimultiple (ईक्विमल्टिपल)—*n.* number having a common factor with another. समापवर्त्य; समगापक संख्या।

equine (ईक्वाइन)—*adj.* of a horse. अश्व (घोड़ा) संबन्धी।

equinox (ईक्विनॉक्स)—*n.* time at which sun crosses equator and day and night are equal. वह समय जब सूर्य भूमध्यरेखा को पार करता है और दिन व रात बराबर होते हैं; सम्पात।

equip (इक्विप)—*v.t.* furnish, provide. सजाना, सँवारना, सज्जित करना, तैयार करना।

equipage (ऐक्विपज)—*n.* requisites for an undertaking; outfit for journey etc.; carriage and horses with attendants. साज-सामान; लिबास, परिवेश; सवारी; लश्कर, गाड़ी, घोड़े और नौकर-चाकर।

equipment (इक्विपमेंट)—*n.* act of equipping; state of being equipped. सजावट, सज्जा; सामग्री, सामान।

equipoise (ईक्विपॉइज)—*n.* equilibrium. संतुलन, समधारिता। *v.t.* counterbalance. संतुलन करना; सन्देह करना।

equitable (ऐक्विटेबल)—*adj.* fair, just. निष्पक्ष, न्यायोचित। *n.* **equitableness**. निष्पक्षता, न्यायोचित्य।

equitation (ऐक्विटेशन)—*n.* riding on horse. घुड़सवारी।

equity (ऐक्विटी)—*n.* fairness, justice; net value of mortgaged property after deduction of charges. निष्पक्षता, न्याय; व्यय काटने के बाद बरोहर सम्पत्ति का नेट मूल्य। *n. pl.* **equities**.

equivalent (इक्विवलेंट)—*adj.* equal in value; meaning the same, corresponding. समान मूल्य का, समानार्थक, अनुरूप, तदरूप। *n.* equivalent thing, amount, word etc. समान मूल्य की वस्तु, समान राशि, समानार्थक शब्द। *n.* **equivalence, equivalency**.

equivocal (इक्विवोकल)—*adj.* ambiguous; of double meaning of uncertain nature, undecided, suspicious. गोल-मोल; द्विअर्थी, दो-भांतिया; अस्थिर प्रकृतिवाला. अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध

equivocate (इक्विवकेट)—*v.i.* use ambiguous words to conceal the truth. गोल-मोल बात।

करना। *n.* **equivocation.** गोल-गोल बात ; हेर-फेरवाली बात।

equivoque, equivoke (ईक्विवोक)—*n.* pun ; ambiguity. श्लेष, द्वि-अर्थी बात, गोल-गोल बात।

era (इरा)—*n.* system of chronology starting from some particular point of time ; historical period. संवत्, सन् ; युग, काल,

eradiation (इरेडिएशन)—*n.* emission of rays. विकिरण, किरणें निकलना। *v.i.* **eradiate.**

eradicate (इरैडिकेट)—*v.t.* tear up by roots ; get rid of. उन्मूलन करना, उखाड़ना ; निर्मूल करना। *n.* **eradication.** उन्मूलन।

erase (इरेज)—*v.t.* rub out ; obliterate. खुरचना, छीलना ; दूर करना, निकाल डालना। *n.* **erasure.**

ere (अर)—*prep. & conj.* before of time. पहले, पूर्व। *ere long.* बहुत पहले ; *erewhile.* कुछ समय पूर्व।

erebus (ऐरिबस)—*n.* the lower world, the hell. पाताल, नरक।

erect (इरेक्ट)—*adj.* upright, verticle. सीधा, लम्बाकार, खड़ा। *v.t.* set upright, build, form. खड़ा करना, उठाना ; बनाना, निर्मित करना। *n.* **erectness.** सीधापन।

erectile (इरेक्टिल)—*adj.* that can be erected. खड़ा या निर्मित होने योग्य।

erection (इरेक्शन)—*n.* erecting ; building, structure. खड़ा या निर्मित करने की क्रिया ; इमारत, भवन, निर्माण, रचना।

erector (इरेक्टर)—*n.* person or thing that erects. किसी वस्तु को खड़ा करनेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ।

eremite (ऐरिमाइट)—*n.* hermit. संन्यासी, एकान्तवासी, योगी, तपस्वी।

ergo (अर्गो)—*adv.* therefore. इसलिये, अतएव।

ergot (अर्गट)—*n.* a disease of plants. घोंघी, पौधों का एक रोग।

eristic (ऐरिस्टिक)—*n.* art of disputation. वितण्डावाद। *adj* pertaining to disputation. वितण्डावाद-सम्बन्धी।

ermine (अर्मिन)—*n.* animal of weasel tribe whose fur is brown in summer and white in winter ; its fur used in robes of judges and peers. गिलहरी-जैसा एक छोटा-सा प्राणी

erode (इरोड)—*v. t.* grow away, destroy gradually, wear out. खा जाना, चाट जाना, काटना।

erosion (इरोजन)—*n.* gnawing away. कटाव, चटाव, भक्षण। *adj.* **erosive.** चटनेवाला, कटनेवाला।

erotic (ऐरॉटिक)—*adj.* of love, amatory. प्रेम-सम्बन्धी, कामात्मक, प्रणयात्मक। *n.* erotic poem, or composition or person. प्रेम-रस की कविता ; प्रेमात्मक रचना, प्रेमी व्यक्ति।

eroticism (ऐरटिज्म)—*n.* sexual desire ; eroticism. कामेच्छा, कामुकता ।

erotomania (ऐरोटमेनिया)—*n.* madness arising from love. कामान्धता, प्रेमान्धता ।

err (अर)—*v. i.* make mistakes; be incorrect ; sin. भूल करना, गलत होना ; पाप करना ।

errand (ऐरण्ड)—*n.* short journey on which an inferior is sent to carry message etc. सन्देशवाहन,

errant (ऐरण्ट)—*adj.* & *n.* roaming in quest of adventure, deviating from correct standard. गुमराह, भूला-भटका, आवारा

errantry (ऐरण्ट्री)—*n.* condition of a knight-errant. गुमराही,

erratic (ऐरैटिक)—*adj.* uncertain in movement, irregular in conduct. डांवाडोल, चलायमान, अस्थिर ।

erratum (ऐरेटम)—*n.* error in printing or writing. छपाई या लिखाई की अशुद्धि । *pl.* **errata.**

erroneous (ऐरोनिअस)—*adj.* mistaken, incorrect. भूलयुक्त,

error (ऐरर)—*n.* mistake, wrong opinion. भूल, गलती, दोष,

erst (अर्स्ट)—*adv.* formerly. भूतपूर्व, पूर्वकाल में

eruct, eructate (इरक्ट, इरक्टेट)—*v. t.* belch out. डकार लेना । *n.* **eructation.** डकार ।

erudite (ऐरुडाइट)—*adj.* learned. पण्डित, विद्वान् । *n.* **erudition.** पाण्डित्य, विद्वत्ता ।

erupt (इरप्ट)—*v. t.* break through gums, break out. फटना, फूटना, बीच में से निकलना ।

eruption (इरप्शन)—*n.* outbreak; breaking through gums. विस्फोट, फटन, भड़ाका ; फफोला ; (दांत) निकलना ।

eruptive (इरप्टिव)—*adj.* bursting forth. विस्फोटक, फटनेवाला ।

erysipelas (ऐरिसिपिलस)—*n.* local febrile disease producing deep red colour on skin. विसर्प रोग, मुहांसा ।

erythema (ऐरिथीमा)—*n.* superficial inflammation of the skin in patches. मुंहबांधा रोग, ढूपकी ।

escalade (ऐस्कलेड) - *n.* scaling of walls with ladders. दीवार पर सीढ़ियां लगाकर चढ़ जाना ।

escalator (ऐस्कलेटर)—*n.* moving staircase for carrying passengers up or down. उठाए जानेवाली सीढ़ी

escapade (ऐस्कपेड)—*n.* breaking loose from restraint, flighty piece of conduct. असंगत वार्ता, बकवाद ; असंयत-आचरण ।

escape (इस्केप)—*n.* act of escaping, leakage ; outlet. पलायन, फ़रारी ; बचाव, छुटकारा ; टपकन ; निकास । *v. t.* & *i.* get free, find a way out, get off safely ;

avoid, elude notic. भाग जाना ; छूट जाना, बच निकलना : बचना, टाल जाना, निगाह से रह जाना

escapement (इस्केपमैंट)—*n.* outlet ; a device used in a clock or watch to regulate the movement. निकास, बचाव, पलायन ;

escarp (इस्कार्प)—*n.* steep bank immediately in front of and below rampart, खाई की ढाल। *n.* **escarpement**. ढाल, ढलान।

eschatology (ऐस्कटॉलाजी)—*n* doctrine of death, judgement, heaven and hell. परलोकवाद।

escheat (इस्चीट)—*n.* lapsing of property to the state for want of an heir. उत्तराधिकारी के अभाव में सम्पत्ति पर राज्य का अधिकार ; लावारिस माल। *v. t. & i.* confiscate ; hand over as an escheat. जब्त करना ; जब्त होना, राज्याधिकार में जाना।

eschew (इस्चू)—*v. t.* avoid, abstain from. बचना, त्यागना, बाज रहना, छोड़ना। *n.* **eschewment.**

escort (इस्कॉर्ट)—*n.* body of armed men acting as guard ; person accompanying another for protection or guidance. रक्षा-दल ; पहरा : रक्षा या मार्गदर्शन करने वाला व्यक्ति। *v. t* act as escort to. पहरा देना, मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए साथ रहना ·

escrow (ऐस्क्रो)—*n.* written legal engagement to do something kept in third person's custody until some condition has been fulfilled. किसी शर्त के पूरी होने तक तीसरे व्यक्ति के पास रखा हुआ कारंवाई करने का लिखित कानूनी पत्र।

esculent (ऐस्क्युलैंट)—*adj.* & *n.* (thing) fit for food. भोजन के योग्य

escutcheon (इस्कचन)—*n.* shield with armorial bearings. कुल चिन्हों वाली ढाल

Eskimo (ऐस्किमो)—*n.* member of a people in arctic coasts of America. अमरीका के उत्तरी ध्रुव पर रहनेवाली एक जाति का सदस्य ; ऐस्किमो।

esoteric (ऐसटैरिक)—*adj.* initiated ; confidential. संस्कार किया गया ; गुप्त, गोपनीय।

especial (इस्पैशल)—*adj.* pre-eminent, exceptional. प्रमुख, विशिष्ट, खास। *adv.* **especially.**

Esperanto (ऐस्परैंटो)—*n.* an artificial language designed as a medium for persons of all nations. समस्त राष्ट्रों के लोगों के लिए माध्यम के रूप में निर्मित एक कृत्रिम भाषा।

espial (इस्पाइअल)—*n.* acting as a spy ; watching. जासूसी, गुप्तचर-कार्य ; निगरानी।

espionage (ऐस्पिअनेज)—*n* practice of spying. जासूसी, गुप्तचर

का कार्य ।

esplanade (ऐस्प्लनेड)—*n.* level piece of ground where people may walk or ride for pleasure; level space separating citadel of fortress from town. टहलने या सवारी करने का मैदान ; किले के सामने का मैदान ।

espousal (इस्पाउज़ल)—*n.* marriage ; betrothal. विवाह ; सगाई ।

espouse (इस्पाउज़)—*v. t.* marry, give woman in marriage, adopt, support. विवाह करना, कन्यादान करना ; ग्रहण करना ; समर्थन करना ; प्रतिपादन करना ।

espresso (ऐस्प्रेसो)—*n.* apparatus for making coffee under pressure ; coffee-bar equipped with this. काफ़ी तैयार करने का यन्त्र : इस यन्त्र वाला स्थान ।

espy (इस्पाई)—*v. t.* catch sight of, detect. दूर से देखना. निगाह करना ; निगरानी करना, जासूसी करना,

esquire (इस्क्वाइर)—*n.* title appended to name of one regarded as gentleman. सम्मान के लिए नाम के पीछे लगाया जानेवाला शब्द, जैसे—महाशय, साहब, जी, बहादुर ।

essay (ऐस्से)—*n.* attempt ; a literary composition. प्रयास, प्रयत्न : निबन्ध, प्रस्ताव । *v. t. & i.* try, test ; attempt. प्रयत्न करना, परीक्षा करना, जाँचना. कसना । *n.* **essayer**. परखिया

essence (ऐसेन्स)—*n.* formative nature, distinctive character, predominant qualities, odour, existence. मूल, तत्व, सार ; भाव, गुण ; सत्, हीर, इत्र ; महक, बास, सुगन्ध : अस्तित्व, हस्ती

essential (इसेंशल)—*adj.* indispensable, of a thing's essence अनिवार्य, आवश्यक ; अटल ; वास्तविक, मूलभूत । *n.* indispensable element. मूल तत्व । *n.* **essentiality**. तात्त्विकता, सारत्व ।

establish (इस्टैब्लिश)—*v. t.* set up, settle, place beyond dispute. स्थापित करना, निश्चित करना, दृढ़ करना, प्रतिपादित करना, आधार रखना ।

establishment (इस्टैब्लिशमैंट)—*n.* establishing ; public institution, house of business, household. स्थापना, संस्थापन, प्रतिष्ठान, संस्थान ; व्यवसाय-केन्द्र ; घर-बार, नौकर-चाकर ।

estate (इस्टेट)—*n.* a piece of landed property, a stage in life, condition. भू-सम्पत्ति, जायदाद, जागीर ; अवस्था, दशा, स्थिति

esteem (इस्टीम)—*v. t.* think highly of, consider. सम्मान करना, समझना । *n.* regard, respect. सम्मान, आदर, कद्र । *adj.* **esteemable**. सम्माननीय, आदरणीय ।

esthetics (इस्थेटिक्स)—*n.* science

of beauty. सौन्दर्य-विज्ञान ।

estiferous (ऐस्टिफरस)—*adj.* producing heat. उष्णता-उत्पादक ।

estimate (ऐस्टिमेट)—*n.* approximate judgement. प्राक्कलन, अनुमान । *v. t.* form an estimate of. प्राक्कलन या अनुमान लगाना ; मूल्य आँकना, कूतना

estimation. (ऐस्टिमेशन)—*n.* judgement of worth ; esteem. मूल्यांकन ; सम्मान, आदर

estival (ऐस्टिवल)—*adj.* pertaining to summer. ग्रीष्म-सम्बन्धी ।

estop (इस्टॉप)—*v. t.* bar. preclude रोकना. अटकाना । *n.* **estoppage**. रुकावट, अटकाव ।

estoppel (इस्टॉपल)—*n.* precluded act. कानूनी रुकावट ; रोक ।

estovers (इस्टोवर्ज)—*n. pl.* necessaries allowed by law. हक-ए-आसायी ।

estrange (इस्ट्रेंज)—*v. t.* make strange, alienate, make a stranger of. पराया करना ; दूर रखना ; मन फेरना । *n.* **estrangement**. परायापन, विराव ;

estreat (इस्ट्रीट)—*v. t.* take of record. (कानूनी) नकल लेना ।

estuary (ऐस्ट्यूअरी)—*n.* tidal mouth of large river. नदीमुख, समुद्र की शाखा ; मुहाना, खाड़ी । *adj.* **estuarine**.

estuate (ऐस्ट्यूएट)—*v. t.* boil; agitate. उबलना ; खौलना ; जोश में आना । *n.* **estuation**. उबाल,

etcetera (ऐटसैटरा)—*n* .and the rest, and so on. इत्यादि

etch (ऐच्)—*v. t.* produce by engraving metal-plate etc. by means of acids for purpose of printing copies. प्रतिलिपियाँ मुद्रित करने के लिए तेज़ाब से धातु-पत्र खोदना । *n.* **etching**. इस प्रकार खोदने का कार्य ; ठप्पा, छापा ।

eternal (इटर्नल)—*adj.* always existing, incessant, नित्य, सनातन,

eternity (इटर्निटी)—*n.* being eternal ; immortal fame. नित्यता । (*pl.*) eternal truths ; infinite time; the future life. शाश्वत सत्य ; अनन्त काल ; भविष्य-जीवन ।

ethane (ऐथेन)—*n.* a colourless and odourless gas. एक प्रकार की रंगहीन और गंधहीन गैस ।

ether (ईथर)—*n.* clear sky, upper regions beyond cloud. आकाश, शून्य, तेजोवह तत्त्व ।

ethereal (ial) (ईथिरियल)—*adj.* light, airy; heavenly, of ether. आकाशीय, वायवीय ; स्वर्गिक, तेजोवह ; आकाश-संबंधी । *n.* **etherealization, ethereality, etherification**. *v. t.* **ethereal ize,**

ethic (ऐथिक)—*adj.* relating to morals. नीति-विषयक, नैतिक

ethics (ऐथिक्स)—*n. pl.* science of morals, moral principles. आचारशास्त्र, नीति-विज्ञान ; नैतिक तत्त्व।

ethmoid (ऐथ्मॉइड)—*adj.* sieve-like. चलनी के आकारवाला।

ethnic, ethnical (ऐथनिक, ऐथनिकल)—*adj.* pertaining to race, ethnological. जाति-सम्बन्धी, जाति-शास्त्र-सम्बन्धी।

ethnography (ऐथ्नॉग्राफ़ी)—*n.* scientific description of race of men. मानव जातियों का वैज्ञानिक-वर्णन।

ethnology (ऐथनॉलजी)—*n.* science of races. जातिविज्ञान, नृवंश-शास्त्र। *n.* **ethnologist**, नृवंश-शास्त्री।

ethology (ईथॉलजी)—*n.* science of character-formation. चरित्र-निर्माण-विज्ञान, चरित्रशास्त्र।

ethos (ईथॉस)—*n.* characteristic spirit. विशिष्ट स्वभाव या प्रकृति।

ethyl (ऐथिल)—*n.* hydrocarbon radical present in ordinary alcohol. मद्यसार तत्त्व।

etiolate (ईटियलेट)—*v.t.* make pale by excluding light, give sickly hue to. मुरझा देना, मुर्झीला कर जाना।

etiology (ईटियलॉजी)—*n.* the study of causes. निदान ; कारणों का अध्ययन।

etiquette (ऐटिकैट)—*n.* conventional rules of personal behaviour in polite society. शिष्टाचार ; सभ्य समाज में व्यक्ति के आचरण के परम्परागत नियम।

etna (ऐटना)—*n.* vessel for heating small quantity of liquid by burning spirit. स्पिरिट जलाकर थोड़ी मात्रा में तरल पदार्थ गरम करने का पात्र।

etui, etwee (ऐट्वी)—*n.* small case for needles etc. सिलाई आदि रखने की छोटी डिबिया।

etymology (ऐटिमॉलजी)—*n.* the science that deals with the origin and history of words. शब्दसाधन, शब्द-व्युत्पत्ति-विज्ञान ; निरुक्त शास्त्र। *adj.* **etymologic (al)**

etymon (ऐटिमॉन)—*n.* primary word that gives rise to a derivative. मूल शब्द जिससे यौगिक शब्द बनता है।

eucalyptus (यूकलिप्टस)—*n.* a kind of gum-tree. एक प्रकार की गोंद का वृक्ष।

eudiometer (यूडियोमीटर)—*n.* an instrument for ascertaining the purity of atmosphere. वायु की शुद्धता नापने का उपकरण।

eugenic (यूजैनिक)—*adj.* of the production of fine offspring. सुन्दर सन्तान उत्पन्न करने से सम्बन्धित। *n. pl.* **eugenics**. सुन्दर-सन्तानोत्पत्ति-विज्ञान। *n.* **eugenist**. इस विज्ञान में निपुण व्यक्ति।

eulogize,ise (यूलजाइज़)—*v.t.* extol, praise in speech or writing. स्तुति करना, प्रशंसा करना। *n.* **eulogist**. भाट, स्तुति-पाठक, बंदी, क़सीदा-गो।

eulogy (यूलजी)—*n.* speech or writing in praise of a person. स्तुतिवाद, भाट-कर्म। *adj.* **eulogic**.

eunuch (यूनक)—*n.* castrated male person. हिजड़ा, क़ंचुकी; नपुंसक बनाया हुआ पुरुष।

euonym (यूआनिम)—*n.* a fitting name for a thing. किसी वस्तु का उपयुक्त नाम।

eupepsy (यूपेप्सी)—*n.* good digestion. अच्छी पाचन-शक्ति। *adj.* **eupeptic**. अच्छी पाचन-शक्ति का।

euphemism (यूफ़िमिज़्म)—*n.* substitution of mild expression for harsh one. कोमल वाणी; कठोर बात की कोमल शब्दों में अभिव्यक्ति।

euphony (यूफ़नी)—*n.* pleasing sound. मधुर ध्वनि, कोमल शब्द। *adj.* **euphonic**.

euphorbia (यूफ़ॉर्बिया)—*n.* a widely distributed herb of the spurge family. लक्ष्मणदूधा, सेंहुड़।

eurasian (यूरेशन)—*adj.* & *n.* (person) of mixed European and Asian parentage. किरानी, फिरंगी, दोगला अंग्रेज़।

eureka (यूरीका)—*n.* a brilliant discovery. पता, खोज, सुराग। *inter.* "I have found it" "मैंने पा लिया है"।

eurhythmic (यूरिथ्मिक)—*adj.* in harmonious proportion. समरस, समभाग, समन्वय।

European (यूरपीअन)—*adj.* & *n.* (native) of Europe. यूरोप-निवासी, यूरोप-सम्बन्धी।

euthanasia (यूथनेज़िया)—*n.* gentle and easy death. सुखद मृत्यु, बिना कष्ट की मौत।

evacuant (इवैक्यूअंट)—*adj.* & *n.* purgative (medicine). रेचक (दवा) (औषधि)।

evacuate (इवैक्यूएट)—*v.t.* empty, withdraw from, remove from place considered to be dangerous खाली, रिक्त या शून्य करना; निकालना, खारिज करना; हटाना, छुड़ाना। *n.* **evacuation**.

evacuee (इवैक्यूई)—*n.* person removed from a dangerous place. निरापदस्थानार्थी, शरणार्थी, निकासी व्यक्ति।

evade (इवेड)—*v.t.* escape from, avoid, elude, baffle. परे भागना, बचना, खिसकना; टाल देना।

evaginate (इवैजिनेट)—*v.t.* turn inside out. भीतरी भाग को बाहर निकालना। *n* **evagination**.

evaluate (इवैल्यूएट)—*v.t.* ascertain amount of. मूल्य आँकना, राशि निकालना।

evanesce (इवनेंस)—*v.i.* fade

out of sight, disappear. दृष्टि से ओझल होना ; अदृश्य होना ।

evanescent (ऐवनैसॅंट)—*adj.* quickly fading. शीघ्र अदृश्य होने वाला, शीघ्र लुप्तहोने वाला । *n.* **evanescence.** लोप, नाश ।

evangel (इवैंजेल)—*n.* the Gospel ; doctrine. इंजील ; ईसाइयों की धर्म-शिक्षा ; सिद्धान्त ।

evaporate (इवैपरेट)—*v. t. & i.* turn into vapour ; disappear. भाप बनाना ; लुप्त होना । *n.* **evaporation.** भाप बनने की क्रिया

evasion (इवेजन)—*n.* act of evading ; shuffling excuse. बचाव, टाल-मटोल ; बहाना, हीला-हवाला ; छल ।

eve (ईव)—*n.* evening, day before any event. सन्ध्या, सायंकाल ; किसी घटना का पूर्व-दिवस, पूर्व सन्ध्या ।

evection (इवैक्शन)—*n.* inequality in moon's longitude. चन्द्रमा की घटती-बढ़ती कला ।

even (ईवन)—*n.* evening. सायंकाल । *adj.* level, equal; parallel, fair, adjustet, not odd. चौरस, बराबर ; सम, सपट ; समानान्तर ; ठीक, दुरुस्त ; समन्वित, चुकता ; युग्म, जोड़ा, जुफ्त (दो पर बढ़नेवाला) । *adv.* equally, at the very time, so much so that, also, emphatically. वैसे ही, अभी ; यहाँ तक कि ; भी, और ; ही, विशेष रूपेण । *v. t.* make even, treat as equal. बराबर करना, सम करना

evening (ईवनिंग)—*n.* close of the day. सायंकाल, सन्ध्या-समय ।

event (इवेंट)—*n.* an occurrence, incident. घटना, वारदात

eventual (इवेंन्चुअल)—*adj.* ultimately resulting. फलदायक, अन्तिम ।

eventuality (इवेंन्चुऐलिटी)—*n.* possible event. संभावितव्य, संभावित घटना ।

eventuate (इवेंन्चुएट)—*v. i.* turn out. result. घटित होना, परिणाम होना ।

ever (ऐवर)—*adv.* at all times, at any time, continually. सदैव, हमेशा ; कदापि, कभी भी ; निरन्तर,

evergreen (ऐवरग्रीन)—*adj.* always green or fresh. सदाबहार, सदा हरा रहनेवाला ।

everlasting (ऐवरलास्टिंग)—*adj.* lasting for ever, lasting long. नित्य, अमर ; दीर्घजीवी ।

evert (इवर्ट)—*v. t.* turn inside out, overthrow. उलटना, पलटना । *n.* **eversion.** उलट-पलट ।

every (ऐवरी)—*adj.* each, all. हर एक, प्रत्येक

evict (इविक्ट)—*v. t.* expel by legal process. क़ानून द्वारा निकालना, बेदखल करना । *n.* **eviction.**

evidence (ऐविडेंन्स)—*n.* obviousness, conclusive testimony, information tending to esta-

blish fact. स्पष्टता ; साक्षी, प्रमाण, गवाही । *v. t.* serve to indicate, attest. गवाही देना, प्रमाणित करना ।

evident (एविडेंट)—*adj.* obvious. प्रत्यक्ष, स्पष्ट, प्रकट

evil (ईवल)—*adj.* bad, harmful. बुरा, दुष्ट, हानिकारक । *n.* evil thing, sin. बुरी बात, बुरी वस्तु ; पाप, बुराई ।

evince (इविन्स)—*v. t.* indicate, show. बतलाना, बताना, प्रकट करना, निश्चय कराना । *adj.* **evincive.**

eviscerate (इविसरेट)—*v. t.* disembowel. आँतें निकालना

evoke (इवोक)—*v. t.* call up, summon. पुकारना, बुलाना । *n.* **evocation.** पुकार, बुलाव ·

evolution (ईवलूशन)—*n.* opening out ; giving off ; development, change in disposition of troops. विकास, आविर्भाव ; उलट-पलट ; सेना का मोड़ना

evolutive (ऐवलूटिव)—*adj.* tending to evolution. विकासशील, विकासोन्मुख ।

evolve (इवॉल्व)—*v. t.* & *i.* unfold, set forth, give out, develop. खोलना, फैलाना, दिखाना, प्रकट करना, विकसित करना, सुलझाना । *n.* **evolvement.** विकास, विस्तार ।

evulsion (इवल्शन)—*n.* forcible extraction. बलपूर्वक खींचने की क्रिया ।

ewe (यू)—*n.* female of sheep. भेड़ी ।

ewer (यूअर)—*n.* pitcher, water-jug with a wider mouth. जल-पात्र, लोटा, कमण्डल ।

exacerbate (एक्सेसर्बेट)—*v. t.* aggravate, irritate. बढ़ाना, उत्तेजित करना ।

exact (इग्ज़ैक्ट)—*adj.* precise, accurate. ठीक, खरा ; सही ; यथार्थ, दुरुस्त ; पक्का । *v. t.* demand and enforce payment of ; insist upon. लेना, माँगना ; तकाजा करना ।

exaction (इग्ज़ैक्शन)—*n.* exacting ; exorbitant demand. तकाज़ा, ज़्यादाबसूली ; अन्याययुक्त माँग, दस्तदराज़ी ।

exaggerate (इग्ज़ैजरेट)—*v. t.* magnify beyond limits of truth ; intensify. अतिरंजित करना, अत्युक्ति करना ; बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना । *n.* **exaggeration.** अत्युक्ति, अतिरंजन । *adj.* **exaggerative.**

exalt (इग्ज़ॉल्ट)—*v. t.* raise ; praise : dignify ; intensify. उन्नत करना. बढ़ाना ; प्रशंसा करना ; प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना ; तीव्र करना ।

exaltation (ऐग्ज़ॉल्टेशन)—*n.* lifting up ; elation ; intensification. उन्नयन ; प्रशंसा ; तीव्रीकरण ।

exalted (ऐग्ज़ाल्टिड)—*adj.* raised to height. ऊँचा किया गया, उन्नत ; प्रशंसा योग्य ।

examination (इग्ज़ैमिनेशन)—*n.* minute inspection, testing of

knowledge. निरीक्षण, परीक्षण: परीक्षा।

examine (इग्जैमिन)– *v. t. & i.* investigate, inquire into. अनुसन्धान करना. पहचान करना. जाँच करना : परीक्षा करना या लेना।

examinee (इग्जैमिनी) – *n.* one who is examined. परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षा देनेवाला।

examiner (इग्जैमिनर)—*n.* one who examines. परीक्षक. परीक्षा करनेवाला।

example (इग्जम्पल)– *n.* sample, pattern, warning, precedent, instance. बानगी नमूना : दृष्टा : शिक्षा, सबक : दृष्टान्त. मिसाल : उदाहरण

exanimate (इग्जैनिमेट)—*adj.* dead : spiritless. मृत : निर्जीव. निरुत्साह।

exanimo (इग्जैनिमो)—*adv.* heartily, sincerely. हृदय से. ईमानदारी से।

exasperate (इग्जैस्परेट)—*v. t.* make worse, provoke. खराब करना और बिगाड़ना : भड़काना. उकसाना *n.* **exasperation.**

excarnate (ऐक्सकार्नेट)—*v. t.* deprive of flesh. मांस से अलग करना। *n.* **excarnation.**

excavate (ऐक्सकवेट)– *v. t.* make hollow, dig out. पोला करना,

exceed (इक्सीड)– *v. t. & i.* do more than is warranted, be greater than, surpass. बढ़ जाना, आगे निकल जाना : अधिक हो जाना. सीमा से बढ़ जाना। *adj.* **exceeding.** बड़ा हुआ : अधिक. *adv.* **exceedingly.** अत्यन्त. अत्यधिक।

excel (इक्सल)– *v. t. & i* surpass, be pre-eminent. आगे बढ़ जाना, श्रेष्ठ होना।

excellence (ऐक्सलेंस)—*n.* surpassing merit, superiority. बड़ाई. प्रतिष्ठा. विशिष्टता, महत्ता, श्रेष्ठता।

excellency (ऐक्सलेंसी)—*n.* a title of honour. महामहिम, महाप्रभु, महाराज।

excellent (ऐक्सलेंट)—*adj.* pre-eminent, very good. श्रेष्ठ, अत्युत्तम. अति सुन्दर

excelsior (इक्सैल्सिअर)—*inter & n.* higher. और भी ऊँचा।

except (इक्सैप्ट)—*v.t. & i.* exclude, make objection. अलग करना : आपत्ति करना। *prep. & conj.* not including, but, unless. सिवाय, बिना, अतिरिक्त, छोड़कर।

exception (इक्सैप्शन)—*n.* thing that does not follow the rule. अपवाद. छूट

exceptional (इक्सैप्शनल) *-adj* forming an exception, unusual. अपवादात्मक. असाधारण

excerpt (इक्सर्प्ट)—*v.t.* extract, quote. काढ़ना. सार निकालना : उद्धृत

करना, सार निकालना । *n.* extract from book etc. सार, संकलन ।

excess (इक्सेस)—*n.* outrage, intemperance, overstepping of due limits, amount by which one exceeds another, exceeding of proper degree. अधिकता, बहुतायत ; ज्यादती, बेशी ; अपथ्य, बद-परहेजी ; बढ़ोतरी ; बाकी, बचता ; उचित मात्रा से अधिक ।

exchange (इक्स्चेंज)—*n.* act of changing ; money-changers trade ; thing exchanged for another ; building where merchants assemble to transact business ; central telephone office of a district where connexions are made for calls. आदान-प्रदान, विनिमय, अदला-बदली ; महाजनी, मुद्रा-विनिमय ; बदले की वस्तु ; सट्टा करने का स्थान ; केन्द्रीय टेलिफ़ोन कार्यालय जहाँ 'काल' मिलाए जाते हैं । *v.t.* & *i.* give or receive in place of another ; interchange. आदान-प्रदान करना, विनिमय करना, अदल-बदल करना, लेन-देन करना ।

exchangable (इक्स्चेंजेबल)—*adj.* that may be exchanged. विनिमय-योग्य, आदान-प्रदान के योग्य ।

exchequer (इक्स्चेकर)—*n.* department of public service charged with receipt and custody of revenue, national treasury. राजकोष, खजाना ।

excise (इक्साइज)—*n.* duty on goods produced at home ; government office collecting excise. उत्पादन-शुल्क ; आबकारी विभाग । *v.t.* force to pay excise, cut out. शुल्क देने को बाध्य करना ; पृथक करना, काटकर अलग करना ।

excision (एक्सिझन)—*n.* a cutting of limb. अंग-विच्छेदन । *v.t.* **excide.** काट कर अलग करना ।

excite (इक्साइट)—*v.t.* set in motion, provoke, irritate. गतिशील बनाना, उभाड़ना, उत्तेजित करना ।

exclaim (इक्सक्लेम)—*v.i.* & *t.* cry out. चिल्लाना, कराहना ।

exclamation (एक्सक्लमेशन)—*n.* exclaiming ; words exclaimed. चिल्लाहट, पुकार, सम्बोधन

exclude (इक्स्क्लूड)—*v.t.* shut out ; prevent the occurrence of ; expel and shut out. निकालना, बाहर करना ; रोकना ; खारिज करना ; सम्मिलित न करना । *n.* **exclusion.** निषेध, अपवाद,

exclusive (इक्स्क्लूसिव)—*adj.* excluding, inclined to keep out ; sole, only. गैर को निकाल कर ; खास ; छोड़कर, अलग ; अनन्य, केवल । *adv.* **exclusively.** केवल,

excogitate (एक्सकाजिटेट)—*v.t.* think out, contrive. चिन्तन करना, विचारना । *n.* **excogitation.** चिन्तन ।

excommunicate (ऐक्सकम्यूनिकेट) —*v. t.* cut off from participation in sacraments or from all communication with the church. जाति से बाहर करना ; धर्म-स्थान से बाहर करना ; निषेधादेश देना। *n.* **excommunication.** जाति-बहिष्कार, बिरादरी से निष्कासन।

excoriate (ऐक्स्कॉरिएट)—*v.t.* remove part of skin by abrasion. चमड़ा उधेड़ना, खाल खींचना ; छीलना, नोचना। *n.* **excoriation.**

excrement (ऐक्स्क्रिमेंट)—*n.* waste matter discharged from bowels : dung. मल, विष्ठा; गोबर।

excrescence (इक्स्क्रेसेन्स)—*n.* abnormal growth on animal or vegetable body. फुंसी-फोड़े, गुल्म, ग्रंथि। *adj.* **excrescential.**

excrescent (इक्स्क्रेसेंट)—*adj.* growing abnormally. असामान्य रूप से बढ़ा हुआ।

excreta (ऐक्स्क्रीटा)—*n. pl.* waste expelled from body. मल-मूत्र

excrete (ऐक्स्क्रीट)—*v.t.* expel waste matters from body. शरीर से मल निकालना ; मलोत्सर्ग करना। *n.* **excretion.** मलोत्सर्ग, मलत्याग।

excruciate (इक्स्क्रूशिएट)—*v. t.* torment acutely. कष्ट पहुँचाना, दुःख देना, सताना। *n.* **excruciation.** कष्ट, दुःख।

exculpate (एक्स्कल्पेट)—*v. t.* free from blame. निरपराध ठहराना, दोष-मुक्त करना। *n.* **exculpation.** अपराध-मुक्ति।

excurse (इक्स्कर्स)—*v. t.* wander, make an excursion. घूमना, अवारागर्दी करना ; सैर-सपाटा करना।

excursion (इक्स्कर्शन)—*n.* journey with intention of returning ; pleasure trip of number of persons. पर्यटन ; मनोरञ्जनार्थ भ्रमण, सैर-सपाटा

excursus (ऐक्स्कर्सस)—*n.* detailed discussion of special point in book. पुस्तक में किसी विशेष विषय पर विस्तृत विचार।

excuse (इक्स्क्यूज)—*v. t.* try to clear from blame; forgive; gain exemption, set free. दोष-मुक्त करना ; क्षमा करना ; क्षमा माँगना; छोड़ देना, रियायत करना। *n.* apology given; plea for release from duty. क्षमा-दान ; बहाना

execrable (ऐक्सिक्रेबल)—*adj.* abominable. घिनौना, मनहूस।

execrate (ऐक्सिक्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* express or feel abhorrence for, utter curses. घृणा करना, शाप देना, कोसना। *n.* **execrative.** घृणा,

executant (इग्जिक्यूटेंट)—*n.* one who executes. कार्यसम्पादक, कार्य-कर्ता, कर्ता-धर्ता।

execute (ऐक्सिक्यूट)—*v. t.* carry into effect, perform, discharge; make valid by singing, inflict capital punishment on. सम्पन्न

करना, क्रियान्वित करना, सम्पादित करना, निभाना ; हस्ताक्षर करके बंध बनाना ; फाँसी लगाना । *adj.* **executed.** सम्पन्न, सम्पादित ।

execution (ऐक्सिक्यूशन)—*n.* carrying out; seizure of property of debtor in default of payment; infliction of capital punishment. सम्पादन, क्रियान्वयन, निर्वहण ; कुर्की ; फाँसी ।

executioner (एक्सिक्यूशनर)—*n.* hangman. जल्लाद, फाँसी लगानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

executive (ऐग्जिक्यूटिव)—*adj.* pertaining to executing, concerned with executing laws. कार्य-सम्पादन-सम्बन्धी ; कार्यपालिका (प्रशासन) से सम्बन्धित । *n.* person in executive position ; a branch of government concerned with executing law. कार्यपालक, संचालक ; कार्यपालिका, प्रशासन ।

executor (ऐग्जिक्यूटर)—*n.* one who carries out ; person appointed by testator to execute his will. कार्यसम्पादक ; मृतक की वसीयत पर अमल करनेवाला ।

exegesis (ऐक्सिजीसिस)—*n.* exposition especially of scripture. भाष्य, टीका । *adj.* **exegetic (al).**

exemplar (इग्जैम्प्लर)—*n.* model; parallel instance. नमूना, दृष्टान्त ।

exemplary (इग्जैम्प्लरी)—*adj.* fit to be imitated; typical; illustrative; serving as a warning. अनुकरणीय ; विशिष्ट ; आदर्श ; शिक्षाप्रद । *n.* **exemplariness.**

exemplify (इग्जैम्प्लिफाई)—*v. t.* illustrate by example. दृष्टान्त देना, नकल करना । *n.* **exemplification.** दृष्टान्तप्रदर्शन ।

exempt (इग्जैम्प्ट)—*adj.* free. मुक्त, बचा हुआ । *n.* person exempted from tax. कर-मुक्त व्यक्ति । *v. t.* free from. मुक्त करना, छोड़ देना । *n.* **exemption.** मुक्ति, छूट ।

exequies (ऐक्सिक्विज)—*n. pl.* funeral rites. अन्त्येष्टि कर्म ।

exercise (एक्सरसाइज)—*n.* employment, practice, exertion of limbs for health's sake ; bodily, mental or spiritual training, act of worship. साधना, प्रयोग, अभ्यास, व्यायाम, पूजन । *v. t. & i.* employ, train, worry, discharge. प्रयोग करना, अभ्यास करना, क्रिया देना ; खदेड़ देना ; कष्ट देना, कर्तव्य सम्पादन करना, व्यायाम करना ।

exert (इग्जर्ट)—*v. t.* exercise, bring to bear. जोर मारना ; प्रयत्न कराना, परिश्रम या संघर्ष के साथ काम करना । *n.* **exertion.** प्रयत्न

exeunt (ऐक्सियंट)—*v. t.* they leave the stage. वे रंगमंच से जाते हैं ।

ex gratia (ऐक्स ग्रेशिया)—*phrase* as an act of grace. आदरेख ।

exhalation (ऐक्सहलेशन)—*n.*

evaporation, puff of breath, short burst; mist, vapour. वाष्पीकरण ; उच्छ्वसन ; श्वासनिर्गमन ; धुन्ध, वाष्प ।

exhale (इक्सहेल)—*v. t. & i.* give off as vapour, evaporate, breathe out. वाष्प बनकर निकलना, उड़ना, श्वास निकालना या निकलना ।

exhaust (इग्ज़ॉस्ट)—*v. t.* draw off, consume entirely, empty of contents; tire out. खींच लेना, निकाल लेना ; क्षीण कर देना, व्यय कर डालना, रिक्त कर देना ; थका देना । *adj.* **exhausted.** निचुड़ा हुआ, थका हुआ । *adj.* **exhaustible.**

exhaustion (इग्ज़ॉसचन)—*n.* exhausting; total loss of strength. क्षय, थकावट, शक्ति-क्षय ।

exhaustive (इग्ज़ास्टिव)—*adj.* tending to exhaust; comprehensive. क्षयकारी, थकानेवाला; विस्तृत ।

exhibit (इग्ज़िबिट)—*v. t.* show, display; submit for consideration; manifest; show publicly. दिखलाना, प्रकट करना ; आगे धरना ; पेश करना, प्रदर्शित करना । *n.* document produced in law court; collection of things; display. दस्तावेज़, सनद ; संग्रह ; प्रदर्शन ।

exhibiter, exhibitor (इग्ज़िबिटर)—*n.* one who exhibits. प्रदर्शक ; दिखाने वाला ।

exhibition (इक्सिबिशन)—*n.* display; public display of works of art etc. प्रदर्शन ; प्रदर्शनी, नुमाइश ।

exhibitioner (इग्ज़िबिशनर)—*n.* student who is given a fixed sum for term of years from funds of school, college etc. छात्रवृत्ति-भोगी विद्यार्थी ।

exhibitionism (इग्ज़िबिशनिज़्म)—*n.* tendency towards display. दिखावे या प्रदर्शन की प्रवृत्ति ।

exhilarate (इग्ज़िलरेट)—*v. t.* enliven, gladden. प्रसन्न करना, प्रमुदित करना । *adj. & n.* **exhilarant.** प्रसन्न करनेवाला ; **exhilaration.** प्रसन्नता, मोद

exhort (इग्ज़ॉर्ट)—*v. t.* admonish earnestly, urge. उपदेश दे शिक्षा देना ; नेक सलाह देना । *adj.* **exhortative.**

exhortation (इग्ज़ॉर्टेशन)—*n.* exhorting, formal address. उपदेश, शिक्षा, नसीहत ।

exhume (एक्स्ह्यूम)—*v. t.* dig out, unearth. खोदकर निकालना, कब्र खोदना । *n.* **exhumation.**

exigence, exigency (ऐक्सिजेंस, ऐक्सिजेंसी)—*n.* urgent need; emergency. अत्यन्त आवश्यकता ; संकटकाल । *adj.* **exigent.** आवश्यक,

exigible (ऐक्सिजिबल)—*adj.* that may be demanded. माँगने-योग्य, प्रार्थनीय ।

exiguous (ऐक्सिग्यूअस)—*adj.* scanty, small. थोड़ा, [illegible] ;

exile (एक्साइल)—*n.* penal banishment ; banished person. देश-निकाला ; देश-निष्कासित व्यक्ति । *v. t.* banish. देश-निकाला देना । *n.* **exilement.**

exist (इग्ज़िस्ट)—*v. i.* occur, live, continue in being. होना, रहना ; घटित होना ; अस्तित्व में होना या रहना ।

existence (इग्ज़िस्टेंस)—*n.* being, existing ; life ; mode of existing ; existing thing. अस्तित्व ; जीवन ; ज़िन्दगी, जान ; अस्तित्व में होने वाला पदार्थ ।

existent (इग्ज़िस्टेंट)—*adj.* existing, actual, current. विद्यमान्, जीवित, वर्तमान ।

exit (ऐग्ज़िट)—*n.* departure of player ; death ; going out ; passage to go out by. प्रस्थान ; मृत्यु ; गमन ; मार्ग, रास्ता ।

exodus (ऐक्सडस)—*n.* departure. प्रस्थान.

ex officio (ऐक्स आफ़िशियो)—*adv.* & *adj.* in virtue of one's office. पदेन, पद के कारण ।

exogamy (ऐक्सोगेमी)—*n.* marriage outside the tribe. जाति के बाहर विवाह ।

exonerate (इग्ज़ोनरेट)—*v. t.* acquit ; free, release. दोष या अपराध से मुक्त करना ; मुक्त करना, दोष उतारना । *n.* **exoneration.** दोष-मुक्ति, अभियोग-मुक्ति ।

exorbitant (इग्ज़ार्बिटेंट)—*adj.* grossly excessive. अत्यधिक, अत्यन्त, अपरिमित । *n.* **exorbitance.** आधिक्य ।

exorcise, exorcize. (ऐक्सॉर्साइज़)—*v. t.* expel by invocation. झाड़ना, फूंकना ; भूत उतारना । *n.* **exorcism.** ओझाई, मन्त्र-मन्त्र ।

exordium (ऐक्सॉर्डियम)—*n.* beginning ; introductory part of discourse. प्रारम्भ, प्रस्तावना, भूमिका ।

exoteric (ऐक्सोटेरिक)—*adj.* commonplace, ordinary, intelligible to outsiders. सामान्य, साधारण ; बाहरी, प्रकट ।

exotic (इग्ज़ोटिक)—*adj.* introduced from abroad, strange. विदेशी, दूसरे देश से लाया हुआ ; अचनभी । *n.* exotic plant. परदेशीय पौधा ।

expand (इक्सपैंड)—*v. t.* & *i.* spread out flat, expound, develop. फैलाना, विस्तार करना ; विकसित करना । फैलना, विस्तृत होना, विकसित होना । *adj.* **expansible.**

expanse (इक्सपैंस)—*n.* wide area; expansion. विस्तृत क्षेत्र ; विस्तार ।

expansion (इक्सपैंशन)—*n.* expanding. विस्तार, फैलाव, वृद्धि ।

expansive (इक्सपैंसिव)—*adj.* tending to expand, extensive, comprehensive, effusive. विस्तार-योग्य, विस्तृत, विस्तारयुक्त, प्रवाहित होनेवाला, फैलनेवाला ।

ex parte (ऐक्स पार्टि)—*adv. & adj.* on one side only. एक पक्षीय, इकतरफ़ा।

expatiate (इक्स्पेशिएट)—*v. i.* speak or write copiously, wander unrestrained. विस्तार से बोलना या लिखना ; बखानना ; निर्बाध घूमना, खुले बन्दों फिरना

expatriate (इक्स्पेट्रिएट)—*v. t.* banish, emigrate, renounce citizenship. देश-निकाला देना, निष्कासित करना, निकाल देना ; नागरिकता से वंचित करना। *adj. & n.* expatriated (person) निष्कासित (व्यक्ति)। *n.* **expatriation.**

expect (इक्स्पेक्ट)—*v. t.* look forward to, suppose, wait for. आशा करना, उम्मीद रखना ; समझना, सोचना ; राह देखना, प्रतीक्षा करना। *adj.* **expected.** प्रत्याशित।

expectancy (इक्स्पेक्टंसी)—*n.* state of expectation. आशा,

expectant (इक्स्पेक्टंट)—*adj.* expecting. आशावान्, प्रत्याशित। *n.* one who expects. प्रत्याशी, आकांक्षी।

expectation (इक्स्पेक्टेशन)—*n.* awaiting, anticipation. प्रतीक्षा, प्रत्याशा, परिकल्पना, आकांक्षा

expectative (इक्स्पेक्टेटिव)—*adj.* of reversion of benefices. उत्तराधिकार-प्राप्ति की आशा रखने वाला।

expectorant (इक्स्पेक्टोरंट)—*adj. & n.* (medicine) that promotes expectoration. कफ निकालनेवाली

expectorate (इक्स्पेक्टरेट)—*v. t.* eject from chest by coughing. खँकारना, कफ़ निकालना। *n.* **expectoration.** खँकार, कफ़, बलगम।

expedient (इक्स्पीडिएंट)—*adj.* advantageous, suitable. लाभदायक, हितकर ; उचित, योग्य। *n.* contrivance, device. उपकरण, साधन, उपाय। *n.* **expedience (ency)**।

expedite (ऐक्सपिडाइट)—*v. t.* assist the progress of, dispatch. फुर्ती या जल्दी करना ; जल्दी से भेजना।

expedition (ऐक्स्पिडिशन)—*n.* warlike enterprise ; journey for definite purpose ; promptness, speed. साहसिक कार्य; अभियान, मुहिम, फुर्ती, तेज़ी, जल्दी। *adj.* **expeditionary.** *n.* **expeditionist.** अभियान या साहसिक कार्य करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

expeditious (ऐक्स्पिडिशस)—*adj.* doing or done speedily, suited for speedy performance. तत्पर, फुर्तीला, चुस्त, मुस्तैद। *n.* **expeditiousness.**

expel (इक्स्पैल)—*v. t.* eject by force, turn out. निकाल देना, खारिज कर देना। *adj.* **expellent.**

expend (इक्स्पैंड)—*v. t.* spend, use up. व्यय करना ; उपभोग कर लेना : समाप्त कर देना

expenditure (इक्स्पेंडिचर)—*n.* laying out ; consuming ; amount expended. व्यय ; उपभोग ; व्यय-राशि।

expense (इक्स्पेंस)—*n.* expenditure ; cost. व्यय, खर्च ; मोल, लागत ।

expensive (इक्स्पेंसिव)—*adj.* costly. मूल्यवान्, बहुमूल्य ; मँहगा ।

experience (इक्स्पीरिऐंस)—*n.* practical acquaintance with facts ; knowledge resulting from this. परख, जाँच ; अनुभव, तजरुबा । *v. t.* meet with, feel, undergo. परखना, जाँचना ; अनुभव करना ; भुगतना

experiential (इक्स्पीरिऐंशल)—*adj.* of experience. अनुभव-सम्बन्धी; अनुभवी ।

experiment (इक्स्पेरिमेंट)—*n.* test; trial. प्रयोग, परीक्षण ; अनुभव । *v. i.* make experiment. प्रयोग करना, अनुभव करना । *adj.* **experimental**. प्रयोगात्मक, प्रयोग-सम्बन्धी ।

expert (इक्स्पर्ट)—*adj.* trained by practice ; skilful. अनुभवी, कुशल, प्रवीण । *n.* person having special skill or knowledge. विशेषज्ञ

expertise (ऐक्स्पर्टीज)—*n.* expert opinion or skill or knowledge. विशेषज्ञ का मत, या कौशल, या ज्ञान ।

expiate (ऐक्स्पिएट)—*v. t.* pay the penalty of, make amends for. प्रायश्चित करना, सुधार करना *n.* **expiation**. प्रायश्चित, शोधन ।

expiration (ऐक्स्परेशन)—*n.* breathing out, termination. प्राणत्याग, अन्त, समाप्ति, मौत ।

expire (इक्स्पाइर)—*v. t. & i.* breath out, die, come to an end, become void. प्राणत्याग करना या होना, मरना, समाप्त होना ; शून्य होना । *adj.* **expiratory**.

expiry (इक्स्पाइरी)—*n.* termination. समाप्ति, अन्त ।

expiscate (इक्स्पिस्केट)—*v. t.* find by scrutiny. पड़ताल करना ।

explain (इक्स्प्लेन)—*v. t.* make known in detail. व्याख्या करना, स्पष्ट करना, खोलकर बताना

explanation (इक्स्प्लेनेशन)—*n.* explaining. स्पष्टीकरण । *adj.* **explanatory**. स्पष्टीकरणात्मक,

expletive (ऐक्स्प्लिटिव)—*adj.* serving to fill out. पूरक, पूर्ति करनेवाला । *n.* expletive thing or word, oath. पूरक वस्तु या शब्द, शपथ ।

explicate (ऐक्स्प्लिकेट)—*v. t.* develop, explain. व्याख्या करना, स्पष्ट करना । *adj.* **explicable**. व्याख्या के योग्य, *adj.* **explicative**,

explicit (इक्स्प्लिसिट)—*adj.* stated in detail, definite. स्पष्ट, साफ़ ; निश्चित, सही

explode (इक्स्प्लोड)—*v. t. & i.* expose ; go off with loud noise. फूटना, फटना ; भक से उड़ जाना, छूटना ।

exploit (इक्स्प्लॉइट)—*n.* brilliant

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achievement. महान् कार्य, पराक्रम। *v. t.* turn to account : utilize for one's own ends. काम में लाना, उपयोग में लाना ; शोषण करना, अनुचित लाभ उठाना। *n.* **exploitation**. उपयोग, शोषण

explore (इक्स्प्लोर)—*v. t.* inquire into. examine by going through. खोजना, ढूंढना। *n.* **exploration**.

explosion (इक्स्प्लोज़न)—*n.* going off with loud noise ; outbreak. धमाका, धड़ाका ; विस्फोट। *adj & n.* **explosive**. विस्फोटक

exponent (इक्स्पोनैंट)—*adj. & n* (person or thing) that interprets, representative ; index. व्याख्याकार, अर्थप्रदर्शक ; लक्षण, प्रतिनिधि ; बीजगणित का अंक

export (इक्स्पोर्ट)—*v. t* send goods to another country. निर्यात करना, विदेश को माल भेजना। *n.* exported article ; exportation. निर्यातित पदार्थ ; निर्यात, निकास। *n.* **exportation**. *n.* **exporter**.

expose (इक्स्पोज़)—*v. t.* leave unprotected ; subject to light, exhibit, put up for sale, disclose, umask. खुला छोड़ना ; उघाड़ना : खोलकर रखना. दिखाना ; सजाना, बनाना ; पर्दा फ़ाश करना, पाप उघाड़ना

exposition (एक्स्पॅज़ीशन)—*n.* setting forth, description ; explanation, commentary ; exhibition of goods. दिखावट, वर्णन ; स्पष्टीकरण, टीका-टिप्पणी ; प्रदर्शिनी। *adj.* **expositive**. वर्णनात्मक,

expostulate (इक्स्पॉस्ट्यूलेट)—*v.i.* remonstrate. गिला करना. झिड़की देना; भर्त्सना करना। *n.* **expostulation**. गिला-शिकवा, भर्त्सना।

exposure (इक्स्पोज़र) - *n.* exposing, being exposed ; abandoning : display of goods: unmasking, aspect ; action of exposing film to the light. दिखावा; दिखावट ; परित्याग (बच्चे का) : प्रदर्शिनी ; उघाड़, नग्नता ; पहलू ; फ़िल्म को प्रकाश में रखने की क्रिया।

expound (इक्स्पाउण्ड)—*v. t.* set forth in detail : interpret, explain. व्याख्या करना, अर्थ बताना, स्पष्ट करना।

express (इक्स्प्रैस)—*v. t.* squeeze out : emit : represent by symbols, reveal. निचोड़ना, निकालना, दबाना : दृष्टान्त देना : व्यक्त करना, ज़ाहिर करना। *adj.* closely resembling : directly stated ; despatched with special speed. मिलता-जुलता ; स्पष्ट, खुला ; विशिष्ट, निराला। *n.* message : messenger ; express train. सन्देश ; सन्देशवाहक, दूत ; तेज़ रेलगाड़ी

expression (इक्स्प्रेशन)—*n.* act of expressing ; act of representing : vivid representation of meaning : look indicative of

thought, a phrase. निचोड़ : अभिव्यक्ति : वर्णन-शैली : चेहरा. आकृति. भावभंगी, रंग-ढंग ; मुहावरा. जुमला।

expressive (इक्सप्रेसिव)—*adj.* serving to express : significant. अभिव्यंजक, सूचक ; सार्थक, ठीक

exprobration (ऐक्स्प्रोबेशन)—*n.* reproachful language. ग्लानी-गलौच, अशिष्ट भाषण।

expropriate (ऐक्स्प्रोप्रिएट)—*v.t.* dispossess ; take away. बेदखल करना, निकाल देना ; छीन लेना

expulsion (इक्सपल्शन)—*n.* expelling. निष्कासन. निकाला

expunge (इक्सपंज)—*v.t.* erase, omit. पोंछ डालना, मिटाना : काट देना, निकाल देना ; खुरचना, छीन देना, कलम फेरना। *n.* **expunction.**

expurgate (ऐक्सपर्गेट)—*v.t.* purify ; clear away. पवित्र या शोधन करना. धो डालना. मैल निकालना। *n.* **expurgation.** शोधन. पवित्रीकरण। *adj.* **expurgational,**

exquisite (ऐक्सक्विज़िट)—*adj.* of consummate excellence or beauty ; acute ; keen. अत्युत्तम, अति सुन्दर : तीव्र. तीक्ष्ण : अत्यन्त। *n.* fop. बाँका. छैला

exsanguinate (इक्सैंग्विनेट)—*v.t.* drain of blood. खून बहना।

exsanguine (इक्सैंग्विन)—*adj.* lacking blood. रक्तहीन।

exscind (इक्सिंड)—*v.t.* cut out. काट डालना।

ex-service (ऐक्स्-सर्विस)—*adj.* that has been but is no longer in one of the fighting services. जो सेना में रह चुका हो।

extant (इक्सटेंट)—*adj.* still existing. विद्यमान, कायम।

extempore (इक्सटेम्पोरि)—*adv.* & *adj.* without preparation ; off hand. बिना तैयारी के ; बे-सोचे ;

extend (इक्सटेंड)—*v.t.* & *i.* stretch, enlarge, hold out, offer. फैलाना: बढ़ाना ; लम्बा करना ; देना. पेश करना ; फैलना

extensile (इक्सटेंसिल)—*adj.* capable of being stretched. फैलने या बढ़ने के योग्य।

extension (इक्सटेंशन)—*n.* extending ; extent : enlargement : additional part. विस्तार, फैलाव, वृद्धि ; अतिरिक्त भाग।

extensive (इक्सटेंसिव)—*adj.* large. comprehensive. बड़ा ; लम्बा-चौड़ा : विस्तृत

extent (इक्सटेंट)—*n.* degree. space. हद, दर्जा : फैलाव, विस्तार,

extenuate (इक्सटेंन्यूएट)—*v.t.* lessen ; make thin or weak. कम करना, घटाना ; दुबला या दुर्बल करना। *n.* **extenuation.** दुबलापन : घटाव. कमी।

exterior (इक्सटीरिअर)—*adj.* outer. बाह्य. बाहरी। *n.* outward aspect. बाहरी भाग ; प्रकट रूप।

exteriorize (ise) (इक्सटीरिओराइज़)—*v.t.* realize in outward

form. बाह्य रूप प्रकट होना ।

exterminate (इक्स्टर्मिनेट)—*v.t.* root out. जड़ काट देना, मिटा देना, उखाड़ फेंकना । *n.* **extermination.** नाश, तबाही

external (इक्स्टर्नल) *adj.* situated outside; accidental; foreign, बाह्य, बाहरी, आकस्मिक ;

externals (इक्स्टर्नल्ज)—*n. pl.* outward features. बाह्य रूप या भाग ।

extersion (इक्स्टर्शन)—*n.* act of wiping. पोंछने या रगड़ने की क्रिया ।

extinct (इक्स्टिंक्ट)—*adj.* no longer burning, quenched, that has died, obsolete. बुझा हुआ ; गुल , मृत, अप्रचलित ।

extinction (इक्स्टिंक्शन)—*n.* extinguishing ; annihilation. बुझ जाना ; विनाश, अन्त । *adj.* **extinctive.** बुझानेवाला

extinguish (इक्स्टिंग्विश्)—*v.t.* put out, obscure ; annihilate. बुझाना, गुल करना, खामोश करना ; अन्त फेरना, मात करना ; नष्ट करना, मिटा देना । *adj.* **extinguishable** : **extinguishment.** नाश, संहार

extinguisher (इक्स्टिंग्विशर)—*n.* one who extinguishes; apparatus to extinguish fire. बुझाने वाला ; आग बुझानेवाला एक उपकरण ।

extirpate (एक्स्टर्पेट)—*v. t.* root out destroy. उखाड़ना, काटना ;, नष्ट करना । *n.* **extirpation.** उन्मूलन, विनाश ।

extol (इक्स्टोल)—*v. t.* praise enthusiastically. अति प्रशंसा करना, सराहना, बड़ाई करना ।

extort (इक्स्टोर्ट)—*v. t.* obtain, by violence, extract forcibly. ऐंठ लेना, बलपूर्वक लेना, छीन लेना ।

extortion (इक्स्टोर्शन)—*n.* extorting of money; illegal exaction. लूट ; बलात्कार ; घूस ।

extortionate (इक्स्टोर्शनेट)—*adj.* given to extortion. सख्त, कड़ा ।

extra (ऐक्स्ट्रा)—*adj.* additional. अतिरिक्त, फ़ालतू, अधिक । *adv.* additionally. अतिरिक्त रूप से, फ़ालतू तौर से । *n.* extra thing; person engaged temporarily for a minor part. फ़ालतू वस्तु ; छोटे अभिनय के लिए अस्थायी रूप से नियुक्त व्यक्ति ।

extract (ऐक्स्ट्रैक्ट)—*n.* that which is drawn out ; anything drawn from a substance ; quotation. निचोड़ ; सार, तत्त्व ; इत्र, अर्क ; संक्षेप, उद्धरण । *v. t.* draw out ; remove forcibly ; withdraw by distillation ; select. निकालना, खींचना ; बलपूर्वक खींच लेना ; इत्र या अर्क निकालना, निचोड़ना ; संकलन करना, चुन लेना ।

extraction (इक्स्ट्रैक्शन)—*n.* extracting ; lineage विचार, निस्सारण ; वंश, कुल ।

extractive (इक्स्ट्रैक्टिव)—*adj.* of

the nature of an extract. सत्व की प्रकृति का।

extractor (इक्स्ट्रैक्टर)—*n.* he who or that which extracts ; instrument for extracting something. खींचने या निकालनेवाला ; चिमटी, चिमटी।

extradite (ऐक्स्ट्राडाइट)—*v. t.* give up to the proper authorities ; obtain the extradition. उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को सौंपना ; प्रत्यावर्तन में लेना, लौटाना।

extradition (ऐक्स्ट्रॉडिशन)—*n.* delivery of fugitive criminal to proper authorities. भगोड़े अपराधी को उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को सौंपना ; प्रत्यावर्तन, वापसी।

extraneous (इक्स्ट्रेनिअस)—*adj.* of external origin, foreign, not belonging. बाहरी ; परावा, विदेशी ; असम्बद्ध। *n.* **extraneousness**. परायापन, असम्बद्धता।

extraordinary (इक्स्ट्रॉर्डिनरी)—*adj.* out of the usual course ; especially employed ; exceptional ; unusually great. असाधारण, असामान्य ; विशिष्ट

extraterritorial (इक्स्ट्रॉटेरिटोरिअल)—*adj.* free from jurisdiction of the territory. क्षेत्राधिकार से मुक्त।

extravagance (इक्स्ट्रैवागैंस)—*n.* being extravagant ; absurd statement or action. अतिशयता ; अधिकाई ; निरर्थक कथन या क्रिया।

extravagant (इक्स्ट्रैवागैंट)—*adj.* immoderate ; wasteful ; exorbitant. अतिशय, असीम ; फुटाऊ

extreme (इक्स्ट्रीम)—*adj.* outermost, utmost, last, severe. दूरतम ; चरम, परम ; अन्तिम ; कठोर

extremity (इक्स्ट्रेमिटी)—*n.* extreme point, extreme adversity. चरम सीमा, छोर ; अत्यन्त विपत्ति।

extricate (ऐक्स्ट्रिकेट)—*v. t.* disentangle ; release. सुलझाना, छुड़ाना, खोल ; मुक्त करना। *adj.* **extricable**, *n.* **extrication**.

extrinsic (ऐक्स्ट्रिंसिक)—*adj.* lying outside, not inherent. बाहरी, ऊपरी।

extrude (इक्स्ट्रूड)—*v. t.* thrust out. बाहर निकालना, बाहिर करना, धक्का देना। *n.* **extrusion**. निकास,

exuberant (इग्ज्यूबरेंट)—*adj.* growing abundantly ; luxuriant ; full of life and vigour. प्रचुर ; समृद्ध, परिपूर्ण ; जीवन और स्फूर्ति से भरा हुआ। *n.* **exuberance**. प्रचुरता, समृद्धि ; उल्लास।

exuberate (इग्ज्यूबरेट)—*v. t.* abound, overflow, परिपूर्ण बनाना, समृद्ध बनाना।

exude (इग्ज्यूड)—*v. i. & t.* give out like sweat, पसीने की तरह बहना ; रिसना, पसीजना। *n.* **exudation**. स्वेदस्राव ; पसीजन।

exult (इग्ज़ल्ट)—*v. i.* rejoice exceedingly, triumph. अति प्रसन्न होना, विजय पाना। *n.* **exultation**. प्रसन्नता, उल्लास। *adj* **exultant**. प्रसन्न, प्रमुदित।

exuviae (ऐक्स्यूविई)—*n. pl.* animals cast skin. केंचुली, झिल्ली।

exuviate (ऐक्स्यूविएट)—*v. t & i.* shed exuviae. केंचुली उतारना या छोड़ना। *n* **exuviation**.

eyas (आइअस)—*n.* untrained young hawk. बाज का अशिक्षित बच्चा।

eye (आइ)—*n.* organ of sight; power of eye; sight; view; presence; regard; aspect; vigilance, a thing like an eye; small hole, a catch for a hook; the spots on a feather; the bud or sprout of a plant; centre of a target. आँख, चक्षु, नेत्र; दर्शन-शक्ति; दृष्टि; दृश्य; उपस्थिति; निगाह; रुख; ध्यान, चौकसी; आँख जैसी वस्तु; छोटा छिद्र, नाका; छल्ला, तकमा; बुन्दकी; चित्ती; कोंपल, शगूफ़ा, अँखिया; चाँद निशाना, लक्ष्य के केन्द्र। *v t.* observe, watch carefully. देखना, निगाह रखना, दृष्टि में रखना; निरीक्षण करना

eyeball (आइबॉल)—*n.* pupil of the eye. आँख की पुतली।

eye-brow (आइ-ब्रो)—*n.* fringe of hair over eye. भौंह, भ्रू।

eye-glass (आइ-ग्लास)—*n.* lens for the eye. चश्मा।

eye-lash (आइ-लैश)—*n.* hair on edge of eyelid. बरौनी।

eye-let (आइ-लिट)—*n.* small hole through which a lace is passed. छेद, सुराख़।

eye-lid (आइ-लिड)—*n.* upper or lower cover of eye. पलक।

eye-piece (आइ-पीस)—*n.* the lens in telescope. दूरबीन का शीशा।

eye salve (आइ-सॉल्व)—*n.* ointment for eyes. सुरमा, काजल।

eye-shot (आइ-शॉट)—*n.* range of vision. आँख की पहुँच, दृष्टिपथ।

eye-sight (आइ-साइट)—*n.* power of seeing. दृष्टि, चक्षु-ज्योति।

eye-sore (आइ-सोर)—*n.* unpleasant thing. आँख का काँटा, अप्रिय वस्तु।

eye wash (आइ-वाश) *n.* a liquid for washing the eyes. आँख धोने की दवाई।

eye witness (आइ-विटनेस)—*n.* one who has himself seen something happen. आँखों का गवाह, प्रत्यक्षदर्शी साक्षी।

eyot (आइट)—*n.* small island. छोटा टापू।

eyre (एअर)—*n.* journey; circuit court. यात्रा; दौरा करनेवाली अदालत।

eyrie (आइरी)—*n.* nest of bird of prey. शिकारी पक्षी का घोंसला।

F

fa (फा)—*n.* fourth note of octave. चतुर्थ स्वर, मा, मदम ।

fabian (फ़ेबिअन)—*adj.* using cautious and slow methods to get one's object. लक्ष्य-प्राप्ति के लिए सावधानीपूर्ण और धीमे उपाय करने वाला ; दीर्घसूत्री ।

fable (फ़ेबल)—*n.* story that is not true ; legendary tales ; idle talk ; false statement ; short story. काल्पनिक कहानी ; किस्सा, अफ़साना ; अमत्य वार्ता ; झूठी बात ; लघुकथा

fabric (फ़ैब्रिक)—*n.* thing put together ; building ; structure ; woven material. बनाव, रचना, इमारत, मकान; ढाँचा, ढोल-ढौल ; वस्त्र, कपड़ा ।

fabricate (फ़ैब्रिकेट)—*v. t.* construct, manufacture ; forge. बनाना, निर्माण करना ; जोड़ना, घड़ना ; जालसाजी करना ।

fabrication (फ़ैब्रिकेशन)—*n.* construction, invention. बनावट, निर्माण ; जालसाजी, पाखण्ड । *n.* **fabricator**. झूठी कहानी घड़ने वाला ।

fabulous (फ़ैब्यूलस)—*adj.* given to legend, legendary, absurd. काल्पनिक, कृत्रिम, कथात्मक असत्य,

facade (फ़ेसड)—*n.* face of a building, outward appearance. इमारत का चेहरा, मोहरा ; सामना,

face (फ़ेस)—*n.* the front of the head ; boldness, impudence ; outward appearance ; surface. चेहरा, मुखड़ा ; साहस, धृष्टता ; रूप, आकृति ; सतह । *v. t.* meet in front ; stand opposite to ; confront ; cover with a different material, carry a false appearance, turn about. मुकाबला करना, सामना करना ; मुठ-भेड़ करना ; ढँकना, पाटना ; भेस बदलना ; मुँह मोड़ना ।

facer (फ़ेसर)—*n.* blow in the face ; great and sudden difficulty. मुँह पर चोट ; भारी और आकस्मिक कठिनाई ।

facet (फ़ैसिट)—*n.* one side of a many-sided body. पैहल, रुख, पहलू ।

facetiae (फ़सीशिई)—*n. pl.* pleasantries. नुक्ता, लतीफ़ा ।

facetious (फ़सीशस)—*adj.* addicted to pleasantry. ठिठोलिया, हँसोड़, ममखरा, विनोदी । *n.* **facetiousness**. हँसी, मज़ाक, विनोद ।

facial (फ़ेशल)—*adj.* of the face. मुख-सम्बन्धी, चेहरे का ।

facile (फ़ैसाइल)—*adj.* easily

done, gentle, flexible. सुगम, सरल, कोमल, सहज, नम्य ।

facilitate (फ़सिलिटेट)—*v. t.* make easy, help forward. सुगम करना, सुविधा देना । *n.* **facilitation.** सुविधा, सुभीता ।

facility (फ़सिलिटी)—*n.* being easy : dexterity ; pliancy. सुविधा, सरलता ; दक्षता ; मिलनसारी, कोमलता ।

facing (फ़ेसिंग)—*n.* the covering in front ; coating. अस्तरकारी, हाशिया ; अञ्चल, आवरण ।

facsimile (फ़ैक्सिमिलि)—*n.* exact copy ; especially of picture etc. ठीक नकल ; प्रतिलिपि, प्रतिमूर्ति, प्रतिकृति । *v. t* make facsimili. ठीक नकल उतारना ।

fact (फ़ैक्ट)—*n.* perpetration of act ; reality ; statement of thing done. कार्य, कृतित्व ; तथ्य, वास्तविकता ; कथन, वक्तव्य

faction (फ़ैक्शन)—*n.* self-interested party ; tumult. धड़ा, गुट ; हलचल, झगड़ा । *adj.* **factional.**

factitious (फ़ैक्टिशस)—*adj.* not natural. कृत्रिम, बनावटी, झूठा, जानबूझ कर बनाया हुआ ।

factitive (फ़ैक्टिटिव)—*adj.* expressing the result of an action. परिणामवाचक ।

factor (फ़ैक्टर)—*n.* agent, component part of a number. आढ़तिया, कर्ता-धर्ता, कारिन्दा ; अंश, घटक, गाज्य ।

factory (फ़ैक्टरी)—*n.* merchant company's foreign trading station ; workshop. कोठी ; व्यापारघर ; कारखाना ।

factotum (फ़ैक्टोटम्)—*n.* man or woman of all work ; servant managing his master's affairs. सभी काम करने वाला सेवक या सेविका ; वह विश्वस्त सेवक जो स्वामी के सभी कार्य करता हो ।

factual (फ़ैक्चूअल)—*adj.* concerned with fact. तथ्यात्मक.

factum (फ़ैक्टम्)—*n.* statement of facts. तथ्यों का ब्योरा ।

facula (फ़ैक्यूला)—*n.* bright spot on sun. सूर्य पर का चमकता हुआ धब्बा ।

faculty (फ़ैकल्टी)—*n.* a natural gift of mind ; a natural power ; licence ; a body of men to whom any specific right is granted. प्रतिभा, योग्यता ; गुण, स्वभाव ; अधिकार, इख्तियार ; विद्वत्मण्डली ।

fad (फ़ैड)—*n.* notion of action ; craze. धुन, सनक. झक

fade (फ़ेड)—*v.i.* & *t.* wither, grow dim, vanish. सूख जाना, मुरझाना, कुम्हलाना ; मन्द पड़ना ; क्षीण होना, लुप्त होना ।

faeces (फ़ीसीज़)—*n. pl.* excrement of the bowels. मल, विष्ठा,

fag (फ़ैग)—*v. i.* & *t.* toil painfully, make weary, drudge.

मेहनत, मजदूरी करना ; मेहनत कराना, थकाना ; टहल करना, चाकरी करना ; थक जाना, हार जाना । *n.* drudgery, unwelcome task ; exhaustion ; one who has to fag. मेहनत-मजदूरी, चाकरी ; थकावट कार्य ; थकान ; चाकर, टहलना ।

faggot, fagot (फ़ैगॉट)—*n.* bundle of sticks bound together as fuel. लकड़ियों को जलाने का गट्ठा । *v.t. & i.* bind in faggots. गट्ठा बाँधना ।

fahrenheit (फ़ारेन्हाइट)—*n.* a thermometer with 32° and 212° for freezing and boiling points of water. पानी के जमाव व उबाल बिन्दुओं का ३२ और २१२ डिग्री का मापक यन्त्र ।

fail (फ़ेल)—*n.* failure ; one who fails in an examination. असफलता, अनुत्तीर्णता ; परीक्षा में असफल होने वाला । *v.i. & t.* be unsuccessful ; be short of what is expected ; grow weak ; be wanting ; omit, not remember, become bankrupt ; cause to fail. असफल होना ; कम होना, घट जाना ; क्षीण होना, ढलना ; खोना, चूकना ; रह जाना ; छूटना, भूलना ; दीवाला निकालना, टोट जाना ; असफल करना

failing (फ़ेलिंग)—*n.* shortcoming, weakness, imperfection ; becoming insolvent. कमी, त्रुटि ; कमजोरी, चूक, भूल ; अधूरापन ; टोटा, घाटा, दीवाला । *prep.* in default of. अन्यथा, यदि ऐसा न हो ।

failure (फ़ेल्यर)—*n.* non-performance ; running short ; ill success ; unsuccessful pereon, thing or attempt ; insolvency. अभाव, अविद्यमानता ; भूल, चूक ; कमी, घाटा ; असफलता ; असफल व्यक्ति, वस्तु या प्रयास ; दीवाला ।

fain (फ़ेन)—*adj. & adv.* gladly. प्रसन्न, खुश ; प्रसन्नतापूर्वक ।

faint (फ़ेंट)—*adj.* sluggish, timid, feeble, indistinct; sickly. सुस्त, निर्बल, कमजोर, डरपोक, मन्द, मूर्च्छित क्षीण, दीक्षा, विशाल, अरिचकर । *v.i.* loose courage, give way, swoon. उत्साह होना, जी हारना ; घटना, ढलना, मन्द पड़ना ; मूर्च्छित होना । *adj.* **faintish,**

faint-hearted (फ़ेंटहार्टिड)—*adv.* coward. कायर, डरपोक ।

fair (फ़ेअर)—*adj.* unblemished, handsome, clear, cloudless, free from obstacles, legible, moderate, upright, frank, inspiring hope, equitable. बेदाग ; सुन्दर, रूपवान् ; निर्मल, उजला ; खुला हुआ ; निर्बाध ; सुस्पष्ट ; अच्छा, सरल ; सीधा, सच्चा ; निष्कपट ; आशाजनक ; ठीक, समुचित, दुरुस्त । *n.* periodical gathering for sale of goods with entertainments.

मेला, प्रदर्शनी, नुमायश । *v.i. & t.* become fair ; make fair copy of ; make smooth and regular. सुन्दर, निर्मल, स्पष्ट या समुचित होना ; सुस्पष्ट नकल उतारना ; सुन्दर और सुनियोजित बनाना

fairing (फ़ेअरिंग)—*n.* present bought at a fair. । मेले पर खरीदा गया उपहार, सौगात ; मौदा ।

fairy (फ़ेअरी)—*n.* small supernatural being with magical powers. परी, अप्सरा । *adj.* of fairies, like fairy, beautiful and delicate: imaginary. परियों का ; परी-जैसा ; सुन्दर और कोमल ; काल्पनिक । **fairy-lamp.** छोटा रंगदार सजावटी दीपक ; **fairy-land.** परिस्तान, परी-देश ; **fairy-tale.** परी-कथा ।

faith (फ़ेथ)—*n.* belief, religious faith, word of honour. विश्वास ; धार्मिक आस्था ; वचन

faithful (फ़ेथफुल)—*adj.* full of faith, trustworthy, loyal, true. विश्वस्त, विश्वसनीय ; वफादार, सच्चा ।

faithless (फ़ेथलेस)—*adj.* unbelieving; false to promises; unreliable. अविश्वसनीय ; झूठा

fake (फ़ेक)—*v. t.* conceal defects of by artifice. कृत्रिमता से दोषों का छिपाना । *n.* an imitation, an article, story etc. that is not genuine; a person or thing that deceives; coil of rope. नकल ; असत्य वस्तु या कथा ; धोखा देनेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; रस्से की बँडरी ।

falcate (फ़ैल्केट)—*adj.* hooked, sickle-shaped. टेढ़ा, खमदार ; हँसुए की शक्लवाला ।

falchion (फ़ाल्चन)—*n.* broad curved convexedged sword. खमदार तलवार, तेग ।

falciform (फ़ैल्सिफ़ार्म)—*adj.* sickle-shaped. हँसुए के आकार का ।

falcon (फ़ॉकन)—*n.* small diurnal bird of prey. बाज पक्षी, श्येन ।

falconer (फ़ॉकनर)—*n.* keeper and trainer of hawks. बाज पालने और सिखानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

falconry (फ़ॉकनरी)—*n.* the art of training falcons; the sport of hunting with falcons. बाज सिखाने की कला ; बाजों के साथ पक्षियों का शिकार ।

faldstool (फ़ॉल्ड्स्टूल)—*n.* bishop's armless chair, movable desk for kneeling at. पादरी की बेबाजू कुर्सी, एक प्रकार का मेज़ ।

fall (फ़ॉल)—*v. i.* drop, come down freely; hang down; become lower; come to the ground; perish; be captured; become; happen. गिरना ; पड़ना ; उतरना ; घटना कम होना ; सस्ता होना ; पतित होना, विचलित होना ; लेटना, नीचे बैठना ; नष्ट होना ; पकड़े जाना, कब्जे आना, फिरना ; होना, घटित

होना । *n.* falling: yielding to temptation: autumn. गिरावट. पतन. नाश. कमी. ह्रास : उतार. प्रपात : पतझड़ काल

fallacious (फ़लिशस)—*adj.* misleading. भ्रामक. झूठा, मिथ्या

fallacy (फ़ैलसी)—*n.* misleading argument delusion. हेत्वाभास. मिथ्याभास : भ्रान्ति. भुलावा. छलावा ।

fallible (फ़ैलिबल)—*adj.* liable to err. भूल-योग्य : भ्रामक

fallow (फ़ैलो)—*adj.* & *n.* uncultivated land. बंजर. ऊसर. अनजुती (भूमि) । *v. t.* break up land for sowing. जोतना. हल चलाना ।

fallow deer (फ़ैलो-डियर)—*n.* pale brownish deer. एक प्रकार का हिरण ।

false (फ़ाल्स)—*adj.* not true wrong : deceptive ; dishonest : not genuine असत्य. मिथ्या. झूठा : छलन ; कपटपूर्ण. बेईमान : नकली. खोटा

falsehood (फ़ाल्सहुड)—*n.* want of truth, perfidy, counterfeit. झूठ, असत्य ; कपट, खोट ; जाल, नकल ।

falsetto (फ़ाल्सेटो)—*n.* coined word. बनाया हुआ शब्द ।

falsify (फ़ाल्सिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* represent falsely, prove to be false, violate. बदलना ; झूठा सिद्ध करना, झुठलाना ; तोड़ना, बात काटना । *n.* **falsification**. असत्यकरण. बनावट,

falsity (फ़ाल्सिटी)—*n.* being false ; deceitfulness ; error. असत्यता, झूठापन ; कपट, फ़रेब ;

falter (फ़ाल्टर)—*v. i.* stammer ; totter ; waver. हकलाना. रुक-रुक कर बोलना ; काँपना, थरथराना ; बकना, डगमगाना ।

fame (फ़ेम)—*n.* reputation, renown ; rumour. प्रख्याति. प्रसिद्धि; कीर्ति. यश ; चर्चा, अफ़वाह

familiar (फ़ैमिलिअर)—*adj.* domestic ; intimate, not formal ; well known. घरेलू ; परिचित. हिलामिला ; प्रचलित ; अनौपचारिक ; प्रसिद्ध.

family (फ़ैमिली)—*n.* hoschold ; kindred ; lineage; परिवार, कुटुम्ब ; सगे-सम्बन्धी, रिश्तादार ; कुल, वंश, घराना, बिरादरी

famine (फ़ैमिन)—*n.* extreme scarcity of food. अकाल ; दुर्भिक्ष ;

famish (फ़ैमिश)—*v. i.* & *t.* starve, reduce to extreme hunger. भूखों मरना ; फ़ाके करना ।

famous (फ़ेमस)—*adj.* celebrated. प्रसिद्ध. विख्यात ।

fan (फ़ैन)—*n.* instrument for producing current of air especially for cooling face ; winnowing machine ; thing spread out as bird's tail ; ventilating machine ; an enthusiast for sport etc. पंखा ; हवा करने का यन्त्र, कुलनी ; चकी की पूंछ की तरह फैली हुई

कोई वस्तु ; हवा निकालने की मशीन ; खेल आदि का झोकीन । *v. t.* winnow; blow or cool with fan. झलना, हवा करना ; ठंडा करना, पंखा झलना ;

fanatic (फ़नैटिक)—*adj.* & *n.* (person) filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm especially in religion. धर्मान्ध, हठधर्मी, कट्टरपंथी (व्यक्ति) । *adj.* **fanatical.**

fancier (फ़ैन्सियर)—*n.* one who has special knowledge of an article or animal. किसी वस्तु या पशु का विशेष ज्ञान रखनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

fanciful (फ़ैन्सिफुल)—*adj.* full of fancies ; imaginative ; strange. कल्पनाओं से पूर्ण, काल्पनिक, झक्की

fancy (फ़ैन्सी)—*n.* unfounded belief ; mental image ; arbitrary supposition ; a whim ; inclination, विचार, कल्पना ; खयाल ; तरंग ; रुचि । *adj.* ornamental ; extravagant ; based on imagination. तड़क-भड़कवाला ; मनपसन्द, रोचक ; प्रसन्नताद्योदक, काल्पनिक । *v. t.* conceive, imagine. कल्पना करना, अनुमान लगाना ; समझना ; पसन्द करना, ध्यान में लाना ।

fane (फ़ेन)—*n.* temple, मन्दिर, देवल, धर्मस्थान ।

fan-fair (फ़ैनफ़ेयर)—*n.* flourish of tumpete etc. तुरई आदि का बाजा ; बाजा-गाजा ।

fang (फ़ैंग)—*n.* canine tooth ; serpent's venom-tooth ; root of tooth. नुकीला दान्त ; साँप का विषैला दान्त ; दांत की जड़ ।

fangle (फ़ैंगल)—*n.* novelty. नवीनता ।

fan-light (फ़ैन-लाइट)—*n.* a fan-shaped window over a door. पंखी की शक्ल की द्वार पर बनी खिड़की ; मोखा ।

fannel (फ़ैनल)—*n.* banner. झण्डा ।

fanon (फ़ैनन)—*n.* napkin, scarf. अंगोछा, रूमाल ।

fantast (फ़ैन्टैस्ट)—*n.* visionary ; dreamer. कल्पनाएँ करनेवाला व्यक्ति ; स्वप्न लेनेवाला व्यक्ति ; ख्यालिस्ती ।

fantastic (फ़ैन्टैस्टिक)—*adj.* fanciful ; capricious ; strange and wild. काल्पनिक, झक्की ; मृगतृष्णा-सा ; मनमौजी ; ऊट-पटांग, बेतुका-सा ।

fantasy (फ़ैन्टसी)—*n.* image-making faculty ; mental image. कल्पना-शक्ति ; कल्पना, अनुमान ; झक्की

far (फ़ार)—*adv.* at a great distance ; a long way off ; to a distance ; very much. दूर ; परे ; आगे ; बहुत अधिक । *adj.* distant, remote. दूर का, परला, परे का

far-seeing or **far-sighted.** दूरदर्शी ।

farce (फ़ार्स)—*n.* a low style of comedy ; mockery. स्वांग, नकल ; प्रहसन । *adj.* **farcical.** हँसी वाला ।

farcy (फ़ार्सी)—*n.* a disease of horses. अगनबाओ ; बुखली ।

fare (फ़ेअर)—*n.* price of passage ; state of things ; food ; passenger in hired vehicle. भाड़ा, किराया, ; अवस्था, हाल-चाल ; आहार भोजन ; सवारी, गाड़ी । *v. i.* go, travel ; happen ; be entertained. चलना, यात्रा करना ; होना, बीतना, कटना, निभना ; खाना, भोजन करना । *fare forth.* खाना, चलना ·

farewell (फ़ेअरवेल)—*int.* good-bye ! विदा ! *n.* leave taking विदाई, खानगी

farina (फ़राइना)—*n.* flour ; starch ; pollen. आटा ; मांडी, निशास्ता ; पराग, पुष्प-रज । *adj.* **farinaceous.** आटे का ।

farm (फ़ार्म)—*n.* land used for cultivation ; a landed estate ; a lease. खेत ; चक ; जोत ; इजारा, पट्टा, चकनामा । *v. t.* let land for cultivation ; cultivate ; farm the taxes. खेत को जुताई पर देना ; खेती करना ; लगान बाँधना ।

farmer (फ़ार्मर)—*n.* cultivator. खेतिहर ; किसान, काश्तकार ।

farm-house (फ़ार्म-हाउस)—*n.* dwelling-place attached to farm. खेती से सम्बद्ध किसान का घर ।

farming (फ़ार्मिंग)—*n.* business of cultivating land. खेती-बाड़ी,

farmstead (फ़ार्मस्टेड)—*n.* farm with buildings on it. इमारतों वाला खेत ।

farm-yard (फ़ार्म-यार्ड)—*n.* yard attached to farm-house. खेत में किसान के घर का प्रांगन ।

farrago (फ़रागो)—*n.* medley ; hotch- potch. गड़बड़-झाला ; घाल-मेल । *adj.* **farraginous.**

farrier (फ़ैरिअर)—*n.* shoeing-smith ; horse-doctor. नालबन्द, घोड़ों के नाल जड़ने वाला ; सलोतरी, अश्वचिकित्सक ।

farriery (फ़ैरिअरी)—*n.* shoeing horses ; curing the diseases of horses. नालबन्दी ; सलोतरी का व्यवसाय ।

farrow (फ़ैरो)—*n.* giving birth to pigs ; सूअर का झोल । *v. t. & i.* produce pigs. सूअरी का झोल निकालना ।

fart (फ़ार्ट)—*n.* emission of wind from the anus. पाद, फुसको, गोद । *v. t.* emit wind from the anus. पादना ।

farther (फ़ार्दर)—*adv. & adj.* at a greater distance : in addition ; moreover ; more distant, more, extra ; later, more advanced. दूर से, आगे में, अन्तर पर ; तिस पर, अलावा ; दूरवर्ती और अधिक, फ़ालतू ; बाद का, अन्या ।

farthest (फ़ार्दिस्ट)—*adj.* most distant. सब से दूर, दूरतम

farthing (फ़ार्दिंग)—*n.* quarter of a penny ; least possible amount. पेनी (ब्रिटिश मुद्रा) का चौथा

भाग ; न्यूनतम राशि, दमड़ी

farthingale (फ़ार्दिंगेल)—*n.* hooped petticoat. उभारदार घघरा।

fascicle, fascicule, fasciculus (फ़ैसिकल, फ़ैसिक्यूल, फ़ैसिक्यूलस)—*n.* bunch, bundle. गुच्छा ; छोटा-सा गट्ठा।

fascinate (फ़ैसिनेट)—*v.t.* attract very greatly ; take away the power of movement by one's look. अत्यन्त आकर्षित करना, मोहित करना, मन्त्र मुग्ध करना, मोह लेना। *n.* **fascination**. सम्मोहन, वशीकरण ;

fascine (फ़ैसीन)—*n.* long faggot used for engineering purposes and expecially in war for lining trenches. filling ditches etc. लकड़ियों का गट्ठा जो मोर्चों को ऊँचा करने. खाइयों को भरने आदि के काम आता है।

Fascism (फ़ैसिज़्म)—*n.* dictatorial political system aiming at overthrow of communists radicals etc. तानाशाही राजनैतिक पद्धति, जिसका उद्देश्य साम्यवादियों, उग्रतावादियों आदि को पदच्युत करना है। *n.* **fascist**. फ़ासीवादी।

fash (फ़ैश)—*v.t.* bother, trouble. व्याकुल करना, कष्ट देना। *n.* bothe-ration ; troublefulness. व्याकुलता, कष्ट।

fashion (फ़ैशन)—*n.* make ; style ; manner, custom. ढंग, बनावट ; रीति-नीति, चाल-ढाल चलन, लोक-व्यवहार, वेशभूषा ; रंग-ढंग। *v.t.* mould, adapt. ढालना, घड़ना, रूप बनाना ; ठीक करना, सँवारना

fashionable (फ़ैशनेबल)—*adj.* conforming to the fashion, current. ढंग-बनीला, बना-ठना, सजीला, नोकीन ; प्रचलित।

fashion-monger (फ़ैशनमौंगर)—*n.* fog, dandy. छैला ; बांका, छबीला।

fast (फ़ॉस्ट)—*v.i.* go without food ; practice abstinence as a religious duty. भूखे रहना, अनशन करना ; उपवास या व्रत रखना। *n.* act of fasting. अनशन, उपवास। *adj.* firmly fixed ; quick moving ; rapid ; steadfast ; deep. कसा हुआ ; बंधा हुआ ; तेज, गतिवान्, शीघ्रगामी ; पक्का, दृढ़ ; गहरा। *adv.* firmly, swiftly. दृढ़ता से, मजबूती से ; तीव्रता से, शीघ्रतापूर्वक

fasten (फ़ासन)—*v.t.* & *i.* make fast, attach by some tie, lay on. बाँधना, कसना ; साँटना, जोड़ना, मिलाना ; जड़ना, लगाना ; बँधना, लगना,

fastener (फ़ासनर)—*n.* a thing that fastens things together. वस्तुओं को इकट्ठा करके बाँधने वाला उपकरण ; कसनी, जकड़नी।

fastening (फ़ासनिंग)—*n.* a thing that fastens ; clasp, bolt. बन्धन ; बाँधने या जकड़ने वाली वस्तु।

fastidious (फ़ैस्टिडिअस)—*adj.* easily disgusted ; hard to please. नकचढ़ा, दुराराध्य. कठिनता से सन्तुष्ट होने वाला

fasting (फ़ास्टिंग)—*n.* act of abstaining from food. अनशन, उपवास ; लंघन फ़ाक़ा ।

fastness (फ़ास्टनेस)—*n.* firmness ; stronghold. दृढ़ता, मज़बूती ; गढ़, क़िला ।

fat (फ़ैट)—*n.* a substance found in the bodies of animals ; an oily substance obtained from the seeds. चरबी, वसा ; चिकनाई, रोग़न । *adj.* fatted ; thick ; rich. चरबीदार. मांसल : मोटा. स्थूल ; उपजाऊ. समृद्ध । *v.t.* & *i.* fatten ; become fat or cause to become fat. मोटा करना या होना , मोटापा लाना. चर्बी चढ़ना

fatal (फ़ेटल)—*adj.* ending in death. ruin or disaster ; connected with fate ; fateful. घातक. नाशक ; भाग्य-सम्बन्धी. क़िस्मत का. तक़दीरी । *adv.* **fatally**.

fatalism (फ़ेटलिज़्म)—*n.* belief that all events are predetermined by arbitrary decree. भाग्यवाद । *n.* & *adj.* **fatalist**

fatality (फ़टैलिटी)—*n.* subjection to fate ; misfortune ; death by accident. भाग्यवादिता ; दुर्भाग्य, विपत्ति ; दुर्घटना द्वारा मृत्यु ।

fate (फ़ेट)—*n.* destiny ; one's lot ; death, destruction. भाग्य, दैव ; भवितव्यता, भावी, भाग्यलेख ; अन्त, विनाश ।

fateful (फ़ेटफ़ुल)—*adj.* prophetic ; decisive ; controlled by fate. भावी, भवितव्य ; निर्णायक, अनिवार्य , दैवी. तक़दीरी ।

father (फ़ादर)—*n.* male parent ; progenitor. forefather, originator ; religious teacher ; god. oldest member. पिता, जनक, पुरखा. उत्पादक, धर्मोपदेशक, ईश्वर.

fathom (फ़ैदम)—*n.* measure of six feet. छः फुट की एक नाप ; चार हाथ । *v. t.* sound, comprehend. नापना, थाह लेना, पहुँचना, भली-भाँति जानना, गहराई नापना । *adj.* **fathomless**. अथाह, अगाध ।

fatidical (फ़टिडिकल)—*adj.* gifted with prophetic power. भविष्य-वक्ता ।

fatigue (फ़टीग)—*n.* weariness after exertion; task that wearies; soldier's non-combatant duty. थकान. परिश्रम ; कष्ट. थकानेवाला काम ; सिपाही का लड़ाई के अतिरिक्त कार्य । *v. t.* exhaust. थकाना. काट देना ; मांदा करना । *adj.* **fatigued**. श्रान्त. थका हुआ । *adj.* **fatiguing**.

fatling (फ़ैटलिंग) *n.* young fattened animal. वध के लिए मोटा-

मोटा किया गया पशु ।

fatten (फ़ैटन)—*v. t. & i.* make fat ; grow fat ; enrich. मोटा बनाना ; मोटा होना; समृद्ध बनना ।

fatty (फ़ैट्टी)—*adj.* like fat; greasy: consisting of fat. चरबी-जैसा ; चिकना ; चरबीदार । *n.* fat child. मोटा बच्चा ।

fatuous (फ़ैट्यूअस)—*adj.* vacantly silly, purposeless, idiotic. बुद्धिहीन, मूर्ख, पौरुषहीन । *n.* **fatuity.**

faucal (फ़ॉकल)—*adj. & n.* of the throat, deeply guttural (sound). कण्ठ्य, गले के भीतरी भाग-संबंधी (ध्वनि) ।

fauces (फ़ासीज़)—*n. pl.* the cavity at the back of the mouth. कंठ ।

faucet (फ़ॉसिट)—*n.* tap for barrel etc. पीपे आदि की टूँटी ।

faugh (फ़ॉ)—*int.* of disgust. छि: छि:, थूक ।

fault (फ़ॉल्ट)—*n.* defect; blemish; offence; imperfection. त्रुटि, गलती

fauna (फ़ॉना)—*n.* the animals of a region. किसी प्रदेश का पशु-वर्ग । *adj.* **faunistic.**

favour (फ़ेवर)—*n.* friendly regard; approval ; partiality, furtherance, a decoration worn as a sign; a letter. कृपा ; स्वीकृति ; पक्षपात ; अनुग्रह, सहारा, परिचय-चिह्न, निशानी ; चिट्ठी । *v. t.* show favour to; oblige; give unfair help; encourage; be like in appearance. कृपा या अनुग्रह दिखाना ; उपकृत करना ; पक्षपात करना ; प्रोत्साहन देना ; तुल्य होना । *in favour of.* पक्ष में, बनाम

favourite (फ़ेवरिट)—*n. & adj.* (person or thing) preferred above others. प्रिय, मनचाहा, चहेता, अनुकूल (व्यक्ति या पदार्थ) ।

favouritism (फ़ेवरिटिज़्म)—*n.* partiality. पक्षपात ।

fawn (फ़ॉन)—*n.* young deer. हिरण का बच्चा, शिशु मृग । *adj.* light yellowish brown. हल्के बादामी रंग का । *v. i.* show affection by tail-wagging, grovelling etc ; behave servilely. दुम हिलाना ; गिड़गिड़ाना, चापलूसी करना । **fawn-eyed.** मृगनयना ।

fay (फ़े)—*n.* fairy. परी ।

fealty (फ़ीआल्टी)—*n.* fidelity of vassal to his lord ; loyalty. किसान की अपने ज़मींदार के प्रति आस्था ; वफ़ादारी ।

fear (फ़िअर)—*n.* dread, alarm. डर, भय । *v. i. & t.* be afraid ; regard with fear, revere. डरना

feasible (फ़ीज़िबल)—*adj.* practicable, convenient. व्यवहार्य, संभव ; सुगम, सहल । *n.* **feasibility.** संभाव्यता ।

feast (फ़ीस्ट)—*n.* joyful religious anniversary ; sumptuous meal;

त्यौहार, पर्व ; ज्योनार, दावत, प्रीति-भोज । *v. i. & t.* partake of feast ; fare sumptuously. त्यौहार मनाना, पर्व में भाग लेना ; जीवना

feat (फ़ीट)—*n.* noteworthy act ; action showing dexterity or strength. दर्शनीय कृत्य ; बहादुरी का काम, करतब ।

feather (फ़ीदर)—*n.* one of the barbed shafts wich form covering of birds ; piece of feather attached to arrow ; plume worn in hat etc. पंख, पर ; तीर का पंख ; कलगी, तुर्रा । *v. t.* supply with feathers. पंख लगाना, पंखों से सजाना । *in full feather.* समृद्ध ;

feature (फ़ीचर)—*n.* any part of the face ; an element of a thing ; something important. रूप-रंग, चेहरा, सूरत ; पक्ष, पहलू ; छाप, चिह्न । *v. t.* a striking feature ; make prominent. प्रकट करना, प्रमुखता देना, उभारना ।

febricule (फ़ेब्रिक्यूल)—*n.* slight fever. हल्का ज्वर ।

febrific (फ़ेब्रिफ़िक)—*adj.* producing fever. ज्वर-उत्पादक ।

febrifuge (फ़ेब्रिफ़्यूज)—*n.* medicine to reduce fever ; cooling drink. ज्वरनाशक औषधि ; शीतल पेय ।

febrile (फ़ीब्राइल)—*adj.* of fever ; feverish. ज्वर-सम्बन्धी ; ज्वर-ग्रस्त ।

February (फ़ेब्रूअरी)—*n.* second month of vear. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का दूसरा मास ; फरवरी ।

feckless (फ़ेक्लिस)—*adj.* feeble, inefficient. दुर्बल, अक्षम ।

feculent (फ़ेक्यूलेंट)—*adj.* turbid, fetid. गन्दला, मटियाला ।

fecund (फ़ीकंड)—*adj.* prolific ; fertilizing. उर्वरा, भरी-पूरी ; उपजाऊ ।

fecundate (फ़ीकण्डेट)—*v. t.* make fruitful ; impregnate. फलदार बनाना, उपजाऊ करना ; गर्भवती करना । *n.* **fecundation.** फलदारी, गर्भ ।

fecundity (फ़ीकंडिटी)—*n.* the quality of producing fruit ; the power of germinating. उपजाऊपन ; जनन-शक्ति ।

federal (फ़ेडरल)—*adj.* connected with federation. संघीय । *n.* **federalist.** संघवादी ; *n.* **federalism.** संघवाद ।

federate (फ़ेडरेट)—*v. t. & i.* unite or be united ; combine into a union ; join under a federal government. संघटित करना या होना ; संघ बनाना ; संघीय शासन में सम्मिलित करना या होना ।

federation (फ़ेडरेशन)—*n.* federating : the form of government in which a number of states join together, each state keeping control of some matters but allowing the central government to control foreign affairs, national defence etc. संघटन,

संघ ; सरकार का वह रूप जिसमें अनेक राज्य इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य कुछ विषयों पर नियन्त्रण रखता है, परन्तु विदेश-कार्यों, राष्ट्र-रक्षा आदि विषयों का नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय सरकार को सौंप देता है ।

fee (फी)—*n.* reward for services : possession. शुल्क. उजरत. फीस : तालुका. जागीर । *v. t.* give a fee. शुल्क देना

feeble (फीबल)—*adj.* weak : faint : without energy. निर्बल, दुर्बल : अस्पष्ट. मन्द. मद्धम : शक्तिहीन । *n.* **feebleness**

feed (फीड)—*v. t.* & *i.* give food to. supply food for. give as food. supply with material. keep filled. eat. take a feed. खिलाना : पोसना. पालना : भरना, भरती करना : चराना : दाना डालना : खाना. जीमना ; चोंगा करना, चरना । *n.* the act of feeding. a meal : what is given to animals as food : an amount of food given at one time : channel by which material is carried to a machine : the material supplied. भोजन. खुराक : चारा. चुग्गा : एक समय का भोजन : मशीन में उसका चारा पहुंचाने का साधन : मशीन को चलाने का ईंधन आदि ।

feeder (फीडर)—*n.* one who feeds : child's feeding-bottle : child's bib. खिलानेवाला व्यक्ति : बच्चे को दूध पिलाने की बोतल ; बच्चे के गले का रूमाल ।

fee-faw-fum (फी-फ़ॉ-फम)—*n.* nonsense fit only to terrify child. हौवा : बच्चे को डराने का शब्द ।

feel (फील)—*v. t.* & *i.* explore by touch : be conscious of : experience : have sympathy. छूकर जानना. स्पर्श करना ; अनुभव करना : महानुभूति करना । *n.* sense of touch ; sensation characterizing something. स्पर्श, अनुभूति. संवेदना । *feel one's way.* टटोलना ।

feeler (फीलर)—*n.* one who feels : an organ of touch : tentative hint. अनुभव करने वाला ; स्पर्श-इन्द्रिय : दूसरों का मन टोहने के लिए कही गई बात : शोशा ।

feeling (फीलिंग)—*n.* sense of touch : emotion : sentiment ; tenderness for other's sufferings. स्पर्श. बोध. ज्ञान. अनुभूति : भावना. संवेदना. भाव : महानुभूति, दया । *adj.* sensitive : sympathetic : heartfelt. संवेदनाशील : महानुभूति वाला : हार्दिक, दयनीय ।

feign (फेन)—*v. t.* & *i.* pretend, simulate. forge. counterfeit. बहाना करना. झूठ बनाना. छल करना ; घड़ना. बनाना । *feign sickness.* बीमारी का बहाना करना । *adj.* **feigned.** घड़ा हुआ. झूठा, जाली,

feint (फ़ेंट)—*n.* sham attack ; pretence. बनावटी हमला ; बहाना, छलावा । *v.i.* make feint. बनावटी हमला करना ; बहाना करना ।

felicide (फ़ीलिसाइड)—*n.* killing of a cat. बिल्ली का वध ।

felicific (फ़ीलिसिफ़िक)—*adj.* tending to happiness. सुखदायक ।

felicitate (फ़ेलिसिटेट)—*v.t.* make happy ; congratulate. सुखी बनाना, प्रसन्न करना ; अभिनन्दन करना, बधाई देना । *n.* **felicitation.** अभिनन्दन, बधाई ।

felicitous (फ़ेलिसिटस)—*adj.* blissful, strikingly apt. सुखी, प्रसन्न, ज्ञानन्ययुक्त ।

felicity (फ़िलिसिटी)—*n.* being happy ; a blessing ; fortunate trait. आनन्द, परम सुख ; आशीर्वाद, सौभाग्य ।

feline (फ़ीलाइन)—*adj.* of cats ; cat like. बिल्लियों-सम्बन्धी, बिल्ली-जैसा । *n.* **felinity.** बिलैयापन ।

fell (फ़ेल)—*n.* animal's hide or skin ; hill. पशु की खाल या चमड़ी ; पहाड़ी । *adj.* fierce, terrible. निर्दयी, क्रूर, भयानक, घातक । *v.t.* cut down, stich down. काट गिराना ; तुरपना, सीना

fellow (फ़ेलो)—*n.* comrade ; counterpart ; contemporary ; co-opted graduate ; member of governing body ; man, boy. साथी, सहयोगी ; समकक्ष व्यक्ति ; प्रतियोगी ; सहयोजित स्नातक ; संचालक मण्डल का सदस्य, आदमी, छोकरा ।

fellowship (फ़ेलोशिप)—*n.* participation ; companionship ; body of associates ; brotherhood ; post-graduate scholarship. मेल-मिलाप ; साथीपन ; सहयोगी-मण्डल ; भ्रातृत्व, भाईचारा ; स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति ।

felo de se (फ़ेलो दि सी)—*n.* self-murderer ; self-murder. आत्मघाती ; आत्मघात ।

felon (फ़ेलन)—*adj.* cruel, wicked, murderous. क्रूर, दुष्ट, पापी, घातक, हत्याकारी । *n.* one who has committed felony ; small abcess under nail. पापी, दुष्ट ; छिनौरी, अंगुलबड़ा ।

felonious (फ़िलोनिअस)—*adj.* criminal ; of felony ; who has committed felony. अपराधपूर्ण ; अपराध या पाप सम्बन्धी, अपराधी,

felonry (फ़ेलन्री)—*n.* body of felons. अपराधियों की मंडली, अपराधमयेता गिरोह ।

felony (फ़ेलनी)—*n.* crime of kind legally graver than misdemeanour. अत्यन्त गंभीर अपराध ; महापराध ।

felt (फ़ेल्ट)—*n.* a cloth made by rolling and pressing wool with size. नमदा, कंबल, चमड़ी । *v.t.* & *i.*

make into felt ; become matted ; cover with felt. नमदा बनाना, नमदा बनना ; नमदा चढ़ाना।

female (फ़ीमेल)—*adj.* of the offspring bearing sex ; of women ; of imferior vigour. स्त्री-लिङ्गी ; जनाना : स्त्री-सम्बन्धी ; अबला, स्त्री-तुल्य। *n.* female person or animal ; woman. मादा व्यक्ति वा पशु ; स्त्री, नारी

feme covert (फ़ेम कुवर्ट)—*n.* married woman. विवाहित स्त्री।

fem sole (फ़ेम सोल)—*n.* married woman entirely independent of her husband. पति से पूर्णतः स्वतन्त्र विवाहित स्त्री।

femínality (फ़ेमिनैलिटी)—*n.* female nature. स्त्रीस्वभाव।

femineity (फ़ेमिनीइटी)—*n.* womanliness. स्त्रीत्व, नारीत्व।

feminine (फ़ेमिनिन)—*adj.* of woman ; womanly ; having the gender proper to women's names. स्त्री-सम्बन्धी, जनाना ; स्त्री-लिंगी। *n.* **femininity**.

feminism (फ़ेमिनिज़म)—*n.* advocacy of the claims of women. स्त्रियों के दावों का प्रतिपादन।

feminize (फ़ेमिनाइज़)—*v.t. & i.* make or become feminine. स्त्री बनाना या बनना।

femoral (फ़ेमरल)—*adj.* pertaining to the thigh. जंघा सम्बन्धी।

femur (फ़ीमर)—*n.* thigh-bone. जांघ की हड्डी।

fen (फ़ेन्)—*n.* low marshy tract of land. दलदल, घमन।

fence (फ़ेन्स)—*n.* art of fencing ; use of sword ; hedge, wall, railing etc. keeping out intruders from field etc. ; guard; receiver or receiving-house of stolen goods. पटाबाज़ी, फेंक, पटा ; बाड़, रोक, ओट ; घेरा, पर्दा, चहार-दीवारी, फ़सील ; बचाव ; चोरी का सामान लेनेवाला व्यक्ति ; ऐसा सामान लेने का स्थान। *v. i. & t.* practise swordplay; protect, shield ; keep off ; surround with fence, fortify ; leap fences ; deal in stolen good. पटा फेंकना, तलवार आदि से लड़ना ; बचाना ; दूर रखना ; बाड़ लगाना, फ़सील बाँधना ; आड़ फांदना ; चोरी के माल का क्रय-विक्रय करना।

fenceless (फ़ेन्सलेस)—*adj.* unenclosed, unfortified. खुला, बिना आड़ का।

fencer (फ़ेन्सर)—*n.* swords man. तलवार आदि से लड़नेवाला व्यक्ति।

fencible (फ़ेन्सिबल)—*n.* soldier liable only for home service. केवल स्वदेश में सेवारत-सिपाही।

fencing (फ़ेन्सिंग)—*n.* railing, fences; material for fence : act of fencing. घेरा ; बाड़, ; फ़सील ; बाड़ में लगाने का सामान ; पटाबाज़ी।

fend (फ़ैंड)—*v. t. & i.* ward off, keep away. दूर रखना, रोक रखना ;

fenestra (फ़िनैस्ट्रा)—*n.* small hole in bone etc. हड्डी आदि का छोटा छिद्र ।

fenestrate (फ़िनैस्ट्रेट)—*adj.* with small window-like perforations. छोटे खिड़की-जैसे छिद्रोंवाला

fenestration (फ़ैनिस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* arrangement of windows in a building. इमारत में खिड़कियों की रचना ।

fennec (फ़ैनिक)—*n.* small African fox. अफ़्रीकी लोमड़ी ।

fennel (फ़ैनल)—*n.* yellow-flowered fragrant umbelliferous herb. सोआ-जाति का एक शाक, सौंफ ।

fenny (फ़ैनी)—*adj.* marshy. दल-दलवाला ।

fenugreek (फ़ैन्यूग्रीक)—*n.* leguminous plant with seeds used in farriery. मेथी, सौंफ ।

feoff (फ़ैफ़)—*n.* fief. जागीर, परगना ।

feoffee (फ़ैफ़ी)—*n.* person to whom freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment. जागीरदार ।

feoffment (फ़ैफ़मैंट)—*n.* particular mode of conveying freehold estate. जागीर देने की विधि-विशेष ।

feoffer (or) (फ़ैफ़र)—*n.* one who makes feoffment to another. जागीर देनेवाला ।

feral (फ़ैरल)—*adj.* wild, brutal. जंगली ; क्रूर, पाशविक ।

feretory (फ़ैरिटरी)—*n.* shrine for saints relics. समाधिस्थल ।

ferial (फ़ैरिअल)—*adj.* ordinary. सामान्य ।

ferment (फ़र्मैंट)—*n.* fermenting-agent ; fermentation ; excitement, tumult. खमीर, जोश उठाने-वाली वस्तु ; उफान, उबाल ; उत्तेजना, बलवा । *v. i. & t.* suffer fermentation ; excite, foment. उबालना, औंटाना, खमीर उठाना ; उबलना, उत्तेजित होना ; खमीर उठना ।

fermentation (फ़र्मैंटेशन)—*n.* a chemical change by fermenting ; agitation, excitement. उबाल, उफ़ान, जोश

fern (फ़र्न)—*n.* plant with feathery fronds. सुन्दर पत्तियों वाला एक पौधा । *adj.* **ferny**.

fernery (फ़र्नरी)—*n.* place for growing ferns. फर्न नामक पौधा उगाने का स्थान ।

ferocious (फ़रोशस)—*adj.* savage, fierce, cruel. क्रूर, जंगली, पाशविक, निर्दयी ।

ferocity (फ़रॉसिटी)—*n.* ferocious character or act. क्रूरता, पाशविकता ; क्रूर स्वभाव या कृत्य ।

ferrate (फ़ेरेट)—*n.* a salt of ferric acid. लोह अम्ल का एक लवण।

ferreous (फ़ेरियस)—*adj.* of iron. लोहेवाला, लोहा-संबंधी।

ferret (फ़ेरिट)—*n.* half-tamed variety of pole-cat; detective. एक प्रकार का नेवला; खोज़ लगानेवाला व्यक्ति। *v. i. & t.* hunt with ferrets, clear out, drive away; search out. नेवलों से शिकार करना, निकाल लेना, भगाना; खोज निकालना।

ferriage (फ़ेरिएज)—*n.* conveyance by ferry, charge for using ferry. नाव द्वारा ढुलाई, नाव-भाड़ा।

ferric (फ़ेरिक)—*adj.* of iron लोह. लोहे का, लोह-सम्बन्धी।

ferriferous (फ़ेरिफ़रस)—*adj.* iron-yielding. लोह-उत्पादक।

ferrotype (फ़ेरोटाइप)—*n.* positive photograph taken on thin iron plate; this process. पतले लोहे के पत्तरे पर लिया गया फोटो; इस प्रकार फोटो उतारने की प्रक्रिया।

ferrous (फ़ेरस)—*adj.* containing iron. लोहे वाला; लोह।

ferruginous (फ़रूजिनस)—*adj.* parting of iron; rust-coloured. लोह; काहनी; जंग के रंग का।

ferrule (फ़ेरूल)—*n.* metal ring; cap strengthening end of stick. छल्ला, बाम, खोली।

ferry (फ़ेरी)—*v. t. & i.* convey or pass in boat. नाव पर उतारना; पार उतारना। *n.* place for ferrying; provision for ferrying. घाट, पत्तन; उतारने नाव का भाड़ा। **ferry-boat.** उतारे की नाव; **ferry man.** मल्लाह,

fertile (फ़र्टाइल)—*adj.* bearing abundantly, fruitful. उपजाऊ, फलदायक, उर्वरा। *n.* **fertility.**

fertilise (ize) (फ़र्टिलाइज़)—*v. t.* make fertile. उपजाऊ बनाना। *n.* **fertilization.** उर्वरीकरण।

ferula, ferule (फ़ेरुला, फ़ेरूल)—*n.* flat ruler for punishing boys. लड़कों को सज़ा देने की चपटी छड़ी। *v. t.* छड़ी मारना।

fervent (फ़र्वेंट)—*adj.* hot, glowing; ardent; intense. गर्म, उष्णता; उत्सुक,. सरगर्म; तीव्र, तेज़,

fervour (फ़र्वर)—*n.* glowing condition, intense heat; zeal, passion. उष्णता, तपन, गर्मी; उत्साह, जोश, सरगर्मी।

fescue (फ़ेस्क्यू)—*n.* teacher's pointer; small stick; kinds of grass. अध्यापक की छोटी छिलके वह शब्द बताता है; छोटी छड़ी; एक प्रकार की घास।

festal (फ़ेस्टल)—*adj.* of a feast; gay. उत्सव-सम्बन्धी, सांगलिक; प्रसन्न।

fester (फ़ेस्टर)—*v.i. & t.* putrefy, rot; become malignant. घाव सड़ना; घाव पकना, सड़ना; बुरा बीतना।

festival (फ़ेस्टिवल)—*n.* festal day, celebration, merry-making. त्योहार, पर्व, उत्सव। *adj.* of a feast. त्योहार-सम्बन्धी, दावत का।

festive (फ़ेस्टिव)—*adj.* of a feast; joyous; jovial. त्योहार-सम्बन्धी; उत्सव-सम्बन्धी; प्रसन्न, बातचीत। *n.* **festivity**. बातचीत, प्रसन्नता, उत्सव।

festoon (फ़ेस्टून)—*n.* chain of flowers etc. hung in curve between two points. बन्दनवार, तोरण, सेहरा। *v. t.* adorn with festoons. बन्दनवार लगाना, सेहरे बाँधना।

fetch (फ़ेच)—*v.t.* go and bring; sell for; produce; perform. ले आना; दाम पाना; उत्पन्न करना, निकाल लाना; पूर्ण करना, अन्त तक पहुँचना। *n.* far-reaching effort; trick. धूर्तता, प्रवीणता; चालाकी, फ़ीट (फ़ीट)—*n.* festival. उत्सव, त्योहार। *v. t.* entertain. उत्सव मनाना। मनोरंजन करना।

feticide (फ़ीटिसाइड)—*n.* destroying of fetus in the womb. भ्रूण-हत्या।

fetid (फ़ीटिड)—*adj.* stinking. दुर्गन्धयुक्त, सड़ा हुआ।

fetish, fetich (फ़ीटिश)—*n.* inanimated object worshipped by savages for its magical powers. वह निर्जीव वस्तु जिसकी असभ्य जातियाँ चामत्कारिक शक्तियों के लिए पूजा करती हैं; वह प्रतिमा जिसका रूप मनुष्य से विभिन्न है।

fetlock (फ़ेट्लॉक)—*n.* part of horse's leg where tuft of hair grows behind pestern-joint. घोड़े के टखने के ऊपरी तरफ़ के बाल।

fetter (फ़ेटर)—*n.* shackle for the feet; bond. बेड़ी, बन्धन। (*pl.*) captivity; check. बन्धोबस्त, क़ैद; रोक, रुकावट। *v. t.* bind with fetters; restrain. बेड़ियाँ डालना, बाँधना, रोकना।

fetus (फ़ीटस)—*n.* foetus. भ्रूण, गर्भस्थ बालक।

feud (फ़्यूड)—*n.* lasting mutual hostility; feudal benefice. चिरस्थायी परस्पर कलह, लड़ाकापन, पुश्तैनी दुश्मनी, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता; जागीर।

feudal (फ़्यूडल)—*adj.* of a feud. जागीरदारी-सम्बन्धी, सामन्त-शाही। *n.* **feudalism**. जागीरदारी प्रथा, सामन्तवाद।

feudality (फ़्यूडैलिटी)—*n.* feudal system, feudal holding. जागीरदारी प्रथा, सामन्तशाही; जागीर-वापिसी।

feudatory (फ़्यूडटरी)—*adj.* & *n.* feudal vassal. सेवा के लिए जागीर प्राप्त करने वाला, खिदमती काश्तकार।

fever (फ़ीवर)—*n.* a disease with high temperature; nervous excitement, agitation. ताप, ज्वर,

feverish (फ़ीवरिश)—*adj.* having symptoms of fever; excited,

restless. ज्वर का-सा, तप्त-सा, तप्ता,

few (फ्यू)—*adj.* not many. थोड़ा, थोड़ा-सा, किंचित्, चंद । *n.* small number. लघु संख्या ।

fey (फ़े)—*adj.* at point of death; disordered in mind. मरणासन्न; विक्षिप्त ।

fez (फ़ेज़)—*n.* Turkish cap. तुर्की टोपी ।

fiasco (फ़िऐस्को)—*n.* failure, break-down. असफलता; चूक, भूल ।

fiat (फ़ाइएट)—*n.* authorization; order. प्राधिकरण, व्यवस्था, आज्ञा, फरमान ।

fib (फ़िब)—*n.* trivial lie. झूठ, गप्प, दरोग । *v. i.* tell trivial lie. झूठ बकना, झूठ-मूठ कहना । *n.* **fibber.**

fibster (फ़िब्स्टर)—*n.* fibber. मिथ्याभाषी व्यक्ति ।

fibre (फ़ाइबर)—*n.* filament forming part of animal or plant tissue; substance that can be spun. तन्तु, सूत, रेशा

fibril (फ़ाइब्रिल)—*n.* small fibre. लघु तन्तु या सूत्र, छोटा रेशा

fibrin (फ़ाइब्रिन)—*n.* fibrid proteid in blood causing coagulation. एक प्रकार का द्रवेण और कठोर तन्तु

fibrous (फ़ाइब्रस)—*adj.* containing fibres. तन्तुमय, रेशेदार ।

fibula (फ़िब्यूला)—*n.* splint bone on outer side of leg. टाँग के बहिर्भाग की हड्डी । *adj.* **fibular.**

fickle (फ़िकल)—*adj.* inconstant; changeable. अस्थिर, चंचल; परिवर्तनशील । *n.* **fickleness.**

fictile (फ़िक्टाइल)—*adj.* made of clay by potter; of pottery. कुम्हार द्वारा मिट्टी से निर्मित; मिट्टी के बर्तन-सम्बन्धी ।

fiction (फ़िक्शन)—*n.* invention; thing imagined; novel. कल्पना, कल्पित वस्तु; उपन्यास, कथा-कहानी ।

fictitious (फ़िक्टिशस)—*adj.* counterfeit; imaginary; of novels. बनावटी, कृत्रिम; काल्पनिक, मन-गढ़न्त;

fictive (फ़िक्टिव)—*adj.* created by imagination. काल्पनिक ।

ficus (फ़ाइकस)—*n.* a fruit. अंजीर ।

fid (फ़िड)—*n.* square wooden or iron bar for supporting topmast; small wooden or metal bar. चौकोर लकड़ी या लोहे का बड़ा जो मस्तूल में काम आता है, लकड़ी या धातु की मेख ।

fiddle (फ़िडल)—*n.* violin. सारंगी, चौतारा, बेला । *v. t. & i.* play the fiddle; make aimless movements. सारंगी बजाना; व्यर्थ हाथ पैर मारना, क्रियाएँ मारना

fiddler. सारंगी बजानेवाला । *adj.* **fiddling.** तुच्छ, व्यर्थ ।

fidelity (फ़िडेलिटी)—*n.* faithfulness, exactness. निष्ठा, आस्था, भक्ति, वफ़ादारी, ईमानदारी ।

fidget (फ़िजिट)—*n.* bodily uneasiness; one who fidgets.

व्याकुलता, बेचैनी, चुलबुलाहट ; व्याकुलता पैदा करनेवाला व्यक्ति । *v. i. & t.* move restlessly, be uneasy : make uncomfortable. व्याकुल होना, बेचैन होना व्याकुल करना । *adj.* **fidgety**. बेचैन, व्याकुल

fidibus (फ़िडिबस)—*n.* paper spill for lighting candles, pipes etc. मोमबत्तियां, हुक्के आदि जलाने के लिए कागज का टुकड़ा ।

fiduciary (फ़ाइड्यूशरी)—*adj.* of trust ; held in trust. न्यस्त, पक्का, विश्वस्त । *n.* trustee. न्यासी,

fie (फ़ाई)—*interj.* for shame. छि:, धिक्, तुफ़ ।

fief (फ़ीफ)—*n.* land held from a feudal lord. जागीर, तालुका, परगना ।

field (फ़ील्ड)—*n.* piece of farming land ; an open space ; battle-ground ; all players in game ; area of operation. खेत, क्षेत्र ; मैदान, खुला स्थान ; रणभूमि ; खेलाड़ियों का समूह ; कार्यक्षेत्र । *v. t. & i.* stop and return ball. गेंद को रोककर लौटा देना । **fielder**. क्रिकेट में फ़ील्ड करनेवाला ; **field-day**. महत्त्वपूर्ण अवसर ; **field-glass**. दोनली दूरबीन ; **field-bed**. सफरी पलंग : **field-book**. पैमायशवालों की किताब, खसरा :

fiend (फ़ींड)—*n.* the devil : an evil spirit : person of superhuman wickedness. भूत, प्रेत, पिशाच, शैतान ; अति नीच व्यक्ति । *adj.* **fiendish**. पैशाचिकतापूर्ण,

fierce (फ़ीअर्स)—*adj.* savage ; violent ; severe ; rough. उग्र, क्रूर, हिंस्र, भयंकर, तेज़

fiery (फ़ाइरी)—*adj.* consisting fire ; blazing; irritable; spirited ; ardent ; passionate. अग्निमय ; प्रज्वलित : प्रचंड ; उत्तप्त ;

fiesta (फ़ीऐस्टा)—*n.* festivity; holiday. उत्सव, प्रमोद ।

fife (फ़ाइफ)—*n.* a small shrill flute. बाँसुरी, मुरली

fifteen (फ़िफ़्टीन)—*adj.* one more than fourteen ; पन्द्रह । *n.* a group of fifteen persons. पन्द्रह व्यक्तियों का दल ।

fifth (फ़िफ़्थ)—*adj.* next after fourth. पाँचवाँ ।

fifty (फ़िफ़्टी)—*adj.* five times ten. पचास । *n.* set of fifty persons or things. पचास व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का समूह

fig (फ़िग)—*n.* soft pear-shaped many-seeded fruit ; anything valueless. अंजीर, गूलर ; तुच्छ-वस्तु

fight (फ़ाइट)—*v. t. & i.* struggle against bodily ; try to overcome : oppose by action or argument ; make war upon ; cause to fight. लड़ना, मारपीट करना ; मुकाबिला करना, सामना करना ; विरोध करना ; [illegible] ;

बाधा डालना ·

लड़ाना। *n.* struggle, battle; fighting spirit. संघर्ष, संग्राम, लड़ाई, युद्ध; युद्ध-भावना, वीरता

fighter (फ़ाइटर)—*n.* one who fights; aeroplane designed for fighting. योद्धा, लड़ाका; लड़ाका विमान।

figment (फ़िग्मंट)—*n.* invention, purely imaginary thing. बनावट, ताड़त; काल्पनिक वस्तु।

figuration (फ़िग्यूरेशन)—*n.* shape, outline; ornamentation by designs. स्वरूप, रूपरेखा; अलंकरण।

figurative (फ़िग्यूरेटिव)—*adj.* metaphorical; full of figures of speech. आलंकारिक; दृष्टान्तीय।

figure (फ़िगर)—*n.* a mark for a number; diagram; a human form; a form of speech. अंक, राशि; रेखाचित्र; आकार, रूप, सूरत, मूर्ति; अलंकार। *v. t. & i.* represent in the form of a picture or image: appear; play a part. चित्र या मूर्ति बनाना, चित्रित करना; विचार करना, दर्शाना; भूमिका निभाना, महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान पाना

figure-head (फ़िगर-हेड)—*n.* a carved image on the front of a ship; a person who has a high position but no power. जहाज के आगे बनी तराशी हुई मूर्ति; शक्तिरहित बड़ा आदमी।

figurine (फ़िग्यूरीन)—*n.* small figure. छोटी मूर्ति।

filament (फ़िलमंट)—*n.* a very fine thread. एक बहुत बढ़िया धागा।

filch (फ़िल्च)—*v. t.* steal, pilfer. चुराना, चोरी करना।

filature (फ़िलेचर)—reeling silk from cocoons. सिल्क बटेरना, रेशम के कोयों से रेशम निकालकर लपेटना।

file (फ़ाइल)—*n.* a collection of documents, papers etc. kept together for reference purposes; anything used for keeping such a collection together; roughened tool for smoothing; in formation of soldiers, front-rank man and the men immediately behind him. मुट्ठा, बिसल, संदर्भपत्रों की नत्थी; फर्द, चिट्ठा; रेती; पंक्ति, कतार। *v. t.* put on file; make smooth with a file; march in files. नत्थी करना, तरतीब देना; रेतना, रेती लगाना; कतारें बाँध कर चलना

filemot (फ़िलिमॉट)—*adj. & n.* dead-leaf cotour (ed). सूखी पत्ती के समान भूरा (रंग)।

filial (फ़िलियल)—*adj.* of son or daughter. पुत्र या पुत्री सम्बन्धी।

filiate (फ़िलिएट)—*v. t.* affiliate. जनक या बाप बनाना।

filiation (फ़िलिएशन)—*n.* being—

some one's child, descent. किसी का बालक होना, सन्तति।

filibuster (फ़िलिबस्टर)—*n.* one who engages in unauthorised warfare against foreign state; obstructionist in legislative assembly; pirate. विदेशी राज्य के विरुद्ध अनधिकृति रूप से लड़ने वाला; विधानसभा के कार्य में बाधा डालने वाला; लुटेरा, डाकू।

filiform (फ़िलिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* thread-like. धागे-जैसा।

filigree (फ़िलिग्री)—*n.* ornamental work of fine gold or silver wire. बनावट का काम, बरदोज़ी।

filings (फ़ाइलिंग्ज़)—*n.* particles rubbed of by file. बुरादा; चूरा,

fill (फ़िल)—*n.* full supply of drink or food. भर-पेट, पर्याप्त-मात्रा। *v. t.* make full; hold a position; satisfy; store. भरना, पूर करना; पूर्ति करना; चलाना, सजाना; नियुक्त करना, सँभालना। *v. i.* become full. भरना, पूर होना

fillet (फ़िलिट)—*n.* a little band worn round the head to the hair in place; thick slice of meat or fish without bone. सिर का छोरा, चूड़ा बाँधने का फीता; बूटे का मांस; छड़ी के बिना मांस या मछली का टुकड़ा। *v. t.* bind with fillet. फीते से चूड़ा बाँधना।

fillip (फ़िलिप)—*n.* a quick smart blow given with a finger; an incentive; mere trifle. नाखून की मार; टकोर; प्रोत्साहन, तुच्छ बात। *v. t. & i.* propel with a fillip; stimulate; strike slightly and smartly. अंगुली से टनकाना; टकोरना; जागृत करना

filly (फ़िल्ली)—*n.* female foal; young lively girl. बछेड़ी; चंचल सुन्दर लड़की, बचकाना।

film (फ़िल्म)—*n.* a thin surface or coating; thin covering; a sheet of celluloid used for photographs; moving picture. परत, तह; झिल्ली, जाला; फोटोओं के लिए प्रयुक्त सेलोलाइड की परत; चल-चित्र

filmy. झिल्ली-जैसा, झिल्ली से ढंका।

filter (फ़िल्टर)—*n.* contrivance for freeing liquids from suspended impurities. पानी छानने का बरतन या पात्र। *v. t. & i.* pass through a filter. निथारना, छानना, साफ़ करना; छनना, साफ़ होना।

filth (फ़िल्थ)—*n.* loathsome dirt; pollution; foul language. मल, मैल, गन्दगी; अश्लिष्ट भाषा। *adj.* **filthy.** मैला, गन्दा; *n.* **filthiness.** मलिनता, गन्दगी।

filtrate (फ़िल्ट्रेट)—*n.* filtered liquor. निथरा हुआ, स्वच्छ तरल पदार्थ। *v. t. & i.* filter. निथारना।

n. **filtration.** निथरन, स्वच्छीकरण ।

fimble (फ़िम्बल)—*n.* the hemp plant. पटुवे का पौधा ।

fimbriate, fimbriated (फ़िम्ब्रिएट, फ़िम्ब्रिएटिड)—*adj.* fringed. झालरदार ।

fin (फ़िन्)—*n.* one of those parts of a fish with which it swims ; a thing shaped like a fin. मछली का पर ; मछली के पर जैसी कोई वस्तु

final (फ़ाइनल)—*adj.* at the end ; conclusive. अन्तिम. आखिरी ; निर्णीत. निश्चित् । *n.* game, examination etc. coming at end of series. खेल, परीक्षा आदि का अन्तिम दौर ।

finale (फ़िनेलि)—*n.* closing part of musical composition ; wind-up. संगीत की अन्तिम गत ; समापन ।

finality (फ़ाइनैलिटी)—*n.* being final, final state. अन्त, समापन ; अन्तिम स्थिति ।

finance (फ़ाइनैन्स. फ़िनैन्स)—*n.* management of public money. अर्थ-व्यवस्था. वित्त । *v. t. & i.* furnish with finances : engage in financial operations. अर्थ-व्यवस्था करना : वित्तीय कार्यों में लगना । *adj.* **financial.** वित्तीय, **financier** (फ़ाइनैन्सियर)—*n.* one skilled in managing public money : capitalist. वित्त-व्यवस्थापक ; पूँजीपति ।

finch (फ़िन्च)—*n.* a small singing bird. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया ।

find (फ़ाइन्ड)—*v. t.* come across ; obtain ; recognise ; experience ; discover ; ascertain ; supply, succeed. पाना, प्राप्त करना ; जानना, पहचानना ; अनुभव करना ; मालूम करना ; खोज निकालना ; करार देना ; उपलब्ध कराना, सफल होना । *n.* finding ; thing found. प्राप्ति, उपलब्धि, उपलब्ध वस्तु ।

finder (फ़ाइन्डर)—*n.* one who finds something ; a small telescope. पाने वाला, खोजी ; एक छोटी दूरबीन ।

finding (फ़ाइन्डिंग)—*n.* what has been discovered as the result of an enquiry. निष्कर्ष. खोज, निर्णय ।

fine (फ़ाइन)—*n.* sum fixed as penalty ; the end ; fine weather. जुर्माना, अर्थ-दंड, अन्त, आखीर ; सुहावना मौसम जो आकाश स्वच्छ व निर्मल हो । *adj.* elegant ; pure, thin ; showy ; accomplished. सुन्दर, सुघड़, बढ़िया ; शुद्ध, स्वच्छ, निर्मल, अमिश्रित, पतला, बारीक ; तड़क-भड़क वाला ; पूर्ण, चतुर । *v. t.* punish by fine ; make clear or pure ; thin ; dwindle. जुर्माना करना ; स्वच्छ या शुद्ध बनाना

fine-draw (फ़ाइन-ड्रा)—*v. t.* sew together. सीं मिलाना. रफ़ू करना ।

finger (फिंगर)—*v. t.* obtain goods on credit by fraudulent means. उल-फरेब करके उधार माल लेना।

finery (फ़ाइनरी)—*n.* smartness; showy dress; hearth where cast iron is made malleable. सुघड़ता, सजावट, बनाव-सिंगार; लोहा साफ़ करने की भट्ठी।

finesse (फिनेस)—*n.* artfulness, cunning strategy. छल, धोखा; चालबाज़ी, चुग़द।

finger (फिंगर)—*n.* one of five terminal members of hand (excluding thumb). हाथ की अंगुली। *v. t.* touch with the fingers; take bribes etc; play poon with the fingers. अंगुली से छूना; अंगुली से बजाना; घूंस वग़ैरह लेना; अंगुली से बजाना

finger-bowl (फिंगर-बाउल)—*n.* a small bowl used for cleaning the fingers after a meal. खाने के बाद अंगुलियां साफ़ करने का बर्तन।

finger-post (फिंगर-पोस्ट)—*n.* a sign-post at a cross-road. चौराहे पर मार्ग दिखानेवाला चिह्न।

finger-print (फिंगर-प्रिंट)—*n.* the mark made by the finger. अंगुली की छाप।

finial (फ़ाइनियल)—*n.* ornament finishing off appex of roof, turret-corner etc. छत, बुरज वग़ैरह पर की वह चित्रकारी; कलसी।

finical (फ़िनिकल)—*adj.* over-nice, fastidious. बारीकबीन, नाज़ुक; ओछा, हल्का।

finis (फ़ाइनिस)—*n.* the end. समाप्ति, इति, अन्त।

finish (फ़िनिश)—*v. t. & i.* bring to an end; complete; kill, reach the end; cease. समाप्त करना; पूरा करना, निबटाना; ख़त्म कर देना; समाप्त होना, पूरा होना। *n.* the end; completed state. अन्त, समाप्ति; पूर्णता

finite (फ़ाइनाइट)—*adj.* limited, not infinite. सीमित, मर्यादित।

finny (फ़िनी)—*adj.* having fins; like a fin. परवार; पंख के समान।

fiord ; fjord (फ़ियर्ड ; फ़्योर्ड)—*n.* long narrow arm of sea between high cliffs. ऊंची चट्टानों के बीच समुद्र लंबी सांकरी बाड़ी; दोनी-कोह।

fir (फ़र)—*n.* an evergreen tree with needle-like leaves and cones, the wood of this tree. सनोबर, देवदार का वृक्ष या उसकी लकड़ी।

fire (फ़ायर)—*n.* state of burning; combustion; flame; glow; mass of burning fuel; conflagration; keenness, spirit; shooting of firearms. दाह, ज्वलन, ताप, दाह; ज्वाला, शरार; ईंधन; बन्दूक-दाग़ना; जलन, उत्साह, जोश, चमक, बंदूक-चलाना, गोली-चलाना।

v. t. make burn ; supply with fuel ; bake ; inspire ; explode ; discharge firearms ; dismiss from employment. जलाना, आग लगाना ; पकाना ; उत्तेजित करना ; धमकाना ; गोला-बारी करना, गोली चलाना ; नौकरी से हटाना । *v. i.* begin to burn ; become excited ; discharge fire arm. जलना ; उत्तेजित होना ; गोली छूटना, दगना ।

fire-alarm (फ़ायर-अलार्म)—*n.* an apparatus for making known an outbreak of fire. आग लगने का पता देने वाला एक यंत्र ।

fire-arm (फ़ायर-आर्म)—*n.* a weapon for exploding. आग्नेय अस्त्र ।

fire-brand (फ़ायर-ब्रैंड)—*n.* a piece of burning wood, one who inflames factions. जलती हुई लकड़ी का एक टुकड़ा ; आग लगाने वाला व्यक्ति ।

fire-brick (फ़ायर-ब्रिक)—*n.* brick which can sustain intense heat. आग में जलने वाली ईंट ।

fire-brigade (फ़ायर-ब्रिगेड)—*n.* group of men who put out fires. आग बुझाने वालों की टोली ।

fire-cracker (फ़ायर-क्रैकर)—a roll of paper containing gunpowder. बारूद से भरा काग़ज़ का पुलिन्दा ।

fire-damp (फ़ायर-डैम्प)—*n.* a dangerous explosive gas in mines. खानों में होने वाली एक भयानक विस्फोटक गैस ।

fire-engine (फ़ायर-इंजिन)—*n.* an engine for throwing water on fires. आग बुझाने का इंजिन ; दमकल ।

fire-escape (फ़ायर-इस्केप)—*n.* stairway for escaping from burning building. जलती हुई इमारत से निकालने वाली दमकल की सीढ़ी ।

fire-fly (फ़ायर-फ़्लाई)—*n.* insect that shines with a little light at night. जुगनू ।

fire-irons (फ़ायर-आयरन्ज़)—*n.* tongs, poker and shove. चिमटा, कड़छा और बेलचा

fire-lock (फ़ायर-लॉक)—*n.* a small musket. छोटी बन्दूक ।

fire-man (फ़ायर-मैन)—*n.* a member of a fire-brigade ; assistant to locomotive driver. फ़ायर-ब्रिगेड का सदस्य ; इंजन-चालक का सहायक ।

fire-place (फ़ायर-प्लेस)—*n.* hearth in room. अंगीठी, अलाव,

fire-proof (फ़ायर-प्रूफ़)—*adj.* made of material that does not burn. न जलने वाली वस्तु का बना हुआ ; अग्नि के प्रभाव से मुक्त ।

fire-side (फ़ायर-साइड)—*n.* the part of a room near the fire-place. अंगीठी के समीप का कमरे का भाग ।

fire-work (फ़ायर-वर्क)—*n.* things made from gunpowder used at

celebrations. आतिशबाज़ी।

firing (फ़ायरिंग)—*n.* the act of discharging fire-arms. गोली-चालन, गोला-बारी।

firm (फ़र्म)—*adj.* solid ; not easily shaken ; steady. ठोस ; अचल, अटल ; दृढ़, स्थिर। *n.* a group of persons who have joined together to do business. व्यापार के लिए इकट्ठे हुए व्यक्तियों की टोली ; साझी की दुकान ; महाजनी कोठी। *n.* **firmness.** दृढ़ता,

firmament (फ़र्मामेंट)—*n.* the whole of the sky. नभमण्डल, आकाश।

first (फ़र्स्ट)—*adj.* foremost ; most eminent ; exalted. पहला, प्रथम ; सर्वोत्तम, सर्वश्रेष्ठ ; मुख्य, प्रधान। *adv.* before others in time, order etc. पहले, आगे, सर्व-प्रथम। *at first.* आरम्भ में ·

first-aid (फ़र्स्ट-एड)—*n.* help given to injured person before arrival of doctor. डाक्टर के आने से पूर्व घायल व्यक्ति को दी जाने वाली सहायता।

first-born (फ़र्स्ट-बॉर्न)—*adj.* & *n.* (child) born before any other children in the family. पहलौठी का, जेठा (बच्चा), पहिली सन्तान।

firstling (फ़र्स्टलिंग)—*n.* first result of anything ; first off spring. प्रथम फल, प्रथम सन्तान।

firth, frith (फ़र्थ, फ़्रिथ)—*n.* arm of the sea, estuary. समुद्र की संकीर्ण शाखा ; खाड़ी।

fisc, fisk (फ़िस्क)—*n.* state treasury ; exchequer. राजकोष, सरकारी खज़ाना।

fiscal (फ़िस्कल)—*adj.* of public revenue. सरकारी राजस्व-सम्बन्धी, वार्षी।

fish (फ़िश)—*n.* a cold-blooded animal living wholly in water, the flesh of fish. मछली, मछली का मांस। *v.t.* & *i.* catch fish ; try to get by indirect methods ; pull out. मछली पकड़ना ; अप्रत्यक्ष उपायों से प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना ; ऊपर को खींचना।

fisherman (फ़िशरमैन)—*n.* one who makes a living by catching fish. मछियारा, धीवर, माहीगीर।

fishery (फ़िशरी)—*n.* the fishing industry. मत्स्य उद्योग।

fishing (फ़िशिंग)—*n.* catching fish. माहीगीरी।

fish-monger (फ़िशमंगर)—*n.* one who sells fish. मछली-विक्रेता।

fish-plate (फ़िश-प्लेट)—*n.* the steel-plate by which rails are joined together. रेल की पटरियों को जोड़ने की पट्टी।

fish-wife (फ़िश-वाइफ़)—*n.* a woman who sells fish. मछली बेचने वाली स्त्री।

fishy (फ़िशी)—*adj.* of or like a fi-

fish : suspicious. मछली-सम्बन्धी, मछली-जैसा : संदिग्ध ।

fissile (फ़िसिल)—*adj.* cleavable. फाड़ने-योग्य । *n.* **fissility**. फाड़, **fission** (फ़िशन)—*n.* division of cell into new cells. कोशिका का नयी कोशिकाओं में विभाजन ।

fissure (फ़िशर)—*n.* a narrow opening. दराड़, दराज ।

fist (फ़िस्ट)—*n.* the hand when closed tightly. घूंसा, मुक्का, मुट्ठी । *v. t.* strike with fist. घूंसा मारना ।

fisticuffs (फ़िस्टिकफ़्स)—*n. pl.* fighting with the fists. घूंसेबाजी, मुक्केबाजी ।

fistula (फ़िस्चुला)—*n.* long pipe-like ulcer with narrow mouth. नालीदार घाव ; नाड़ीव्रण, नासूर ।

fit (फ़िट)—*n.* a sudden attack of illness ; a sudden outburst ; adeptness. बीमारी का दौरा ; धुन, जोश ; दुरुस्ती, ठीक-ठीक । *adj.* suitable ; ready ; proper ; strong and well. उपयुक्त, अनुकूल, योग्य ; तैयार ; उचित, ठीक, दुरुस्त ; स्वस्थ, हृष्टपुष्ट । *v. t* make fit ; shape aright ; furnish duly ; be suitable to. ठीक बैठाना, दुरुस्त करना ; ठीक बनाना, ब्योंतना, साँचे में ढालना ; सँवारना, सुधारना ; ठीक आना या बैठना । *v. i.* be becoming ; be adjusted to. फबना, सोहना, उचित होना; ठीक बैठना ।

fitful (फ़िटफुल)—*adj.* occurring by fits and starts. बीमारी, विक्षुब्ध, आवेशयुक्त

fitness (फ़िटनेस)—*n.* the state of being fit ; suitability, good health. उपयुक्तता, दुरुस्ती ; स्वास्थ्य ।

fitter (फ़िटर)—*n.* a person who fits things. अवयवों को यथास्थान बैठाने वाला कारीगर ; पुर्ज़े जोड़ने वाला मिस्तरी ।

fitting (फ़िटिंग)—*adj.* suitable, proper. उपयुक्त ; उचित ।

fittings (फ़िटिंग्ज़)—*n. pl.* furniture ; a part of a machine. साज-सामान ; यन्त्र के पुर्ज़े आदि ।

fit-up (फ़िट-अप)—*n.* portable stage. चलता-फिरता रंगमंच ।

five (फ़ाइव)—*adj.* & *n.* one more than four. पाँच ; पाँच की संख्या । **fivefold**. पाँच गुना ।

fix (फ़िक्स)—*n.* difficult situation. कठिन स्थिति, उलझन । *v. t.* make firm ; set ; assign, determine ; make permanent. ठहराना, स्थिर करना ; लगाना ; नियत करना, निश्चित् करना ; बनाना, बढ़ना । *v. i.* become firm ; determine. स्थिर होना, जमना ; निश्चित् होना । *fix up.* प्रबन्ध करना ; *fix upon.* स्थिर करना ;

fixation (फ़िक्सेशन)—*n.* fixing ; coagulation. स्थिरीकरण, स्थिरता ।

fixative (फ़िक्सटिव)—*adj.* tending to fix. स्थिर करने वाला । *n.* substance used to fix colours.

रंग जमाने की वस्तु ।

fixture (फ़िक्सचर)—*n.* gummy reparation for fixing the hair. बाल जमाने की गोंददार वस्तु ।

fixity (फ़िक्सिटी)—*n.* fixed state. स्थैर्य, स्थिरता की स्थिति ।

fixture (फ़िक्स्चर)—*n.* thing fixed in position ; date appointed for meet, race etc. स्थित वस्तु ; प्रतियोगिता, दौड़ आदि के लिए निश्चित् तिथि । *pl.* **fixtures.** articles of personal nature annexed to house or land. घर या भूमि से सम्बन्धित निजी प्रयोग की वस्तुएँ ; रहाऊ चीजें ।

fizgig (फ़िज़गिग)—*n.* kind of small firework. आतिशबाज़ी का पटाखा ।

fizz (फ़िज़)—*v. i.* make hissing sound. सनसनाना, सी-सी करना । *n.* hissing sound. सा-सा का शब्द ।

fizzle (फ़िज़ल)—*v. i.* hiss feebly. दुरदुराना, फुफकारना । *n.* fiasco. दुरदुराहट । *fizzle out.* असंतोषजनक अन्त होना, असफल होना ; टूट जाना ।

flabby (फ़्लैबी)—*adj.* not firm, limp ; nerveless ; feeble. ढीला, निलपिला, बेजान-सा, कमज़ोर

flaccid (फ़्लैक्सिड)—*adj.* wrinkled, flabby ; relaxed ; wanting vigour. झुर्रा हुआ-सा ; पिलपिला, निलपिला, नरम, कमज़ोर ।

flag (फ़्लैग)—*n.* water plant with sword-shaped leaves ; flat slab of stone ; banner. पानी का एक पौधा जिसके पत्ते तलवार जैसे होते हैं, डगला ; चौरस शिलाखण्ड ; झंडा, ध्वजा । *v.i.* droop, hang down ; lose vigour. ढीला होना, ढीला पड़ना ; लटकना ; मन्द पड़ना ; साहस खोना । *v.t.* place flag on ; mark out with flags ; communicate by signals. झंडा लगाना ; झण्डों से संकेत करना ; संकेतों द्वारा सूचना देना ।

flagellant (फ़्लजलैंट)—*n.* & *adj.* (one) who scourges himself. अपने आपको (पश्चाताप के लिए) कोड़े लगाने वाला (व्यक्ति) ।

flagellate (फ़्लजलेट)—*v.t.* scourge कोड़े मारना । *n.* **flagellation.** कोड़ेबाज़ी, क्रूर पश्चाताप ।

flagellum (फ़्लजलम्)—*n.* creeping shoot. whip. भूमि पर रेंगने वाली लता-शाखा : कोड़ा, चाबुक ।

flageolet (फ़्लजोलेट)—*n.* small flute blown at end. सिरे से बजाई जाने वाली छोटी बाँसुरी ।

flaggy (फ़्लैगी)—*adj.* flexible ; insipid. लचकदार, बेस्वाद ।

flagitious (फ़्लजिशस)—*adj.* deeply criminal : heinous. घोर अपराधी : अतिदुष्ट, जघन्य ।

flagon (फ़्लैगन)—*n.* large vessel with handle to hold liquor. सुराही, मूँठदार डिब्बर ।

flagrant (फ़्लेग्रंट)—*adj.* glaring. notorious. ज्वलन्त ; कुख्यात, सर्व-

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सिक्त । *n.* **flagrancy.**

flail (फ्लेल)—*n.* a wooden tool for threshing grain. मूसल ; दाना से भूसा निकालने का उपकरण ।

flair (फ्लेअर)—*n.* instinctive ability. प्रज्ञा, सूक्ष्म दृष्टि ।

flak (फ्लैक)—*n.* anti-aircraft fire. विमान विध्वंसक गोलाबारी ।

flake (फ्लेक)—*n.* small thin flat piece ; layer. छोटा पतला चौरस टुकड़ा ; बाला, तह, पपड़ी, परत **flaky.** तहदार, पपड़ीदार ।

flam (फ्लैम)—*n.* sham story, trick ; deception. बनावटी बात, चालाकी, छल, कपट ।

flambeau (फ्लैमबो)—*n.* a lighted torch. जलती मशाल ।

flamboyant (फ्लैमबॉइअंट)—*adj.* highly-colourd or decorated. खूब रंगीबाला ; अत्यन्त सजा हुआ । *n.* a kind flame-coloured flower. रक्तवर्ण का एक फूल ।

flame (फ्लेम)—*n.* burning gas ; blaze of light or colour ; strong passion ; a sweetheart. ज्वाला ; लौ, लपट ; आग, आवेश, प्रेमातिरेक ; प्रेयसी । *v.i.* send out flames ; be like a flame ; become excited. ज्वालाएँ छोड़ना ; ज्वालवत्, जलना ; **flamingo** (फ्लमिंगो)—*n.* a tall long-necked web-footed bird. राजहंस, मराल ।

flange (फ्लैंज)—*n.* projecting flat rim. उभरा हुआ चौड़ा किनारा

flank (फ्लैंक)—*n.* part of side between hips and ribs ; side of building ; right or left side of army. शरीर का कटिस्थ पार्श्व, कोख ; इमारत की बगल ; सेना का दायां या बायां पार्श्व । *v.t.* border upon ; attack from the side. पार्श्व या बगल पर होना ; पार्श्व से आक्रमण करना ।

flanker (फ्लैंकर)—*n.* fortification guarding flank ; thing that flanks anything. पार्श्व की रक्षा करने वाली किलाबन्दी ; बगल पर रहने वाली वस्तु ।

flannel (फ्लैनल)—*n.* woven woollen stuff. एक प्रकार का ऊनी वस्त्र ; फ्लालीन ।

flap (फ्लैप)—*v.t.* & *i.* strike with flat object ; flutter ; sway. चपटी वस्तु से मारना ; फड़फड़ाना ; लटकना । *n.* act of flapping ; broad piece of anything hanging from hinge. चपट, फड़फड़ाहट ; लटकन, दामन, पल्ला

flap-jack (फ्लैप जैक)—*n.* small cake of flour fried in grease. पापड़, पूरी ।

flapper (फ्लैपर)—*n.* flat fly-killing instrument ; flap ; girl in her teens. मक्खी मारने की चपटी ; लटकन ; १३ से १८ वर्ष तक की लड़की ।

flare (फ्लेअर)—*v.t.* & *i.* burn with glaring flame, shine out ; spread outwards ; burst out

into a rage. ज्वाला निकलना ; चमकना, दहकना ; फूलना : क्रोध से जल उठना । *n.* act of flaring ; bright unsteady flame. ज्वलन ; तेज अस्थिर ज्वाला

flash (फ़्लैश)—*v. i. & t.* break into sudden flame: appear suddenly : emit suddenly. भड़कना ; कौंधना, चमकना ; झलक दिखाना ; चमचमाना, कौंधियाना । *n.* sudden burst of light: momentary show ; an instant. कौंध, चमक ; झलक, दमक ; पल, क्षण । *adj.* showy, sham. दिखावटी ; *adj.* **flashy**. चमकीला ।

flash light (फ़्लैश लाइट)—*n.* an intermittent light. चौंधियानेवाला प्रकाश ।

flask (फ़्लास्क)—*n.* pocket-bottle; case for gunpowder. छोटी बोतल ; बारूद की कुप्पी ।

flat (फ़्लैट)—*n.* storey, set of rooms; what is flat: simpleton; note half tone below natural pitch. मंज़िल. फ़र्श ; समतल भूमि, चौपट ज़मीन, चौरस वस्तु ; मूर्ख व्यक्ति ; आधी आवाज़ । *adj.* level, spread out; smooth; dull, lifeless; downright. समतल, बराबर ; चपटा, फैला ; नीरस, फीका ; सीधा, निपट ।

flat-iron (फ़्लैट-आयर्न)—*n.* plate used for ironing. लोहा ; कपड़े साफ़ करने की इस्तरी ।

flatten (फ़्लैटन)—*v. t.* make flat: depress : render stale. चपटा करना, समतल बनाना ; दबाना, मन्द करना ; नीरस करना । *flatten out.* विमान को भूमि के समानान्तर पर लाना ।

flatter (फ़्लैट्टर)—*v. t.* fawn on: praise insincerely: inspire unfounded belief : gratify. चुग़लाना, शिक्षा देना ; चापलूसी करना ; झूठी बात बँधाना ; अतिरंजित करना । *n.* **flatterer**. चापलूस व्यक्ति ;

flattery (फ़्लैट्टरी)—*n.* false praise. झूठी प्रशंसा, चापलूसी ।

flattish (फ़्लैटिश)—*adj.* somewhat flat. चपटा-सा ; समतल-सा ।

flatulent (फ़्लैट्यूलेंट)—*adj.* generating gases in stomach; pretentious. पेट में वायु पैदा करनेवाला, वातकारक ; वात से फूला हुआ । *n.* **flatulence, flatulency**. अफ़ारा ; पेट का फूलना. वादी ।

flatus (फ़्लेटस)—*n.* wind in stomach. पेट की वायु ; वादी ।

flaunt (फ़्लांट)—*v. i. & i.* move about impudently ; make a display. ऐंठ कर चलना, बड़कना ; फड़फड़ाना ; तड़क-भड़क दिखाना । *adv.* **flauntingly**. ऐंठ से ।

flautist (फ़्लॉटिस्ट)—*n.* flute-player. बँसरीवादक ।

flavorous (फ़्लेवरस)—*adj.* of pleasant flavour. स्वादिष्ट ।

flavour (फ़्लेवर)—*n.* aroma ; distinctive taste. सुगन्ध ; वास ;

स्वाद, रस। *v. t.* give a flavour to. सुगन्ध देना, रस देना, स्वादिष्ट बनाना।

flavouring (फ्लेवरिंग)—*n.* something used to give a special flavour. सुगन्धित मसाला। *adj.* giving flavour. सुगन्धि देनेवाला।

flaw (फ्लॉ)—*n.* crack; defect; blemish. दरार, छिद्र; त्रुटि, दोष; कलंक, धब्बा। *v. t. & i.* make flaw in; crack. दरकाना, चटकाना, फाड़ना; चटकना, फटना। *adj.* **flawless.** निर्दोष, बे-ऐब।

flax (फ्लैक्स)—*n.* plant grown for its textile fibre and seeds; its fibres. पटसन, पटुआ। *adj.* **flaxen.** पटसन का; पटसन-सदृश

flax-seed (फ्लैक्स-सीड)—*n.* linseed. बिनौला, पटुआ का बीज।

flay (फ्ले)—*v. t.* skin off; criticise severely. खाल उधेड़ना; कड़ी आलोचना करना।

flea (फ्ली)—*n.* a blood-sucking insect. खटमल, पिस्सू।

flea-bane (फ्ली-बेन)—*n.* wild plant. पिस्सू-मार घास।

flea-bite (फ्ली-बाइट)—*n.* insects-bite; trifling injury; trifle; small red spot on horse. पिस्सू के काटे का निशान, ज़ख्म; हल्का-सा घाव; तुच्छ बात; घोड़े का छोटा लाल धब्बा।

flea-bitten (फ्ली-बिटन)—*adj.* bitten by flea; mean; a colour among horses. पिस्सू का काटा हुआ; नीच, तुच्छ; मंगाली।

fleam (फ्लीम)—*n.* lancet for bleeding cattle. पशुओं का नश्तर।

flea-wort (फ्लीवर्ट)—*n.* a kind of plant. इसबगोल।

fleck (फ्लेक)—*n.* spot on skin; speck. दाग, धब्बा, चित्ती। *v. t.* mark with flecks. धब्बे या चित्तियाँ लगाना।

flecker (फ्लेकर)—*v. t.* variegate. रंग-बिरंगा करना, बहरिया बनाना।

fledge (फ्लेज)—*v. t.* furnish with feathers. पर लगाना; कोमल वस्तु ओढ़ना।

fledge-ling (फ्लेज-लिंग)—*n.* young bird; inexperienced person. पक्षी का बच्चा; अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति।

flee (फ्ली)—*v. i. & t.* run away; shun, avoid. भागना; परहेज करना; बचा करना।

fleece (फ्लीस)—*n.* sheep's wool. भेड़ की ऊन, *v. t.* rob; deprive of fleece. लूटना, खूटना; भेड़ मूँडना।

fleer (फ्लीयर)—*v. i.* laugh mockingly. मुँह चिढ़ाना; ताना मारना; उपहास करना। *n.* mocking laugh, sneer. उपहास, ताना।

fleet (फ्लीट)—*n.* sea force; number of cars etc. under one owner; stream. समुद्र बल; जहाजों का बेड़ा; कारों आदि का काफ़िला; धारा। *adj.* swift, nimble. तेज़, द्रुत; चंचल, फुर्तीला। *v. i.* pass

quickly, flit ; enjoy life. शीघ्रता से चले जाना, चम्पत होना ; समय को प्रसन्नता से गुजारना । *n.* **fleetness.**

flench (फ़्लेंच)—*v. t.* cut up a whale. ह्वेल मछली को काटना ।

flesh (फ़्लेश)—*n.* muscular substance between skin and bone ; animal food ; pulp ; fat ; sensual appetites. शरीर का मांसल भाग ; मांस, गोश्त ; गूदा ; चर्बी ; कामेच्छा, कामुकता

fleshings (फ़्लेशिङ्ग्स)—*n. pl.* close-fitting flesh-coloured garments. तंग चमड़े के रंग के वस्त्र ।

flesh-pots (फ़्लेश-पाट्स)—*n. pl.* high living. ऊँचा जीवन-यापन ।

fletch (फ़्लेच)—*v. t.* put feathers on an arrow. तीर पर पर लगाना ।

fleur-de-lis (फ़्लर-दि-ली)—*n.* iris ; royal arms of France. कुमुदिनी, नरगिस ; फ्रांस का प्राचीन राज चिह्न ।

flex (फ़्लेक्स)—*n.* flexible wire. लचकीली तार ।

flexible (फ़्लेक्सिबल)—*adj.* easily bent, manageable. लचकदार, कोमल, सुसाध्य, नम्य

flexion, flection (फ़्लेक्शन)—*n.* bending ; bent state. लचक, झोंक ; बांक, घुमाव, टेढ़

flexuous (फ़्लेक्स्यूअस)—*adj.* full of bends, winding. मोड़ोंवाला, घुमावदार ।

fley, flay (फ़्ले)—*v. t.* cause to fly, terrify. उड़वाना, डराना ।

flibbertigibbet (फ़्लिबर्टिजिबिट)—*n.* flighty, gossiping person. भुतना, गप्पी, हरामी व्यक्ति ।

flick (फ़्लिक)—*n.* jerk, light blow. झटका, हल्का-सा धक्का । *v. t.* strike, jerk. चाबुक लगाना, झटका देना । *the flicks.* सिनेमा ।

flicker (फ़्लिकर)—*v. i.* burn unsteadily, quiver. टिमटिमाना, झिलमिलाना ; फड़फड़ाना, तलमलाना । *n.* unsteady light. टिमटिमाहट ।

flight (फ़्लाइट)—*n.* act of flying through air ; power of flying ; swift movement ; distance flown ; number flying together ; running away ; stairs between two landings ; air force unit. उड़ान, उड़न-शक्ति ; तेज़ गति ; उड़ान का अन्तर ; झुण्ड, गोल, भागड़, फरारी ; दो स्थानों की बीच की सीढ़ियां ; वायुसेना का युनिट । *adj.* **flighty.** चंचल, चपल

flim-flam (फ़्लिम-फ़्लैम)—*n.* idle talk. गपशप, बकवाद ।

flimsy (फ़्लिम्ज़ी)—*adj.* frail, weak, thin. अबल, कमज़ोर, दुबला, पतला । *n.* very thin paper. बहुत बारीक कागज़ ।

flinch (फ़्लिंच)—*v. i.* shrink ; draw back. हटना, सरकना ; खिसकना, कनयाना ।

fling (फ़्लिंग)—*v. t.* throw; sneer ; rush. फेंकना, ताना देना, रिलना ।

v. i. hurl, emit ; kick. डालना, गिराना, फेंकना, लात मारना । *n.* throw; hasty attempt. फेंक, रेल ।

flint (फ़्लिंट)—*n.* hard steel-grey stone. चकमक पत्थर । *adj.* **flinty**. चकमक-तुल्य ; कठोर, क्रूर ।

flip (फ़्लिप)—*n.* light blow ; short pleasure flight ; mixture of beer and spirit. झटका, थपथपाहट ; लघु हवाई उड़ान ; बीयर और स्पिरिट का मिश्रण । *v. t. & i.* strike with flick ; move in jerks. थपथपाना, हल्के-हल्के पीटना ; झटकना, झटके खाना ।

flip-flap (फ़्लिप-फ़्लैप)—*n.* repeated flapping ; a cracker. थपथप, फड़फड़ ; पटाखा ।

flippancy (फ़्लिपन्सी)—*n.* fluency of speech. वाक् चपलता ।

flippant (फ़्लिपन्ट)—*adj.* treating serious things lightly. बकवादी, मुँह जोर, बक-बकाऊ ।

flipper (फ़्लिपर)—*n.* moving limb ; fin for swimming. हिलने वाला अंग ; मछली का पर ।

flirt (फ़्लर्ट)—*n.* jerk, sudden throw ; coquette. झटका ; प्रक्षेपण ; नखरेबाज स्त्री, चोंचले करने वाली स्त्री । *v. t.* throw with jerk. उछालना, फेंकना ; हिलाना, झुलाना । *v. i.* playat making love. चालबाजी करना, नाज-नखरे दिखाना, मनुहार करना । *n.* **flirtation**. नाज

flit (फ़्लिट)—*v. i.* go away ; flutter ; remove. उड़ जाना, हवा हो जाना ; पर मारना ; विचारना ।

flitch (फ़्लिच)—*n.* side of bacon. सूअर की बगल का नमकीन मांस ।

flitter (फ़्लिटर)—*v. t.* flutter. फड़फड़ाना । *n.* a tatter. फड़-फड़ाहट ।

flitting (फ़्लिटिंग)—*n.* flight ; change of dwelling. उड़ान ; आवास-परिवर्तन ।

float (फ़्लोट)—*n.* raft ; the cork and quill used on an angling line ; float-board of a wheel ; tool for smoothing plaster. डोंगा ; बेड़ा ; तिरेंदा; पहिये का पानी काटने वाला तख्ता ; दीवार की पाती, करनी । *v. i.* drift on surface of liquid, be suspended freely. तैरना, उपलाना ; बहना, चलना । *v. t.* be suspended in liquid or air ; launch a company. जल या वायु में तैरना ; व्यवसाय संस्थान स्थापित करना । *adj.* **floatable**.

floccule (फ़्लाक्यूल)—*n.* small tuft of wool. ऊन का झब्बा । *adj.* **flocculose**. झब्बेदार, ऊनदार ।

flocculent (फ़्लाक्यूलेंट)—*adj.* like flocks. ऊनी ; गुच्छेदार ।

flock (फ़्लाक)—*n.* tuft of wool etc. ; number of animals of one kind together ; body of people. ऊन आदि, का गुच्छा ; पशुओं

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का झुण्ड, रेवड़ ; जन-समूह। *v. i.* gather in a crowd. इकट्ठे होना,

floe (फ़्लो)—*n.* sheet of floating ice. तैरती हुई बर्फ़ की परत।

flog (फ़्लाग)—*v. t.* beat with stick. बेंत या छड़ी से पीटना।

flood (फ़्लड)—*n.* overflow of water ; flowing water. बाढ़, तुफ़ान ; जल-प्रवाह ; दौ, ज्वार। *v. t.* inundate ; cover with water. डुबाना, जल-मग्न करना।

flood-gate (फ़्लड-गेट)—*n.* sluice for letting water in or out. बाँध का फाटक।

flood-lighting (फ़्लड-लाइटिंग)—*n.* artificial lighting of building exteriors. इमारत के बाहर किया गया विपुल-कृत्रिम प्रकाश।

flood-mark (फ़्लड-मार्क)—*n.* high water mark. बाढ़-चिह्न।

floor (फ़्लोर)—*n.* lower surface of room ; storey ; flat space. फ़र्श, कमरे की सतह ; मन्ज़िल ; समतल भूमि। *v. t.* supply with floor; knock down ; confound. फ़र्श बनाना ; दे मारना, मात करना ; सम्पूर्ण करना।

flooring (फ़्लोरिंग)—*n.* material for floors ; platform. फ़र्श बनाने का सामान ; फ़र्श, चबूतरा।

flop (फ़्लॉप)—*v. i.* sway about heavily ; fall with thump. पटकना, उछलना, फड़फड़ाना। *n.* flopping movement or sound, failure. पटकार, उछलाहट ; विफलता।

floppy (फ़्लापी)—*adj.* unwieldy, unsteady. पिलपिला, अस्थिर।

flora (फ़्लोरा)—*n.* plants of a region. एक प्रदेश के पौधे।

floral (फ़्लोरल)—*adj.* of flower. पुष्पों-सम्बन्धी, पुष्पित।

florescence (फ़्लोरिसेन्स)—*n.* stat of flowering. पुष्पित होने की अवस्था या समय।

floret (फ़्लोरिट)—*n.* small flower forming part of composite flower. छोटा पुष्प जो बड़े पुष्प का हिस्सा हो।

floriate (फ़्लोरिएट)—*v. t.* decorate with flowers. पुष्पों से सजाना।

floriculture (फ़्लोरिकल्चर)—*n.* cultivation of flowers. पुष्पों की खेती-बाड़ी। *adj.* **floricultural**. *n.* **floriculturist**. पुष्पों की खेती करने वाला।

florid (फ़्लॉरिड)—*adj.* flowery, ruddy ; high- coloured. पुष्पाच्छादित : सुर्ख़, सुर्ख ; गहरे रंग वाला, चमकीला। *n.* **floridity**. रंगीनी,

florin (फ़्लॉरिन)—*n.* English silver two-shilling piece. दो शिलिंग का अंग्रेज़ी चाँदी का सिक्का।

florist (फ़्लॉरिस्ट)—*n.* one who deals in flowers. फूल बेचनेवाला ;

floss (फ़्लॉस)—*n.* rough silk on cocoon. कच्चा रेशम।

flotation (फ़्लोटेशन)—*n.* act of floating. तहाव, प्लवनशीलता ।

flotilla (फ़्लोटिला)—*n.* fleet of small vessels. छोटा बेड़ा ।

flotsam (फ़्लॉटसम)—*n.* floating wreckage. टूटे हुए, जहाज का बहता हुआ माल ।

flounce (फ़्लाउन्स)—*v. t.* move abruptly. तड़पना, झोटना । *n.* fling ; jerk of body ; ornamental strip. तड़प, झोटन ; शरीर का झटका ; झालर, चीन ।

flounder (फ़्लाउन्डर)—*n.* flat-fish ; act of floundering. एक प्रकार की मछली, बोआ : तड़पन ; झोटन । *v. i.* struggle in mud ; proceed in bungling. कीचड़ में तड़फड़ाना ; दुर्व्यवहार करना ।

flour (फ़्लावर)—*n.* wheat meal ; soft powder. आटा, चूर्ण, पिसान ।

flourish (फ़्लरिश)—*v. i.* & *t.* thrive : prosper ; display ; wave about. फलना, बढ़ना ; समृद्ध होना, फलना-फूलना ; आडम्बर दिखाना, हिलाना, घुमाना । *n.* beauty : show ; fanciful stroke of pen ; musical passage ; brandishing. शिंगार ; दिखावा, अलंकरण ; गीतकारी, तोड़ा ; घुमाव, हिलाव ।

flout (फ़्लाउट)—*v. t.* show contempt for ; mock. घृणा दिखाना ; मुँह चिढ़ाना ; ताना मारना, बोली देना । *n.* jeer, mocking. मुँह चिढ़ाना ; ताना डिल्लगी ।

flow (फ़्लो)—*v. i.* run as a stream ; hang loose ; move easily ; be ample in form ; abound. बहना ; लटकना ; पिघलना ; मुड़ना, निकलना ; लटकना ; उमड़ना ; बढ़ जाना । *n.* act of flowing ; rise of tide ; ample supply. बहाव ; धारा ; प्रवाह ; बाहुल्य, प्रचुरता ।

flower (फ़्लावर)—*n.* coloured part of plant ; bloom ; ornamentation ; choicest part. फूल, पुष्प ; सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाग, सार-तत्त्व । *v. t.* & *i.* ornament with worked flowers. फूलों से सजाना ; पुष्पित होना, बेल-बूटे बनाना । **flowers.** मासिक धर्म ।

floweret (फ़्लावरिट)—*n.* small flower. छोटा फूल ।

flowery (फ़्लावरी)—*adj.* abounding in flowers ; full of fine words. फूलों से लदा हुआ ; अलंकारिक ।

fluctuate (फ़्लक्चूएट)—*v. i.* vary ; rise and fall. लहराना, डोलना, घटना-बढ़ना ; डाँवाडोल होना ।

fluctuation (फ़्लक्चूएशन)—*n.* unsteadiness. अस्थिरता ; उतार-चढ़ाव, घटाव-बढ़ाव ।

flue (फ़्लू)—*n.* fluff ; air passage ; pipe for smoke ; fishing net. फुग्गा ; हवादान ; धुआँकश ; मछली पकड़ने का जाल ।

fluency (फ़्लूएन्सी)—*n.* flowing ready speech. धारा प्रवाह भाषण ;

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प्रवाह, रवानी । *also.* **fluence.**

fluent (फ़्लूएंट)—*adj.* flowing; copious and ready in words; graceful in movement. धाराप्रवाह, रवां, प्रवाह, सहज

fluff (फ़्लफ़)—*n.* soft feathery stuff. रुआं, रोंआ । *adj.* **fluffy.**

fluid (फ़्लूइड)—*adj.* not solid. तरल । *n.* liquid. तरल पदार्थ । *n.* **fluidity.** तरलता, द्रवता ।

fluke (फ़्लूक)—*n.* flat triangular point of anchor; whale's tail; lucky stroke; flat-fish; kind of potato; a kind of worm. लंगर की चपटी तिकोन नोक; ह्वेल मछली की दुम; मधुर चोट; चपटी मछली; एक प्रकार का आलू; एक कीड़ा । *v. i.* make a fluke. मधुर चोट करना । *adj.* **fluky.** अनिश्चित;

fluminous (फ़्लूमिनस)—*adj.* abounding in rivers. नदियों से भरपूर ।

flummery (फ़्लमरी)—*n.* a light food; idle talk. हलुवा, हलिवा, फ़ालूदा; बकवाद ।

flump (फ़्लम्प)—*v. t.* fall with a noisy sound. धड़ाम गिरना ।

flunkey (फ़्लंकी)—*n.* livery servant; snob. वर्दीधारी नौकर; चापलूस ।

fluor (फ़्लूअर)—*n.* mineral containing fluorine. फ़्लूअरीन मिश्रित खनिज ।

fluorin (फ़्लूअरीन)—*n.* a non-metallic element; yellowish gas. एक अधातवीय तत्त्व; पीली गैस ।

flurry (फ़्लरी)—*n.* gust; bustle. हड़बड़ी, घबराहट *v. t.* agitate; bewilder. घबड़ाना, परेशान करना ।

flush (फ़्लश)—*n.* rush of water; excitement; glow of colour, freshness; number of birds flushed atonce; set of cards all of one suit. जल-प्रवाह; जोश; तमतमाहट; मुख की लाली; प्रफुल्लता; पक्षियों का एक साथ छूटा हुआ झुण्ड; एक रंग के ताश के पत्ते । *v. i.* flow suddenly; redden; take wing and fly away; wash with water. फैलना, बहना; सुर्ख हो जाना, तमतमाना; एक दम उड़ जाना; धोडालना । *v. t.* redden suddenly; excite the spirits of; cause to start a bird. सुर्ख कर देना; प्रफुल्लित कर देना; शिकार भगाना, पक्षी उड़ाना । *adj.* fresh; affluent; full. ताजा, तमतमाता हुआ; भरापूरा

fluster (फ़्लस्टर)—*v. t.* flurry; fuddle. घबड़ा देना; उत्तप्त बना देना; बदहोश करना । *v. i.* be in flurry. उत्तप्त या व्याकुल होना । *n.* flurry. बदहोशी, नशा; घबड़ाहट ।

flute (फ़्लूट)—*n.* a wind instrument with holes. बंशी, बांसुरी ।

flutist (फ़्लूटिस्ट)—*n.* flute-player. बांसुरी-वादक ।

flutter (फ़्लटर)—*v. t.* & *i.* flap wings; quiver; be agitated. पर

फड़फड़ाना ; काँपना ; व्याकुल होना ; परेशान करना । *n.* vibration. व्यग्रता, कंपन ।

fluvial (फ़्लूवियल)—*adj.* of rivers. नदियों-सम्बन्धी ।

flux (फ़्लक्स)—flow; substance mixed with metal to help melting; dysentery. प्रवाह, बहाव ; धातु पिघलानेवाला पदार्थ ; संग्रहणी,

fluxion (फ़्लक्शन)—*n.* act of flowing ; abnormal discharge of blood. प्रवाह, बहोव ; रक्त-स्राव ।

fly (फ़्लाई)—*n.* two-winged insect; flying; one horse vehicle; flap in garment; speed-regulator in machine. मक्खी ; उड़ान ; एक घोड़े की गाड़ी ; पोशाक का झालर ; मशीन का गतिनियंत्रक यंत्र । *v. i.* move through air; rush; run away. उड़ना ; तेजी से दौड़ना ; भागना, चम्पत होना । *v. t.* cause to fly; run from. उड़ाना ; कतराना

flyer, flier (फ़्लायर)—*n.* swift kangaroo. तेज कंगारू ।

fly-blow (फ़्लाई-ब्लो)—*n.* the egg of a fly. मक्खी का अंडा ।

fly-leaf (फ़्लाई-लीफ़)—*n.* blank leaf at beginning or end of book. पुस्तक के आदि या अन्त का खाली पन्ना ।

fly-wheel (फ़्लाई-ह्वील)—*n.* heavy wheel regulating machine. मशीन की विनियमित रफ्तारवाला भारी पहिया ।

flying-colours (फ़्लाइंग-कलर्ज़)—*n.* sign of victory. विजय पताका ।

flying-fox (फ़्लाइंग-फ़ाक्स)—*n.* large fruit-eating bat. बड़ा फलचमगादड़ ।

flying squad (फ़्लाइंग-स्क्वाड)—*n.* special detachment of police force equipped with motor-cars and motor cycles. पुलिस का विशेष दस्ता

foal (फ़ोल)—*n.* young of horse or ass. घोड़े या गधे का बच्चा । *v. t.* & *i.* bear foal. घोड़ी बच्चा देना ।

foam (फ़ोम)—*n.* collection of small bubbles in liquid, fury. फेन, फेन ; क्रोध, झाग । *v. i.* emit foam ; be in a rage. झाग छोड़ना ; क्रुद्ध होना । *adj.* **foamy**. झागदार,

fob (फ़ॉब)—*n.* small pocket for a watch; short watch-chain. घड़ी की जेब ; घड़ी की छोटी जंजीर । *v. t.* cheat. ठगना, धोखा देना ।

focal (फ़ोकल)—*adj.* of or at focus. केन्द्रीय, केन्द्र-संबंधी ।

focus (फ़ोकस)—*n.* point at which rays meet after being reflected. किरण-बिन्दु ; प्रतिबिम्ब-केन्द्र । *v. t.* & *i.* bring to focus; come to focus. केन्द्रित करना ;

fodder (फ़ॉडर)—*n.* dried food for cattle. चारा, भूसा, निवार ।

foe (फ़ो)—*n.* enemy. शत्रु, दुश्मन ।

foeticide (फ़ीटिसाइड)—*n.* criminal abortion. भ्रूण हत्या ।

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foetus, fetus (फ़ीटस, फ़ीटस)—*n.* fully-developed young in womb. भ्रूण ; कच्चा बच्चा ।

fog (फ़ॉग)—*n.* thick mist, unusually dark atmosphere. कुहरा, धुन्ध, धुआर । *v. t.* cover in fog; puzzle. कुहरे से ढकना ; धोखेधड़ी में डालना । *adj.* **foggy.** धुन्धला ;

fogy, fogey (फ़ोगी)—*n.* old-fashioned fellow. पुराने ढंग का व्यक्ति ।

foh (फ़ोह)—*interj.* exclamation of contempt. छि: छि:; थू: थू: ।

foible (फ़ॉइबल)—*n.* weakness; failing. दुर्बलता, त्रुटि, ऐब ।

foil (फ़ॉइल)—*v. t.* baffle; defeat; frustrate. वृथा करना ; परास्त करना ; विफल करना, बन्द करना । *n.* defeat; ball-pointed sword; thin layer; परावय, विफलता ; पहावाजी की तलवार ; परत, पत्तर ।

foist (फ़ॉइस्ट)—*v.* insert secretly. चुरी चीज़ मिलाना ; भर्ती करना ।

fold (फ़ोल्ड)—*n.* enclosure for sheep ; body of believers ; folding ; winding ; times ; embrace. बाड़ा, भेड़ीखाना ; सम्प्रदाय, समुदाय ; तह ; परत; घुमा ; मोड़, लपेट । *v. t.* shut up in fold ; lay in plaits ; double ; lasp in arms ; wrap up. बाड़े में बन्द करना ; तह लगाना ; मोड़ना, सिकुड़ित करना ; लपेट में लेना ; लपेटना । *v. i.* become folded मुड़ना, सिकुड़ना,

folder (फ़ोल्डर)—*n.* person or thing that folds ; flat knife-like instrument used in folding papers. मोड़ने वाला व्यक्ति, गड़रिया ; लपेटने वाली वस्तु (सिलाई आदि) ; कागज़ तह करने का औज़ार ।

folding (फ़ोल्डिंग)—*n.* operation of doubling. तहबन्दी ।

foliaceous (फ़ोलिएशस)—*adj.* like leaf. पत्ता-सा ।

foliage (फ़ोलिएज)—*n.* leaves collectively. पत्र-समूह ; पत्तों का गुच्छा ।

foliate (फ़ोलिएट)—*adj.* furnished with leaves. पत्तों से भरा हुआ । *v. t.* beat into thin plate. परत बनाना । *n.* **foliation.**

folio (फ़ोलियो)—*n.* piece of paper numbered only on front ; two pages, or a page, with opposite sides of account in a ledger ; sheet of printing paper folded once into two leaves or four pages ; book of such sheets. कागज़ का टुकड़ा जिसके केवल सामने संख्यांक लिखा हो ; बही का पन्ना ; छपाई के कागज़ की परत जो दो पन्नों या चार पृष्ठों में मुड़ी हो ; ऐसी परतों की पुस्तक ।

folk (फ़ोक)—*n.* people in general. लोग, जन-सामान्य, जनता । **folk-dance.** लोक-नृत्य ; **folk-lore.** लोककथा ; **folk music.** लोक संगीत ; **old folk.** वृद्ध जन ।

follow (फ़ॉलो)—*v. t. & i.* go or come after ; accompany ; take as guide ; grasp meaning of ; come next. पीछे आना, पीछे जाना ; अनुसरण करना ; साथ जाना ; आशा मानना ; अर्थ समझना ; पीछे होना, **follower** (फ़ॉलोअर)—*n.* one who follows. अनुयायी, शिष्य ; अनुचर। **following** (फ़ॉलोइंग)—*adj.* next ; coming after. अगला ; निम्नलिखित। **folly** (फ़ॉली)—*n.* foolishness ; foolish act. मूर्खता, बेवकूफ़ी ; मूर्खतापूर्ण कृत्य। **foment** (फ़ोमेन्ट)—*v. t.* bathe with hot lotions ; stir up. भाप देना, सेंकना ; उकसाना, भड़काना। *n.* **fomentation.** सेंकना ; उत्तेजना। **fond** (फ़ॉन्ड)—*adj.* tender ; loving ; foolish. नादान, भोला ; आसक्त, अनुरक्त ; मूर्ख ; प्रीतीन **fondle** (फ़ॉन्डल)—*v. t.* caress. दुलारना, लाड़ करना, छाती से लगाना। **font** (फ़ॉन्ट)—*n.* bowl for holy water ; assortment of printing type of one size. पवित्र जल का पात्र ; एक साँचे के मुद्रण अक्षर **food** (फ़ूड)—*n.* what one eats ; solid nourishment. आहार, भोजन, खाना, खुराक। **fool** (फ़ूल)—*n.* silly person ; simpleton ; jester, clown. निर्बुद्धि व्यक्ति ; मूर्ख ; मसखरा ; विदूषक। *v. i.* act as fool. मूर्ख बनना। *v. t.* delude ; make fool. धोखा देना, ठगना ; मूर्ख बनाना, **foolery** (फ़ूलरी)—*n.* folly ; absurdity. मूर्खता ; मसखरापन। **foolhardy** (फ़ूलहार्डी)—*adj.* foolishly venturesome. दुःसाहसी, बड़बुद्धि. *n.* **foolhardiness.** **foolish** (फ़ूलिश)—*adj.* silly ; ridiculous. मूर्ख, भोला, बौड़ा ; **foolproof** (फ़ूलप्रूफ़)—*adj.* devised against damages from folly. ऐसे मूर्ख बनाकर हानि न पहुँचाई जा सके।

foolscap (फ़ूल्सकैप)—*n.* a size of paper. काग़ज़ का एक नाप (१७ × १३½ इंच)।

foot (फ़ुट)—*n.* lowest part of the leg ; lowest part of anything ; base ; end of bed ; infantry ; measure of twelve inches ; divison of verse. पाँव, पद ; पाया ; नींव, बुनियाद, तलहटी ; चारपाई का पैताना ; पैदल सवार, पयादा ; बारह इंच का पैमाना ; कविता का चरण

football (फ़ुटबाल)—*n.* large blown-up ball ; game played with it. बड़ा फूला हुआ (हवा-भरा) गेंद ; फ़ुटबाल का खेल।

footing (फ़ुटिंग)—*n.* firm standing ; firm conditions. दृढ़ आधार ; दृढ़ स्थिति।

footlights (फ़ुटलाइट्स)—*n.* a row of lights along the front of a stage. रङ्गशाला के सामने

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दीपकों की पंक्ति ।

footman (फूटमैन)—*n.* liveried servant. वर्दीधारी नौकर ।

foot-note (फूटनोट)—*n.* the note at the foot of a page. पृष्ठ के नीचे की टिप्पणी ।

foot-pad (फूटपैड)—*n.* unmounted highway man. पथमारी ।

foot-path (फूटपाथ)—*n.* a narrow path. पगडंडी ।

foot-print (फूटप्रिन्ट)—*n.* mark left by foot in ground. पदचिह्न ।

foot-rule (फूट रूल) — *n.* a measure twelve inches long. एक फूट नापने की पटरी ।

footstep (फूटस्टेप)—*n.* track. पदचिह्न, पग ।

footwear (फूटवेयर)—*n.* shoes and boots. जूता ।

fop (फॉप)—*n.* dandy. बांका, छबीला । *adj.* **foppish.**

for (फ़ॉर)—*prep.* because of ; instead of ; toward ; on account of ; in favour of ; respecting ; during ; in search of ; in payment of. कारण ; बजाय ; लिए ; वास्ते ; निमित्त, सम्बन्ध में ; दौरान ; बदले में । *conj.* because, क्योंकि, चूंकि । *pref.* negation. मत, नहीं । *for as much.* चूंकि ,

forage (फ़ॉरिज)—*n.* food for cattle. पशुओं की खुराक ; दाना चारा । *v. t.* collect forage ; make roving search. चारा चरा करना या खोजना ; घूमकर तलाश करना ।

forasmuch (फ़ॉर-ऐज़मच)—*conj.* seeing that ; since. चूंकि, क्योंकि,

foray (फ़ॉरे)—*n.* raid ; inroad, हमला, चढ़ाई, धावा । *v. t.* make foray. चढ़ाई करना ।

forbear (फ़ॉरबेयर)—*v. i.* refrain ; be patient. धैर्य करना, सहन करना, बाज रहना । *v. t.* refrain from ; cease. छोड़ना, बचाना ।

forbearance (फ़ॉरबेयरेंस)—*n.* act of forbearing ; patience. बचाव, विरक्ति, धैर्य, सहनशीलता ।

forbid (फ़ॉरबिड)—*v. t.* prohibit ; refuse to allow. बरजना, रोकना ; निषेध करना, मना करना

force (फ़ोर्स)—*n.* power ; body of troops ; compulsion ; strength. शक्ति ; सेना ; प्रभाव, दबाव ; बल, ताकत, ज़ोर, बल । *v. t.* constrain ; compel ; urge ; drive ; produce by effort. विवश करना ; दबाना ; बलात्कार करना ; *adj.* **forceful.** शक्तिशाली, प्रचंड ।

forced (फ़ोर्स्ड)—*adj.* accomplished by great effort, unnatural ; strained ; excessive. प्रयत्न-साध्य ; कृत्रिम ; दबावपूर्ण ; अत्यन्त ; बाध्यकारी ।

forced labour (फ़ोर्स्ड लेबर)—*n.* labour with no remuneration. बेगार ।

forced landing (फ़ोर्स्ड लैंडिंग) *n.* in aviation landing compelled by mishap. दुर्घटनावश विमान का बलात् भूमि पर उतरना।

forced meat (फ़ोर्स्ड मीट)—*n.* meat chopped for stuffing. कीमा।

forceps (फ़ोर्सेप्स)—*n. pl.* surgical pincers. चिमटी की चिमटी।

forcible (फ़ोर्सिबल)—*adj.* done by force; active; impressive; strong. प्रबल, उग्र; सक्रिय, प्रभावपूर्ण, शक्तिशाली, ओजस्वी; ज़ोरदार।

forcing (फ़ोर्सिंग)—*n.* act of raising plants at an earlier season by artificial means. बेमौसमी पौधे पैदा करने की क्रिया।

forcing pump (फ़ोर्सिंग पम्प)—*n.* a pump by which water is forced up. पानी ऊपर चढ़ाने का नल; दबकल।

ford (फ़ोर्ड)—*n.* shallow place where river may be crossed by wading. पायाब; नदी का वह स्थान जहाँ पैदलचर पानी हो, आरा। *adj.* **fordable**. पुखर के योग्य।

fordo (फ़ार्डू)—*v. t.* destroy; kill. नष्ट करना, मारना।

fore (फ़ोर)—*n.* the front part. अग्रभाग। *adj.* in the front. सामने का, आगे का, पहले का। *adv. & prep.* सामने, आगे

fore-arm (फ़ोर-आर्म)—*n.* arm from the elbow to the wrist. बाँह का कोहनी से कलाई तक का भाग। *v. t.* make ready in advance; prepare for an attack. आस्तीन चढ़ाना; हमले के लिए तैयार होना।

fore-bode (फ़ोर-बोड)—*v. t.* foretell, augur despondingly. अशिष्ट बतलाना; अशुभ कहना; दुर्भाग्य करना। *n.* **foreboding**. अशुभ,

fore-bow (फ़ोर-बो)—*n.* fore part of a saddle. काठी का अग्रभाग।

fore-cast (फ़ोर-कास्ट)—*v. t.* foretell; say in advance. भविष्यवाणी करना, अनुमान लगा लेना। *n.* a statement about the future. भविष्यवाणी, पूर्वकथन।

fore-castle (फ़ोर-कैसल)—*n.* fore part of a merchant ship. जहाज़ का अग्रभाग।

fore-close (फ़ोर-क्लोज़)—*v. t. & i.* end a mortgage by getting legal right to the property; preclude. सम्पत्ति का कानूनी अधिकार लेकर अरोहर समाप्त करना; रोकना, मना करना। *n.* **fore-closure**. गिरवी की छुटी।

fore-father (फ़ोर-फ़ादर)—*n.* an ancestor. पूर्वज, पुरखा, बाप-दादा।

forefend (फ़ोरफ़ेंड)—*v. t.* keep away; secure. बाच रखना; बचाना, सुरक्षित रखना।

fore-finger (फ़ोर-फ़िंगर)—*n.* finger next thumb. अँगूठे के बाद की अँगुली; तर्जनी अँगुली।

fore-front (फ़ोर-फ़्रंट)—*n* the

very front. सबसे आगे का भाग।

forego (फ़ोरगो)—*v. t. & i.* relinquish; go before. त्यागना, छोड़ देना; आगे जाना, आगे होना।

foregoer (फ़ोरगोअर)—*n.* predecessor. अनुगामी।

foreground (फ़ोरग्राउन्ड)—*n.* part view in picture; most conspicuous position. चित्र के सामने का दृश्य; अत्यन्त स्पष्ट स्थिति।

forehand (फ़ोरहैंड)—*n.* part of horse in front of rider. घोड़े का सवार के सामने का भाग। *adj.* not backhand. आगे, अग्रवर्ती।

forehead (फ़ोरहेड)—*n.* part of face above eyebrows. माथा, ललाट, भाल।

foreign (फ़ॉरिन)—*adj.* not native; introduced from outside; not connected. विदेशी, परदेशी; असम्बन्ध, गैर।

foreigner (फ़ॉरिनर)—*n.* person born in foreign country. विदेशी नागरिक, परदेशी आदमी।

forejudge (फ़ोरजज)—*v. t.* judge before hearing the evidence. सबूत से पहले निर्णय कर लेना।

foreknow (फ़ोरनो)—*v. t.* know beforehand. पहले ही जान लेना।

fore-land (फ़ोर-लैंड)—*n.* cape; strip of land in front of something. अन्तरीप, रास; किसी चीज़ के आगे भूमि का टुकड़ा।

fore-leg (फ़ोर-लैग)—*n.* beast's front leg. पशु की अगली टाँग।

forelock (फ़ोरलॉक)—*n.* lock of hair growing just above forehead. चूल।

foreman (फ़ोरमैन)—*n.* president and spokesman of jury; overseer. जूरी का अध्यक्ष और प्रवक्ता; पेशकार, दारोग़ा।

foremost (फ़ोरमोस्ट)—*adj. & adv.* most advanced in position; most notable; in the first place. सर्वश्रेष्ठ; सर्वोत्तम; सर्वप्रथम।

forename (फ़ोरनेम)—*n.* first name. प्रथम नाम; बपतिस्मा।

forenoon (फ़ोरनून)—*n.* the day till noon. पूर्वाह्न; दोपहर से पहले का समय।

forensic (फ़रेन्सिक)—*adj.* pertaining to courts of law. न्यायालय-सम्बन्धी, अदालती।

foreordain (फ़ोरऑर्डेन)—*v. t.* appoint beforehand. पहले से नियुक्त करना या नियत करना।

fore-reach (फ़ोर-रीच)—*v. t. & i.* shoot ahead; gain upon. सामने से तीर चलाना, पहले पहुँचना।

fore-run (फ़ोर-रन)—*v. t.* precede; announce. आगे जाना, अग्रगामी करना; सूचना देना। *n.* **fore-runner**. हरकारा, अग्रदूत।

foresee (फ़ोरसी)—*v. t.* see beforehand; exercise foresight.

आगे से देखना ; दूरदर्शिता करना ।

foreshadow (फ़ोरशैडो)—*v. t.* prefigure. पूर्व-सूचित करना, आभास देना ।

foreshow (फ़ोरशो)—*v. t.* foretell : foreshadow. पहले से बताना ; पहले से दिखाना ।

foresight (फ़ोरसाइट)—*n.* forseeing ; care for the future. दूरदर्शिता ; सावधानी, एहतियात ।

foreskin (फ़ोरस्किन)—*n.* prepuce. लिंग के मुख पर की खुली त्वचा ।

forest (फ़ॉरिस्ट)—*n.* large tract covered with trees. वन, जंगल ।

forestall (फ़ोरस्टाल)—*v. t.* anticipate ; preoccupy. पेशगी ले लेना ; ले रखना ; अनुमान कर लेना ।

forestay (फ़ोरस्टे)—*n.* stay from foremast-head to ship's stem. मस्तूल खड़ा करने का मोटा रस्सा ।

forester (फ़ॉरिस्टर)—*n.* officer in charge of forest ; dweller in forest. वन-अधिकारी ; वनवासी ;

forestry (फ़ॉरिस्ट्री)—*n.* wooded country ; forests ; art of managing forests. वन-प्रदेश ; वन-समुदाय ; वन लगाने की कला ।

foretaste (फ़ोरटेस्ट)—*v. t.* taste beforehand ; anticipate enjoyment etc. पहले से चख लेना ; पहले से आनन्द लेना ।

foretell (फ़ोरटेल)—*v. t.* predict ; presage. भविष्यवाणी करना ; आगम कहना । *n.* **foreteller.** भविष्यवक्ता ।

forethought (फ़ोरथॉट)—*n.* previous contriving ; provident care. पूर्वचिन्तन ; दूरदर्शिता, पूर्वज्ञान ।

fore-time (फ़ोर-टाइम)—*n.* early days ; old times. पूर्व काल, प्राचीन समय ।

foretoken (फ़ोरटोकन)—*v. t.* portend ; point to. पहले से बताना, बताना । *n.* sign of something to come. पूर्व-लक्षण ।

forewarn (फ़ोरवार्न)—*v. t.* warn beforehand. पूर्वचेतावनी देना ।

foreword (फ़ोरवर्ड)—*n.* preface ; introductory remarks. प्रस्तावना, भूमिका, प्राक्कथन ।

forfeit (फ़ॉर्फ़िट)—*n.* & *adj.* (thing) lost owing to crime or fault ; penalty for breach of contract. जब्ती, कुर्की; जब्त ; तावान, दण्ड । *v. t.* lose right to ; pay as penalty. अधिकार खोना ; जब्त करना ; तावान या दंड चुकाना

forgather (फ़ॉर्गैदर)—*v. t.* assemble, covers. एकत्रित होना, बातचीत करना ।

forge (फ़ोर्ज)—*n.* smithy ; furnace. लोहारखाना, लोहा गलाने की भट्ठी । *v. t.* & *i.* shape by heating in fire and hammering ; fabricate; make way gradually. लोहार गिरि करना ; आग में तपाकर और कूटकर बनाना ; जालसाजी करना, नकली वस्तु बनाना ; सहज चलना । *n.* **forger.** लोहार ; जालसाज ।

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forgery (फ़ॉर्जरी)—*n.* forging; spurious thing. जालसाज़ी; जाल, बनावटी चीज़।

forget (फ़ॉर्गेट)—*v. t. & i.* lose remembrance of; neglect; put out of mind; disregard. भूलना; उपेक्षा करना; बिसरना,

forget-me-not (फ़ॉर्गेट-मि-नॉट)—*n.* plant with small blue flowers. छोटे नीले फूलोंवाला एक पौधा।

forgive (फ़ॉर्गिव)—*v. t.* remit; pardon. छोड़ देना; क्षमा करना। *n.* **forgiveness.** क्षमा

forgo (फ़ॉर्गो)—*v. t.* go without; relinquish. जाने देना, छोड़ देना,

fork (फ़ॉर्क)—*n.* pronged agricultural implement; pronged instrument used in eating. काँटेदार कृषि उपकरण, कुदाली; खाने का काँटा; कुलारवा। *v. i. & t.* form fork; develop branches, lift with fork. शाखा फूटना; फटना; कुदाली या काँटे से उठाना।

forlorn (फ़ॉर्लॉर्न) *adj.* desperate; abandoned, in pitiful condition. निराशित, अनाथ, अनाथ।

forlorn hope (फ़ॉर्लॉर्न होप)—*n.* storming party; desperate enterprise. धावा दस्ता; दुष्पूर्ण उत्साह।

form (फ़ॉर्म)—*n.* shape; mode; system; formula; formality; elegance; phantom; mould; bench; hare's lair: body of type secured in chase for printing at one impression. आकार, रूप; ढंग, पद्धति; रीति, विधि; सूर; सुघड़ता; सूरत; साँचा; जमा तख्ता; खरगोश का अवनस्थल; टाइप का ढाँचा जो एक बार ही छप सके। *v. t. & i.* mould; shape; train; produce; construct; draw up. बनाना, घड़ना; ढालना; सिखाना, सधाना; उत्पादित करना, निर्मित करना; रूप देना

formal (फ़ॉर्मल)—*adj.* done in due form; conventional, external. नियमित, विधिवत्; औपचारिक, रस्मी; विधानी। *n.* **formalism.** औपचारिकतावाद;

formality (फ़ॉर्मैलिटी)—*n.* conformity to rules; formal act. नियमबद्धता; औपचारिकता; तकल्लुफ़।

formation (फ़ॉर्मेशन)—*n.* forming; thing formed. निर्माण; निर्मित, रचना, कृति।

formative (फ़ॉर्मेटिव)—*adj.* serving of formation. रचनात्मक शक्तिवाला।

former (फ़ॉर्मर)—*adj. & pron.* of the past. अगला, पहला; प्राचीन।

formic (फ़ॉर्मिक)—*adj.* pertaining to ants. चींटियों-सम्बन्धी।

formication (फ़ॉर्मिकेशन)—*n.* sensation as of ants crawling over the skin. चींटी के रेंगने जैसी अनुभूति।

formidable (फ़ॉर्मिडेबल)—*adj.* to be dreaded. भयानक, डरावना।

formula (फ़ॉर्म्यूला)—*n.* set form of words setting forth principle ; recipe; rule or fact expressed in symbols and figures. सूत्र, दस्तूर ; नुस्खा, गुर।

formulary (फ़ॉर्म्यूलरी)—*n.* collection of formulas. सूत्र संग्रह ; दस्तूरों की किताब। *adj.* of formulas. सूत्र-सम्बन्धी।

formulate (फ़ॉर्म्यूलेट)—*v. t.* express in a formula; set forth systematically. सूत्र-रूप में व्यक्त करना ; विधिवत् प्रस्तुत करना।

fornicate (फ़ॉर्निकेट)—*v. i.* commit fornication. व्यभिचार करना ; छिनाला करना। *n.* **fornicator**, **fornication** (फ़ॉर्निकेशन)—*n.* voluntary sexual intercourse between man and unmarried woman छिनाला ; पुरुष और अविवाहित स्त्री के बीच मैथुन।

forsake (फ़ॉर्सेक)—*v. t.* give up, abandon. छोड़ना, त्यागना।

forsooth (फ़ॉर्सूथ)—*adv.* truly; no doubt. सचमुच, निस्सन्देह।

forspend (फ़ॉर्स्पेन्ड)—*v. t.* tire out. थकाना।

forswear (फ़ॉर्स्विअर)—*v. t.* abjure; renounce on oath. कोई काम करने की शपथ लेना

fort (फ़ोर्ट)—*n.* fortified place. दुर्ग, किला।

forte (फ़ॉर्ट)—*n.* person's strong point. व्यक्ति का विशिष्ट गुण, दीवत्व। *adv.* loudly. ज़ोर से, ऊँचे स्वर से।

forth (फ़ोर्थ)—*adv.* forward; out into view; abroad. आगे, सामने,

forthcoming (फ़ोर्थकमिंग)—*adj.* approaching. आगामी, भावी।

forthright (फ़ोर्थराइट)—*adv. & adj.* straightway ; outspoken ; decisive. सीधे ; स्पष्ट, निर्णायक।

forthwith (फ़ोर्थविथ)—*adv.* immediately. तुरन्त, अविलम्ब।

fortification (फ़ोर्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* fortifying ; defensive work. किलाबन्दी ; दुर्ग, कोट ; प्रतिरक्षा-निर्माण।

fortify (फ़ोर्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* strengthen, encourage ; conform; erect fortifications. दृढ़ करना, मज़बूत बनाना ; उत्साह बनाना ; पुष्ट करना, अनुमोदन करना ; किलेबंदी करना। *adj.* **fortifiable**.

fortitude (फ़ोर्टिट्यूड)—*n.* courage in pain or adversity. धैर्य, सहनशीलता।

fortnight (फ़ोर्टनाइट)—*n.* period of two weeks. पक्ष ; पखवाड़ा। *adv. & adj.* **fortnightly**. पाक्षिक रूप से ; पाक्षिक।

fortress (फ़ोर्ट्रिस)—*n.* military stronghold. किला।

fortuitous (फ़ार्टयूइटस)—*adj.*

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accidental ; casual. दैवयोगी ; आकस्मिक । *adv.* **fortuitously.** दैवयोगात्, अकस्मात् ।

fortuity (फ़ॉर्टूइटी)—*n.* fortuitousness ; a chance occurrence. दैवयोग, आकस्मिक घटना, दुर्लक्षक । *n.* **fortuitism** भाग्यवाद ; *n.* **fortuitist.** भाग्यवादी ।

fortunate (फ़ॉर्चूनेट)—*adj.* lucky ; prosperous भाग्यशाली ; भाग्यवान्, ऐश्वर्यशाली । *adv.* **fortunately.** भाग्यवश ।

fortune (फ़ॉर्चून)—*n.* luck ; fate ; that which befalls one ; wealth. भाग्य ; नसीब ; होनी, भावी ; धन्य, दौलत

fortune-hunter (फ़ॉर्चून-हंटर)—*n.* man seeking rich wife. धनी पत्नी खोजने वाला पुरुष ।

forty (फ़ॉर्टी)—*adj.* & *n.* four times ten. चालीस ।

forum (फ़ोरम)—*n.* public place ; the law court ; market-place. सार्वजनिक स्थान ; कचहरी ; बाजार, चौक ।

forward (फ़ॉर्वर्ड)—*adj.* lying in front of ; onward ; prompt ; pert. अग्रिम ; अगला ; तैयार, अग्रसर, उत्सुक ; अविनीत, धृष्ट । *adv.* towards the future, towards the front ; into view ; onward ; at fore part of ship. आगे को ; अगली तरफ़ ; दृष्टिगत, आगे ; जहाज के अग्रिम भाग पर । *n. t.* help forward, send, dispatch. तेज करना, आगे चलता करना ; भेजना पहुँचाना ।

forwearied (फ़ॉर्विअरिड)—*adj.* tired out. थका हुआ, श्रान्त ।

fosse (फ़ॉस)—*n.* ditch trench. canal. खाई, खंदक, नहर ।

fossil (फ़ॉसिल)—*adj.* dugout of the earth ; petrified. भूमि में से खोदकर निकाला गया । *n.* a substance dug from the earth. पृथ्वी में बड़े अस्थि-पिंजर ; वह प्राणी या वृक्ष जो भूमि में दबकर पत्थर हो गया हो ।

foster (फ़ॉस्टर)—*n.* food. भोजन । *v. t.* feed : cherish. पालना ; पोसना ; पूत्र पिलाना ; तरक्की देना, बढ़ाना, उत्साहित करना । **foster-brother.** दूध-भाई ; **foster-child.** पाला हुआ बच्चा ; **foster-daughter.** पाली हुई बेटी ; **foster-father.** पालक पिता ; **foster-mother.** धाया, दाया ; **foster parent.** पालने वाले माता-पिता ; **foster-sister.** दूध-बहन ; **foster-son.** पाला हुआ बेटा ।

fosterage (फ़ॉस्टरेज)—*n.* fostering ; custom of employing foster-mothers. दायागरी ; दूध पिलाने की नौकरी ; धाया का काम ।

fosterer (फ़ॉस्टरर)—*n.* one who fosters. पालक, पालने वाला व्यक्ति ।

foul (फ़ाउल)—*adj.* dirty ; abusive ; cloudy ; odious ; not favourable ; dishonest ; en-

tangled. मैला, गन्दा ; बुरा, खराब ; छुँअना ; घिनौना, घृणास्पद ; प्रतिकूल ; अनुचित ; बेईमानी का ; उलझा हुआ। *n.* something foul. गन्दी या बुरी बात या चीज़। *v. t.* make dirty ; entangle ; dishonour. गन्दा या मैला करना ; उलझाना ; फँसाना ; अपमानित करना। *fall foul.* लड़ना, झगड़ना ;

foulness (फ़ाउलनिस)—*n.* foul condition ; foul matter. बुरी या गलत स्थिति ; बुरी या गलत बात ; मिलावट, गन्दापन ; रोष, क्रम।

found (फ़ाउंड)—*v. t. & i.* lay base ; establish ; rely ; melt and mould. बुनियाद रखना ; स्थापित करना, आधार डालना ; निर्भर करना ; पिघलाकर बनाना, ढालना

foundation (फ़ाउंडेशन)—*n.* establishing on permanent basis ; solid ground ; basis. प्रतिष्ठान ; बुनियाद, नींव, आधार।

founder (फ़ाउंडर)—*n.* one who founds ; one who casts metal. संस्थापक ; ढलाईया, धातु ढालने वाला कारीगर। *v. i. & t.* fall down, collapse ; fill with water and sink. गिर पड़ना, भग्न होना ; पानी भर कर डूब जाना।

foundling (फ़ाउंडलिंग)—*n.* deserted infant of unknown parents. परित्यक्त शिशु।

foundry (फ़ाउंड्र)—*n.* a place where metals are cast. ढलाई का कारखाना।

fount (फ़ाउंट) *n.* spring, source, fountain ; set of type of same face and size. झरना, स्रोत, उद्गम ; एक ही रूप और आकार के छापने का सेट।

fountain (फ़ाउंटेन)—*n.* water-spring ; jet of water ; reservoir in lamp, printing press etc. for oil, ink etc. निर्झर, जल-स्रोत ; फव्वारा ; लैम्प, छपाई की मशीन आदि का वह स्थान जहाँ तेल, स्याही आदि जमा रहते हैं।

four (फ़ोर)—*adj. & n.* one more than three. चार। *on all fours.* चौपाये की तरह खड़ा, *four-fold.* चौगुना ; *four-footed.* चौपाया ;

fourteen (फ़ोरटीन)—*adj.* next after thirteen. चौदह।

fourth (फ़ोर्थ)—*adj. & n.* next after third. चौथा, चौथाई *adv.* **fourthly.** चौथी स्थिति में।

fovea (फ़ोविया)—*n.* a small depression or pit. छोटा गड्ढा।

fowl (फ़ाउल)—*n.* bird ; cock, hen ; its flesh as food. पक्षी ; मुर्गा, मुर्गी ; इनका मांस। *v. i.* hunt wild-fowl. पक्षियों का शिकार करना।

fowler (फ़ाउलर)—*n.* one who fowls. चिड़ीमार, बहेलिया।

fowling-piece (फ़ाउलिंग-पीस)—*n.* light gun used in fowling. पक्षियों के शिकार की छोटी बन्दूक।

fox (फ़ॉक्स)—*n.* red-furred sharp-snouted bushy-tailed quadru-

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ped : crafty person. लोमड़ी ; धूर्त व्यक्ति, मक्कार आदमी। *v. i. & t.* act craftily : deceive. धूर्तता करना : छलना

fox-glove (फ़ॉक्स-ग्लोव)—*n.* a tall plant with flowers. एक फूलवार पौधा।

fox-hound (फ़ॉक्स-हाउंड)—*n.* a dog traind to hunt foxes. लोमड़ी का शिकार करनेवाला कुत्ता।

foxy (फ़ॉक्सी)—*adj.* fox-like ; craft. लोमड़ी की तरह ; धूर्त, कपटी।

fracas (फ़्रैकस)—*n.* noisy quarrel; roar. हुल्लड़, शोर : ऊधम, दंगा।

fraction (फ़्रैक्शन)—*n.* numerical quantity not an integer ; fragment ; piece. भिन्न अंक : भाग, टुकड़ा, खंड। *adj.* **fractional**, **fractionate** (फ़्रैक्शनेट)—*v. t.* separate into parts भिन्न करना। **fractionize** (फ़्रैक्शनाइज़)—*v. t.* break up into fractions. भिन्न-भिन्न करना, भागों में बाँटना।

fractious (फ़्रैक्शस)—*adj.* unruly, peevish. झगड़ालू, चिड़चिड़ा।

fracture (फ़्रैक्चर)—*n.* breaking of bone. अस्थि-भंग, हड्डी का टूटना। *v. t. & i.* cause fracture in, crack. हड्डी टूटना या तोड़ना : तोड़ना ; विदारण करना।

fragile (फ़्रैजाइल)—*adj.* easily snapped : weak ; perishable, of delicate frame. भुरभुरा : कमज़ोर ; नाज़ुक। *n.* **fragility**. भुरभुरापन, भंगुरता, नज़ाकत।

fragment (फ़्रैग्मेंट)—*n.* part broken off ; isolated part. खंड, टुकड़ा, अंश। *adj.* **fragmentary**. खंडित, खंड-युक्त। *n.* **fragmentation**. विखण्डन।

fragrant (फ़्रेग्रेंट)—*adj.* sweet-smelling. सुगन्धित, खुशबूदार।

fragrance (फ़्रेग्रेंस)—*n.* sweet-smell. सुगन्धि, खुशबू, सुवास।

frail (फ़्रेल)—*adj.* fragile, transient : in weak health, morally weak. नाज़ुक, भंगुर ; दुर्बल ; पतनशील। *n.* **frailness**.

frailty (फ़्रेल्टी)—*n.* liability to err : fault, weakness. शिथिलता, पतनशीलता ; दोष गलती, चूक, खोट दुर्बलता।

fraise (ze) (फ़्रेज़)—*n.* downward palisade round berm. रक्षा के लिए नोकदार लकड़ियों की बाड़ ; कंगूरा।

frame (फ़्रेम)—*v. t.* put together. make : adapt, put into words : put into frame ; concoct false charge against. घड़ना, बनाना, निर्माण करना ; सँवारना, दुरुस्त करना ; प्रकट करना, ढाँचा बनाना, चौखटा लगाना; झूठा आरोप घड़ना। *n.* structure ; constitution ; mood. ढाँचा : खाका ; रचना, चौखटा ; हालत; दशा : **framer**. बनानेवाला, रचना करनेवाला ; *n.* **framing**. बनावट।

frame-work (फ़्रेम-वर्क)—*n.* structure upon which contents

can be put. चौखटा. ढांचा. खाका ।

franc (फ्रैंक)—*n.* French monetary unit. फ्रांसीसी सिक्का ।

franchise (ज़) (फ्रैंचाइज़)—*n.* right to vote at elections : privilege given by a government : legal immunity. मताधिकार : सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त विशेषाधिकार : कानून-मुक्ति ।

frangible (फ्रैंजिबल)—*adj.* breakable : fragile. टूटनेवाला, भंगुर,

frangipane (फ्रैंजिपेन)—*n.* perfume of red jasmine : kind of almond cream. लाल चमेली का इत्र : बादाम की एक मिठाई । *also.* **frangipani.** (फ्रैंजिपैनी) ।

frank (फ्रैंक)—*adj.* open. candid, outspoken; undisguised. खुला, साफ़, स्पष्ट, निष्कपट. सच्चा, खरा । *v. t.* exempt from payment. भुगतान से मुक्त कर देना । *n.* franked cover. बेमहसूली चिट्ठी ।

frankenstein (फ्रैंकस्टीन)—*n.* thing that becomes formidable to the person who has created it. बनाने वाले के लिए ही भयानक बन जाने वाली कृति ।

frankincense (फ्रैंकिन्सैंस)—*n.* aromatic gum. resin. लोबान, गूगल ।

frantic (फ्रैंटिक)—*adj.* wildly excited: uncontrolled. उन्मत्त, दीवाना : अनियन्त्रित

fraternal (फ्रटर्नल)—*adj.* brotherly. भाई के समान ।

fraternity (फ्रटर्निटी)—*n.* being fraternal ; company with common interests. भ्रातृत्व, बन्धुत्व, भाईचारा ; मंडली. पंचायत ।

fraternize, ise (फ्रैटर्नाइज़)—*v. i.* make friends. भाईचारा या मित्रता करना ।

fratricide (फ्रैट्रिसाइड)—*n.* killing of one's brother or sister. *n.* one who kills his brother or sister. भाई या बहन की हत्या : भाई या बहन का हत्यारा

fraud (फ्रॉड)—*n.* criminal deception. धोखाधड़ी ; छल-कपट ।

fraudulent (फ्रॉड्यूलेंट)—*adj.* guilty of fraud. धोखेबाज़, कपटी ।

fraught (फ्रॉट)—*adj.* laden : charged. लदा हुआ, भरा हुआ ; भरपूर, परिपूर्ण ।

fray (फ्रे)—*n.* noisy quarrel : fight : conflict. कलह, लड़ाई, झगड़ा । *v. t.* & *i.* rub, terrify. रगड़ना, घुसलाना : डराना, धमकाना :

freak (फ्रीक)—*n.* caprice; product of sportive fancy. उच्छंग, उमंग : बहम : झक । *adj.* **freakish.**

freaked (फ्रीक्ड)—*adj.* oddly flecked. धब्बेदार ।

freckle (फ्रेंकल)—*n.* light brown spot on skin. शरीर पर पीला-सा धब्बा, चिह्न : दाग

free (फ्री)—*adj.* at liberty ; not in bondage ; not restricted ; released from strict law: disengaged : liberal ; frank ; familiar : without cost or fee. आजाद, स्वतन्त्र ; निर्बाध ; बन्धनहीन ; कानून-मुक्त. बरी ; रिक्त, अव्यस्त ; उदार ; मुफ्त : परिचित ; मुफ्त, निःशुल्क । *v. t.* make or set free. स्वतंत्र या मुक्त करना । *n.* **freeness**.

free-booter (फ्री-बूटर)—*n.* pirate. लुटेरा. डाकू. लटमार ।

freedom (फ्रीडम्)—*n.* state of being free : too familiar behaviour. स्वतंत्रता, स्वाधीनता, मुक्ति : मुफ्त छूट ।

free-hand (फ्री-हैण्ड)—*adj.* done by the hand with free easy movements. मुक्त हस्त से निर्मित

free-handed (फ्री-हैंडिड)—*adj.* spending or giving away money freely : generous. मुक्त-हस्त. दानी : उदार ।

free-hold (फ्री-होल्ड)—*n.* the holding of land as absolute property : land held in this way. मीरास. जागीर ।

free-man (फ्री-मैन)—*n.* one who is not a slave. स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति ।

free-martin (फ्री-मार्टिन)—*n.* imperfect female of ox kind. बंजा गाय ।

free-mason (फ्री-मेसन)—*n.* a skilled sculptor : a member of a very old secret society. कुशल संगतराश : एक बहुत प्राचीन गुप्त संस्था का सदस्य ।

free-minded (फ्री-माइन्डिड)—*adj.* free from care. निश्चिन्त,

free-spoken (फ्री-स्पोकन)—*adj.* in the habit of speaking freely. खरी कहनेवाला. साफगो ।

free-thinker (फ्री-थिंकर)—*n.* rationalist. उदारचेता : स्वतंत्र विचारों वाला ।

free-wheel (फ्री-व्हील)—*v. i.* move along on a bicycle with pedals at rest. पैडल छोड़कर साइकिल चलाना ।

free-will (फ्री-विल)—*adj.* of one's own accord. स्वेच्छिक, अपने आप ।

freeze (फ्रीज)—*v. i.*—become ice; become rigid with cold feel very cold. बर्फ बन जाना : जमना : अत्यन्त शीतलता अनुभव करना । *v. t.* turn solid by cold : keep at fixed level. जमाना : स्थिर कर देना । *n.* state of frost : stabilization of prices. wages etc. अभाव मूल्यों, उजरतों आदि का स्थिरीकरण ; *adj.* **frozen**. जमा हुआ :

freezing (फ्रीजिंग)—*adj.* very cold ; chilling. अत्यन्त शीतल : काटने वाला ।

freight (फ्रेट)—*n.* hire of ship : shipload : load. जहाज-भाड़ा : large non-

जहाज का माल : बोझ, भार । *v. t.* load with cargo. जहाज पर माल भरना ; जहाज भाड़े पर लेना ।

freightage (फ्रेंटेज)—*n.* freighting or hiring of ship. जहाज-भाड़ा, जहाज का लदान ।

freighter (फ्रेटर)—*n.* one who hires ship : cargo ship. जहाज लादने वाला ; भाड़ा-जहाज, माल का जहाज ।

French (फ्रेंच)—*adj.* of French or its people. फ्रांस या उसके निवासियों से सम्बन्धित । *n.* फ्रांस की भाषा : फ्रांस का निवासी । **French leave.** बिना सूचना अवकाश ;

frenetic (फ्रेनेटिक)—*adj.* frantic, mad. उन्मत्त, पागल ।

frenzy (फ्रेंजी)—*n.* mental derangement. उन्माद, पागलपन । *v. t.* infuriate. उन्मत्त करना,

frequency (फ्रीक्वंसी)—*n.* frequent occurrence. बार-बार होने वाली घटना ; निरन्तर पुनरावृत्ति ; बहुतात, निरन्तरता ।

frequent (फ्रीक्वंट)—*adj.* numerous, abundant : often occurring. अनेक, बहुत ; प्रायः, अक्सर, बार-बार, निरन्तर । *v. t.* go often. बार-बार जाना ; आवागमन करना ।

frequentative (फ्रिक्वेंटेटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* expressing frequent repetition. निरन्तर पुनरावृत्ति-सूचक ।

fresco (फ्रेस्को)—*n.* a method of painting. ताजे पलस्तर पर चित्र खींचने की विधि ।

fresh (फ्रेश)—*adj.* new and strong ; brand new ; unpractised ; renewed in vigour ; not salty. ताजा, नया ; कच्चा, अनुभवहीन ; ताजा-दम ; मीठा, मधुर । rush of water in river ; flood. नदी प्रवाह : बाढ़ । *break fresh ground.* नया काम शुरू करना ।

fret (फ्रेट)—*n.* ornamental pattern made of continuous combinations of straight lines joined usually at right angles ; bar to aid fingering of stringed instrument ; irritation, vexation. सीधी रेखाओं की चित्रकारी का काम : बाद्य-यन्त्र के परदे ; उद्वेग, चिड़चिड़ाहट, विक्षोभ । *v. t.* wear away by friction ; impair ; ornament : make rough ; vex. रगड़ना, घिसाना : बिगाड़ना ; सजाना, रंग-बिरंग करना ; खुरदरा करना ; सताना, चिढ़ाना, क्षोभ दिलाना । *v. i.* be worn away ; be agitated ; be vexed. घिसना ; व्याकुल होना ;

friable (फ्राइएबल)—*adj.* easily crumbled. भुरभुरा, जल्द । *n.* **friableness.**

friar (फ्राइअर)—*n.* member of certain religion. महन्त, दरवेश ।

friary (फ्राइअरी)—*n.* convent of

friars. मठ, विहार।

fribble (फ़िब्बल)—*v. i.* trifle. बोछा या तुच्छ काम करना। *n.* trifler. तुच्छ काम करने वाला। *adj.* trifling. तुच्छ।

friction (फ़िक्शन)—*n.* rubbing of two bodies ; clash of opinions etc. रगड़, घिसाव ; संघर्ष, मतभेद। *adj.* frictional.

Friday (फ़ाइडे)—*n.* sixth day of week. शुक्रवार, जुमा।

friend (फ़्रेंड)—*n.* intimate associate : favourer ; paramour. मित्र, दोस्त ; सहायक, साथी,

friendly (फ़्रेंडली)—*adj.* disposed to friendship, amicable ; propitious. मित्रतापूर्ण ; सौहार्दपूर्ण ;

friendship (फ़्रेंडशिप)—*n.* being friends ; attachment to a person. मित्रता ; लगाव, प्रेम।

frieze (फ़्रीज़)—*n.* coarse woollen cloth. मोटा ऊनी कपड़ा।

frig, fri (d) ge (फ़्रिज)—*n.* refrigerator. एक मशीन, जिसमें रखी वस्तु ठण्डी और सुरक्षित रहती है।

frigate (फ़्रिगेट)—*n.* warship. युद्धपोत, जंगी जहाज़।

fright (फ़्राइट)—*n.* sudden fear ; alarm. भय, दहशत, आशंका। *v. t.* frighten. भयभीत करना, डराना। *adj.* **frightful**. भयंकर।

frighten (फ़्राइटन)—*v. t.* terrify. भयभीत करना, डराना।

frigid (फ़्रिजिड)—*adj.* cold ; apathetic ; dull ; impotent. शीतल, सर्द ; नीरस, उदास ; सुस्त ; नपुंसक, नामर्द। *n.* **frigidity**.

frill (फ़्रिल)—*n.* ornamental edging. संजाफ़, झालर। *v. t. & i.* decorate with a frill. झालर लगाना।

fringe (फ़्रिंज)—*n.* ornamental bordering ; border ; front hair over forehead. झालर, पल्ला ; किनारा, हद ; जुल्फ़। *v. t.* adorn with fringe. झालर लगाना, जुल्फ़ लटकाना। *adj.* **fringed**. झालरदार।

frippery (फ़्रिपरी)—*n.* empty display ; old clothes. आडम्बर, दिखावा ; पुराने वस्त्र, उतरन।

frisk (फ़्रिस्क)—*v. i. & t.* move sportively. उछलना-कूदना ; कुलेल करना, फुदकना। *n.* gambol. उछल-कूद, कुलेल। *adj.* **frisky**.

frit (फ़्रिट)—*n.* calcined mixture of sand and fluxes as material for glass-making. काँच बनाने के लिए बालू और चमकदार पत्थर का घोल।

frith (फ़्रिथ)—*n.* firth. खाड़ी, मछली ताल।

fritter (फ़्रिटर)—*n.* small pancake. टिकिया, टुकड़ा, कतला। *v. t.* slice ; break. कतले करना, फाँकें बनाना ; टुकड़े करना।

frivol (फ़्रिवल)—*v. i. & t.* be a trifler, trifle ; trow foolishly.

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ओछापन दिखाना : दिखावा करना ; बरबाद करना, गँवाना ।

frivolous (फ़िवलस)—*adj.* of little worth or importance ; given to trifling. ओछा, तुच्छ, हल्का: निरर्थक, फ़ज़ूल ।

friz (फ़िज़)—*v. t.* form into mass of small curls. लच्छे बनाना । *n.* frizzed hair. लट, जुल्फ़, काकुल । *adj.* **frizzy**. लटदार, घुँघराला ।

frizz (फ़िज़)—*v. t.* make sputtering noise in frying. फूलते हुए तड़तड़ाना, खदबदाना ।

frizzle (फ़िज़ल)—*v. t. & i.* curl ; frizz. लच्छे बनाना या बनना ; खदबदाना ।

fro (फ़ो)—*adv.* away. दूर । *to and fro.* यहां-वहां, इत-उत ।

frock (फ़्रॉक)—*n.* long gown with loose sleeves. चोग़ा, जामा ।

frog (फ़्राग)—*n.* tailless amphibious animal : attachment to waistbelt to support sword etc.; cloak button. मेंढक ; तलवार आदि लटकाने की पेटी का खलीता ; चोग़े का बटन

frolic (फ़्रालिक)—*adj.* joyous sportive. चंचल, खिलाड़, शोख, चुलबुला । *n.* wild prank ; merrymaking. खिलवाड़, मस्ती ; खेल, क्रीड़ा, विहार

from (फ़्रम)—*prep.* expressing departure, source, distance, cause, change of state etc. प्रस्थान, स्रोत, अन्तर, कारण, परिवर्तन आदि दर्शानेवाला विभक्ति चिह्न ; से, और से, कारण से, अनुसार

front (फ़्रंट)—*n.* forehead ; face ; foremost part of army ; line of battle ; fore part of anything ; band of false hair, forward position. माथा, पेशानी, मुँह, चेहरा ; सेना का अग्रिम भाग ; मुठभेड़, मोर्चा ; अगला हिस्सा ; नकली बाल ; अग्रिम स्थिति, अगाड़ी । *adj.* of the front. अगला, अग्रिम, सामने का । *v. i. & t.* face ; stand opposite to ; confront. सामने होना, सामने होकर ; सामना करना, मुकाबिला करना

frontage (फ़्रंटेज)—*n.* land between front of building and road ; extent of front : front of building ; ground occupied by troops in camp. इमारत के अगले भाग और सड़क के बीच की भूमि ; अग्रिम स्थल ; इमारत का चेहरा ; शिविर में सेना द्वारा अधिकृत भूमि ।

frontal (फ़्रंटल)—*n.* facade. पेशानी पर लगाने की वस्तु । *adj.* of forehead ; on front. माथे का ; अग्रिम, अगला ।

frontier (फ़्रंटिअर)—*n.* part of a country that borders on another. सीमा प्रदेश, सीमान्त, सरहद ।

frontispiece (फ़्रंटिसपीस)—*n.* principal face of building; illustration facing title-page

of book. माथा, मोरा ; पुस्तक के शुरू में लगनेवाला चित्र ।

frontless (फ़ंटलिस)—*adj.* unblushing; without front. निर्लज्ज; अग्रिम भाग से रहित ।

frontlet (फ़ंटलिट)—*n.* band worn on forehead: animal's forehead. मुकुट, सरबन्द ; पशु का मस्तक ।

frost (फ़्रॉस्ट)—*n.* state of freezing; frozen dew or mist. जमाव ; पाला, ठंड ; पाला, बर्फ़ । *v. t.* nip with frost; cover with rime. पाले से डँसना, पाला मारना ; बुरकना ।

frost-bite (फ़्रॉस्ट-बाइट)—*n.* inflammation of skin due to cold. पाले से चमड़ी की सूजन ।

frosty (फ़्रॉस्टी)—*adj.* cold with frost, chilling. ठंडी, शीतल, पालेवाला । *adv.* **frostily.**

froth (फ़्रॉथ)—*n.* foam ; scum ; idle talk. झाग, फेन ; बुलबुला ; बकवाद । *v. i.* emit froth, cause to foam. झाग छोड़ना, झाग उठना । *adj.* **frothy.** *n.* **frothiness.**

froward (फ़्रोवर्ड)—*adj.* perverse ; refractory. हठी, ज़िद्दी, मुस्तान्ड । *n.* **frowardness.** हठ,

frown (फ़्राउन)—*v. i.* & *t.* knit brows, present gloomy aspect. त्यौरी चढ़ाना ; रोष से देखना, घूरना । *n.* scowl ; an expression of displeasure. त्यौरी, भ्रूभंग ; रोष, क्रूर की निगाह ।

fructiferous (फ़्रक्टिफ़रस)—*adj.* bearing fruit. फलयुक्त, फलवान् ।

fructification (फ़्रक्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* act of fructifying; reproductive parts of plant. फल-उत्पादन ; पेड़ के फल-फूल वाले भाग ।

fructify (फ़्रक्टिफ़ाई)—*v. i.* & *t.* bear fruit; make fruitful. फल उपजाना ; फलयुक्त बनाना, उर्वर करना ।

fructose (फ़्रक्टोस)—*n.* fruit sugar. फल की चीनी ।

fructuous (फ़्रक्ट्यूअस)—*adj.* full of fruit. फलयुक्त, उपजाऊ ।

frugal (फ़्रूगल)—*adj.* careful; costing little. किफ़ायती, कमख़र्च । *n.* **frugality.** किफ़ायत ।

frugivorous (फ़्रूजिवरस)—*adj.* feeding on fruit. फलाहारी ।

fruit (फ़्रूट)—*n.* vegetable products fit for food: offspring ; consequence. मेवा, फल : सन्तान, औलाद : नतीजा, परिणाम । *v. i.* & *t.* bear fruit, make bear fruit. फल देना, फल पैदा करना ।

fruitage (फ़्रूटेज)—*n.* fruits collectively. फलफूल, मेवाजात ।

fruitarian (फ़्रूटेरिअन)—*n.* feeder on fruit. फलाहारी व्यक्ति ।

fruiter (फ़्रूटर)—*n.* fruit-ship, fruit-grower, tree producing fruit. फल ढोने वाला जहाज़ ; फलोत्पादक व्यक्ति : फल देनेवाला वृक्ष ।

fruiterer (फ़्रूटरर)—*n.* dealer in

fruit. फल बिछेना, कूंजड़ा।

fruitful (फ्रूटफुल)—*adj.* productive ; beneficial. फलदायक, उपजाऊ ; लाभदायक

fruition (फ्रूशन)—*n.* enjoyment, attainment of thing desired. आमोद-प्रमोद ; फलप्राप्ति, सफलता।

fruitless (फ्रूटलिस)—*adj.* not bearing fruit ; vain; useless. निष्फल ; वांझ ; निरर्थक, व्यर्थ

fruitlet (फ्रूटलिट)—*n.* small fruit. छोटा फल।

fruity (फ्रूटी)—*adj.* of fruit. फल-सम्बन्धी।

frumenty, furmety (फ्रूमेंटी, फ़र्मिटी)—hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned with sugar. दूध में पकाया हुआ मीठा दलिया।

frump (फ्रम्प)—*n.* old-fashioned dowdily dressed woman. पुराने ढंग की फूहड़ स्त्री। *adj.* **frumpy**. फूहड़।

frustrate (फ्रस्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* baffle, dis-appoint, counteract. हराना, निराश करना, आस तोड़ना। *adj.* frustrated. हताश, पराजित।

frustration (फ्रस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* disappointment. नैराश्य, मायूसी, हार।

frustum (फ्रस्टम)—*n.* remainder of regular solid whose upper part has been cut off by plane parallel to base. ठोस वस्तु का आधार के समानान्तर कटा निचला भाग।

frutescent (फ्रूटेस्सेंट)—*adj.* of the nature of a frutex. झाड़ी के समान।

frutex (फ्रूटेक्स)—*n.* shrub. झाड़ी।

fruticose (फ्रूटिकोज़)—*adj.* shrubby. झाड़ी के सदृश।

fry (फ्राई)—*n.* young fishes in large number, swarm ; a dish of anything fried; fried meat. छोटी मछलियों का समुदाय ; झुण्ड, भीड़ ; भुजिया, भुना हुआ पकवान ; भुना हुआ मांस। *v. t. & i.* cook in boiling fat. भूनना, तलना।

fryer, frier (फ्राइअर)—*n.* vessel for frying fish ; one who fries (fish). मछली तलने का पात्र ; (मछली) तलनेवाला व्यक्ति।

frying-pan (फ्राइंग-पैन)—*n.* shallow pan used for frying. तलने का पात्र, कड़ाही।

fuddle (फ़डल)—*v. i. & t.* booze ; intoxicate, confuse. मस्त करना ; मतवाला बनाना ; घबड़ाना। *n.* intoxication ; confusion. नशा, मस्ती ; व्याकुलता, घबड़ाहट

fuddy-fuddy (फ़ुड्डी-फ़ुड्डी)—*adj. & n.* old-fashioned (person). पुराने ढर्रे का (व्यक्ति)।

fudge (फ़ज्ज)—*n.* nonsense ; piece of fudging. झूठी कहानी, गप्प ; पेवन्द, पट्टी। *v. t. & i.* fit together ; fake. पेवन्द लगाना ; गप्प हांकना।

fuel (फ्यूइल)—*n.* material for

fires ; something that inflames passion etc. ईंधन ; भड़कावा देने वाली वस्तु । *v. t. & i.* supply with fuel ; get fuel. ईंधन लगाना , भड़काना ।

fuff (फ़फ़)—*v. t.* puff. फूलाना । *adj.* **fuffy**. फूला हुआ, हल्का-फुल्का ।

fug (फ़ग)—*n.* fustiness of air in room. कमरे की दुर्गन्ध ; गुम्बस ।

fugitive (फ़्यूजिटिव)—*adj.* fleeing ; of short duration ; occasional. भागनेवाला, अनोढ़ा ; अस्थिर, चंचल । *n.* one who flees from danger, justice etc. ; refugee. अनोढ़ा ; फ़रारी ; शरणार्थी, निष्कासित ।

fulcrum (फ़ल्क्रम)—*n.* point on which a lever is placed for support. निशाव, टेक, चोटी

fulfil (फ़ुलफ़िल)—*v. t.* carry out ; satisfy ; perform ; comply with ; complete. निर्वाह करना ; पूर्ण करना, सम्पन्न करना, पालन करना, परिसमाप्त करना ।

fulfil-ment (फ़ुलफ़िलमेंट)—*n.* accomplishment ; execution. पूर्ति, परिपूर्णता, निर्वाह

fulgent (फ़ल्जेंट)—*adj.* shining, brilliant. चमकता हुआ, दीप्तिमान्, रौशन ।

fulgurate (फ़ल्ग्यूरेट)—*v. t.* flash as lightning. बिजली की तरह चमक उठना ।

fulgurite (फ़ल्ग्यूराइट)—*n.* rocky substance fused by lightning. बिजली से चमक उठनेवाला पत्थर ।

fuliginous (फ़्यूलिजिनस)—*adj.* sooty, dusky. धुम्बला, धूमिल ।

full (फ़ुल)—*adj.* replete ; containing abundance ; ample ; complete ; plump. भरा हुआ, पुर ; बहुत, काफ़ी, भरपूर ; पूरा, सम्पूर्ण । *adv.* very, quite. अधिक, पूरा, बिलकुल, स्थूल । *v. t.* cleanse and thicken (cloth). कपड़े का साफ़ करना और कलफ़ देना । *v. i.* become thick. गफ़ होना

fullage (फ़ुलेज)—*n.* cleansing and thickening. कपड़े की धुलवाई और कलफ़ लगवाई ।

fuller (फ़ुल्लर)—*n.* one who fulls cloth. धोबी ।

fuller's earth (फ़ुल्लर्ज़-अर्थ)—*n.* a kind of soft, yellow clay used by fullers to remove grease from clothes. रेह, शुद्धीकार ।

fulminant (फ़ल्मिनंट)—*adj.* fulminating, developing suddenly. भड़कनेवाला ; आघात करनेवाला, पटकनेवाला ; एकाएक बढ़नेवाला ।

fulminate (फ़ल्मिनेट)—*v. i. & t.* flash like lightning ; explode ; thunder forth ; issue censures against. कड़कना ; गर्जना ; धमकाना, शाप देना । *n.* **fulmination**.

fulmine (फ़ल्मिन)—*v. t. & i.* send forth, thunder. बिजली

(बिजली आदि) ; कड़कना ।

fulsome (फुल्सम)—*adj.* cloying, excessive. disgusting by excess. घिनौना ; नागवार, नाकबार ;

fulvous (फ़ल्वस)—*adj*, reddish-yellow. भूरा, धूसर ।

fumacious (फ़्यूमेशस)—*adj.* smoky. धूएँवाला ।

fumade (फ़्यूमेड)—*n.* smoked pilchard. धूमई बई ।

fumble (फ़म्बल)—*v. i. & t.* grope about ; use the hands awkwardly ; handle nervously. टटोलना, टोहना ; घबराए फिरना ; उलट-पलट करना, धाल-मेल करना । *n.* bungling attempt. उलट-पलट, हेरा फेरी ।

fume (फ़्यूम)—*n.* odorous smoke ; watery vapour ; fit of anger. धुवन, धुवाँ ; भाप, वाष्प ; आवेश, वहम । *v. t. & i.* perfume with incense ; emit fume, be emitted. सुगन्धियुक्त करना ; धुवाँ या भाप छोड़ना ; धुवाँ या भाप बन जाना, आवेश में आना ।

fumigate (फ़्यूमिगेट)—*v. t.* apply fumes to ; dis-infect with fumes ; perfume. धूप देना, धूनी देना, धुएँ आदि से शुद्ध करना ; सुगन्धित धुवन करना । *n.* **fumigation.**

fumitory (फ़्यूमिटरी)—*n.* herb formerly used in medicine. शितपापड़ा ।

fun (फन)—*n.* sport ; amusement ; jocularity. क्रीड़ा, खेल ; आमोद, मनोरञ्जन ; मज़ाक, हँसी । *v. i.* joke. मज़ाक करना

funambulist (फ्यूनैम्ब्यूलिस्ट)—*n.* rope-walker. रस्से पर चलने वाला नट ।

function (फ़ंक्शन)—*n.* mode of action ; office-holder's duty ; profession ; any public ceremony. कृत्य, प्रकार्य ; कर्तव्य ; पद अधिकार ; व्यवसाय ; समारोह, आयोजन । *v. i.* operate, act. कार्य-संचालन करना, प्रयत्न ; कार्य करना ।

functional (फ़ंक्शनल)—*adj.* official. ; pertaining to function. आधिकारिक, कार्यवाहक, कार्य-सम्पादक-सम्बन्धी ।

functionary (फ़ंक्शनरी)—*n.* official. अधिकारी, पदाधारी । *adj.* functional. आधिकारिक ।

functionate (फ़ंक्शनेट)—*v. i.* operate. act. कार्य संचालन करना, चलना, करना ।

fund (फ़ंड)—*n.* permanent stock of something ; stock of money, (*pl.*) pecuniary resources. भण्डार, माल ; कोष, संचय । *v. t.* provide a fund. जमा करना, पूँजी इकट्ठी करना या लगाना ।

fundament (फ़ंडामेंट)—*n.* the buttocks. चूतड़. कमर के पीछे का पिचला भाग ।

fundamental (फ़ंडामेंटल)—*adj.* of the ground-work ; primary,

original. बुनियादी, आधार-भूत ; प्रारम्भिक ; मौलिक । *n.* principle. rule. सिद्धान्त. नियम, सूत्र ।

funeral (फ़्यूनरल)—*adj.* relating to the burial or cremation of the dead. अन्त्येष्टि सम्बन्धी, मातमी । *n* burial or cremation of the dead with its observances. अन्त्येष्टि संस्कार. क्रिया-कर्म ।

funereal (फ़्यूनरिअल)—*adj.* appropriate to funeral ; gloomy. मातमी, अन्धकारमय ।

fungicide (फ़ंजिसाइड)—*n.* fungus-destroying substance. कुकुरमुत्ता-नाशक पदार्थ ।

fungous (फ़ंगस)—*adj.* of fungi. कुकुरमुत्ता-सम्बन्धी. कुकुरमुत्ता की तरह उगने वाला ।

fungus (फ़ंगस)—*n.* mushroom. कुकुरमुत्ता, खुंबी, साँप की छतरी

funicular (फ़्यूनिक्यूलर)—*adj.* of a rope, worked by a rope. रस्से से सम्बन्धित, रस्से से चलाया जाने वाला ।

funk (फ़ंक)—*n.* fear ; panic ; coward ; offensive smell. भय ; आतंक ; भीरुता ; दुर्गन्ध । *v. i. & t.* show fear ; be afraid. भय दिखाना, डरना, घबराना

funnel (फ़न्नल)—*n.* a turncated cone and tube ; metal chimney. कीप, चोंगा ; नाली. धुआँकश, धुँआरा ।

funniment (फ़न्निमेंट)—*n.* joke. मजाक, ठट्ठा ।

funny (फ़न्नी)—*adj.* affording fun ; curious. मजाकिया, ठिठोलिया ; अजीब, आश्चर्यजनक ।

fur (फ़र)—*n.* hair of certain animals ; skin of certain wild animals ; any coating. महीन रोंयें ; समूर ; बुखार में जुबान पर पड़ जाने वाले काँटे । *v. t. & i.* provide. clothe or coat with fur. रोयें या समूर लगाना

furbelow (फ़र्बिलो)—*n.* pleated border of skirt or petticoat. लहँगे की चीनदार झंझाफ़ । *v. t.* adorn with furbelow. चीनदार झंझाफ़ लगाना ।

furbish (फ़र्बिश)—*v. t.* remove rust from ; renovate. जंग हटाना, चमकाना ; नया बनाना ।

furcate (फ़र्केट)—*adj.* forked, branched. दुशाखा फटा हुआ, काँटे के आकार का । *v. i.* form a fork. फाड़ना, दोशाख करना ।

furious (फ़्यूरिअस)—*adj.* full of fury ; violent. कोपयुक्त, विक्षोभ-युक्त ; प्रचण्ड, तीव्र

furl (फ़र्ल)—*v. t. & i.* roll up and bind ; fold up ; become furled. लपेटना, तह करना ; तह होना ।

furlong (फ़र्लांग)—*n.* eighth of mile. मील का आठवाँ भाग ।

furlough (फ़र्लो)—*n.* leave of absence. अनुपस्थिति की छुट्टी । *v. t.* grant furlough to. अनुपस्थिति की

छुट्टी देना ।

furnace (फ़र्निस)—*n.* apparatus for melting metals ; fireplace ; severe test. भट्ठी, भाड़ ; अँगीठी ; अग्नि-परीक्षा । *v. t.* heat in furnace. भट्ठी में तपाना ।

furnish (फ़र्निश)—*v. t.* equip ; afford ; fit up. सज्जित करना ; तैयार करना ; पूर्ति करना ; सजाना ।

furniture (फ़र्निचर)—*n.* contents of receptacle ; movable contents of house or room ; harness etc. of horse etc. सामग्री, सजावट का सामान, असबाब ; मेज़-कुर्सी आदि ; सज्जा, घोड़े आदि को सजाने की सामग्री ।

furore (फ़्यूररि)—*n.* enthusiastic admiration ; rage, craze. उत्तेजना, आवेश, ज्वार ।

furrier (फ़रियर)—*n.* dealer in, or dresser of, fur. रोओं (पशुओं के बाल आदि) का व्यापारी या बनाने वाला ।

furrow (फ़र्रो)—*n.* narrow trench made by plough ; rut, track, groove. हलाई, बहाव ; लीक, खाना ; दरार, झुरी ; सोता, नाली । *v. t.* plough ; make furrows ; mark with wrinkles. हल चलाना ; लीकें डालना ; झुर्रियां बनाना ।

further (फ़र्दर)—*adj.* more remote ; additional. अधिक दूर का, अगला, परला ; और भी, बढ़ावा । *adv.* to a great distance, in addition. और आगे, आगे, परे, दूर, बढ़ावा । *v.t.* help on, promote. बढ़ाना, तरक्की देना । *n.* **furtherance**. बढ़ावा, उन्नति ; *adv.* **furthermore**. इसके अतिरिक्त भी ।

furtive (फ़र्टिव)—*adj.* done by stealth ; stolen. चोरी का, चुराया हुआ । *adv.* **furtively**. चोरी से ।

furuncle (फ़्यूरंकल)—*n.* boil, tumour. फोड़ा, गिल्टी, बहरबाद ।

fury (फ़्यूरी)—*n.* fierce passion ; wild anger ; violence of weather, disease etc. आवेश, क्रोध ; क्रोध, गुस्सा ; ऋतु, रोग आदि का प्रकोप ।

furze (फ़र्ज़)—*n.* a yellow-flowered evergreen shrub. भटकैया, पीले फूलों वाली सदा बहार एक झाड़ ।

fuscous (फ़स्कस)—*adj.* dark in colour. काला स्याह ।

fuse (फ़्यूज़)—*v.t. & i.* melt into one whole. पिघलाना, बनाना ; पिघलना, बनना । *n.* tube containing material for setting light to bomb, firework etc., soft wire used as safety device in electrical systems. पिटारा, पलीता, लम्बी बत्ती ; एक प्रकार की बिजली की नरम तार ।

fusee (फ़्यूज़ी)—*n.* conical pulley ; large-headed match. सूई के आकार की घिरनी ; बड़े मांथे वाली दियासलाई ।

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fuselage (फ़्यूज़िलेज)—*n.* framework of aeroplane. वायुयान का ढाँचा।

fusible (फ़्यूज़िबल)—*adj.* that may be melted. गलने या पिघलने वाला। *n.* **fusibility**. द्रवणशीलता।

fusiform (फ़्यूज़िफ़ार्म)—*adj.* shaped like spindle : tapering at both ends. टेकुए की शक्ल का ; दोनों किनारों पर नुकीला।

fusil (फ़्यूज़िल)—*n.* obsolete light musket. हल्की तोड़दार बन्दूक।

fusillade (फ़्यूज़िल्लेड)—*n.* continuous discharge of fire-arms. आग्नेय अस्त्रों का निरन्तर चलना, गोलाबारी।

fusion (फ़्यूज़न)—*n.* fusing ; fused mass ; coalition. पिघलावट, गलावट ; गलाव ; संयोग, मिलाव।

fuss (फ़स)—*n.* bustle ; excessive commotion. कोलाहल, शोरगुल ; हंगामा, खलबली। *v.i. & t.* make fuss ; agitate. गुलगपाड़ा करना, हंगामा करना, उपद्रव मचाना।

fustian (फ़स्टियन)—*n.* thick cotton cloth ; turgid speech or writing. एक प्रकार का मोटा सूती कपड़ा ; शब्दाडम्बरपूर्ण भाषण या लेखन। *adj.* made of fustian ; bombastic, worthless. मोटे कपड़े का बना हुआ ; शब्दाडम्बरपूर्ण ; अनर्थक, निरर्थक।

fustic (फ़स्टिक)—*n.* a kind of wood yielding yellow dye. एक लकड़ी जिससे पीला रंग निकलता है, तज।

fustigate (फ़स्टिगेट)—*v.t.* cudgel. लकड़ी से मारना। *n.* **fustigation**.

fusty (फ़स्टी)—*adj.* ill-smelling ; stuffy ; antiquated. दुर्गन्धयुक्त ; हवा-चोटू ; बोसीदा। *n.* **fustiness**.

futile (फ़्यूटाइल, फ़्यूटिक)—*adj.* useless ; vain. निरर्थक, व्यर्थ, बेहूदा. नश्वर। *n.* **futility**. निरर्थकता।

future (फ़्यूचर)—*adj.* about to happen, of time to come. आगे आने वाला, भावी। *n.* time to come. भविष्य।

futurity (फ़्यूच्यूरिटी)—*n.* future time. भविष्यत काल।

fuzz (फ़ज)—*n.* fluff ; fluffy hair. रूआँ ; बुलफ़।

fuzzy (फ़ज़ी)—*adj.* fluffy ; indistinct. रूएँदार ; अस्पष्ट। *n.* **fuzziness**.

fy, fye, fie (फ़ाई)—*interj.* तौबा. छि:, थूक।

fylfot (फ़िलफ़ट)—*n.* swastika. स्वस्तिक।

fyrd (फ़िर्द)—*n.* nation's full military force. किसी देश की संपूर्ण सैन्य शक्ति।

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G

g (जी)—seventh letter of the English alphabet, fifth note of dialonic scale. अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला का सातवाँ अक्षर ; गायन का पाँचवाँ स्वर ।

gab (गैब)—*n.* prattle, idle talk. बकवाद, बकवक । *v. i.* prattle. बकवाद करना

gabardine (गैबरडीन)—*n.* a dress material. एक प्रकार का बढ़िया कपड़ा ।

gabble (गैबल)—*v. i. & t.* talk volubly ; utter too fast. जल्दी जल्दी बोलना ; बुड़बुड़ाना, बकना । *n.* rapid talk. बकबक, बुड़बुड़ाहट ।

gabelle (गैबल)—*n.* tax. कर ।

gaberdine (गैबरडीन)—*n.* loose long uppor garment. चोगा, बुरवा ।

gabion (गेबियन)—*n.* cylinder of woven metal bands to be filled with earth for use in fortification. किलाबन्दी में प्रयुक्त मिट्टी भरने के लिए बाँस के टुकड़ों की बनी टोकरी ।

gabionade (गेबियनेड)—*n.* line of gabions. टोकरियों की कतार ।

gable (गेबल)—*n.* triangular upper part of wall at end of ridged roof. मकान का कोना ; कलेश, पाखा ।

gaby (गेबी)—*n.* simpleton. मूर्ख, देवकूफ ।

gad (गैड)—*n.* point of a spear. बर्छी की नोक, अनी । *v. i.* wander, go about idly आवारा फिरना ; सैर सपाटा करना

gad-fly (गैड-फ्लाई)—*n.* cattle-biting fly ; worrying person ; violent impulse. गोमक्खी ; डाँस ; कष्ट देनेवाला व्यक्ति ; उत्तेजना ।

gaff (गैफ़)—*n.* barbed fishing-spear ; public place of amusement. मछली पकड़ने की काँटेदार बर्छी, काँटा ; सार्वजनिक मनोरंजन-स्थल । *v. t.* seize fish with gaff. बर्छी से मछली पकड़ना ।

gaffe (गैफ़)—*n.* blunder. भूल, नासमझी का काम ।

gaffer (गैफ़र)—*n.* elderly rustic ; old fellow ; foreman of gang. बूढ़ा गँवार ; वृद्ध व्यक्ति ; गिरोह का मनुआ, चौधरी ।

gag (गैग)—*n.* thing thrust into mouth to prevent speech or hold it open. मुँह-बन्द, डाटा, ठूँसा । *v. t.* retch, choke. मुँह बन्द करना, बोलने न देना ।

gage (गेज)—*n.* pledge, challenge to fight. प्रण, प्रतिज्ञा ; ललकार, बीड़ा। *v. t.* stake. बीड़ा उठाना, प्रण करना।

gaiety (गेइटी)—*n.* being gay ; merrymaking ; bright appearance. आनन्द, आमोद-प्रमोद ; चहल-पहल ; सजावट, तड़क-भड़क।

gaily (गेली)—*adv.* in a gay manner. आनन्दपूर्वक, प्रसन्नता से ; सजावट से, तड़क-भड़क से।

gain (गेन)—*n.* profit ; advance ; improvement. लाभ, प्राप्ति, उन्नति, सुधार। *v. t. & i.* obtain ; win ; earn ; reach ; increase, improve. प्राप्त करना, पाना ; जीतना ; कमाना ; पहुँचना ; बढ़ना, बिलना ;

gainful (गेनफुल)—*adj.* profitable. लाभदायक।

gainsay (गेनसे)—*v. t.* deny ; contradict. इन्कार करना ; प्रतिवाद या खंडन करना।

gait (गेट)—*n.* manner of walking ; a going. चलना, ढंग, गति, चाल।

gaiter (गेटर)—*n.* covering for leg below knee. मोजा ; टाँग से घिसना चाप ढाँकने की पट्टी।

gala (गेला)—*n.* festive occasion. उत्सव, पर्व।

galactic (गलंक्टिक)—*adj.* of the galaxy. आकाश गंगा-सम्बन्धी।

galaxy (गैलक्सी)—*n.* irregular luminous band of stars ; milky way ; brilliant company. आकाश गंगा ; स्वर्ग गंगा ; विशिष्ट जनों की मण्डली।

gale (गेल)—*n.* very strong wind ; gentle breeze. आँधी, झक्कड़ ; समीर, मन्द वायु।

galea (गेलिया)—*n.* structure like helmet. टोप-जैसा ढाँचा।

galena (गलीना)—*n.* common lead ore. कच्चा सीसा।

galipot (गैलिपॉट)—*n.* kind of hardened turpentine. राल, धूना।

gall (गॉल)—*n.* secretion of liver ; typical bitter substance ; painful swelling ; mental soreness. पित्त ; विशिष्ट कड़वी वस्तु ; पीड़ायुक्त सूजन ; रगड़ का घाव, चॅट ; मूर्खता, आवेश। *v. t. & i.* rub sore ; annoy ; humiliate. रगड़ना, घुसाना ; सताना, कष्ट देना ; परेशान करना, खीज करना। **gall-bladder**, पित्ताशय ; **gall-stone**. पित्ताशय की पथरी।

gallant (गैलंट)—*adj.* showy ; grand ; brave ; markedly attentive to women ; amatory, लड़कीना, दिखावटी, शानदार ; वीर, बहादुर ; आशिक-मिजाज ; चापी। *n.* man of fashion ; ladies man ; लड़कीना मनुष्य ; प्रेमी, आशिक

gallantry (गैलंट्री)—*n.* bravery ; devotion to women ; sexual immorality. वीरता, बहादुरी ;

gallery (गैलरी)—*n.* a long and narrow corridor ; a long and narrow platform ; room for showing works of art ; upper floor of seats ; an underground passage. गलियारा, बरामदा ; बरांडा ; चित्रशाला ; ऊपर का दर्शक-कक्ष ; भूमिगत मार्ग । *v. t.* provide with gallery. गलियारा लगाना ।

galley (गैली)—*n.* large open row-boat ; oblong tray to which type is transferred from composing stick. एक प्रकार की लंबी खुली नाव ; लम्बी तश्तरी जिस पर कम्पोज किए हुए अक्षर रखे जाते हैं । **galley-slave.** नाव खेनेवाला दास ।

gallipot (गैलीपॉट)—*n.* small earthen glazed pot. मिट्टी का छोटा चिकना प्याला ।

gallium (गैलियम्)—*n.* soft bluish white metal. एक हल्का नीले रंग का धातु ।

gallnut (गॉलनट)—*n.* gall used in the making of ink. माजूफल ।

gallon (गैलन)—*n.* measure of capacity. लगभग 3 सेर 10 छटाँक तरल पदार्थ का अंग्रेजी पैमाना ।

galloon (गैलून)—*n.* narrow close-woven braid. कलाबत्तू, फीता ।

gallop (गैलप)—*n.* horse's fastest pace ; a ride at this pace. घुड़की या सरपट चाल : इस चाल के बाल की सवारी । *v. i. & t.* go at a gallop ; move rapidly. सरपट दौड़ना या दौड़ाना, तेज चलना ।

gallopade (गैलपिड)—*n.* lively dance. एक प्रकार का नृत्य ।

galloper (गैलपर)—*n.* that which gallops ; light field gun. सरपट दौड़नेवाला ; घोड़ा ; हल्की तोप ।

galloway (गैलोवे)—*n.* small-sized horse. छोटा घोड़ा, टांगन, टट्टू ।

gallows (गैलोज)—*n. pl.* structure on which criminals are hanged. टिकटी, फाँसी का तख्ता ।

galop (गैलप)—*n.* a lively dance. एक चलतबाज नाच ।

galore (गलोर)—*n.* abundance. प्रचुरता, आधिक्य । *adv.* in abundance. बहुतायत से ।

galosh (गलॉश)—*n.* overshoe. जूते के ऊपर पहना जानेवाला जूता ।

galvanic (गैल्वेनिक)—*adj.* pertaining to producing electricity. विद्युत् शक्ति उत्पादन-सम्बन्धी ; विद्युत्-शक्ति से उत्पादित ।

galvanism (गैल्वानिज्म)—*n.* electricity from a primary battery. बैटरी से उत्पन्न बिजली ।

galvanize (ise) (गैल्वनाइज)—*v.t.* stimulate by electricity ; coat with metal by electrolysis ; coat iron with zinc to protect it from rust. बिजली दौड़ाना, विद्युत्-शक्ति पैदा करना ; बिजली से धातु चढ़ाना ; जंग से बचाने

के लिए लोहे पर जस्ता चढ़ाना। *n.* **galvanization.**

gam (गैम)—*n.* a herd of whales; a tooth; a tusk. झुंड मछलियों का समूह; दाँत; हाथी-दाँत।

gambade, gambado (गैंबेड, गैंबेडो)—*n.* horse's leap; fantastic movement. घोड़े की छलाँग; फुदान; उछल।

gambit (गैंम्बिट)—*n.* in chess, opening involving sacrifice of a pawn. शतरंज की पहली चाल जिसमें पैदल कटवा दिया जाए।

gamble (गैम्बल)—*v.i. & t.* play games of chance for money; take great risks. जुआ खेलना; दाँव लगाना। *n.* gamb.ing. जुआ; दाँव। *n.* **gambler.** जुआरी; *n.* **gambling.** जुआ; *adj.* **gamblesome.** जुआ से सम्बन्धित।

gamboge (गैम्बूज)—*n.* gum-resin. पीला—जैसा एक रोगन।

gambol (गैम्बल)—*v.i.* caper, frisk. खेल-कूद करना, किलोलें भरना, उछलना-कूदना। *n.*-खेल-कूद, किलोल।

game (गेम)—*n.* any form of play; things needed for games; a single round in some games; joke; trick; scheme in which there is a contest, wild animals and birds hunted; (*pl.*) tricks; athletic contests. खेल, तमाशा; खेलों की वस्तुएँ; बाज़ी, कुछ खेलों की एक पारी; ठट्ठा, मज़ाक; चाल, छल; मुकाबिले की योजना; शिकार, आखेट; चाल; शारीरिक प्रतियोगिताएँ। *adj.* courageous; having the spirit; hurt, crippled. उत्साही, दिलेर, बहादुर; आहत, लंगड़ा। *v.i. & t.* gamble. जुआ खेलना, दाँव लगाना।

game-cock (गेम-कॉक)—*n.* cock bred for fighting. लड़नेवाला मुर्ग़ा।

gamekeeper (गेमकीपर)—*n.* man employed to protect game. शिकारी जानवरों का रक्षक।

gameleg (गेमलेग)—*n.* crippled person. लंगड़ा आदमी।

gamesome (गेमसम) *adj.* sportive. छिछोरिया।

gamester (गेमस्टर)—*n.* gambler. जुआरी।

gaming (गेमिंग)—*n.* gambling. जुआ, द्यूतक्रीड़ा।

gammer (गैमर)—*n.* old woman. बुढ़िया।

gammon (गैमन)—*n.* thigh of a hog; humbug; deception; backgammon. सुअर की बाँह; व्यर्थ बात, दमबाज़ी; छल, धोखा; नर्दों का तख़्ता, चौपट जैसा एक खेल। *v.t.* cure (bacon); beat in the game of backgammon; talk plausibly; hoax. बाँह में नमक लगाकर रखना; मात करना; व्यर्थ बातें करना; धोखा या चुना देना, छकाना।

gamp (गैम्प)—*n.* umbrella.

जाता।

gamut (गैमट)—*n.* whole series of recognized notes ; whole range of anything. सरगम ; बारह स्वरों का कार्यक्रम ; किसी वस्तु की समूची कड़ी।

gamy (गेमी)—*adj.* abounding in game. क्रीड़ापूर्ण।

gander (गैंडर)—*n.* male goose ; simpleton. हंस, बाज ; मूर्ख, बेवकूफ़।

gang (गैंग)—*n.* a number of men working together ; a group of persons acting together for criminal purposes. टोली, मंडली ; गिरोह, बाड़।

ganger (गैंगर)—*n.* foreman of gang. टोली या गिरोह का मनुआ, सरदार।

gangling (गैंग्लिंग)—*adj.* loosely built. ढुला-ढुला बना हुआ।

ganglion (गैंग्लिअन)—*n.* knot on nerve ; centre of activity. स्नायु-ग्रन्थि, घेंगा ; क्रिया-केन्द्र।

gangrene (गैंग्रीन)—*n.* mortification. मांस का सड़ जाना।

gangster (गैंग्स्टर)—*n.* member of a gang of criminals. अपराधियों के गिरोह का सदस्य।

gangway (गैंगवे)—*n* passage between rows of seats ; passage on ship. सीटों की पंक्तियों के बीच का रास्ता, गुजरगाह ; जहाज पर का सांकरा रास्ता।

gannet (गैनिट)—*n.* a sea-bird. समुद्री चिड़िया।

gantry (गैंट्री)—*n.* four-footed wooden stand for barrels ; structure supporting travelling crane, railway signals etc. पीपों का चौपाया लकड़ी का आधार ; चल क्रेन, रेलवे सिगनल आदि रखने का ढाँचा।

gaol (जेल)—*n.* prison. बन्दीखाना, जेलखाना। *gaol-bird.* अभ्यस्त कैदी।

gaoler (जेलर)—*n.* man in charge of gaol. बन्दीखाने का अध्यक्ष।

gap (गैप)—*n.* breach in wall ; unfilled space ; break in continuity. दरार, छिद्र, पाट, त्रुटि। *stop, fill* or *supply a gap.* त्रुटि दूर करना, दरार भरना।

gape (गेप)—*v. i.* open mouth wide ; stare curiously. जँभाई लेना, मुँह फाड़ना ; हक्का-बक्का रहना। *n.* yawn. जँभाई

garage (गैरज)—*n.* shed for storing motor-vehicles. मोटर गाड़ियाँ खड़ी करने का स्थान, मोटर-खाना।

garb (गार्ब)—*n.* clothing ; fashion. वस्त्र, पोशाक, पहनावा ; ढंग। *v. t.* put clothes upon. वस्त्र पहनाना।

garbage (गार्बेज)—*n.* refuse, filth. कूड़ा-करकट, गन्दगी, झूठन।

garble (गार्बल)—*v. t.* select best

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in. चुनना, छाँटना, बीनना।

garden (गार्डन)—*n.* piece of ground devoted to growing flowers, fruit or vegetables. बाग़, उद्यान, फुलवाड़ी

gardener (गार्डनर)—*n.* person who gardens. माली, बाग़बान।

gardening (गार्डनिंग)—*n.* art of cultivating a garden. बाग़बानी।

gargle (गार्ग्ल)—*v. t. & i.* wash throat with liquid. गरारा करना। *n.* liquid used thus. गरारा।

gargoyle (गार्गॉइल)—*n.* grotesque water-spout of roof-gutter. छत से पानी बहाने की कलापूर्ण नाली।

garish (गैरिश)—adj. obtrusively bright; showy. भड़कीला, चुंधाइयी, दिखावटी। *n.* **garishness**. तड़क-भड़क।

garland (गार्लैंड)—*n.* wreath of flower. पुष्पमाला, सेहरा। *v. t.* crown with garland. पुष्पमाला पहनाना।

garlic (गार्लिक)—*n.* plant with bulbous strong-smelling pungent-tasting root. लहसुन

garment (गार्मेंट)—*n.* article of dress; covering of anything. परिधान, पोशाक; आवरण।

garner (गार्नर)—*n.* store-house for corn. अनाजघर, बखार, कोठा। *v. t.* store corn. अनाज भरना।

mineral. रत्नमणि, लालड़ी. बाकूत।

garnish (गार्निश)—*v. t.* decorate, embellish. सिंगारना, सजाना, सँवार कर रखना। *n.* things used to decorate dish for table. सजावट, सिंगार; सजावट का सामान।

garniture (गार्निचर)—*n.* accessories; adornment; costume. साज-सामान; अलंकरण, सजावट; परिधान।

garret (गैरिट)—*n.* room on top-floor. अटारी, बरसाती। *v. t.* insert small pieces of stone in joints. पत्थर के टुकड़ों से दरारें भरना, लंगड़ लगाना।

garreteer (गैरिटिअर)—*n.* dweller in garret. अटारी का निवासी।

garrison (गैरिसन)—*n.* troops stationed in fortress, town etc. to defend it. दुर्ग, नगर आदि की रक्षक सेना। *v. t.* furnish with garrison. मोर्चाबन्दी करना।

garron (गैरन)—*n.* small inferior horse. छोटा घटिया घोड़ा।

garrot (गैरट)—*n.* kind of sea duck. समुद्री बतख।

garrotte (गारॉट)—*n.* capital punishment by strangulation; highway robbery by throttling victim. गला घोंट कर फाँसी की सज़ा; गला घोंट कर राहज़नी। *v. t.* execute by strangulation; throttle in order to rob. गला घोंट कर फाँसी देना; लूटने के लिए गला

garrulous (गैरूलस)—*adj.* given to talk. वाचाल, बकवादी। *n.* **garrulity.** बकवाद।

garter (गार्टर)—*n.* band worn to keep stocking up. मोजें बाँधने का फीता। *v. t.* fasten with garter. फीता बाँधना।

garth (गार्थ)—*n.* yard ; garden. आँगन ; बागीचा, उद्यान।

gas (गैस)—*n.* aeriform fluid ; empty talk. वायु रूप में द्रव्य पदार्थ ; बकवाद। *v. t.* & *i.* supply with gas ; project poison gas upon ; be poisoned with gas ; talk boastfully. गैस देना ; विषैली गैस छोड़ना ; गैस से विषाक्त होना ; बकवाद करना, शेखी मारना

gas-bag (गैस-बैग)—*n.* bag for holding gas ; one who talks about unimportant things ; गैस का थैला ; बकवादी मनुष्य।

gascomade (गैसकेड)—*n.* boasting. शेखी, वाचालता। *v. i.* boast. शेखी हाँकना।

gaselier (गैसिलियर)—*n.* gas-lamp. गैस का लाट।

gash (गैश)—*n.* deep wound. गहरा घाव। *v. t.* make gashin. गहरा घाव करना।

gasket (गैसकिट) *n.* small cord for securing furled sail to yard. पाल बाँधने की रस्सी।

gasoline (गैसलीन)—*n.* liquid obtained from petroleum and used for lighting and heating. मिट्टी के तेल का द्रव ; पातलेट-सार।

gasometer (गैसॉमीटर)—*n.* vessel for holding gas ; large reservoir in which gas is stored. गैस-पात्र ; गैस-भण्डार।

gasp (गास्प)—*v. i.* & *t.* catch breath with open mouth. हाँफना, साँस खींचना। *n.* convulsive catching of breath. हाँफन, साँस

gassy (गैसि)—*adj.* of gas, full of gas, like gas ; empty. गैस का, गैस से भरा, गैस जैसा ; खोखला, खाली।

gastric (गैस्ट्रिक)—*adj.* of the stomach. पेट-सम्बन्धी

gastrology (गैस्ट्रॉलजी)—*n.* science of cookery. पाक-विज्ञान।

gastronome (गैस्ट्रोनोम)—*n.* judge of cookery. पाक विज्ञान का निर्णायक।

gastronomer (गैस्ट्रोनमर)—*n.* epicure. पेटू, पटोरा, भुक्खड़।

gastronomy (गैस्ट्रोनमी)—*n.* art and science of good eating. अच्छे भोजन की कला और विज्ञान।

gate (गेट)—*n.* an opening in the wall of a city or in a fence or hedge ; structure to control passage ; mountain pass. द्वार, फाटक, दरवाजा, राह

gate-way (गेट-वे) *n.* structure built over gate ; a means of Coach. फाटक की राह ; दरवाजा ;

चूँच का साधन ।

gather (गैदर)—*v. t. & i.* bring together ; come together ; pick up ; obtain gradually ; understand ; swell up. इकट्ठा करना, इकट्ठा होना ; बटोरना, तह करना, समेटना ; बोड़ना ; समझना, नतीजा निकालना; सूजना, फूटना (फोड़ा) ।

gathering (गैदरिंग)—*n.* purulent swelling ; assembly. फोड़ा ; जन-समुदाय, इकट्ठ, सभा ।

gathers (गैदर्ज)—*n. pl.* part of dress that is gathered. पोशाक का जोड़ा हुआ भाग ।

gauche (गोश)—*adj.* tackless, awkward. अनाड़ी, बेहूदा, फूहड़ ।

gaud (गॉड)—*n.* showy ornament ; something gaudy. रचावटी वस्तु ; आडम्बर, खिलौना ।

gaudy (गॉडी)—*adj.* showy, brilliant. दिखावटी, रचावटी, चटकीला । *n.* **gaudiness.**

gauge (गेज)—*n.* standard measure ; dimensions ; distance between pair of rails. पैमाना, नाप ; विस्तार, दर्जा ; रेलों के बीच का अन्तर । *v. t.* measure exactly ; estimate ; bring to standard size. ठीक-ठीक नापना ; अन्दाजा लगाना ; प्रामाणिक आकार या रूप का बनाना

gaunt (गॉन्ट)—*adj.* lean, haggard. दुबला, क्षीण ।

gauntlet (गॉन्टलिट)—*n.* armoured glove. लोहे का दस्ताना

gauze (गॉज)—*n.* thin transparent fabric. पतला, महीन कपड़ा ।

gavel (गैवल)—*n.* auctioner's, or chairman's or judge's hammer. नीलामकर्त्ता, या सभापति या न्यायाधीश की मुंगरी या घड़ियाल ।

gavelkind (गैवलकाइंड)—*n.* land-tenure involving equal division of intestate's property among all his sons. वसीयत न की गई सम्पत्ति का सभी पुत्रों में समान बँटवारा ।

gawk (गॉक)—*n.* awkward or bashful person. मूर्ख या सीधा-सादा मनुष्य । *adj. & n.* **gawky.**

gay (गे)—*adj.* full of mirth ; airy ; impertinent ; immoral ; brilliant, finely dressed. प्रसन्न, हसोड़ ; दिखावा ; नैतिकता हीन ; तड़क-भड़कवाला, सुवस्त्रधारी, छैल

gaze (गेज)—*v. i.* look fixedly. घूरना, टिकटिकी लगाना, उत्सुकता-पूर्वक देखना । *n.* intent look. टिकटिकी ; टक । *n.* **gazer.**

gazelle (गजेल)—*n.* small graceful soft-eyed kinds of antelope. गिज़ाल, हिरन, छोटा बारहसिंघा ।

gazette (गजेट)—*n.* official news-sheet ; news-paper. राजपत्र, गजट ; समाचार पत्र

gazetteer (गजिटियर)—*n.* geographical dictionary. भौगोलिक कोष ।

gazogene (गैज़ोजीन)—*n.* apparatus for making aerated waters. सोडा वाटर आदि बनाने का यन्त्र ।

gear (गियर)—*n.* equipment : harness of graught animals ; wheels working on one another by teeth. असबाब, साज-सामान ; घोड़े आदि का साज ; दंतिदार चक्कर या पहिया *v.* । *t. & i.* harness ; put in gear. साज डालना ; दंतिदार पहिए को मशीन में टिकाना

gearing (गियरिंग)—*n.* household utensils ; a train of toothed wheels. घरेलू-बर्तन ; दंतिदार पहियों का क्रम ।

gecko (गैको)—*n.* house lizard. एक प्रकार की छिपकली ।

gee (जी)—*n.* horse. घोड़ा । *interj.* word of command to horse etc. घोड़ा आदि हाँकने का शब्द । *v.t.* go on. गाड़ी हाँकना ; बढ़ना ।

geezer (गीज़र)—*n.* old person. बूढ़ा ।

geisha (गीशा)—*n.* Japanese dancing girl. जापानी नर्तकी ।

gelatin(e) (जैलाटीन)—*n.* a hard brittle transparent, tasteless brownish-yellow substance made by boiling the bones and waste parts of animals. सरेस ।

gelatinous (जिलेटिनस)—*adj.* jelly-like ; of gelatin. चिपचिपा, लेसदार ; सरेस का ।

gelation (जिलेशन)—*n.* solidification by freezing. जमाकर ठोस करने का कार्य ।

geld (गेल्ड)—*v.t.* castrate. बधिया करना, खस्सी करना ।

gelding (गेल्डिंग)—*n.* gelded animal. बधिया किया हुआ पशु ।

gelid (जैलिड)—*adj.* icy ; chilly. बर्फीला ; ठंडा । *n.* **gelidity.**

geligmite (जैलिग्नाइट)—*n.* a nitro-gly-cerine explosive. एक विस्फोटक द्रव्य ।

gem (जैम)—*n.* precious stone ; object of great beauty or worth. रत्न, मणि ; अत्यन्त सुन्दर या मूल्यवान् वस्तु ।

geminate (जैमिनेट)—*adj.* combined in pairs. जोड़ों में बँधा हुआ । *v.t.* double, repeat, arrange in pairs. दोहरा करना, दोहराना ; जोड़ों में रखना ।

gemini (जैमिनी)—*n.* third sign of Zodiac ; the twins. मिथुन राशि ; युगल ।

gemma (जैमा)—*n.* leaf-bud. पत्र-कली, कोंपल

gemmate (जैमेट)—*adj.* having buds. कलीदार । *v.i.* put forth buds. कलियाँ निकलना

gemmy (जैमी)—*adj.* full of gems. रत्नजटित ।

gendarmerie (जेन्डरमरी)—*n.* force of g-ndarmes. सिपाहियों का दस्ता ।

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gender (जेंडर)—*n.* grammatical classification of sexes ; sex: व्याकरण के अनुसार जाति-विभाजन ; लिंग ।

genealogical (जेनिअलॉजिकल)—*adj.* of genealogy. वंशावली-सम्बन्धी ।

genealogy (जेनिऑलजी)—*n.* account of descent from ancestor ; pedigree, investigation of pedigree. वंशावली ; पीढ़ी ; वंशावली का अन्वेषण ।

general (जेनर)—*adj.* not particular ; applicable to all ; not restricted ; usual. सामान्य, साधारण ; अनीक्षित ; आम । *n.* head. chief ; an army officer, commander of army. मुख्य, प्रमुख ; एक सैनिक अधिकारी ; सेनापति ।

generalissimo (जेनरलिसिमो)—*n.* commander of combined military and naval and air-force. प्रधान सेनापति ; मुख्य सेनाध्यक्ष ।

generality (जेनरैलिटी)—*n.* being general ; main body. सामान्यता, प्रमुखता ; आम जनता ।

generalization (जेनरलाइज़ेशन)—*n.* general notion. सामान्य भाव ।

generalize (ise) (जेनरलाइज़)—*v.t. & i.* form into a general notion : give a general character to : bring into general use. विस्तार करना ; सामान्य बनाना ; आम नतीजा निकालना ।

generally (जेनरली)—*adv.* for the most part ; in a general sense. साधारणतया, अधिकांश ।

generalship (जेनरलशिप)—*n.* office of a general ; strategy ; tact. सेनापति का पद ; कौशल, चातुरी ।

generate (जेनरेट)—*v. t.* produce, evolve ; bring into existence. उत्पन्न करना ; उपजाना, बनाना ; जनना ।

generation (जेनरेशन)—*n.* the act of generating ; production ; progeny ; an age ; race. प्रजनन, उत्पादन, निर्माण ; सन्तति, सन्तान ; पीढ़ी ; वंश, नस्ल ।

generative (जेनरेटिव)—*adj.* able to produce. उत्पादक, उपजाऊ ।

generator (जेनरेटर)—*n.* begetter ; apparatus for producing gases, steam, electricity etc. उत्पादनकर्ता, जन्मदाता ; गैस, भाप, बिजली आदि पैदा करने का यन्त्र ।

generic (जिनेरिक)—*adj.* pertaining to a genus ; very comprehensive. जातिगत; सामान्य, व्यापक ।

generosity (जेनरॉसिटी)—*n.* nobleness ; munificence. नेकी, उदारता, साहस, दान ।

generous (जेनरस)—*adj.* noble-minded; free in giving; fertile; abundant ; rich and full. नेक, उदार, साहसी ; उर्वर ; प्रचुर ; पौष्टिक ।

genesis (जेनिसिस)—*n.* origin ; mode of generation. उत्पत्ति,

पैदायश ।

genet (जैनिट)—*n.* kind of civet-cat. एक प्रकार की रोओंवाली बिल्ली ।

genetic (जिनेटिक)—*adj.* of origin ; of genetics. उत्पत्ति-सम्बन्धी ; उत्पत्तिशास्त्र-सम्बन्धी ।

gentics (जिनेटिक्स)—*n. pl.* the study of heredity and variation. उत्पत्ति-शास्त्र ।

geneva (जिनीवा)—*n.* spirit distilled from grain. एक प्रकार की बनाव की शराब ।

genial (जीनियल)—*a.* generative ; jovial; of the chin. उत्पादक, उत्पत्तिकर्ता ; आनन्ददायक. प्रसन्न करनेवाला ; ठोढ़ी-सम्बन्धी । *n.* **geniality**. उत्पादकता, प्रसन्नता ।

geniculate (जिनिक्यूलेट)—*adj.* having knee-like joints. घुटनों की तरह जोड़ोंवाला

genie (जीनि)—*n.* evil spirits. भूत, प्रेत, जिन्न ।

genital (जेनिटल)—*adj.* of animal generation. प्रजनन-सम्बन्धी ।

genitals (जेनिटल्ज)—*n. pl.* external organs of generation. जननेन्द्रियां ।

genitive (जेनिटिव)—*adj.* possessive (case) सम्बन्ध-सूचक

genius (जीनियस)—*n.* high power of mind : one with this power ; tutelary spirit ; prevalent feeling ; character. प्रतिभा, कुलदेवता : प्रतिभावान् व्यक्ति ; भूत, प्रेत ; प्रभावशाली भाव ; चरित्र ।

genocide (जेनॉसाइड)—*n.* extermination of a race. वंश-नाश, कुल क्षय ।

genre (जेनर)—*n.* kind, style. विधा, शैली ।

gent (जेन)—*n.* gentleman. भद्र पुरुष, सज्जन ।

genteel (जेन्टील)—*adj.* belonging to the upper classes ; fashionable ; elegant, सभ्य, कुलीन, प्रतिष्ठित ; सुघड़ ; विनीत ।

gentian (जेन्शियन)—*n.* a blue-flowered plant. किरात, चूनीय, जेन्शियाना ।

gentile (जेनटाइल)—*adj. &. n.* (person) not of Jewish race ; heathen. यहूदियों से भिन्न जाति का ; नास्तिक, मूर्तिपूजक (व्यक्ति) ।

gentility (जेन्टिलिटी)—*n.* gentle birth ; good manners. कुलीनता ; शिष्टता, शिष्टाचार ।

gentle (जेन्टल)—*adj.* well-born ; honourable. courteous, quiet, tender. कुलीन, प्रतिष्ठित, सभ्य, विनीत ; शान्त ; कोमल, मधुर, मन्द,

gentlehood (जेन्टलहुड)—*n.* position attaching to gentle birth. कुलीनता, शिष्टता ।

gentleman (जेन्टलमैन)—*n.* man entitled to bear arms, man of gentle birth, man of good position. शस्त्र धारण करने का अधिकारी व्यक्ति : कुलीन व्यक्ति ; शिष्ट व्यक्ति,

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gentleness (जेंन्टलनिस)—*n.* kindliness ; mildness. शिष्टता, कुलीनता ; कोमलता, माधुर्य, मन्दता ।

gentle woman (जेंन्टलवूमैन)—*n.* woman of good birth : lady. कुलीन स्त्री ; महिला ।

gently (जेंन्टली)—*adv.* quietly, softly : tenderly, kindly. शान्तिपूर्वक, कोमलतापूर्वक ; सरल रीति से, दयालुता से ।

gentry (जेंन्ट्री)—*n.* people next below the nobility. कुलीन लोग, मध्यमान्य व्यक्ति ।

genual (जेंन्यूअल)—*adj.* of the knee. घुटना-संबंधी ।

genuflect (जेंन्यूफ्लेक्ट)—*v. i.* bend the knee in worship. पूजा के लिए घुटनों के बल होना

genuine (जेंन्यूइन)—*adj.* of the original stock ; pure bred. असली, शुद्ध, सच्चा

genus (जीनस)—*n.* race, kind, class, order. जाति, प्रकार, वर्ग,

geocentric (जीओसेंट्रिक)—*adj.* presenting the earth as centre. पृथ्वी को केन्द्र मानकर प्रस्तुत ।

geodesy (जीऑडिसी)—*n.* branch of mathematics dealing with figure and area of the earth. पृथ्वी का आकार और क्षेत्र नापने का गणितशास्त्र ।

geognosy (जीऑग्नासी)—*n.* geology. भूर्भशास्त्र ।

geographic, geographical. (जीआग्रैफिक, जीआग्रैफिकल)—*adj.* of geography. भूगोल-सम्बन्धी ।

geography (जिऑग्रफ़ी)—*n.* science of the earth's surface, form, physical features. natural and political divisions, climate, productions, population etc. भूगोल शास्त्र ।

geolatry (जिऑलेट्री)—*n.* earth worship. पृथिवी-पूजा ।

geology (जिऑलजी)—*n.* science of the earth's crust. भूगर्भशास्त्र । *n.* **geologist.** भूगर्भ शास्त्री ।

geomancy (जीआमैन्सी)—*n.* divination by figures, dots or lines. चित्र, बिन्दु या रेखाएँ खींच कर शकुन बताने का शास्त्र ।

geometer (जिऑमिटर)—*n.* person skilled in geometry. रेखागणित में निपुण व्यक्ति ।

geometry (जिऑमिट्री)—*n.* science of properties and relations of magnitudes in space. रेखागणित, ज्यामिति । *adj.* **geometric ; geometrical.** रेखागणित से सम्बन्धित । *n.* **geometrician.**

geophagy (जिऑफ़जी)—*n.* dirt-eating. मिट्टी-भक्षण । *n.* **geophagist.** मिट्टी-भक्षी ।

geophysics (जीअफ़िज़िक्स)—*n.* the physics of the earth. भूतात्त्विकी ।

geopolitics (जीअपॉलिटिक्स)—*n.* the politics of a country as determined by its geographi-

cal features. भौगोलिक बातों से निर्धारित किसी देश की राजनीति।

georgette (जॉर्जेट)—*n.* a thin silk dressmaterial. एक बारीक रेशमी कपड़ा।

germ (जर्म)—*n.* rudiment of new organism of animal or plant; microb; elementary thing. प्राणी या पौध का मूल रूप; जीवाणु; कीटाणु; अंकुर, बीज

german (जर्मन)—*abj.* closely akin. निकटतम सम्बन्धी। *n.* native or language of Germany. जर्मनी का निवासी, जर्मनी की भाषा।

germane (जर्मेन)—*adj.* relevant, pertinent. सम्बद्ध, सम्बन्धित, लगा हुआ।

germicide (जर्मिसाइड)—*n.* & *adj.* (substance) having power to destroy germs. कीटाणु-नाशक

germinal (जर्मिनल)—*adj.* of germs; in the earliest stage of development. कीटाणु-सम्बन्धी; बीज-सम्बन्धी; विकास की प्रारंभिक स्थिति में।

germinate (जर्मिनेट)—*v.i.* & *t.* sprout, put forth shoots; develop, produce. उगना, बीज या अंकुर-फूटना; विकसित होना; उत्पन्न होना; पैदा करना। *adj.* **germinant**. *n.* **germination**. अंकुरण,

gerontology (जेरॉन्टॉलजी)—*n.* scientific study of old age and its diseases. वृद्धावस्था और उसके रोगों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन।

gerrymander (जेरिमैंडर)—*v. t.* arrange matters for election; manipulate constituency so as to favour one side. चुनाव की तैयारी करना; निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को कुशलता से अपने हाथ में कर लेना। *n.* such manipulation. चुनाव कौशल।

gerund (जेरण्ड)—*n.* the *ing* form of verb when used as a noun. अंग्रेजी भाषा में "इंग" लगा कर बनाई गई संज्ञा

gestapo (जेस्टापो)—*n.* German secret state police of Nazi regime. नाजी-शासन काल की गुप्त पुलिस।

gestation (जेस्टेशन)—*n.* carrying of young womb between conception and birth; this period. गर्भधारण, गर्भावस्था।

gestic (जेस्टिक)—*adj.* legendary; pertaining to gestures. पौराणिक, प्राचीन कथा-सम्बन्धी; हाव-भाव-सम्बन्धी।

gesticulate (जेस्टिक्यूलेट)—*v. i.* & *t.* use expressive motion of limbs or body. हाव-भाव दिखाना, अभिनय करना। *n.* **gesticulation**.

gesture (जेस्चर)—*n.* significant movement of limb or body. हाव-भाव; चेष्टा, संकेत, हरकत, अदा। *v.i.* & *t.* gesticulate. हाव-भाव दिखाना, संकेत या चेष्टा करना।

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get (गेट)—*v.t.* procure ; come into possession of ; beget ; learn ; prevail on : occur, betake. लाना, पाना, लेना, प्राप्त करना ; हाथ आना ; उत्पन्न करना, जन्म देना ; सीखना, स्मरण करना : उकसाना, प्रेरित करना ; होना, रखना ; ले जाना, पहुंचा जाना ; निकाल ले जाना । *v. i.* gain, become. लेना, मिलना, पहुंचना ; होना, पड़ना

getaway (गेटवे)—*n.* escape. फरारी, दौड़ ।

gettable (गेट्टेबल)—*adj* obtainable. प्राप्य, प्राप्तीय ।

get-up (गेट-अप)—*n.* general appearance. बनावट, सज्जा, आकार-प्रकार ।

gewgaw (ग्यूगा)—*n.* gaudy plaything ; showy trifle. कलूतनी, खिलौना ; सारहीन वस्तु ।

gey (गे)—*adv.* considerably. बहुत, बहुत ।

geyser (गेसर, गीसर)—*n.* intermittent hot spring ; apparatus for heating water. गरम पानी का झरना ; पानी गरम करने का उपकरण ।

ghastly (गास्टली)—*adj. & adv.* horrible ; objectionable ; deathlike ; pale. भयानक ; आपत्तिजनक ; प्रेत-तुल्य ; मुर्दा-सा, पीत । *n.* **ghastliness**. भयानकता, डरावनापन ।

ghost (गोस्ट)—*n.* the spirit ; the soul of a deceased person. भूत, प्रेत, साया

ghostly (गोस्ट्ली)—*adj.* of a ghost ; spectral. प्रेत-सम्बन्धी ; भूत-सा : आत्मा-सम्बन्धी, रूहानी ।

giant (जाइंट)—*n.* man of extraordinary bulk and stature. दैत्य दानव : अलौकिक मानव । *adj.* gigantic. monstrous. दैत्याकार, दानव-तुल्य । *n.* **giantness**.

gib (जिब-गिब)—*n.* piece of wood or metal used to keep some part of a machine etc. in place; pin or wedge. मशीन आदि के किसी भाग को किसी स्थान पर टिकाए रखने वाला लकड़ी या धातु का टुकड़ा; पिन, कड़ ।

gibber (जिब्बर, गिब्बर)—*v. i.* speak fast and inarticulately. रुकावट, बलबल करके बोलना । *n.* such speed or sound. ऐसी गति या ध्वनि ।

gibberish (जिब्बरिश)—*n.* meaningless sounds. निरर्थक ध्वनियां ; बड़बड़-सड़ ।

gibbet (जिबिट)—*n.* gallows ; death by hanging. फांसी की टिकटिकी ; फांसी से मौत । *v. t* hang ; expose to infamy. फांसी देना ; कलंक लगाना, बदनाम करना ।

gibbon (गिब्बन)—*n.* a long-armed ape. बंदर ।

gibbous (गिब्बस)—*adj.* convex ; protuberant ; humped. कुबड़ा फूला हुआ, उभड़ा हुआ । *n.* **gibbosity**. कूबड़, उभार ; *adj.* **gibbose**.

gibe, jibe (जाइब)—*v. i. & t.* flout, jeer, mock. चिढ़ाना, ताना देना, हँसी उड़ाना। *n.* ठट्ठा, ताना, हँसी। *n.* **giber**. चिढ़ानेवाला, हँसी उड़ानेवाला।

giblets (जिब्लिट्स)—*n. pl.* parts of goose cut off before cooking. पक्षियों के वे भाग जिन्हें पकाने से पहले काट दिया जाता है।

gibus (जाइबस)—*n.* opera hat. उत्सव में पहनी जाने वाली एक अंग्रेजी टोपी।

giddy (गिडी)—*adj.* dizzy ; whirling ; unstable ; headless. जिसका सिर घूमता हो ; चक्कर खानेवाला ; घूमता हुआ ; अस्थिर ; अचेत, बेपरवाह। *v. t. & i.* make or become giddy. घुमाना, या घूमना ; चक्कर देना, या खाना। *n.* **giddiness**. सिर का फिरना, घुमेरी

gift (गिफ्ट)—*n.* giving ; present; talent ; natural endowment. प्रदान, दान ; उपहार ; भेंट ; सेवा, प्रतिभा, ईश्वरीय शक्ति। *v. t.* endow with gifts ; bestow as gift. उपहार देना ; सेवादी बनाना

gig (गिग)—*n.* light two-wheeled one-horsed carriage ; rowing boat ; a top. हल्का, दोपहिया एक घोड़ेवाली गाड़ी ; हल्की नाव ; लट्टू।

gigantic (जाइगैंटिक)—*adj.* giant-like ; huge. दैत्याकार ; विशाल काय,

giggle (गिगल)—*v. i.* laugh like an affected person ; titter. फूहड़पन से हँसना ; दाँत निकालना, खिसियाना। *n.* a silly laugh. खीस,

giglet (गिग्लिट)—*n.* giggling girl. फूहड़ लड़की।

gild (गिल्ड)—*v. t.* cover with thin layer of gold ; illuminate. सोने का झोल फेरना ; उजला बनाना, चमकाना ; मुलम्मा करना। *n.* **gilder**. मुलम्मासाज ; *n.* **gilding**.

gill (गिल)—*n.* respiratory organ in fishes ; deep wooded ravine ; a liquid measure, laas. मछली का मछफड़ा ; गहरी जंगली कंदरा ; एक पैमाना ; छेकारी, खिलाड़ स्त्री।

gilt (गिल्ट)—*n.* gilding. मुलम्मा।

gimcrack (जिमक्रैक)—*n.* trumpery article, useless ornament. तत्त्वहीन वस्तु, निरर्थक अलंकार, खिलौना। *adj.* showy and flimsy. दिखावटी, तत्त्वहीन। *n.* **gimcrackery**. आडंबर।

gimlet (गिमलिट)—*n.* kind of boring-tool. छेद करने की बरमी।

gin (जिन)—*n.* snare ; hoisting apparatus ; machine for separating cotton from its seeds ; spirit distilled from malt. फंदा, जाल ; उत्तोलन यंत्र ; बिनौलों से कपास अलग करने का यंत्र ; जौ की शराब। *v. t.* trap ; separate cotton from its seeds. फंदा मारना, बिनौलों को अलग करना, धुनना।

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ginger (जिंजर)—*n.* plant with hot-tasting spicy root used in cooking and medicine. अदरख। *v. t.* stimulate. उत्तेजित करना। *adj.* **gingery**. अदरख-जैसा ;

gingerade (जिंजरेड)—*n.* ginger beer. अदरख का अर्क।

gingerly (जिंजरली)—*adj. & adv.* avoiding noise or injury, cautious. सावधानी-पूर्वक, सावधानीपूर्वक।

gingham (गिंगम)—*n.* cotton cloth made from dyed yarn ; umbrella. धीटदार सूती कपड़ा ; छाता।

gingival (जिंजाइवल)—*adj.* of the gums. मसूड़ों-सम्बन्धी।

ginglymus (गिंग्लिमस)—*n.* hinge like joint in body. कब्जे की तरह शरीर का जोड़।

gipsy, gypsy (जिप्सी)—*n.* member of a wandering race. एक घुमक्कड़ जाति, कंजर।

giraffe (जिराफ़)—*n.* African ruminant quadruped with spotted skin and long neck and legs : camelopard. एक अफ्रीकी चौपाया जिसकी चमड़ी चितकबरी और गर्दन तथा टाँगें बहुत लम्बी होती हैं ; लकड़हरना।

girandole (जिरैंडोल)—*n.* revolving firework ; revolving jet of water : branched candle bracket ; an ear-ring. आतिशबाज़ी की चरखी ; फ़व्वारदार जलधारा ; बत्तियों का झाड़ ; एक प्रकार का कान का ज़ेवर, बुन्दा, झुमका।

gird (गर्ड)—*v. t.* put belt round; fasten clothes thus : equip with belt on sword, encircle. पेटी बाँधना, कमर कसना, तलवार पर पेटी लगाना ; कसना, लपेटना, जकड़ना,

girder (गर्डर)—*n.* iron or steel beam : beam supporting joists. लोहे या इस्पात का शहतीर ; धरनी, शहतीर।

girdle (गर्डल) *n.*—belt used to gird waist, a ring round a tree. करधनी, कमरबन्द ; परिधि। *v. t.* surround with girdle. घेरना,

girl (गर्ल)—*n.* female child ; young un-married woman ; maidservant ; man's sweetheart : female. लड़की, बाला, कुमारी ; अविवाहित युवती ; नौकरानी ; प्रेमिका ; स्त्री। *adj.* **girlish**.

girlhood (गर्लहुड)—*n.* state of being a girl. बालार्य, कुमारीपन।

girt (गर्ट)—*n.* measurement across the surface. सतह का नाप।

girth (गर्थ)—*n.* leather or cloth band put round horse to hold saddle ; measurement round thing. तंग, पट्टी, फैलावकस ; वस्तु की गोलाई का नाप।

gist (जिस्ट)—*n.* substance, main point. तात्पर्य, सार, मुख्य बात।

gittern (गिट्टर्न)—*n.* gut-stringed instrument. एक तारों-वाला अंग्रेज़ी बाद्य यंत्र।

give (गिव)—*v. t. & i.* bestow ; confer ownership of ; make present of : deliver : impart ; assign ; yield ; make over : cause to have. देना ; प्रदान करना ; दे देना, चुकाना, सौंपना ; बताना ; जाने देना, निकालना, दिखलाना, पैदा करना ; लगाना, छपाना ; मानना । *n.* elasticity. नमनीयता

given (गिवन)—*adj.* bestowed. प्रदत्त, दिया हुआ ।

giver (गिवर)—*n.* one who gives. देनेवाला दाता ।

gives (जाइव्ज)—*n. pl.* fetters for the feet. पैरों की बेड़ियाँ ।

gizzard (गिज़र्ड)—*n.* birds' or fishes' second grinding stomach पक्षियों या मछलियों का दूसरा पाचनालय, पीटा, 'होसला'

glabrous (ग्लेब्रस)—*adj.* free from hair ; smooth-skinned. बालों से रहित, साफ़ चमड़ीवाला ।

glace (ग्लासे)—*adj.* smooth, iced. साफ़, समतल; ठंडा, बर्फ़ीला ।

glacial (ग्लेशियल)—*adj.* icy ; crystallised. बर्फ़ीला, स्वच्छ,

glacier (ग्लैसियर)—*n.* slowly moving mass of ice. बर्फ़ की बहती हुई चट्टान. हिमपिंड ।

glacis (ग्लैसिस)—*n.* sloping bank. ढलुआ किनारा, ढाल, पुश्ता ।

glad (ग्लैड)—*adj.* pleased : filled with joy. प्रसन्न, खुश । *v. t.* make glad. प्रसन्न करना । *n.* **gladness.**

gladden (ग्लैडन)—*v. t.* make glad. प्रसन्न करना ।

glade (ग्लेड)—*n.* passage between forest trees. वन-मार्ग, जंगल के बीच का खुला रास्ता ।

gladiator (ग्लैडिएटर)—*n.* man trained to fight with sword ; champion in argument. तलवार का धनी, पटाबाज ; विवादकुशल व्यक्ति ।

glair (ग्लेअर)—*n.* white of egg. अंडे की सफ़ेदी । *v. t.* smear with glair. अंडे की सफ़ेदी पोतना । *adj.* **glaireous, glairy.** अंडे की सफ़ेदी के समान ।

glaive (ग्लेव)—*n.* sword. तलवार ।

glamour (ग्लैमर)—*n.* magic ; enchantment ; alluring beauty. जादू ; सम्मोहन ; सौन्दर्य । *v. t.* bewitch. सम्मोहित करना, जादू डालना ।

glance (ग्लान्स)—*n.* a sudden shoot of light ; a sudden look ; a sudden blow. झलक, दमक ; चितवन, दृष्टि, निगाह ; आकस्मिक आघात । *v. i. & t.* take a quick look ; flash ; twinkle. निगाह डालना ; चमकना, किरण डालना ; झलकना, दमकना ।

gland (ग्लैंड)—*n.* simple or complex organ separating constituents of blood. ग्रन्थि, गिल्टी । *adj.* **glandular, glandulliferous, glanduloous.** ग्रन्थिवाला, ग्रन्थि के समान ।

glanders (ग्लैंडर्ज)—*n. pl.* conta-

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gious horsedisease. घोड़े की एक घातक बीमारी जिसमें नथनों से मवाद बहने लगता है।

glandule (ग्लैंड्यूल)—*n.* small gland. छोटी गिल्टी, लघु ग्रन्थि।

glare (ग्लेयर)—*n.* dazzling light; piercing look. चमक, दमक, चकाचौंध; तेज निगाह। *v. i. & t.* shine dazzlingly, be over-conspicuous; look fixedly. चमकना, दमकना; चकमक चमचम करना; तीर से देखना, घूरना। *adj.* **glaring.**

glass (ग्लास)—*n.* a hard transparent substance; things made of glass; tumbler; lens. शीशा, काँच; दर्पण; शीशे का सामान; शीशे के पानी का बर्तन; गिलास; चश्मा, ऐनक (*pl*)। *v.t.& i.* furnish with glass, cover with glassy substance; become glassy. शीशा लगाना; शीशा चढ़ाना; शीशे की तरह होना। *adj.* **glassy.** *n.* **glassiness.** शीशे जैसी सफ़ाई या चिकनाहट।

glass-blower (ग्लास-ब्लोअर)—*n.* one who blows and shapes glass. शीशा ढालने वाला।

glass-house (ग्लास हाउस)—*n.* building where glass is made. शीशे का कारखाना।

glaucoma (ग्लाकोमा)—*n.* an eye disease. एक आँख का रोग, काला मोतिया।

glaucous (ग्लॉकस)—*adj.* of dull blue colour. हल्के नीले रंग का।

glaze (ग्लेज़)—*v. t. & i.* furnish with glass; cover with glassy substance; become glassy. शीशा लगाना; चढ़ाना; पोतना; रोगन करना, चिकना बनाना; शीशे की तरह चमकाना; चमकना, चिकना होना। *adj.* **glazy.** चमकदार, चिकना.

glazier (ग्लेज़ियर)—*n.* one whose trade is to glaze windows etc. खिड़कियों आदि पर रोगन करने वाला या उनमें शीशे आदि लगाने वाला कारीगर। *n.* **glaziery.** यह कला।

glazing (ग्लेज़िंग)—*n.* act of glazing windows; material used to produce glaze. शीशे लगाने का कार्य; रंग-रोग़न।

gleam (ग्लीम)—*n.* passing beam of light; momentary show. चमक, प्रकाश-किरण; क्षणिक प्रकाश। *v. i.* give out gleams. किरणें छोड़ना, झलक दिखाना।

glean (ग्लीन)—*v. t. & i.* gather after reapers in cornfield; pick up. खेत में बचा हुआ अनाज बटोरना, बीनना; एकत्रित करना। *n.* **gleaning.** बिखरा।

glebe (ग्लीब)—*n.* land going with benefice; the soil. धर्मपद से सम्बन्धित भूमि; धरती।

glee (ग्ली)—*n.* mirth; musical composition for three or more voices. हर्ष, उल्लास; तीन या इससे अधिक व्यक्ति मिलकर गाते हैं।

gleet (ग्लीट)—*n.* thin morbid discharge from wound or ulcer. मवाद, पीप, घात, पंछा ।

glen (ग्लेन)—*n.* narrow valley. दर्रा, घाटी, कंदरा ।

glenoid (ग्लीनॉइड)—*adj.* pertaining to shallow cavity on bone. हड्डी के छोछले गड्ढे से संबंधित ।

glib (ग्लिब)—*adj.* smooth ; voluble. चिकना, फिसलना ; बातूनी, बड़बड़िया । *n.* **glibness.**

glide (ग्लाइड)—*v. i.* pass smoothly ; of aeroplane move with engines shut off. सरकना, धीमे-धीमे चलना, फिसलना ; विमान का इंजन बन्द करके चलना । *n.* smooth movement. फिसलन, सरकन, बहाव ।

glider (ग्लाइडर)—*n.* engineless aeroplane. इंजन-रहित वायुयान ।

glimmer (ग्लिमर)—*v. i.* shine faintly. टिमटिमाना, झिलमिलाना । *n.* faint light. मन्द प्रकाश, झिल-, मिलाहट ।

glimpse (ग्लिम्प्स)—*n.* passing appearance ; brief view. झलक, झाँक ; सरसरी निगाह । *v. i.* catch glimpse of. झलक दिखाना या पड़ना ।

glint (ग्लिंट)—*v. i. & t.* flash, glitter. झलकना, चमकना । *n.* झलक,

glissade (ग्लिसेड)—*v. i.* slide on ice. बर्फ़ पर सरकना । *n.* down slope of ice. बर्फ़ पर से सरकन ।

glisten (ग्लिसन)—*v. i.* sparkle, gleam. चमचमाना, झिलमिलाना,

glister (ग्लिस्टर)—*v.i.* sparkle. चमचमाना, चमकना ।

glitter (ग्लिटर)—*v.i.* shine with bright quivering light. तेज़ी से चमकना, रौशन होना । *n.* bright light ; lustre. तीव्र प्रकाश, दमक;

gloaming (ग्लोमिंग)—*n.* evening twilight. सन्ध्या का मन्द प्रकाश ; गोधूलि, झुटपुटा ।

gloat (ग्लोट)—*v.i.* feast the eyes. आँखें तृप्त करना ; भरी निगाह से देखना । *adv.* **gloatingly.**

globate (ग्लोबेट)—*adj.* globular. गोलाकार ।

globe (ग्लोब)—*n.* spherical body ; the earth ; spherical chart of the earth etc. गोल पदार्थ ; पृथिवी ; गोलक ; पृथिवी का गोलाकार चित्र पटल । *adj.* **global.**

globular (ग्लॉब्यूलर)—*adj.* globe-shaped, composed of globules. गोलाकार ; गोलों का बना हुआ ।

globule (ग्लॉब्यूल)—*n.* small round particle drop or pill. छोटी-सी गोल वस्तु, गोली, बोल दाना ।

glomerate (ग्लॉमरेट)—*adj.* compactly clustered. गोली बाँधा हुआ, पिंडीकृत ।

glomerule (ग्लॉमरूल)—*n.* clustered flower-head. फूलों का गुच्छा ।

gloom (ग्लूम)—*n.* darkness; despondency. अन्धकार, अन्धेरा; उदासी, विषाद । *v.i. & t.* cover with

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gloom ; make dismal. अन्धकार होना या करना ; उदास होना या करना ।

gloomy (ग्लूमी)—*adj.* dark: dismal. अंधेरा, धुन्धला ; उदास, खिन्न ।

glorification (ग्लोरिफिकेशन)—*n.* the act of glorifying. गुण-कीर्तन, गुण-गान, कीर्ति-गान ।

glorify (ग्लोरिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make glorious : extol, laud. बड़ाई करना, यश गाना ; प्रशंसा करना, गौरवान्वित करना ।

gloriole (ग्लोरिओल)—*n.* aureole. प्रभामंडल ।

glorious (ग्लोरिअस)—*adj.* illustrious : honourable : splendid ; intensely, delightful. यशस्वी, तेजस्वी ; कीर्तियुक्त ; महान् . अत्यन्त प्रसन्न । *adv.* **gloriously.**

glory (ग्लोरी)—*n.* renown : splendour : heavenly bliss : prosperous state. यश, कीर्ति ; महानता, बड़प्पन ; गौरव, समृद्धि ·

gloss (ग्लॉस)—*n.* lustre ; comment, explanation. चमक, शोभा ; टीका, व्याख्या । *v.t.* put gloss on ; interpret, explain away. चमकाना, चमकाना ; व्याख्या करना, टीका करना ।

glossal (ग्लॉसल)—*adj.* of the tongue. जिह्वा-सम्बन्धी ।

glossary (ग्लॉसरी)—*n.* collection of glosses : vocabulary of special words. टीका-संग्रह ; पारिभाषिक शब्दावली ।

glossator (ग्लॉसेटर)—*n.* commentator. टीकाकार, व्याख्याकार ।

glossy (ग्लॉसी)—*adj.* smooth and shining. चमकीला, चिकना

glottis (ग्लॉटिस)—*n* opening at top of windpipe. उपजिह्वा, हलक़ ।

glove (ग्लव)—*n.* covering for the hand. दस्ताना, हस्तत्राण । *v. t.* cover with glove. दस्ताना पहनना ।

glow (ग्लो)—*v.i.* give out light and heat without flames : look hot ; burn with emotion. दहकना, तमतमाना ; तपना, जलना ; उत्तेजित होना, आवेश में होना । *n.* shining heat ; ardour. दहक, तपन ; आवेश, भावोद्रेक ।

glower (ग्लोअर)—*v.i.* scowl. तिरछी निगाह से देखना ।

glow-worm (ग्लो-वर्म)—*n.* female insect giving out green light. जुगनू. खद्योत ।

gloze (ग्लोज़)—*v. i.* explain away : use fair words. स्पष्ट करना, अच्छे शब्द कहना ।

glucose (ग्लूकोज़)—*n.* grape sugar. अंगूर की शक्कर

glue (ग्लू)—*n.* hard substance made from horns. hoofs etc. used warm as cement सरेस : चेपदार वस्तु । *v. t.* fasten with glue. सरेस से जोड़ना । *adj.* **gluey.**

glum (ग्लम)—*adj.* sullen. उदास, खिन्न ।

glume (ग्लूम)—*n.* husk of grain.

अनाज का छिलका, भूसा ।

glut (ग्लट)—*v. t.* feed to excess, over-stock. ठूँसना, निगलना, अघाना, भरना । *n.* excessiveness. अधिक, बहुतात, अम्बार ।

gluten (ग्लूटन)—*n.* viscid nitrgenous substance found in grain. चिकास्ता ।

glutinate (ग्लूटिनेट)—*v. t.* fasten with glue. सरेस से जोड़ना । *adj.* **glutinous** लसलसा ।

glutton (ग्लटन)—*n.* one who eats too much ; one eagerly devouring ; wolverine. पेटू, बहुत खाने वाला व्यक्ति ; लोभी, अधीर मनुष्य; एक मांसाहारी पशु । *adj.* **gluttonous**. पेटू । *n.* **gluttony**. पेटूपन ।

glycerine (ग्लिसरीन)—*n.* colourless sweet liquid got from oils and used in medicine and explosives. तेलों से निकाला गया एक मीठा तत्त्व

gnarl (नार्ल)—*v. t.* growl. गुर्राना, घुरांना ।

gnarled (नोल्ड)—*adj.* knobby, twisted. गठीला, गिरहदार ।

gnash (नैश)—*v. t.* & *i.* grind teeth together. किचकिचाना, दाँत पीसना । *adv.* **gnashingly**.

gnat (नैट)—*n.* small two-winged fly ; mosquito. कुटकी ; मच्छर ।

gnaw (नॉ)—*v. t.* bite steadily, wear away by biting. कुतरना ; चबाना । *n.* **gnawer**. कुतर कर खाने वाला पशु ।

gnome (नोम)—*n.* imaginary being ; dwarf. काल्पनिक जीव, भूमिगत परी ; बौना ।

gnomic (नोमिक)—*adj.* sententious. कहावती ।

gnomon (नोमन)—*n.* pin which casts shadow on sundial ; indicaton. धूप-घड़ी का काटा ; संकेतक ।

gnostic (नॉस्टिक)—*adj.* of knowledge. ज्ञान-सम्बन्धी ।

gnosticism (नॉस्टिसिज्म)—*n.* theosophic philosophy. ब्रह्मविद्या ।

gnu (नू)—*n.* antelope somewhat like ox. बैल के आकार का बारहसिंगा ।

go (गो)—*v. i.* move along; make way ; be moving ; depart ; elapse ; result ; tend to, become. जाना, चलना ; गति करना ; प्रस्थान करना ; कूच करना, छूटना ; बरना ; नतीजे पर पहुँचना ; बढ़ना, फैलना ; होना, बीतना । *n.* going ; energy ; attempt. गमन ; उत्साह ;

goad (गोड)—*n.* spiked stick for driving cattle. अंकुश । *v. t.* urge on ; torment. अंकुश लगाना; गोदना; उकसाना ; सताना ।

goal (गोल)—*n.* end of race ; object of effort. दौड़ का छोर ; लक्ष्य, मंजिल ।

goat (गोट)—*n.* four-footed animal with long hair and horns. बकरा ।

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gootee (गोटी)—*n.* beard like goats. बकरे की सी दाढ़ी।

goatherd (गोटहर्ड)—*n.* one who tends goats. गडरिया।

goatish (गोटिश)—*adj* resembling a goat ; lustful. बकरे-जैसा ; कामुक।

gob (गॉब)—*n.* a mouthful ; the spittle. ग्रास, कौर ; थूक, लुआब।

gobbet (गॉबिट)—*n.* lump of food. छोटा ग्रास, कौर।

gobble (गॉबल)—*v.t.* eat hastily. बड़े-बड़े ग्रास खाना ; ढकोसना।

gobbler (गॉब्लर)—*n.* gormandizer. ढकोसनेवाला, पेटू।

go-between (गो-बिट्वीन)—*n.* an intermediary. बिचौलिया, मध्यस्थ,

goblet (गॉब्लिट)—*n.* drinking cup. कटोरा।

goblin (गॉब्लिन)—*n.* an evil spirit. भूत-प्रेत, जिन।

go-by (गो-बाई)—*n.* evasion. टाल-मटोल ; उपेक्षा।

go-cart (गो-कार्ट)—*n.* a wheeled appliance to teach babies to walk. गढ़ूलना, बच्चों को चलना सिखाने की पहियादार कल।

god (गॉड)—*n.* the supreme being ; a deity ; object of worship. परमेश्वर, परमात्मा ; देवता, देव ; पूजा की वस्तु

god-father (गॉड्-फॉदर)—*n.* sponsor at baptism धर्मपिता, धर्मगुरु।

god-head (गॉड-हेड)—*n.* divine nature. देवत्व, ईश्वरत्व।

god-fearing (गॉड फीयरिंग)—*adj.* religious, good. धार्मिक, धर्म-भीरु, भला, नेक।

god-forsaken (गॉड-फॉरसेकन)—*adj.* hopeless, dismal. असहाय,

godless (गॉडलेस)—*n.* not god-fearing. नास्तिक, बेदीन।

godlike (गॉडलाइक)—*adj.* divine. देव-तुल्य।

godly (गॉडली)—*adj.* pious. पुण्यात्मा, ईश्वर-भक्त।

godown (गोडाउन)—*n.* store-room. गोदाम, मालघर।

godsend (गॉडसेंड)—*n.* unexpected acquisition of good fortune. ईश्वरीय दान ; भाग्योदय।

goffer (गॉफर)—*v.t.* crimp with hot irons. गरम लोहे से मोड़कर बनाना।

goggle (गॉगल)—*v.i. & t.*—roll about (eyes). पुतली घुमाकर देखना ; आँखें मारना। *n.* rolling of the eyes आँख का फेरना।

goggles (गॉगल्स)—*n. pl.* protective spectacles. धूप या आँधी से रक्षा करनेवाले चश्मे।

goglet (गॉग्लिट)—*n.* a small earthen vessel. झज्जर, सुराही।

going (गोइंग)—*n.* act of walking, departure. चाल, चलन, प्रस्थान, जानगी।

goitre (गाइटर)—*n.* neck-swelling due to enlargement of thyroid gland. गडमाला, घेंगा ।

gold (गोल्ड)—*n.* yellow precious metal ; coins of gold ; wealth ; beautiful or precious thing ; colour of gold. सोना ; स्वर्ण-मुद्रा ; धन-सम्पत्ति ; कोई सुन्दर या बहुमूल्य वस्तु ; सोने का रंग ।

gold-beater (गोल्ड-बीटर)—*n.* one who prepares gold-foils. वर्कसाज ; सोने के तबक बनानेवाला ।

golden (गोल्डन)—*adj.* made of gold ; like gold : valuable स्वर्णिम, सुनहरी, बहुमूल्य ।

gold-field (गोल्ड फील्ड)—*n.* place where gold deposits are known to exist. सोने की खान ।

gold-finch (गोल्ड-फिंच)—*n.* bird with yellow feathers. स्वर्णिम परोंवाला एक पक्षी ।

gold-foil (गोल्ड-फॉइल)—*n.* very thin sheet of gold. सोने का पत्रा या वर्क ।

goldsmith (गोल्डस्मिथ)—*n.* one who works in gold. स्वर्णकार, सोनार ।

golf (गॉल्फ़)—*n.* game in which small hard ball is struck with clubs. बेंद और डंडों का एक खेल । *v. i.* play golf. गॉल्फ़ खेलना । *n.* **golfer**. गॉल्फ़ का खिलाड़ी ।

gondola (गॉण्डोला)—*n.* a canal boat. एक छोटी नाव ; बजरा । *n.* **gondolier**. बजरा चलानेवाला ।

gong (गाग)—*n.* metal disc with turned rim which resounds as bell when struck with soft mallet. घड़ियाल, घंटा ।

goniometer (गॉनियोमीटर)—*n.* instrument for measuring angles. कोण मापक यंत्र : गुनिया ।

gonorrhoea (गनोरिया)—*n.* a venereal disease. प्रमेह, सुजाक ।

good (गुड)—*adj.* commendable : right ; proper ; excellent : virtuous : kind ; safe : adequate : sound : valid. अच्छा, भला ; उचित, योग्य : खरा, श्रेष्ठ : नेक, पवित्र : दयालु, कृपालु : उपयुक्त : लाभदायक ; पर्याप्त, सन्तोषजनक ; ठीक, सच्चा : बड़ा, पूरा, भरी । *n.* benefit : well-being : profit. उपकार, कल्याण, लाभ, भलाई, नेकी । *pl.* **goods**. सामान, माल ।

good-bye (गुड-बाई)—*interj.* & *n.* विदाई का प्रणाम ; अलविदा ; राम-राम ।

good-will (गुड-विल)—*n.* kindly feeling ; right of trading as recognised successor. सद्भावना ; मान्य उत्तराधिकारी को दिया गया व्यापार का अधिकार ।

goody (गुडी)—*n.* good wife : sweet meat. नेक पत्नी ; मिठाई,

goon : goop (गून : गूप) *n.* stupid fellow. मूर्ख व्यक्ति ।

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goose (गूस)—*n.* web footed bird ; simpleton ; tailor's smoothing iron. राजहंस, बाज ; मूर्ख मनुष्य ; लोहा, इस्तरी

gooseberry (गूसबेरी)—*n.* thorny shrub. करौंदा ।

goosery (गूसरी)—*n.* stupidity ; place for geese. मूर्खता, बाजों के रहने का स्थान ।

gopher (गोफर)—*n.* name for various species of burrowing rodents. एक प्रकार का बिलहरी अथवा खिसकली ।

gordian (गॉर्डियन)—*adj.* difficult, complicated. कठिन, पेचीदा,

gore (गोर)—*n.* clot of shed blood ; triangular piece inserted to shape garment. गाढ़ा रक्त; कपड़े की कली । *v. t.* shape with gore ; pierce with horns. कपड़े की कली लगाना ; भोंकना, घुसेना, सींगों से फाड़ देना

gorge (गॉर्ज)—*n.* inside of throat ; narrow opening between hills. गले का भीतरी भाग ; पर्वतों के मध्य का संकुचित मार्ग, दर्रा । *v. i.* feed greedily. निगलना ;

gorgeous (गॉर्जस)—*adj.* splendid, showy, dazzling. भड़कीला, तड़क-भड़कवाला, चौंधियाने वाला । *n.* **gorgeousness**. भड़कीलापन ।

gorget (गॉर्जिट)—*n.* armour for throat. ग्रीवात्राण, युद्धबन्ध ।

gorgon (गॉर्गन)—*n.* anything very ugly, an ugly woman. कुरूप वस्तु ; कुरूप स्त्री ।

gorilla (गोरिल्ला)—*n.* largest anthropoid ape found in Africa. अफ्रीका का सबसे बड़ा बन्दर, वनमानुष ।

gormandize (गॉर्मण्डाइज)—*v.t.* eat like a glutton. भकोसना, भुक्खड़ की तरह खाना । *n.* **gormandizer**. भुक्खड़ ।

gorse (गॉर्स)—*n.* prickly shrub एक काँटेदार पौधा ; भटकटैया ।

goshawk (गॉसहॉक)—*n.* large short winged hawk. बड़ा छोटे परोंवाला बाज ।

gosling (गॉज्लिंग)—*n* young goose. बाज का बच्चा ।

Gospel (गॉस्पल)—*n.* the teaching of Jesus Christ. ईसा मसीह का उपदेश । *v. t.* instruct. उपदेश देना ।

gossamer (गॉसमर)—*n.* filmy substance of spider's web floating in calm air. वायु में उड़नेवाला मकड़ी का जाला, महीन की डोर । *adj.* flimsy. महीन, अतिसूक्ष्म ।

gossip (गॉसिप)—*n.* idle talk ; one who talks thus. गप, बकवाद, व्यर्थ चर्चा ; गप्पी, बकवादी । *v. i* prate ; tell idle tales. गप मारना, बकवाद करना, बकना ।

gothic (गॉथिक)—*adj.* of Goths, barbarous. गाथ जाति का ; बर्बर

gourd (गोर्ड) - *n.* a trailing plant with large fleshy fruit. लौकी वर्गीय पौधा. कद्दू

gourmand (गोर्मण्ड)—*n.* & *adj.* glutton, greedy. पेटू, भाऊ।

gout (गाउट)—*n.* disease with inflammation of joint. गठिया, जोड़ों की सूजन।

govern (गवर्न)—*v. t.* rule ; direct ; control. शासन करना ; संचालन करना ; नियन्त्रण करना।

governable (गवर्नेबल)—*adj.* capable of being governed. शासन, संचालन या नियन्त्रण के योग्य।

governess (गवर्नेस)—*n.* woman teacher. अध्यापिका. उस्तानी।

government (गवर्नमेंट)—*n.* control ; direction ; exercise of authority ; ministry : executive power. नियन्त्रण ; संचालन : प्रशासन ; मन्त्रिमण्डल ; कार्यपालिका शक्ति। *adj.* **governmental.**

governor (गवर्नर)—*n.* one who governs ; ruler : regulator for speed of engine इंजन. राज्यपाल ; इंजन की गति को नियन्त्रित रखने का यन्त्र।

gowk (गाउक)—*n.* a half-witted person : a fool. मन्दमति. मूर्ख व्यक्ति।

gown (गाउन)—*n.* loose flowing upper garment : woman's frock ; official robe. चोगा, जामा ; लहंगा ; सरकारी पोशाक।

grab (ग्रैब)—*v. t.* grasp suddenly : snatch. झपटकर पकड़ना झपटना, छीनना. लपकना। *n.* a sudden clutch. पकड़. झपट।

grabber (ग्रैबर)—*n.* a sudden clutch. पकड़।

grabble (ग्रैबल)—*v. i.* grope about. टटोलना।

grace (ग्रेस)—*n.* charm : attractiveness : ornament ; accomplishment : divine favour ; thanks-giving before or after meal ; title of duke or archbishop. सौन्दर्य : आकर्षण : अलंकरण ; शुभ कामना : कृपा अनुकम्पा : ईश्वरीय वरदान ; भोजन से पहले या बाद का पूजन या आभार : नवाब या पादरी का सम्बोधन। *v. t* add grace to ; honour. सँवारना. सजाना : अनुकम्पा या अनुग्रह करना. सम्मान देना

gracious (ग्रेशस)—*adj.* pleasant. kindly. agreeable. beneficent. merciful. दयालु. कृपालु, उपकारी. विनम्र। *n.* **graciousness.** दया.कृपा

gradation (ग्रेडेशन)—*n.* series of degrees. arrangement in steps. क्रम तरतीब. दर्जा. उतार-चढ़ाव।

gradatory (ग्रेडेटरी)—*adj.* proceeding step by step. क्रमिक, सिलसिलेवार।

grade (ग्रेड)—*n.* step ; degree of rank etc ; class ; stage. क्रम, दर्जा ; पद. वर्ग. पदवी।

grader (ग्रेडर)—*n.* one who prepares new roadways ; machine resembling plough. used in road making. नये मार्ग बनानेवाला व्यक्ति : सड़क बनाने की एक मशीन जो हल के आकार की होती है ।

gradient (ग्रेडिएन्ट)—*n.* degree of slope. ढलान का क्रम, उतार-चढ़ाव का रास्ता ।

gradual (ग्रैड्युअल) *adj.* taking place by degrees ; slow and steady. क्रमिक, सिलसिलेवार ।

graduate (ग्रैड्युएट)—*v. i.* & *t.* take university degree ; divide into degrees. स्नातक होना, विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि प्राप्त करना ; विभाग करना, क्रम में रखना । *n.* holder of university degree. स्नातक, विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि धारण करनेवाला । *n.* **graduation**. उपाधि-धारण, क्रमिक विकास ।

graft (ग्राफ्ट)—*n.* shoot of plant set in stock of another ; manual work ; profit by unfair means. पेवन्द, कलम ; शारीरिक काम; अनुचित साधनों से प्राप्त होनेवाला लाभ, घूंस । *v. t.* trans plant, कलम या पेवन्द लगाना । *v. i.* toil ; swindle. परिश्रम करना ; ठगना, अनुचित रूप से लाभ प्राप्त करना ।

grail (ग्रेल)—*n.* comb-maker's file. कंघी बनाने की रेती ।

grain (ग्रेन)—*n.* seen ; corn ; minute particle ; a unit of weight ; fibres wood ; scarlet dye. बीज ; अनाज ; कण ; एक तौल (३२ रत्ती) ; रेशा ; लाल रंग । *v. t.* form into grains. दाने बनाना ; मूर्त्त रंगना

gram (ग्राम)—*n.* a kind of cereal. चना ।

grama (ग्रामा)—*n.* a kind of grass. एक प्रकार की घास ।

gramarye (ग्रामरी)—*n.* magic. जादू ।

graminaceous (ग्रामिनेशस)—*adj.* grassy, like grass. घासवाला ;

graminivorous (ग्रामिनिवोरस)—*adj.* grasseating घास खानेवाला ।

grammar (ग्रामर)—*n.* science of structure and usages of language. व्याकरण । *adj.* **grammatical**. व्याकरण-सम्बन्धी ।

grammarian (ग्रामेरियन)—*n.* one who is well-versed in grammar. वैयाकरण, व्याकरणवेत्ता ।

gramme, gram (ग्राम)—*n.* unit of weight in metric system. मीट्रिक तौल का एक माप ।

gramophone (ग्रामोफोन)—*n.* instrument for recording and reproducing sounds on disks. तवों का बाजा ।

granary (ग्रेनरी)—*n.* storehouse for grain ; fertile region. अनाज-घर, बखारी, खलिहान, कोठी ; उर्वर प्रदेश ।

grand (ग्रैंड)—*adj.* chief ; splendid ; lofty ; imposing ; final. बड़ा, मुख्य, विशाल, उच्च, श्रेष्ठ, प्रधान, अन्तिम । **grandchild**. पोता, पोती, दोहिता, दोहिती । **grandfather**. दादा, नाना । **grandmother**. दादी, नानी. **grandson**. पोता, दोहिता **grand-daghter**. पोती, दोहिती ।

grandee (ग्रैंडी)—*n.* nobleman. कुलीन व्यक्ति ।

grandeur (ग्रैंडिअर)—*n.* nobility; dignity. कुलीनता, महानता, प्रतिष्ठा ।

grandiloquence (ग्रैंडिलोक्वेंस)—*n.* pompous speech. वाकपटुता, शब्दाडम्बरपूर्ण भाषण, धुंआधार भाषण ।

grandiloquent (ग्रैंडिलोक्वेंट)—*adj.* pompous in speech. शब्दाडम्बरपूर्ण, धुंआधार भाषणकर्ता

grandiose (ग्रैंडिओस)—*adj.* imposing ; affectedly grand. प्रभावपूर्ण, दर्पपूर्ण

grange (ग्रेंज)—*n.* granary. खत्ती ; खलियानसहित देहाती मकान । country house with farm buildings.

graniferous (ग्रेनिफरस)—*adj.* producing grain. अन्न-उत्पादक ।

graniform (ग्रेनिफार्म)—*adj.* like grains of corn. अनाज-सा ।

granite (ग्रैनाइट)—*n.* hard crystalline rock. एक प्रकार का खुरदुरा पत्थर । *adj.* **granitic**.

granivorous (ग्रैनिवरस)—*adj.* feeding on grain or seeds. अन्नाहारी, बीजभोगी ।

granny (ग्रैनी)—*n.* grand mother. दादी, नानी ।

grant (ग्रांट)—*v. t.* give over ; bestow ; allow. प्रदान करना : हक देना ; स्वीकृति देना । *n.* gift, allowance. उपहार ; अनुदान ; स्वीकृतिदान । *adj.* **grantable**

grantee (ग्रांटी)—*n.* one to whom a grant is made. दानभोगी. जागीरदार ।

granular (ग्रैन्युलर)—*adj.* of or like grains. बीजाकार, दानेदार ।

granulate (ग्रैन्युलेट)—*v. t.* form into grains. दाने बनाना ।

granule (ग्रैन्यूल)—*n.* small grain. छोटा दाना ।

grape (ग्रेप)—*n.* fruit of vine. अंगूर, दाख ।

grapery (ग्रेपरी)—*n.* vinery. अंगूर का बाग़ ।

graph (ग्राफ़)—*n.* diagram showing connections symbolically. संकेतों द्वारा सम्बन्ध दिखानेवाला रेखाचित्र ।

graphic (ग्राफ़िक)—*adj.* pertaining to writing, drawing, painting etc.; vividly descriptive. सुलिखित, सुचित्रित ; सुस्पष्ट

graphite (ग्राफ़ाइट)—*n.* form of carbon. काला सीसा

graphology (ग्राफ़ोलजी)—*n.* study of hand writing. हस्ताक्षर-विज्ञान ।

grapnel (ग्रैप्नल)—*n.* small an-

chor. छोटा लंगर

grapple (ग्रैपल)—*n.* grip ; contest at close quarters. कौंटा, कमन्द, पकड़ ; गुत्थमगुत्था, हाथापाई । *v. t.& i.* seize firmly ; contend ; come to gripa. कसकर पकड़ना ; भिड़ना, भिड़ जाना ।

grasp (ग्रास्प)—*v. t.* seize firmly ; clutch ; understand. पकड़ना, थामना, जकड़ना ; समझना । *n.* grip of hand ; possession, hold. reach, mental power. पकड़, चंगुल; समझ, सूझ-बूझ

grass (ग्रास)—*n.* a herbage. घास, तृण । *v. t.* cover with grass. घास से ढकना ।

grass-hopper (ग्रासहॉपर)—*n.* jumping chirping insect. टिड्डा, अंधियोड़, झींगुर ।

grass-widow (ग्रास-विडो)—*n.* wife whose husband is absent. प्रोषित-पतिका ; वह स्त्री जिसका पति परदेस में हो ।

grassy (ग्रासी)—*adj.* covered with grass ; green. घासदार, हरा-भरा ।

grate (ग्रेट)—*n.* fireplace ; its frame of bars for fuel. अंगीठी, अग्निधान ; अंगीठी की जाली, झंझरी । *v. t.* rub ; wear away in small particles ; mortify. रगड़ना, घिसना, पीसना ; चूरा करना ; व्याकुल करना, तंग करना ।

grateful (ग्रेटफुल)—*adj.* thankful ; pleasing. कृतज्ञ, आभारी ; सुखद, मनोहर

gratify (ग्रैटिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* do favour to ; indulge, pay. कृतज्ञ करना, उपकृत करना ; प्रसन्न करना ; प्रदान करना । भरपूर कर देना

grating (ग्रेटिंग)—*n.* rubbing ; mortification. रगड़ ; किरकिराहट की ध्वनि ; व्याकुलता ।

gratis (ग्रेटिस)—*adv. & adj.* free, for nothing. मुफ्त, बेदाम, फोकट में ।

gratitude (ग्रैटिट्यूड)—*n.* sense of being thankful for favour. आभार-प्रदर्शन, धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया ।

gratuitous (ग्रट्यूइटस)—*adj.* given free, uncalled for. मुफ्त में दिया गया, अनुकंपा-प्रसूत ; इनामी ;

gratuity (ग्रट्यूइटी)—*n.* gift of money. उपहार-धन, पुरस्कार-धन ;

gratulate (ग्रैट्यूलेट)—*v. t.* pay one's gratitude. बधाई देना

gravamen (ग्रवेमैन)—*n.* heaviest part of accusation ; grievance. अभियोग का प्रबल भाग ; शिकायत, कष्ट ।

grave (ग्रेव)—*n.* hole dug for corpse ; monument on this ; death. कब्र ; समाधि ; मकबरा, मजार ; मृत्यु, जीवनान्त । *v.t* carve, engrave. उभरवां खोदना ; कब्र करना, खोदना । *adj.* serious solemn ; plain. गंभीर, भारी, सादा । *adv.* gravely

gravel (ग्रैवल) –*n* small stones ; urinary crystals ; disease due to this. कंकड़ ; पत्थरी ; मूत्रकृच्छ । *v.t.* cover with gravel ; puzzle. कंकड़ बिछाना ; घबड़ा देना, व्याकुल करना । *adj.* **gravelly.** कंकरीला,

graveolence (ग्रेविओलेंस)—*n.* offensive smell. दुर्गन्ध

graver (ग्रेवर)—*n.* one who carves ; a tool for turning metals. कन्दाकार, नक्काश ; छेनी ।

gravid (ग्रैविड) *adj.* pregnent. गर्भवती ।

gravigrade (ग्रैविग्रेड)—*adj.* walking with heavy steps भारी कदमों से चलने वाला । *n.* animal that walks heavily. धीमा पशु ।

gravitate (ग्रैविटेट)—*v.i.* move by gravity ; settle down. झुकना, केन्द्र की ओर खिंचना ; स्थिर होना । *n.* **gravitation.** केन्द्राकर्षण ।

gravity (ग्रैविटी)—*n.* importance ; seriousness ; heaviness ; steadiness ; force of attraction. महत्ता, गंभीरता, भारीपन, स्थिरता ; आकर्षण शक्ति गुरुत्वकत्व ।

gravy (ग्रेवी)—*n.* juice from meat in cooking यखनी, आबगोश्त ।

gray grey (ग्रे)—*adj.* between black and white, clouded ; dismal ; turning white. भूरा, बादली ; उदास ; धौला, स्याही मिला सफेद । *adj.* **grayish.** भूरा-सा,

graze (ग्रेज)—*v.i. & t.* feed on grass, pasture ; touch lightly ; tend on grazing cattle. घास खाना चरना ; छूना, छीलना ; चराना, चरवाहे का काम करना । *n.* **grazer.** घास भक्षी पशु ; *n.* **grazing.** चरने का कार्य ।

grazier (ग्रेजियर)—*n.* one who feeds cattle for market. गड़रिया,

graziery (ग्रेजियरी)—*n.* pasture land ; business of a grazier. चरागाह ; चरवाहे का पेशा ।

grease (ग्रीज, ग्रीस)—*v.t.* apply grease to ; bribe. चिकना करना चिकनाई लगाना ; घूंस देना, रिश्वत देना । *n.* soft melted fat ; thick oil as lubricant. चरबी, चिकनाई ।

greasy (ग्रीजी)—*adj.* oily ; smeared with grease. चिकना, चरबीवाला, चिकनाहट से भरा हुआ ।

great (ग्रेट)—*adj.* large, big ; important ; distinguished. बड़ा, महान् ; विशाल ; उच्च, प्रधान ; भारी ; प्रख्यात, प्रसिद्ध । *n.* **greatness.**

greave (ग्रीव)—*n.* armour for leg जंघा-त्राण ।

grebe (ग्रीब)—*n.* diving bird. गोताखोर पक्षी ।

greed (ग्रीड)—*n.* insatiate longing for wealth. लोभ, लालच, लोलुपता ।

green (ग्रीन)—*adj.* grass-coloured ; new and strong ;

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unripe ; fresh, inexperienced. हरा, सब्ज ; ताजा, कच्चा ; पीला-सा ; अपरिपक्व, अनुभवहीन । *n.* green colour ; piece of grassland. हरा रंग ; हरियावल ; हरी घासवाली भूमि । *n.* **greenness**.

green-book (ग्रीन-बुक)—*n.* an official book of informations. मूचनाओं की सरकारी किताब ।

greenery (ग्रीनरी)—*n.* vegetation. वनस्पति ।

green-grocer (ग्रीन-ग्रोसर)—*n.* dealer in vegetables and fruit. सब्जी फ़रोश ।

greenhorn (ग्रीनहॉर्न)—*n.* simpleton. मूर्ख व्यक्ति ।

greenhouse (ग्रीनहाउस)—*n.* glass house for rearing plants. वनस्पतियों का ताजा रखने का स्थान ।

green-room (ग्रीनरूम)—*n.* room for actors when off stage. अभिनेताओं का विश्राम स्थान ।

green-stuff (ग्रीन-स्टफ़)—*n.* vegetables. वनस्पति ।

greensward (ग्रीनस्वार्ड)—*n.* turf. हरी घास का भूखण्ड ; सब्जा-ज़ार ।

green-table (ग्रीन-टेबल)—*n.* a table for gambling, जुआ खेलने की मेज ।

green-wood (ग्रीन-वुड)—*n.* woodlands in summer. ग्रीष्म ऋतु में हरे रहनेवाले वन-प्रदेश ।

greenly (ग्रीनी)—*adj.* of green

greet (ग्रीट)—*v. t.* salute ; meet : received. अभिवादन करना ; मिलना ; आवभगत करना. कुशलक्षेम-पूछना । *n.* **greeting**. अभिवादन. आवभगत ।

gregarious (ग्रिगेरिअस)—*adj.* living in flocks : sociable. झुण्डों में रहनेवाला : मिलकर रहनेवाला । *n.* **gregariousness**. सहचारिता का गुण ।

grenade (ग्रिनेड)—*n.* bomb thrown by hand : explosive shell shot from rifle. हथगोला ; तोप का गोला ।

grenadier (ग्रिनेडिअर)—*n.* grenade-thrower. हथगोलों से लड़ने वाला सिपाही ।

grenadine (ग्रिनेडाइन)—*n.* thin silk gauze-like dress material. एक पतला रेशमी वस्त्र ।

greves (ग्रीव्ज)—*n. pl.* armour for the legs. पावों की रक्षा का कवच ।

greyhound (ग्रेहाउंड)—*n.* swift slender dog used in coursing and racing. शिकार खेलने और दौड़ लगाने वाला तेज पतले शरीर का कुत्ता ।

grid (ग्रिड)—*n.* frame of bars : luggage bracket at rear of car : a system by which electric power is distributed over a very large area which is covered with network of

डीचा ; कार के पीछे सामान रखने का स्थान ; विद्युत्-वितरण-प्रणाली जिसमें तारों का जाल बिछा कर एक बहुत विस्तृत क्षेत्र को बिजली दी जाती है ; पकाने की लोहे की छड़दार अंगीठी ।

gridiron (ग्रिड्आइरन)—*n.* barred metal cooking utensil. पकाने की लोहे की छड़दार अंगीठी ।

grief (ग्रीफ़) *n.* deep sorrow ; keen regret. दुःख, क्लेश ; शोक,

grievance (ग्रीवेन्स)—*n.* ground of complaint. शिकायत, दुःख का कारण, कष्ट ।

grieve (ग्रीव)—*v. t. & i.* give deep sorrow to ; feel grief. सताना, दुःखी करना, कष्ट देना ।

grievous (ग्रीवस)—*adj.* injurious ; severe, exciting grief. दुःखदायी ; कठोर, कड़ा ; कष्टदायक,

griffin (ग्रिफ़िन)—*n.* fabulous monster with eagle's head and wings and lion's body ; newly arrived European ; novice. एक काल्पनिक प्राणी जिसका सिर और पर राजहंस-जैसे और शरीर शेर जैसा होता है ; नवागन्तुक यूरोपवासी ; नौसिखिया ।

griffon (ग्रिफ़न)—*n.* a terrier-like dog. एक प्रकार का कुत्ता ।

grig (ग्रिग)—*n.* small eel ; grasshopper ; lively creature. एक छोटी साँप के आकार की मछली ; टिड्डा, झींगुर ; सुन्दर वस्तु ।

grill (ग्रिल)—*n.* gridiron ; grilled food. पकाने की लोहे की छड़दार अंगीठी ; ऐसी अंगीठी पर पका भोजन, कबाब, सिरवानी । *v. t. & i.* broil on gridiron. भूनना, कबाब करना ।

grim (ग्रिम)—*adj.* stern, relentless ; joyless. भयानक, क्रूर ; विषादयुक्त, निरस । *n.* **grimness.**

grimace (ग्रिमेस)—*n.* wry face. ऐंठा हुआ मुँह ; विरूपता । *v. i.* pull wry face. मुँह बनाना, दाम्भ निपोरना ।

grime (ग्राइम)—*n.* soot, ingrained dirt. मैल, जमी हुई गन्दगी । *v. t.* soil with grime. मैला करना, गन्दा करना । *adj.* **grimy.** गन्दा ।

grin (ग्रिन)—*v. i.* show teeth as in laughter or pain. दाँत दिखाना, दाँत पीसना । *n.* grinning smile, खीस, दुःख की हँसी ।

grind (ग्राइन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* crush to power ; oppress ; whet ; study hard ; grate. पीसना, चबाना ; सताना ; तंग करना ; तेज करना, रगड़ना ; परिश्रमपूर्वक पढ़ना ; कसकर रगड़ना । *n.* hard work. परिश्रम (अध्ययन) । *n.* **grinding.**

grinder (ग्राइंडर)—*n.* one who or that which grinds. पीसनेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; दाढ़ ।

grip (ग्रिप)—*n.* firm hold ; mastery ; handle. पकड़ ; अधिकार ; मूठ, पकड़ने की वस्तु या स्थान । *v. t.* hold tightly. कसकर पकड़ना

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gripe (ग्राइप)—*v. t.* grip ; oppress ; afflict with pains of colic. पकड़ना ; दबाना, निचोड़ना, भींचना ; कष्ट देना ; पेट दर्द करना, मरोड़े उठना । *n.* grasp : oppression : pain in the intestines. पकड़ ; कष्ट, दमन ; मरोड़, पेचिश

grisly (ग्रिज़्ली)—*adj.* grim ; ghastly. भयानक, क्रूर, विकराल ।

grist (ग्रिस्ट)—*n.* corn to be ground. पिसनेवाला अनाज, पिसान ।

gristle (ग्रिसल)—*n.* cartilage tough flexible tissue. कुरकुरी हड्डी ।

gristly (ग्रिसली)—*adj.* like gristle. कुरकुरी, लचीली ।

grit (ग्रिट)—*n.* rough particles of sand ; the coarse part of meal ; courage. बालू के कण, कंकड़ ; दलकर, भूसी ; साहस, मनोबल । *adj.* **gritty**. कंकरीला, किरकिरा ;

grizzle (ग्रिज़ल)—*n.* gray colour. भूरा रंग । *adj.* **grizzled**. **grizzly**. भूरा खाकी ।

groan (ग्रोन)—*v. i.* make low deep sound of grief or pain ; strive after earnestly. क्रन्दन करना, कराहना ; हाथ-पाँव मारना । *n.* groaning sound. कराहट, क्रन्दन,

groat (ग्रोट)—*n.* four-penny piece. चार पैंस का सिक्का ।

groats (ग्रोट्स)—*n. pl.* hulled grain. भूसी निकला हुआ अनाज ; दलकर ।

grocer (ग्रोसर)—*n.* dealer in domestic stores. पंसारी, किराना-फ़रोश ।

grocery (ग्रोसरी)—*n.* grocer's trade. किराना, पंसारी का सामान ।

grog (ग्रॉग)—*n.* spirit and water. पानी में मिली हुई शराब ।

groggy (ग्रॉगी)—*adj.* tipsy ; shaky. पियक्कड़ ; डाँवाडोल ·

grogram (ग्रॉग्राम)—*n.* coarse fabric of silk. एक प्रकार का मोटा रेशमी कपड़ा ।

groin (ग्रॉइन)—*n.* depression between belly and thigh. पेट और जांघ के बीच का भाग, उत्सन्धि, चूहा ।

groom (ग्रूम)—*n.* servant in charge of horses ; bridegroom. साईस ; दूलहा, वर । *v. t.* curry horse. घोड़े की देख-भाल करना ।

groomsman (ग्रूम्समैन)—*n.* friend attending bridegroom. दूलहे का मित्र या साथी ।

groove (ग्रूव)—*n.* channel cut by tool ; rut. नाली, खाना ; लीक । *v.t.* groove in. नाली बनाना । *adj.* **groovy**. नालीदार ।

grope (ग्रोप)—*v.i.* feel about ; search blindly. टटोलना, टोहना ; अंधेरे में खोजना ।

gross (ग्रोस)—*n.* twevle dozen. बारह दर्जन । *adj.* large ; coarse ; stupid : indecent ; dense ; total. बड़ा, भारी ; मोटा, स्थूल ; मूढ़, मूर्ख ; अशिष्ट, अश्लील : घना,

गाढ़ा ; कुल, पूरा

grot (ग्रॉट)—*n.* grotto. गुफा, कन्दरा, खोह ।

grotesque (ग्रोटेस्क)—*adj.* distorted ; absurd ; fantastic. बदसूरत, विचित्र, विलक्षण ।

ground (ग्राउंड)—*n.* surface of the earth ; land ; foundation ; cause ; argument. भूमि ; जमीन ; नींव ; बुनियाद ; कारण, हेतु ; युक्ति ।

ground-floor (ग्राउंड फ्लोर)—*n.* the first floor of a house. घर की प्रथम छत ।

grounding (ग्राउंडिंग)—*n.* a thorough preparatory instruction. पूर्ण रूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा ।

groundless (ग्राउंडलेस)—*adj.* without reason. अकारण, निराधार । *n.* **groundlessness.**

groundling (ग्राउंड्लिंग)—*n.* a dwarf plant or creeper. नाटा पौधा, नाटी लता ।

ground-nut (ग्राउंड-नट)—*n.* earth-nut. मूंगफली ।

grounds (ग्राउंड्स)—*n. pl.* dregs. तलछट, गाद ।

groundsel (ग्राउंड्सेल)—*n.* a yellow-flowered weed used as food for cage-birds ; threshold. एक प्रकार की पीले फूलोंवाली घास जो पिंजरे के पक्षियों को खिलाई जाती है ; देहली, लकड़ी का ढांचा जो जमीन पर लगा रहता है ।

ground-work (ग्राउंड-वर्क)—*n.* the basis ; the essential part ; first principle. बुनियाद, आधार ; अनिवार्य भाग ; मूल सिद्धान्त या तत्त्व ।

group (ग्रुप)—*n.* number of persons or things placed together. समुदाय, गुट्ट ; जुट, झुंड । *v.t. & i.* place into group ; fall into group. समुदाय या झुंड बनाना ; समुदाय या झुंड बनना ।

grouse (ग्राउज)—*n.* game-bird. एक शिकारी पक्षी, जंगली मुर्ग ।

grout (ग्राउट)—*n* thin fluid mortar ; coarse meal : lees ; a kind of wild apple. पतला दरारें भरने का मसाला ; मोटी खुराक, दलिया ; तलछट, गाद ; एक जंगली सेव ।

grove (ग्रोव)—*n.* small wood ; avenue. छोटा जंगल, वाटिका, कुंज ।

grovel (ग्रोवल)—*v.i.* lie face down ; be low or mean. रेंगना, लेट जाना ; तुच्छ बन जाना । *n.* **groveller.** नीच, अधम ।

grow (ग्रो)—*v. i.* develop; increase ; be produced, become. *v.t.* produced by cultivation. बढ़ना, विकसित होना, पनपना ; उगना, फैलना ; उपजना, उत्पन्न होना ; होना, हो जाना । *v.t.* उत्पन्न करना, उपजाना ।

growl (ग्राउल)—*v.i.* rumble, murmur. गुर्राना, टर्राना, बुड़बुड़ाना । *n.* rumbling sound. गुर्राहट, टर्राहट, बुड़बुड़ाहट ।

growth (ग्रोथ)—*n.* growing ; increase. what has grown. वृद्धि, विकास, उत्पत्ति ।

grub (ग्रब)—*v.t.* dig superficially; root out. खोद डालना, उखेड़ डालना । *n.* larva of insect ; food. कीड़ा, कृमि ; भोजन, खुराक ।

grubble (ग्रब्बल)—*v. t.* grope. टटोलना, टोहना ।

grubby (ग्रब्बी)—*adj.* dirty. गंदा, मैला, भ्रष्ट ।

grudge (ग्रज)—*v. t.* be unwilling to give or allow. ईर्षा करना, डाह रखना, जलना । *n.* ill-will. ईर्षा, डाह, जलन । *n.* **grudger**.

gruel (ग्रूअल)—*n.* food of oatmeal etc. boiled in milk or water. दलिया, माड़िया, लपसी ।

gruesome (ग्रूसम)—*adj.* fearful; horrible. भयानक, भयंकर ।

gruff (ग्रफ़)—*adj.* surly ; rough-mannered. कड़ा, कर्कश ; रूखा ।

grumble (ग्रम्बल)—*v. t.* murmur; growl ; rumble. बुड़बुड़ाना, गुन-गुनाना ; घुरना, घुर्राना ; गरजना । *n.* **grumbler**. ऐसा करनेवाला ।

grume (ग्रूम)—*n.* clot of blood. खून की थक्का ।

grumous (ग्रूमस)—*adj.* clotted, thick. थक्का बंधा हुआ ; गाढ़ा ।

grumpy (ग्रम्पी)—*adj.* surly, ill-tempered. कर्कश, रूखा ; अक्खड़ ।

grunt (ग्रंट)—*v. i.* make sound like hogs : grumble. सूअर की तरह आवाज निकालना : घुरघुराना । *n.* hog's sound : gruff noise. सूअर की आवाज : घुरघुराहट ।

guano (ग्वानो)—*n.* sea-fowl manure. समुद्री चिड़ियों की खाद ।

guarantee (गारंटी)—*n.* giver of guarnnty or security : guaranty ; the person to whom a guaranty is made. जमानतदार, प्रतिभू ; जमानत. विश्वेदारी : जमानत भूति ; जिसको जमानत दी जाए । *v. t.* warrant, secure. जामिन होना, जिम्मा लेना ।

guarantor (गारण्टर)—*n.* giver of guaranty. जमानत दार, प्रतिभू ।

guaranty (गारंटी)—*n.* pledge to answer for performance of obligation. जमानत, प्रत्याभूति ।

guard (गार्ड)—*n.* posture of defence ; watch ; protector ; sentry ; conductor of train ; protection; defence. रक्षा-स्थिति ; चौकसी, देखभाल, रक्षक ; सन्तरी, पहरेदार ; रेल-प्रमुख ; रक्षा प्रतिरक्षा । *v. t.* & *i.* protect; defend ; be careful. रक्षा करना, देख-रेख करना, चौकसी करना ; सतर्क होना

guardian (गार्डियन)—*n.* protector : person having custody of infant. रक्षक ; संरक्षक, अभिभावक । *n.* **guardianship**. संरक्षकता ।

guava (ग्वावा)—*n.* tropical tree with acid fruit: its fruit. अमरूद का वृक्ष ; अमरूद का फल ।

gudgeon (गजन)—*n.* small fresh-water fish ; pivot bearing a bait ; person easily cheated. छोटी-सी ताजा पानी की मछली; पहिए की धुरी; चारा, दाना ; सीधा-सादा आदमी।

gueber, guebre (गीबर)—*n.* fire worshipper. अग्निपूजक, पारसी।

guerdon (गर्डन)—*n.* reward. पुरस्कार, इनाम।

guerilla, guerrilla (गरिल्ला)—*n.* irregular war ; one engaged in it. अनियमित युद्ध ; छापामार लड़ाई; ऐसी लड़ाई लड़नेवाला सिपाही।

guess (गैस)—*v. t.* estimate with calculation ; suppose ; think. अटकल लगाना, अनुमान करना ; समझना, मान कर लेना ; विचारना, सोचना। *n.* opinion with calculation. अटकल, अनुमान, अन्दाज़ा, विचार, ख़याल।

guest (गैस्ट)—*n.* one entertained at another's house ; one living in hotel. अतिथि, महमान ; होटल में ठहरनेवाला व्यक्ति।

guffaw (गफ़ॉ)—*n.* burst of laughter. ठहाका, फूहड़ हँसी। *v. i. & t.* make guffaw. फूहड़ हँसी हँसना, ठहाका मारना।

guggle (गग्गल)—*v. i.* gurgle. गरारा करना।

guidance (गाइडंस)—*n.* direction. पथप्रदर्शन, निर्देशन, अगवानी।

guide (गाइड)—*v. t.* lead, act as guide ; direct. मार्ग-दर्शन करना ; अगवानी करना, निर्देशन करना, उपाय बताना। *n.* one who shows the way ; adviser ; book of instruction. पथ-प्रदर्शक ; परामर्श-दाता ; पथ-प्रदर्शक ग्रन्थ

guideless (गाइडलेस)—*adj.* without guide. असहाय।

guild, gild (गिल्ड)—*n.* society for mutual help. मंडली, सभा, संगठन।

guile (गाइल)—*n.* cunning ; deceit. छल, कपट, धोखा, फ़रेब

guillotine (गिल्लोटीन)—*n.* machine for beheading. सिर काटने का यन्त्र। *v. t.* behead. सिर काटना।

guilt (गिल्ट)—*n.* fact of having offended, criminality. अपराध, दोष, पाप।

guiltless (गिल्टलिस)—*adj.* innocent. निर्दोष, निरपराध।

guilty (गिल्टी)—*adj.* having committed offence. अपराधी,

guinea (गिनी)—*n.* a gold coin worth 21 shillings. २१ शिलिंग की स्वर्णमुद्रा।

guise (गाइज़)—*n.* external appearance, pretence. बाना, भेस ; चलन, तौर ; बहाना।

guitar (गिटार)—*n.* 6-stringed musical instrument. सितार की तरह का एक वाद्य-यंत्र, गितार।

gulf (गल्फ़)—*n.* narrow inlet of

the sea ; hollow place in the earth. खाड़ी, खलीच ; गढ़ा, शिगाफ़ ।

gull (गल)—*n.* long-winged web-footed bird ; dope, fool. एक पक्षी, मुर्गाबी ; बुद्धू, अधिक, सीधा-सादा व्यक्ति । *v. t.* cheat, dupe. ठगना, छलना

gullet (गलिट)—*n.* food-passage from mouth to stomach. गला, नरखरा, हलक़ ।

gully (गली)—*n.* large knife ; channel worn by water. बड़ा चाकू ; नाली, जलमार्ग ।

gulosity (गुलॉसिटी)—*n.* greediness. लोभ, लालच ।

gulp (गलप)—*v. t.* & *i.* swallow eagerly ; choke. उत्सुकता से निगलना, ग्रसना ; हाँफना । *n.* act of taking a large swallow ; a disgorging. कौर, गप्पा ; घूँट ; क़ै,

gum (गम)—*n.* firm flesh in which teeth are set ; sticky substance issuing from certain trees. मसूड़ा ; गोंद । *v. t.* smear with gum. गोंद लगाना ; गोंद से चिपकाना

gumption (गम्प्शन)—*n.* capacity ; shrewdness. क्षमता ; चातुरी ।

gun (गन)—*n.* cannon ; any fire-arm. तोप ; बन्दूक ; आग्नेयास्त्र ।

gun-barrel (गन-बैरल)—*n.* the tube of a gun. बन्दूक की नली ।

gun-boat (गन-बोट)—*n.* small warship. छोटा युद्धपोत ।

gun-carriage (गन-कैरेज)—*n.* carriage for bearing a cannon. तोप-गाड़ी ।

gun-cotton (गन-कॉटन)—*n.* explosive of cotton steeped in acid. तेज़ाबी पलीता ।

gun-lock (गन-लॉक)—*n.* a contrivance in a gun. बन्दूक कुत्ता ।

gunman (गनमैन)—*n.* armed desperado. बन्दूकची ।

gun-metal (गन-मैटल)—*n.* alloy of copper and tin formerly used for guns. एक मिश्रित धातु जिससे तोपें बनती थीं ।

gunnel (गनल)—*n.* upper edge of ship's side. जहाज़ का ऊपर का किनारा ।

gunner (गनर)—*n.* one who uses a gun. तोपची, गोलाबाज़ ।

gunnery (गनरी)—*n.* use of large guns. तोप-चालन ; गोलाबारी ।

gunny (गनी)—*n.* coarse sacking made from jute. पटसन की बोरी ।

gun-powder (गन-पाउडर)—*n.* explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, बारूद, बारूद ।

gun-room (गन-रूम)—*n.* in warship mess room of junior officers. युद्धपोत में छोटे अफ़सरों का भोजनालय ।

gun-shot (गन-शॉट)—*n.* range of gun. गोली का टप्पा ; गोली की

मार ।

gunsmith (गनस्मिथ)—*n.* one who makes guns. बन्दूकसाज, लोहसाज ।

gunter (गंटर)—*n.* a two-feet rule with scales. दो-फुट्टा ।

gurgitation (गर्गिटेशन)—*n.* bubbling motion or sound. गरारे की गति या ध्वनि ।

gurgle (गर्गल)—*v.i.* & *t.* make bubbling sound. गरारा करना, कुलकुल करना । *n.* गरारा ।

gush (गश)—*v.i.* & *t.* flow out suddenly and copiously ; spurt ; rush forth. फूट निकलना, वह निकलना, वेग से बहना । *n.* sudden copious flow. आकस्मिक बहाव, निर्झर ।

gusset (गसिट)—*n.* triangle of material let into garment. चीरबसा, कली, सिंधारा ।

gust (गस्ट)—*n* sudden blast of wind ; burst of rain, anger, passion etc. ; relish ; enjoyment, taste. प्रचंड वायु, अंधड़ ; वर्षा का झोंका ; आवेश, उद्वेग ; उमंग ; स्वाद, आनन्द, रस । *adj.* **gusty.**

gusto (गस्टो)—*n.* enjoyment, zest. आनन्द, स्वाद, उमंग ।

gut (गट्)—*n.* intestinal canal of animal ; narrow passage. आंत, अंतड़ी ; नाली, रास्ता । *v.t.* remove guts from ; destroy contents of आंतें निकालना ; सब कुछ लूट से जाना. तिनका न छोड़ना ।

gutter (गट्टर)—*n.* shallow trough for carrying off water from roof. नाली, परनाला, कोरी । *v.t.* make channel in. नाली बनाना । *v.i.* flow in streams. बहना ।

gutter press (गट्टर प्रेस)—*n.* sensational newspapers. सनसनीदार अखबार ।

guttural (गट्टरल)—*adj.* relating to the throat. कंठ्य, कण्ठ-सम्बन्धी । *n.* guttural sound or letter. कंठ्य ध्वनि ; कण्ठ से निकलनेवाला शब्द ।

guy (गाइ)—*n.* rope to hold a camp ; ridiculously dressed person. खेमा बांधने का रस्सा ; उपहासजनक वस्त्रधारी व्यक्ति । *v.t.* keep in position by guy ; ridicule. रस्से से बांधना ; उपहास करना ।

guzzle (गज़ल)—*v.i.* & *t.* eat or drink greedily. डकोसना, चढ़ा जाना, बेसब्री से खाना या पीना ।

gymnasium (जिम्नेज़ियम)—*n.* place with appliance for practice in gymnastics. अखाड़ा, व्यायामशाला, दंगल ।

gymnast (जिम्नैस्ट)—*n.* expert in gymnastics. व्यायाम-निपुण ; कसरती, बलीफ़ा ।

gymnastic (al) (जिम्नैस्टिक (ल))—*adj.* pertaining to gymnastics.

व्यायाम-सम्बन्धी ।

gymnastics (जिम्नैस्टिक्स)—*n. pl.* exercises developing the muscles. व्यायाम, कसरत ।

gymnic (al) [जिम्निक (ल)]—*adj.* pertaining to gymnastics. व्यायाम-सम्बन्धी ।

gynaeceum (जिनिसीअम)—*n.* women's apartments in house. अन्तःपुर, जनानखाना ।

gynarchy (गाइनार्की)—*n.* government by female. स्त्री-राज्य ।

gypsum (जिप्सम)—*n.* hydrated calcium sulphate. खड़िया मिट्टी ।

gyrate (जाइरेट)—*adj.* arranged in rings. चक्रवत् । *v. i.* go in circle. चक्कर खाते घूमना । *n.* **gyration.** चक्कर, घुमेरी

gyre (जाइर)—*n.* gyration. घुमेरी, चक्कर ।

gyve (जाइव)—*n.* & *v. t.* fetter. बेड़ी (लगाना) ।

H

ha (हा)—*interj.* word expressing surprise, joy, doubt, suspicion. triumph etc. and when repeated it expresses laughter. आश्चर्य, आनन्द, सन्देह, संशय, विजय आदि का एक सूचक शब्द

habeas corpus (हेबिऐस कॉर्पस)—*n.* writ requiring person to be brought before a magistrate. बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण ; बन्दी को न्यायाधीश के समक्ष पेश करने का आदेश ।

haberdasher (हैबरडैशर)—*n.* dealer in small articles of dress. बिसाती ।

habergeon (हैबरजन)—*n.* sleeveless coat of mail. बिना आस्तीन का कवच (जिरहबख्तर) ।

habiliments (हॉबिलिमेंट्स)—*n.* (*pl.*) dress, clothes. वस्त्र, पोशाक, लिबास ।

habilitate (हॉबिलिटेट)—*v. t.* furnish with working capital ; qualify for office. पूँजी लगाना ; पद के योग्य बनाना

habit (हैबिट)—*n.* settled tendency ; bodily or mental constitution ; dress. प्रकृति, स्वभाव, आदत, अभ्यास ; ढंग, तौर ; वस्त्र, वेष, पोशाक । *v. t.* clothe. वस्त्र पहनाना

habitable (हैबिटबल)—*adj.* that can be inhabitated. निवास के योग्य । *n.* **habitability.**

habitant (हैबिटेंट)—*n.* an in-

habitant. निवासी।

habitat (हैबिटेट)—*n.* natural home of plant or animal. पौधे या पशु का प्राकृतिक स्थान।

habitation (हैबिटेशन)—*n.* place of abode. निवासस्थान, मकान।

habitual (हॉबिट्यूअल)—*adj.* given to some habit; customary. स्वाभाविक, आदी,

habituate (हॉबिट्यूएट)—*v. t.* accustom. आदत डालना; अभ्यास कराना। *n.* **habituation.** अभ्यस्तता, आदत।

habitude (हैबिट्यूड)—*n.* customary mode of action. अभ्यास, स्वभाव, रिवाज।

hacienda (हैसिएण्डा)—*n.* estate with dwelling-houses. एक प्रकार की बस्ती।

hack (हॉक, हैक)—*n.* wound; mattock; hired horse; common drudge. घाव, आघात; कुदाल, फावड़ा; किराये का टट्टू; मजदूर, टहलुआ। *v. t. & i.* cut; mangle; kick; emit short dry cough; ride a horse ordinarily; काटना; टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना; ठोकर लगाना; सूखी खाँसी खाँसना; घोड़े की सवारी करना।

hackery (हैकरी)—*n.* bullock-cart. बैलगाड़ी।

hackle (हैकल)—*n.* steel flax-comb; long feathers on neck of domestic cock; fishing-fly dressed with hackle. सन की कुनकी; मुर्गे की गर्दन पर के लम्बे बाल; बंसी की बनावटी, बहलाने पकड़ने की बनावटी। *v. t.* hack; mangle. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना, चीरना; छीलना, ऊपर से उतारना।

hackney (हैकनी)—*n.* pony; hack; person worn by hired drudgery. टट्टू; भाड़े का घोड़ा या गाड़ी; भाड़े का मरंत; कमेरा। *adj.* let out for hire; much used. भाड़े पर चलनेवाला; पुराना, घीसा।

haddock (हैडॉक)—*n.* fish allied to cod. एक प्रकार की (कॉड जैसी) मछली।

hades (हेडीज)—*n.* lower world; abode of the dead. पाताललोक; नरक।

haemal (हीमल)—*adj.* of the blood. रुधिर-सम्बन्धी।

haematic (हीमैटिक)—*adj.* containing blood. रुधिरयुक्त। *n.* medicine acting on blood. रुधिर पर प्रभाव डालनेवाली औषधि।

haematite (हीमॉटाइट)—*n.* a red or brown iron ore. एक लाल या भूरा लोह अयस्क।

haematology (हीमॉटॉलजी)—*n.* science of the blood. रुधिर विज्ञान।

haematosis (हीमॉटोसिस)—*n.* formation of blood. रुधिर-रचना।

haematuria (हीमट्यूरिया)—*n.*

haemorrhage from urinary organs. मूत्र नली से रुधिर-स्राव।

haemoglobin (हीमाग्लोबिन)—*n.* colouring matter of red corpuscles of blood. रुधिर-कणों के रक्त परमाणु।

haemorrhage (हेमरिज)—*n.* escape of blood from blood-vessels. रक्तवाहिनियों से रुधिर का स्राव।

haemorrhoids (हेमरॉइड्ज)—*n. pl.* piles. खूनी बवासीर।

haffle (हैफ़ल)—*v. t.* speak inarticulately. अस्पष्ट बोलना।

haft (हाफ़्ट)—*n.* handle of knife. चाकू की मूठ।

hag (हैग)—*n.* ugly old woman. कुरूप वृद्ध स्त्री, चुड़ैल, डाकन। *adj.* **haggish**. चुड़ा।

haggard (हैगर्ड)—*adj.* wild-looking ; untamed. कुरूप, चुड़ा ; दमना,

haggle (हैगल)—*v. i.* dispute about price or terms. झगड़ना, तकरार करना। *n.* such dispute. (मूल्य आदि के लिए) झगड़ा। *n.* **haggler**. झगड़ालू व्यक्ति।

hagiarchy (हैगियार्की)—*n.* government by priests. धर्मगुरुओं का प्रशासन ; पुरोहिताई।

hagiographer (हैगियोग्राफ़र)—*n.* scripture-writer धर्मग्रन्थ-लेखक।

hag-ridden (हैग-रिडन)—*adj.* affected by nightmare. दिवास्वप्नग्रस्त।

ha-ha (हा-हा)—*n.* sunk fence. खाई, खन्दक।

hail (हेल)—*n.* frozen vapour falling down in pellets; shower of missiles, curses, questions etc ; hailing ; ओला, पत्थर ; अस्त्रों, अभिशापों या प्रश्नों आदि की बौछार; अभिनन्दन, अभिवादन। *interj.* of greeting. स्वागत, जय हो। *v. i.* & *t.* pour down hail ; come down like hail ; salute ; greet ; call to ; be come from. ओले गिरना ; ज़ोर से नीचे को गिरना ; अभिवादन करना, अभिनन्दन करना ; पुकारना : निवासी होना। *adj.* **hailly**.

hail storm (हेल स्टॉर्म)—*n.* shower of hail. ओलों का तूफ़ान, बर्फ़ानी पत्थर।

hair (हेअर)—*n.* fine filaments growing from the skin. बाल,

hair-dresser (हेअर-ड्रेसर)—*n.* one who dresses and cuts hair. नाई, हज्जाम।

hake (हेक)—*n.* fish like the cod. एक प्रकार की मछली।

halberd (हैल्बर्ड)—*n.* combined spear and battle-axe. बर्छा भाला और गंडासा, एक अस्त्र।

halcyon (हैलिसियॉन)—*n.* bird fabled to calm sea. एक पक्षी जिसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि वह समुद्र को शान्त कर देता है ; राज चिड़िया। *adj.* peaceful, quiet. प्रशान्त, निश्चल।

hale (हेल)—*adj.* robust, vigor-

ous हृष्ट-पुष्ट, स्वस्थ, भलाचंगा, कुशल । *v. t.* drag forcibly. घसीटना, खींचातानी करना ।

half (हाफ़)—*n.* either of two parts. आधा, अर्द्ध । *adj.* amounting to half. आधा किया हुआ । *adv.* in part; equally आधा-आधा, बराबर-बराबर

half-back (हाफ़-बैक)—*n.* player next behind forwards. आगे खेलनेवालों में पिछला खिलाड़ी ।

half-blood (हाफ़-ब्लड)—*n.* relation between children of the same father or mother. सौतेला ।

half-breed (हाफ़-ब्रीड)—*n.* half-blooded person. दोगला ।

half-hearted (हाफ़-हार्टिड)—*adj.* lacking zeal. उत्साहहीन, निरुत्साहित ।

half-tone (हाफ़-टोन)—*n.* a process of block making. ब्लाक बनाने की एक विधि ।

half-wit (हाफ़-विट)—*n.* simpleton. मूर्ख ।

halibut (हैलिबट)—*n.* a flat fish used as food. एक प्रकार की चपटी खाद्य मछली ।

haliography (हैलिओग्राफ़ी)—*n.* description of the sea. समुद्र-वर्णन ।

hall (हॉल)—*n.* large room for public business. बड़ा सार्वजनिक कक्ष, दीवानखाना ।

hall-mark (हॉल-मार्क)—*n.* mark used for marking standard of gold and silver. सोने और चांदी का प्रामाणिकीकरण चिह्न ।

halloo (हॉलू)—*interj.* used to call attention. ध्यानाकर्षण का अव्यय; अरे ! अजी ! *v. i. & t.* shout to call attention. पुकारना, ललकारना ।

hallow (हैलो)—*v. t* make or honour as holy. पवित्र करना, पूजना ।

hallucination (हॉलूसिनेशन)—*n.* illusion ; mistake. माया, भ्रांतिज्ञान ;

halo (हेलो)—*n.* circle round the sun or moon. प्रभामण्डल, परिवेष ।

halt (हॉल्ट)—*n.* stoppage on journey : lameness. पड़ाव, ठहराव, विश्राम : लंगड़ापन, लांग । *adj.* lame. लंगड़ा । *v. i. & t.* come or bring to a stand ; hesitate, limp. ठहरना, ठहराना, पड़ाव डालना ; हिचकना, आगा-पीछा करना : लंगड़ाना ।

halter (हॉल्टर)—*n.* strap with noose for horses or cattle ; rope for hanging person. घोड़े या अन्य पशु के गले में डालने की रस्सी ; अगाड़ी पगहा ; फांसी देने की रस्सी ।

halve (हाव)—*v. t.* divide into halves. आधा आधा करना ।

halyard (हैल्यार्ड)—*n.* rope for raising and lowering said. पाल उठाने और गिराने का रस्सा

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hams (हैम्ज)—*n.* back of thigh, town, village. रान, जाँघ, पुट्ठा ; कस्बा ; गाँव ।

hamlet (हैम्लिट)—*n.* small village. छोटा गाँव, पुरवा ।

hammer (हैम्मर)—*n.* instrument for driving nails or beating metal ; auctioneer's wooden mallet. हथौड़ा, मारतौल ; नीलाम करनेवाली की लकड़ी की मुंगरी । *v. t.* & *i.* strike or drive with hammer. हथौड़े से पीटना या गाड़ना ।

hammer-cloth (हैमरक्लाथ)—*n.* cloth covering driver's seat in a coach. कोचवान की पोशिश ।

hammock (हैमॉक)—*n.* bed of canvas hung by cords at ends. झूलन-खटोला ;

hamper (हैम्पर)—*n.* basket work packing case. पिटारी, डलिया, टोकरी । *v. t.* impede, hinder. रोकना, बाधा डालना, उलझाना ।

hamshacle (हैम्शैकल)—*v. t.* shacle with rope connecting head and foreleg. सिर और अगली टाँग को रस्सी से बाँधना ।

hamster (हैम्स्टर)—*n.* a large rat. एक प्रकार का बड़ा चूहा ।

hamstring (हैमस्ट्रिंग)—*n.* one of five tendons at back of human knee. रान की एक रग ।

hand (हैंड)—*n.* the end of the arm; possession; care; employee who works with his hands : a worker ; skill with hands, turn ; a thing like a hand ; side ; direction; hand-writing ; a signature : one of the players at a game of cards ; one round in a game of cards ; a measurement of four inches. हाथ ; अधिकार ; संरक्षण; अभिकरण : कारीगर ; मजदूर ; हस्त-कौशल ; बारी ; हाथ जैसी कोई चीज ; तरफ ; दिशा ; हस्तलेख ; हस्ताक्षर : ताश का एक खिलाड़ी ; ताश की एक पूरी खेल ; चार इंच का पैमाना । *v. t.* help with hand ; pass. हाथ से सहायता देना ; देना ; पकड़ाना

hand bag (हैंड बैग)—*n.* a light bag that can be carried by the handle in one hand. झोला, बैसा, हाथ-बैग ।

hand-barrow (हैंड बॉरो)—*n.* a small cart pushed by one man. हथगाड़ी ।

hand-bell (हैंड-बेल)—*n.* small bell rung by the hand. हाथ से बजाने की घंटी ।

hand bill (हैंड बिल)—*n.* printed announcement given out by hand. इश्तहार जो हाथ से बाँटा जाता है ।

hand book (हैंड बुक)—*n.* a small guidebook. छोटी पुस्तक, गुटका ; पथ प्रदर्शिका ।

hand-breadth (हैंड-ब्रेड्थ)—*n.* as wide as a hand. हथेली भर

चौड़ाई ।

hand-cuff (हैंड कफ़)—*n.* one of two metal rings joined by a chain placed round the wrists of a prisoner. हथकड़ी । *v. t.* put hand cuffs on. हथकड़ी डालना ।

handful (हैंडफूल)—*n.* as much as can be held in one hand; few. मुट्ठी-भर ; चंद ।

handicap (हैंडिकैप)—*n.* a race-competition ; an allowance ; hindrance. एक प्रकार की दौड़-दौड़ ; असुविधा ; बाधा, रुकावट

handicraft (हैंडिक्राफ़्ट)—*n.* a trade or art that requires skill with the hand. दस्तकारी, शिल्प, हुनर । *n.* **handicrafts-man**. दस्तकार, शिल्पी ।

handily (हैंडिली)—*adv.* conveniently ; in a handy manner. सुविधापूर्वक ; सुघड़ता के साथ ।

handiness (हैंडिनेस)—*n.* the quality of being handy. सुघड़ता, निपुणता, कारीगरी ।

handiwork (हैंडिवर्क)—*n.* work that is done by hand. दस्तकारी, हाथ का काम ।

handkerchief (हैंकर्चीफ़)—*n.* a small square piece of cloth ; a neck-cloth. रूमाल, दस्तकारी ; गुलूबन्द ।

handle (हैंडल)—*n.* that part of a tool, vessel etc. that is made to be held in the hands. दस्ता, दस्ती, मूठ, मुठिया । *v.t.* touch ; treat ; manage ; control ; deal in ; mention. छूना ; पकड़ना ; व्यवहार करना, निपटना ; प्रबन्ध करना ; नियन्त्रण करना ; सौदा करना

handloom (हैंडलूम)—*n.* a loom worked by hand. हथकरघा ।

handmaid (हैंडमेड)—*n.* woman servant. दासी, चाकरिन, लौंडी ।

handorgan (हैंडऑर्गन)—*n.* a musical instrument. एक प्रकार का बाजा ।

handrail (हैंडरेल)—*n.* rail that may be used for support on a staircase. सीढ़ी पर चढ़ने-उतरने की सहारे की पटरी ।

handsaw (हैंडसा)—*n.* saw used with one hand. आरी; दस्तारा ।

handsel (हैंसल)—*n.* new-year gift ; earnest money ; foretaste. नववर्ष की भेंट ; बयाना ; बोहनी । *v.* give handsel to ; be the first to try. भेंट या बयाना देना ; किसी काम को सब से पहले करना ।

handsome (हैंड्सम)—*adj.* of fine appearance ; generous. सुन्दर, सुघड़, सुथरा ; दयालु, दानशील ।

handwriting (हैंडराइटिंग)—*n.* way a person writes. हस्तलेखन, हाथ की लिखाई ।

handy (हैंडी)—*adj.* ready to hand ; convenient ; clever

with the hands. निकटवर्ती : सुलभ, सुविधापूर्वक उपयोग्य ; सुघड़. दक्ष. हस्तकार ।

handy-dandy (हैंडी-डैंडी)—*n.* a game, कौड़ी खुपव्वल ।

hang (हैंग)—*n.* steep declivity ; way a thing hangs. ढाल, चढ़ा ; झुकाव, तरतीब । *v. t.* suspend ; fasten ; put to death ; droop. टाँगना. लटकाना ; झुलाना ; फाँसी लगाना ; मुरझाना । *v i.* be suspended. be fastened. cling ; hover ; be in suspense. लटकना ; झुलना ; चिपटना ; झूकना : उलझना,

hangar (हैंगर)—*n.* shed for housing aeroplane. विमानशाला ।

hang-dog (हैंग-डॉग)—*adj.* ashamed. लज्जित ।

hanger (हैंगर)—*n.* one who hangs ; a thing on which something hangs. लटकानेवाला ; खूंटी ।

hanger-on (हैंगर-ऑन)—*n.* an unwelcome follower. निर्लज्ज्ता,

hanging (हैंगिंग)—*n.* death by hanging ; drapery. फाँसी ; पर्दा, यवनिका ।

hangman (हैंगमैन)—*n.* a public servant who hangs criminals. जल्लाद, चण्डाल, फाँसी देने वाला ।

hang-nail (हैंगनल)—*n.* a piece of loose skin near a finger-nail. कोर, अंगुली के नाखून के साथ उभरी हुई चमड़ी ।

hank (हैंक)—*n.* a circular coil or loop thread. लच्छा, बेंचक, फेंटी ।

hanker (हैंकर)—*v i.* feel a strong desire. व्याकुल होना, उत्कंठा करना. चाहना । *n.* **hankering.**

hap (हैप)—*n.* chance ; fortune. घटना. संयोग. भाग्य ।

hap-hazard (हैपहैज़र्ड)—*adj.* accidental, causal. संयोगिक, आकास्मिक । *n.* accident. संयोग,

hapless (हैपलेस)—*adj.* unlucky. अभागा. बदकिस्मत । *adv.* **haplessly.**

haply (हैप्ली)—*adv.* by chance ; perhaps. संयोगवश : कदाचित् ।

happen (हैप्पन)—*v.i.* take place, come to pass. आ पड़ना. आ जाना. आ गिरना : घटना घटना

happening (हैपनिंग)—*n.* an event. घटना ।

happily (हैप्पिली)—*adv.* in a happy manner. आनन्दपूर्वक. सुखपूर्वक ।

happiness (हैप्पिनेस)—*n.* the state of being happy. आनन्द, प्रसन्नता, सुख ।

happy (हैप्पी)—*adj.* lucky ; feeling pleasure ; pleased. भाग्यशाली ; सुखी ; प्रसन्न

happy-go-lucky (हैप्पी-गो-लकी)—*adj.* gay. प्रसन्नचित्त ।

hara-kiri (हारा-कीरी)—*n.* suicide by disembowelment. पेट में छुरा भोंक कर आत्महत्या।

harangue (हरंग)—*n.* speech to assembly : vehement address. भाषण, ओजस्वी व्याख्यान, तकरीर।

harass (हैरॅस)—*v. t.* trouble ; tease. क्लेश देना, तंग करना ; सताना, दिक करना।

harassment (हैरॅसमंट)—*n.* the state of being harassed. क्लेश, पीड़ा।

harbinger (हार्बिञ्जर)—*n.* forerunner. हरकारा ; सन्देशवाहक।

harbour (हार्बर)—*n.* shelter for ships : shelter. बन्दरगाह ; शरण-स्थान. आश्रयस्थल। *v. i. & t.* come to anchor in harbour ; give shelter to ; entertain. बन्दरगाह में लगना ; आश्रय देना ; सेवा-शुश्रूषा करना।

harbourage (हार्बरेज)—*n.* shelter. आश्रय-स्थान।

hard (हार्ड)—*adj.* firm, solid ; stern ; unyielding, cruel ; difficult to bear or do ; severe ; strenuous. दृढ़, ठोस, कड़ा ; मजबूत, भारी, दुस्सह, कठोर, क्रूर, कठिन, कनिष्ठ, तीव्र, परिश्रमसाध्य. सख्त। *adv.* severely ; with difficulty. कठोरता से, कठिनता से।

harden (हार्डन)—*v. t. & i.* make or become hard. कड़ा, कठोर, दृढ़ या क्रूर बनाना या होना

hard-fisted (हार्ड-फिस्टिड)—*adj.* close fisted. कंजूस, सूम।

hard-headed (हार्ड-हेडिड)—*adj.* businesslike. पक्के सिद्धान्तवाला।

hard-hearted (हार्ड-हार्टिड)—*adj.* unfeeling. कठोर हृदय वाला।

hardihood (हार्डिहुड)—*n.* boldness ; bold unpudence. साहस, शौर्य : हठ, ज़िद।

hardily (हार्डिली)—*adv.* in a hardymanner ; boldly. कष्टसहिष्णुतापूर्वक, साहसपूर्वक।

hardiness (हार्डिनेस)—*n.* boldness ; impudence. वीरता ; साहस ; दृढ़ता ; हठधर्मी।

hardly (हार्ड्‌ली)—*adv.* scarcely; barely. कठिनता से ; मुश्किल, कठिनता से।

hard-mouthed (हार्ड-माउथिड)—*adj.* not easily checked. मुँहज़ोर. बद-लगाम।

hardship (हार्ड्‌शिप)—*n.* severe suffering. कष्ट. कठोर क्लेश।

hardware (हार्डवेअर)—*n.* articles made from metal. लोहे (धातु) का सामान।

hardy (हार्डी)—*adj.* strong ; bold : daring. दृढ़, मजबूत ; वीर, शूर : साहसी. हठी।

hare (हेअर)—*n.* speedy rodent with long ears, short tail and divided upper lip. खरगोश, शशक, खरहा।

harebell (हेअरबेल)—*n.* round-leaved bell-flower. एक प्रकार का फूल।

hare-brained (हेअर-ब्रेंड)—*adj.* rash : wild. चंचल-बुद्धि, आवारा।

hare-lipped (हेअर लिप्ड)—*adj.* with fissure of upper lip. जिसका ऊपर का होंठ बीच में से कटा हो।

hark (हार्क)—*v. i.* listen. सुनना। *interj.* सुनो!

harlequin (हार्लिक्विन)—*n.* buffoon. भांड, मसखरा।

harlot (हार्लट)—*n.* prostitute. वेश्या, रंडी।

harlotry (हार्लट्री)—*n.* prostitution. वेश्यावृत्ति।

harm (हार्म)—*n.* & *v.t.* damage, hurt. हानि, नुक्सान, आघात, कष्ट (पहुँचाना)। *adj.* **harmful.** हानिकारक ; *adj.* **harmless.** हानिरहित।

harmonic(al)[हार्मॉनिक(ल)]—*adj.* of or in harmony ; concordant. एकरस, सुरीला ; सुर और ताल में दुरुस्त।

harmonica (हार्मॉनिका)—*n.* a musical instrument. एक प्रकार का बाजा।

harmonious (हार्मोनिअस)—*adj.* in concord ; tuneful. समरस, सुरीला। *adv.* **harmoniously.**

harmonist (हार्मनिस्ट)—*n.* person skilled in harmony. सुरीला गानेवाला व्यक्ति, ताल-सुर में गानेवाला।

harmonium (हार्मोनियम)—*n.* key board instrument with metal reeds. हाथ से पर्दों पर अँगुलियां धर कर बजाने का बाजा।

harmonize (हार्मनाइज)—*v. t.* & *i.* bring into, or be in harmony ; form chords for melody. सुर मिलाना या मिलना ; एक सुर करना या होना ; अनुकूल करना या होना। *n.* **harmonization.**

harmony (हार्मनी)—*n.* concord: melodious sound. एकस्वरता, मेल, अनुरूपता ; मधुर ध्वनि।

harness (हार्निस)—*n.* gear of draught horses ; defensive armour. घोड़ों का साज ; कवच, जरहबक्तर। *v. t.* put harness on. साज या कवच डालना, जोतना।

harp (हार्प)—*n.* a musical instrument with numerous strings. वीन, एक तारोंवाला बाजा। *v. i.* play on the harp ; dwell on a subject. वीन बजाना ; एक बात को दहिराये जाना। *n.* **harper.** वीन बजाने वाला। *n.* **harpist** पेशेवर वीन बजाने वाला।

harpoon (हार्पून)—*n.* a long spear with a rope fastened to it used for catching whales. ह्वेल मछलियां पकड़ने की बर्छी जो रस्से से बँधी होती है

harpsichord (हार्प्सिकॉर्ड)—*n.* an instrument of music. बीन-जैसा एक बाजा।

harpy (हार्पी)—*n.* monster with woman's face and bird's wings and claws ; rapacious person. स्त्री के मुख और पक्षी के परों और पंजों वाला दैत्य ; क्रूर व्यक्ति।

harquebus (हार्क्विबस)—*n.* portable gun. एक प्रकार की तोप।

harrier (हैरिअर)—*n.* hound used in hunting hare. खरगोश का शिकार करनेवाला एक कुत्ता।

harrow (हैरो)—*n.* frame with iron teeth for breaking clod. हेंगा, सुहागा, मेंड़ा। *v. t.* draw harrow over ; distress. हेंगा चलाना ; कष्ट देना, सताना। *n.* **harrower**. हेंगा चलानेवाला।

harry (हैरी)—*v.t.* rae. agv spoil; harass. उजाड़ना, बरबाद करना ; लूटना ; कष्ट देना, सताना।

harsh (हार्श)—*adj.* severe, rough ; cruel. कठोर, रूखा ; कर्कश, रूखा ; क्रूर, निर्दयतापूर्ण

hart (हार्ट)—*n.* male of deer. हिरण, मृग।

harum-scarum (हैरम्-स्केरम्)—*adj. & n.* reckless (person). असावधान, प्रमादी (मनुष्य)।

harvest (हार्वेस्ट)—*n.* season for reaping and storing of grains etc : a season's yield. अनाज काटने और संग्रह करने की मौसम ; अनाज, फ़सल जिन्स, पैदावार। *v. t.* reap and gather in. फ़सल काटना।

harvester (हार्वेस्टर)—*n.* reaper ; reaping machine. फ़सल काटनेवाला ; अनाज काटने का यंत्र।

harvest-home (हार्वेस्ट-होम)—*n.* harvest-festival. फ़सल के समय का उत्सव।

harvest-moon (हार्वेस्ट-मून)—*n.* the full moon nearest to the autumn equinox. फ़सली मौसम का पूर्ण चन्द्रमा।

hash (हैश)—*v. t.* cut into small pieces. छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े करना, कीमा करना। *n.* dish of hashed meat. कीमा, कोफ्ता।

hasp (हास्प)—*n.* a metallic hook; a spindle. कुलाबा, कुंडी ; तकली। *v. t.* fasten with a hasp. कुंडी लगाना।

hassock (हैसॉक)—*n.* kneeling-cushion. घुटने-टेकने का गद्दा, गद्देदार आसन।

haste (हेस्ट)—swiftness ; hurry. तेजी, तीव्रता, जल्दी, शीघ्रता। *v. t.* hasten. शीघ्रता करना। *n.* **hastiness**. जल्दबाजी।

hasten (हेसन)—*v. t. & i.* go quickly ; cause to hasten. शीघ्रता करना या कराना।

hat (हैट)—*n.* head-covering. टोप, टोपी। *hat in hand.* विनम्रता पूर्वक।

hatch (हैच)—*n.* lower half of divided door ; hatchway ; hatching ; brood hatched. विभाजित दरवाजे का निचला भाग, भूमिस्थ द्वार ; अण्डे से बाहर निकलना ; ओज ; विवाद । *v. t. & i.* bring or come forth from egg ; contrive ; engrave lines on. अंडे से बच्चा निकालना या निकलना ; तदबीर करना, मंसूबा बाँधना ; नक्काशी करना ।

hatchet (हैचिट)—*n.* light short axe. कुल्हाड़ी, बसूला

hatching (हैचिंग)—*n.* shading by means of coarse lines. चित्र में मोटी रेखाओं से छाया बनाना ।

hatchment (हैचमेंट)—*n.* armorial tablet of deceased person. मृतक ढाल ।

hate (हेट)—*v. t.* dislike strongly ; bear malice to. घृणा करना ; द्वेष रखना । *n.* hatred. घृणा, द्वेष ।

hateful (हेटफुल)—*adj.* exciting hatred. घृणास्पद, द्वेषयुक्त ।

hatred (हेट्रिड)—*n.* active dislike, ill-will. घृणा, द्वेष, दुर्भावना ।

hatter (हैटर)—*n.* hat-maker. टोपियाँ बनाने वाला ।

haughty (हॉटी)—*adj.* proud, arrogant. घमंडी, अभिमानी ; धृष्ट, ढीठ । *adv.* **haughtily**. घमंड-पूर्वक । *n.* **haughtiness**. घमंड, ढिठाई ।

haul (हॉल)—*v. t. & i.* drag forcibly ; turn ship's course ; shift. बलपूर्वक खींचना ; जहाज का रुख बदलना ; रुख बदलना । *n.* hauling, amount gained. खिंचाव, दिशा-परिवर्तन ; उपलब्ध राशि ।

haulage (हॉलिज)—*n.* conveyance of loads ; charge for it. बोझ-परिवहन ; बोझ ले जाने का भाड़ा ।

hauler (हॉलर)—*n.* one who hauls. बोझ ले जानेवाला ; जहाज को हवा के रुख ले जानेवाला ।

haunch (हॉंच)—*n.* part of body between ribs and thigh. चूतड़, कूल्हा ।

haunt (हॉंट)—*v.t* be persistently with ; visit as a ghost ; habituate. पीछे पड़ना, साथ-साथ रहना ; भूत आना ; आदत डालना । *n.* place of frequent resort. अड्डा, अखाड़ा ; बसेरा । *adj.* **haunted**. भूत-बसेरा ।

hautboy (होबॉय)—*n.* high-pitched wind instrument. शहनाई, नफीरी ।

hauteur (होटर्)—*n.* haughtiness. घमंड, गुरूर ।

have (हैव)—*v. t.* hold in possession ; regard ; accept ; obtain ; take ; be impelled by duty. रखना, पास होना ; समझना ; स्वीकार करना ; प्राप्त करना, पाना ; लेना, उठा लेना ; विवश होना

haven (हेवन)—harbour ; refuge. बन्दरगाह ; आश्रय-स्थान ।

haversack (हैवरसैक)—*n.*

soldier's canvas provisionbag. सिपाही का सामान रखने का कैनवस का झोला।

havoc (हैवक)—*n.* devastation ; destruction. विनाश, तबाही, विध्वंस। *v. t.* make havoc. नष्ट करना ; उजाड़ना, बरबाद करना।

haw (हा)—*n.* hawthorn berry. कँटीले वृक्ष का बीज या फल।

hawk (हॉक)—*n.* bird of prey used in falconry. बाज, श्येन। *v. t. & i.* hunt with hawk ; clear the throat noisily ; carry about for sale. बाज के साथ शिकार करना ; खखारना ; फेरी लगाना,

hawker हॉ—*n.* person who sells goods in the streets. फेरीवाला ; खोंचेवाला।

hawse (हॉज)—*n.* part of ship's bows in which hawse-holes are cut for cables. जहाज का वह अगला भाग जिसमें रस्से बाँधने के लिए छेद होते हैं।

hawser (हॉजर)—*n.* large rope of a ship. जहाज बाँधने का बड़ा रस्सा।

hawthorn (हॉथोर्न)—*n.* thorny shrub bearing haws. फलदार कटैली ; एक काँटेदार पेड़।

hay (हे)—*n.* grass mown and dried for fodder. सूखी घास, सूखा चारा

hay-cock (हे-कॉक)—*n.* conical heap of hay. सूखी घास का कोनदार ढेर।

hay-fever (हे-फीवर)—*n.* fever due to dust. गर्द-गुबार से हो जाने वाला ज्वर।

hay-rick (हे-रिक)—*n.* pile of dried grass. सूखी घास का ढेर

hazard (हैजर्ड)—*n.* a game at dice : chance : danger : risk. पासों की खेल ; चित-पुट : संयोग : खतरा : जोखिम, संकट, विपत्ति। *v.t.* expose to hazard ; run the hazard of. खतरे में डालना या पड़ना ; जोखिम उठाना, साहस करना।

hazardous (हैजर्डस)—*adj.* risky. जोखिमवाला, संकटमय, खतरनाक।

haze (हेज)—*n.* mist : fog : mental obscurity. धुन्ध, कुहरा, गुबार ; मन का गुबार। *v.t.* make hazy. धुन्धला करना या बनाना।

hazel (हेजल)—*n.* a bush ; reddish brown colour. एक बीजदार फलवाला वृक्ष ; गहरा भूरा रंग। *adj.* **hazelly**. भूरा, मटैला।

hazy (हेजी)—*adj.* misty, vague, धुन्धला, अस्पष्ट।

he (ही)—*pro.* the aforesaid ; male. वह (पुरुष) ; नर, मर्द।

head (हेड)—*n.* upper part of the body : chief, leader ; principal person ; source of a stream ; division in discourse : an individual ; the place of honour ; seat of the intellect ;

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culmination ; a head-dress. सिर ; प्रमुख, अध्यक्ष, नेता, मुखिया : नदी का उद्गमस्थल, मद्द, विषय : व्यक्ति ; मुख्यस्थान ; शिखर : मस्तिष्क ; चरम सीमा ; सरदेक, मुँडासा । *v. t. & i.* lead ; be at the head of ; get ahead of ; strike with head. नेतृत्व या अगवानी करना ; अध्यक्ष या नेता बनना ; आगे चलना ; सिर से मारना ।

head-ache (हेड-एक)—*n.* continuous pain in the head. सिर का दर्द ।

head-dress (हेड-ड्रेस)—*n.* an ornamental covering for the head. सिरपेच, पगड़ी, साफा ।

header (हेडर)—*n.* dive head first. डुबकी ।

heading (हेडिंग)—*n.* title at head of article. शीर्षक, सुर्खी ।

head-land (हेड-लैंड)—*n.* a cape. अन्तरीप ।

headless (हेडलैस)—*adj.* without head. बेसिर ; नेताहीन ।

head-light (हेड-लाइट)—*n.* a bright light fixed in the front of a motor-car, train etc. मोटर कार, रेलगाड़ी के आगे लगा हुआ तेज प्रकाश ।

headline (हेडलाइन)—*n.* heading. शीर्षक, सुर्खी ।

head-long (हेड-लांग)—*adv.* head first ; thoughtlessly and hurriedly. सिर के बल ; अंधा-धुन्ध, बिन-विचारे ।

headman (हेडमैन)—*n.* chief of the family or tribe. मुखिया, सरदार, चौधरी ।

headmaster (हेडमास्टर)—*n.* the chief master in a school. मुख्याध्यापक । *fem.* **headmistress**. मुख्याध्यापिका ।

headmost (हेड्मोस्ट)—*adj.* furthest. सबसे आगेवाला ।

headon (हेड्ऑन)—*adj. & adv.* head to head. आमने-सामने ।

headpiece (हेड्पीस)—*n.* a covering for the head : a head ; brains. खोद ; सिर का परिवेष ; सिर ; मस्तिष्क ।

head quarters (हेड-क्वार्टर्ज)—*n.* centre of operations : commander-in-chief's residence. मुख्य कार्यालय, सदर-मुकाम ; प्रधान सेनापति का निवासस्थान ।

headsman (हेड्जमैन)—*n.* executioner. फाँसी लगानेवाला, जल्लाद ।

head-stone (हेड्-स्टोन)—*n.* an upright stone at the head of a grave. कब्र का ऊपरवाला पत्थर ।

headstrong (हेड्स्ट्रांग)—*adj.* violently selfwilled : obstinate. मुँहजोर, ढीठ ।

head-tire (हेड-टायर)—*n.* head-dress. सिर का परिधान ।

head-way (हेड-वे)—*n.* forward

motion ; progress. बढ़ावा, प्रगति ।

heady (हेदी)—*adj.* impetuous ; apt to intoxicate. उतावला, अस्त-व्यस्त ; नशीला, नशेबाज ।

heal (हील)—*v. t. & i.* restore to health ; become sound. रोगमुक्त करना, चंगा करना, स्वस्थ करना ; चंगा होना ; घाव का भरना ।

healer (हीलर)—*n.* one who or that which heals. रोगमुक्त करने वाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ।

healing (हीलिंग)—*adj.* tending to heal. आरोग्यकर, स्वास्थ्यकर । *n.* state of being healed. आरोग्य, चंगापन ।

health (हेल्थ)—*n.* soundness of body or mind. स्वास्थ्य, सेहत । *adj.* **healthful.** स्वास्थ्यकर,

healthy (हेल्दी)—*adj.* having good health. स्वस्थ, तंदरुस्त । *n.* **healthiness.** स्वस्थता

heap (हीप)—*n.* pile, mass, crowd. ढेर, अंबार ; भीड़, समुदाय । *v. t.* pile in a heap ; accumulate. ढेर लगाना, एकत्रित करना ।

hear (हीयर)—*v. t. & i.* perceive by ear : listen to ; be informed of. सुनना ; ध्यान देना । सूचित होना । *hear a bird sing.* गुप्त सूचना पाना । *n.* **hearer,** सुननेवाला,

hearing (हीयरिंग)—*n.* act of perceiving by ear ; a listening of fact and evidence. श्रवण ; सुनवाई, समायत, पेशी ।

hearken (हार्कन)—*v. i.* listen to. सुनना, ध्यान देना ।

hearsay (हीयर्से)—*n.* gossip ; rumour. चर्चा, अफ़वाह ; सुनी-सुनाई बात ।

hearse (हर्स)—*n.* car for conveying coffin. शव ले जाने की गाड़ी ।

heart (हार्ट)—*n.* organ of circulation ; seat of emotions ; mind ; courage ; central or vital part ; essence. हृदय ; मन, चित्त ; साहस : केन्द्रीय या महत्वपूर्ण भाग, सत्व

heartache (हार्ट्एक)—*n.* mental anguish. व्यथा, मानसिक कष्ट, दुख ।

heart-breaking (हार्ट-ब्रेकिंग)—*adj.* causing great distress. हृदय-विदारक, अत्यन्त दुःखदायी ।

heart-broken (हार्ट-ब्रोकन)—*adj.* crushed by great distress. भग्न-हृदय, निराश ।

heart-burn (हार्ट-बर्न)—*n.* burning sensation in chest. छाती की जलन ।

heart-burning (हार्ट-बर्निङ्ग)—*n.* jealousy, grudge, ईर्षा, द्वेष, जलन ।

hearten (हार्टन)—*v. t. & i.* inspirit, cheer. साहस बढ़ाना या बढ़ना ; प्रसन्न करना या होना ।

heart-felt (हार्ट-फ़ेल्ट)—*adj.* sincere. सच्चा, हार्दिक ।

hearth (हार्थ)—*n.* floor of fire place. चूल्हा, अंगीठी ।

heartily (हार्टिली)—*adv.* in hearty manner. हृदय से ।

heartless (हार्टलिस)—*adj.* unfeeling ; pitiless. हृदयहीन, निर्दय,

heart-rending (हार्टरेंडिंग)—*adj.* distressing. दुखदायक, कष्टप्रद ।

heartsease (हार्ट्सीज)—*n.* pansy. कासनी ।

heart-sick (हार्ट-सिक)—*adj.* despondent. निराश, उदास, भग्न-हृदय ।

heart-whole (हार्ट-होल)—*adj.* not in love. प्रेमहीन, कठोर, हृदयहीन ।

hearty (हार्टी)—*adj.* vigorous, genial, sincere. प्रसन्न, आह्लादयुक्त; निष्कपट, सच्चा, खरा ।

heat (हीट)—*n.* hotness ; hot weather ; inflamed state of body ; warmth of feeling ; anger. गर्मी ; गर्म मौसम ; शरीर का ताप ; आवेग, जोश ; क्रोध । *v. t. & i.* make or become hot ; inflame. गरम करना या होना, तपाना या तपना ;

heater (हीटर)—*n.* one who or that which heats. तपानेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; तपाने का यंत्र ।

heath (हीथ)—*n.* flat waste tract of land ; kinds of shrub. झाड़ियोंवाला मैदान ; बीड़ ; एक काँटेदार झाड़ी ।

heath-bell (हीथबेल)—*n.* flower of heath. बीड़ का फूल ।

heath-cock (हीथ-कॉक)—*n.* black-cock. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया ।

heathen (हीदन)—*adj. & n.* idol-worshipper, unenlightened. मूर्तिपूजक, बुतपरस्त ; असभ्य, अशिष्ट

heathenism (हीदनिज्म)—*n.* idolary. मूर्तिपूजा ।

heather (हीदर)—*n.* a kind of shrub. एक प्रकार की झाड़ी ।

heave (हीव)—*v.t. & i.* lift ; sigh with effort ; throw ; cause to move ; be raised ; pant ; vomit. उठाना, उकसाना, उभारना ; साँस खींचना, निश्श्वास लेना ; फेंकना, उछालना ; हिलाना ; उभरना, उठना ; हाँफना ; कै करना । *n.* upward motion of the breast ; effort to vomit : swelling. निश्श्वास, ठंडी साँस ; उबकाई ; उछाल ; उभार, सूजन ।

heaven (हेवन)—*n.* sky ; abode of God ; place of bliss. आकाश ; स्वर्ग ; देवलोक ।

heaven-born (हेवन-बार्न)—*adj.* born of heaven. स्वर्गीय ।

heavenly (हेवन्ली)—*adj.* of heaven ; of sky ; of great excellence. स्वर्गीय, दैवीय ; आकाशीय ; दिव्य

heavily (हेविली)—*adv.* with great weight ; sorrowfully. भारीपन से ; दुःख या शोक से ।

heaviness (हेवीनेस)—*n.* weight ;

dejection. बोझ भार, तीव्रता; उदासी, दुःख, ग़म।

heavy (हेवी)—*adj.* ponderous; abundant: striking; hard to digest; difficult; dull; tedious; oppressive; sad. भारी, वजनदार; प्रचुर, अधिक; प्रचण्ड; दुष्पाच्य; कठिन, कठोर; सुस्त; थिलथिल; तीव्र; अन्धकारमय; दुखद।

hebdomadal (हेब्डॉमाडल)—*adj.* weekly. साप्ताहिक।

hebetate (हेबिटेट)—*v.t.* make dull. मन्द करना, कुंद करना।

hecatomb (हेकाटोम)—*n.* great public sacrifice. भारी सार्वजनिक बलिदान, सौवेंश की कुर्बानी।

heckle (हेकल)—*v.t.* catechize severely. हलकाना।

hectic (हेक्टिक)—*adj.* consumptive; excited. क्षय-रोग-सम्बन्धी; उत्तेजनापूर्ण, उत्साहपूर्ण।

hecto (हेक्टो)—*pref.* in the sense of hundred. 'सौ' का सूचक उपसर्ग।

hectograph (हेक्टोग्राफ़)—*n.* apparatus for multiplying copies. प्रतिलिपियाँ बनाने का यंत्र।

hector (हेक्टर)—*v.t.* & *i.* bluster, bully. शेखी बघारना; डराना-धमकाना। *n.* bully. शेखीबाज़।

hedge (हेज)—*n.* fence of bushes; barrier. झाड़ियों की टट्टी; मेड़; बाड़; अंगला। *v.t.* surround with hedge; obstruct. बाड़ लगाना; रोक लगाना, घेरा डालना।

hedge-born (हेज-बॉर्न)—*adj.* of low birth. निम्न जाति का।

hedge-hog (हेज-हॉग)—*n.* a kind of spiny animal; an offensive person. काँटेदार जंगली चूहा; दुष्ट मनुष्य।

hedonic (हीडॉनिक)—*adj.* of pleasure. आनन्द सम्बन्धी।

hedonism (हीडॉनिज़्म)—*n.* doctrine that pleasure is the chief good. भोगवाद, आनन्दवाद। भोगवादी, **hedonist**.

heed (हीड)—*v.t.* attend to; take notice of. ध्यान देना, ग़ौर करना। *n.* care, attention. ध्यान, सावधानी। *adj.* **heedful**. सावधान, सतर्क। *n.* **heedfulness**. सावधानी, चौकसी

heedless (हीड्लेस)—*adj.* negligent; inattentive. असावधान, बेपरवाह। *n.* **heedlessness**.

heehaw (हीहॉ)—*v. t.* bray like an ass. गधे की तरह रेंकना।

heel (हील)—*n.* hinder part of human foot; quadruped's hind foot; a spur. एड़ी; चौपाये का पिछला पाँव; काँटा, महमेज़। *v. i.* & *t.* furnish with heel; lean to one side. एड़ी लगाना; काँटा लगाना; एक ओर झुकना

heel-ball (हील-बॉल)—*n.* shoemaker's polishing mixture of wax etc. जूता रंगने और चमकाने का रोग़न।

heel-taps (हील-टैप्स)—*n pl.*

liquor left at bottom of glass. तिलाछ के नीचे बचा हुआ द्रव ।

heft (हेफ्ट)—*n.* weight ; effort ; handle of a tool. वजन ; प्रयत्न, कोशिश ; औजार की मूंठ ।

hefty (हेफ्टी)—*adj.* heavy ; stalwart. भारी ; हृष्ट-पुष्ट, बलवान् ।

hegemonic (हीजिमॉनिक)—*adj.* supreme. सर्वोच्च, सर्वोत्तम ।

hegemony (हीजिमनी)—*n.* leadership. नेतृत्व, सरदारी ।

heifer (हेफ़र)—young cow. बछिया ।

height (हे)—*interj.* expressing encouragement or inquiry. उत्साह या पूछताछ सूचक अव्यय ।

height (हाइट)—*n.* measure from base to top, high point ; utmost degree. ऊँचाई ; चोटी, शिखर ; चरम सीमा ।

heighten (हाइटन)—*v. t.* raise higher ; intensify ; exaggerate. ऊँचा करना ; तेज करना ; बढ़ाना ।

heinous (हेनस)—*adj.* atrocious. दुष्ट, नीच । *n.* **heinousness.**

heir (एअर)—*n.* person entitled to property or rank as a successor. उत्तराधिकारी, वारिस ।

heir-apparent (एअर-अपेरेंट)—*n.* whose claim cannot be superseded by birth of meare heir. निश्चित उत्तराधिकारी, वलीअहद ।

heiress (एअरेस)—*n. fem.* of heir. उत्तराधिकारिणी, वारिसा ।

heir-loom (एअर-लूम)—*n.* piece of property that has been in family for generations. उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त सम्पत्ति, विरसा ।

heir-presumptive (एअर-प्रिजम्प्टिव)—*n.* whose claim may be superseded by birth of nearer heir. अनिश्चित उत्तराधिकारी, वलीअहद फ़र्ज़ी ।

heliac (al) [हेलिअक (ल)]—*adj.* coming from sunlight. सूर्य के प्रकाश से निकलनेवाला ।

helianthus (हेलिएन्थस)—*n.* the sun flower. सूरजमुखी फूल ।

helical (हेलिकल)—*adj.* spiral. पेचदार ; घुमावा ।

helicopter (हेलिकॉप्टर)—*n.* fly-machine with horizontal air-screws. एक प्रकार का वायुयान ।

heliograph (हीलिओग्राफ़)—*n.* signalling apparatus. संदेशवाहक यंत्र ।

heliometer (हीलिओमिटर)—*n.* instrument for finding distance detween stars. तारों के मध्य अन्तर जानने का यंत्र ।

helioscope (हीलिओस्कोप)—*n.* apparatus for obeserving the sun. सूर्य को देखने का यंत्र ।

heliosis (हीलिओसिस)—*n.* exposure to the sun. सूर्य से होनेवाला प्रभाव ।

heliotrope (हीलिओट्रोप)—*n.* plant with small clustered purple flowers सूरजमुखी फूल ।

helium (हीलिअम)—*n.* a gas. एक प्रकार की गैस ।

helix (हीलिक्स हैलिक्स)—*n.* spiral. पेचदार या कुण्डलदार वस्तु ।

hell (हैल)—*n.* abode of the dead or of the damned : state of misery : gambling house. पाताल : नरक : जुआखाना

hellebore (हैलिबोर)—*n.* a kind of plant. एक प्रकार का पौधा, कुटकी. खरबक ।

hellish (हैलिश)—*adj.* like or fit for hell. नरक-तुल्य. नरक-योग्य ; नारकीय । *n.* **hellishness.**

helm (हैल्म)—*n.* wheel for managing rudder : guidance. government : cloud over mountain during storm ; helmet. पतवार संचालन, प्रशासन : तूफान के समय पहाड़ पर होनेवाला बादल ; लोहे का टोप, खोद । *v. t.* steer. पतवार लगाना । *adj.* **helmed.** खोददार ।

helmet (हैल्मिट)—*n.* defensive head-cover. खोद : लोहे का टोप । *adj.* **helmeted.** लोह टोपधारी ।

helmsman (हैल्म्समैन)—*n.* steersman. पतवार चलानेवाला; कर्णधार ।

helot (हैलट)—*n.* slave; serf. क्रीत गुलाम :

help (हैल्प)—*v. t.* aid ; assist : remedy ; prevent. सहायता देना या करना ; उपाय या उपचार करना ; रोकना. बचाना । *n.* assistance ; remedy ; helper : domestic servant. सहायता : उपचार : बचाव ; सहायक : घरेलू नौकर ।

helpful (हैल्पफुल)—*adj.* useful ; serviceable. उपयोगी, सहायक ;

helping (हैल्पिंग)—*n.* portion of food. भोजन का भाग ।

helpless (हैल्पलिस)—*adj.* without help. असहाय : बेकस

helpmate (हैल्पमेट)—*n.* helpful companion especially husband or wife. सहायक, साथी ; पति या पत्नी ।

helter-skelter (हैल्टर-स्केल्टर)—*adv.* in disordered haste. जल्दबाजी में : अफरातफरी में ; खलबली में ।

helve (हैल्व)—*n.* handle of a tool. हथियार का दस्ता, बेंता. मूठ ।

hem (हैम)—*n.* edge of a garment turned down and sewed. संजाफ, झलरी, गोट, कोर, सिले कपड़े का किनारा । *v. t.* form into a hem : surround. संजाफ लगाना ;

hemicrania (हैमिक्रेनिआ)—*n.* headache in one part of the head. आधा सीसी, अधकपाली, आधे सिर का दर्द

hemicycle (हैमिसाइकल)—*n.* semi-circle. अर्धवृत्त, अध-घेरा ।

hemiopia (हेमिओपिआ)—*n.* blindness of half the field of vision. आँख का एक रोग जिसमें पदार्थ का आधा भाग दिखता है।

hemiplegia (हेमिप्लीजिआ)—*n* paralysis of one side. लकवा, आक्षिप, पक्षाघात ; अर्धरुग्न

hemisphere (हेमिस्फीअर)—*n.* half sphere ; half the earth. गोलार्द्ध ; आधी पृथ्वी। *adj* **hemispheric**. गोलार्द्ध-सम्बन्धी।

hemistich (हेमिस्टिक)—*n.* half line of verse. कविता का पद।

hemlock (हेम्लॉक)—*n.* a poisonous plant : poison got from it. एक विषैला पौधा ; धतूरा।

hemmer (हेम्मर)—*n.* one who hems. मंजाफ़साज़।

hemp (हेम्प)—*n.* herbaceous plant with fibre. पटुआ, पटसन ; भाँग, बाँधा। *adj.* **hempen**. पटुए का बना हुआ।

hempy (हेम्पी)—*adj.* hemp-like. पटसन-जैसा।

hen (हेन)—*n.* female of domestic fowl. मुर्गी।

henbane (हेनबेन)—*n.* narcotic and poisonous plant ; drug from this. भाँग का पौधा ; भाँग, सिद्धिया।

hence (हेन्स)—*adv.* from here ; from now ; from this reason. यहाँ से ; अब से ; इसलिए, इस कारण से। *hence away*. दूर हो, हटा हो।

henceforth, henceforward (हेन्सफ़ोर्थ, हेन्सफ़ोर्वर्ड)—*adv.* from this time forward इस समय के बाद।

henchman (हेन्चमैन)—*n.* follower ; political supporter. अनुयायी, पिछलग्गू ; राजनैतिक समर्थक।

hendecagon (हेंडेकागन)—*n.* plane figure of eleven sides or angles. ग्यारह भुजों या कोणोंवाली आकृति।

hen-hearted (हेन-हार्टिड)—*adj.* coward. कायर, डरपोक।

hen-pecked (हेन-पेक्ड)—*adj.* domineered overby one's wife. जोरू का गुलाम, पत्नी द्वारा शासित।

hen-roost (हेन-रूस्ट)—*n.* place where hen are kept. मुर्गीखाना ; डरबा।

hepatic (हिपैटिक)—*adj.* of the liver. यकृत-सम्बन्धी, जिगरी।

heptad (हेप्टाड)—*n.* group of seven. सप्तक, सात का समूह।

heptagon (हेप्टागन)—*n.* plane figure of seven side. सात भुजों-वाली आकृति।

heptarchy (हेप्टार्की)—*n.* period of seven co-existing kingdoms. सात साम्राज्यों का शासन।

her (हर)—*pron.* objective and possessive case of **she**. उस (स्त्री) को, उस (स्त्री) का।

herald (हेरल्ड)—*n.* officer who made state proclamations

messenger. सरकारी एलान करनेवाला अधिकारी, मनादी करनेवाला ; हरावल, एलची, हरकारा, सन्देशवाहक । *v. t.* proclaim. एलान करना ।

heraldry (हेरल्ड्री)—*n.* science of heraldic bearings ; armorial bearings. एलचीगिरी ; वंशावली-चिन्ह । *adj.* **heraldic** (हिरैल्डिक) ।

herb (हर्ब)—*n.* plant whose leaves etc. are used for food, medicine etc. बड़ीबूटी । *adj.* **herby**. बड़ी-बूटियों से परिपूर्ण ।

herbaceous (हर्बेशस)—*adj.* of or like herbs. बड़ी-बूटी-सम्बन्धी ; बड़ी-बूटी-तुल्य ।

herbage (हर्बेज)—*n.* herbs ; pasturage. घास-पात, वनस्पति ; बड़ी-बूटी-समुदाय. सब्जा ।

herbal (हर्बल)—*adj.* of herbs. बड़ी-बूटी सम्बन्धी । *n.* book about herbs. वनस्पति-ग्रंथ ।

herbalist (हर्बलिस्ट)—*n.* writer on herbs ; dealer in medicinal herbs. वनस्पति शास्त्री ; बड़ी-बूटी-विक्रेता ।

herbarium (हर्बेरियम)—*n.* collection of dried herbs. सूखी बड़ी-बूटियों का संग्रह ।

herbivorous (हर्बिवरस)—*adj.* herb-eating. शाकाहारी, कन्दमूल-भक्षक ।

herculean (हर्क्यूलियन)—*adj.* strong ; of great difficulty. दृढ़, मजबूत ; कठोर, कठिन ।

herd (हर्ड) - *n.* number of cattle feeding or travelling together ; herdsman. गौल : झुंड, मल्ला, डार, पाल, कतार ; चरवाहा, पाली, गोलिया ।

herdsman (हर्ड्समैन)—*n.* keeper of herds. चरवाहा, गडरिया ।

here (हिअर)—*adv.* in or to this place ; at this point. यहाँ, इधर ; इस स्थान पर, इस संसार में ·

hereabout (हिअरबाउट)—*adv.* near here. यहीं-कहीं, इधर-उधर ।

hereafter (हिअरआफ़्टर)—*adv.* in the future ; in the next world. इसके बाद ; भविष्य में ; परलोक में ।

hereat (हिअरऐट)—*adv.* at this. इस पर, इससे, इसमें, इस स्थान पर ।

hereby (हिअरबाइ)—*adv.* by this means ; not far off. इससे, इस कारण ; निकट ही ।

hereditable (हिरैडिटेबल)—*adj.* that can be inherited. वंश-परम्परा से प्राप्त होने के योग्य, मौरूसी के लायक । *n.* **hereditability**.

hereditament (हिरैडिटामैंट) - *n.* hereditable property ; inheritance. वंशागत सम्पत्ति, विरासत, मौरूसी, मिरास ।

hereditary (हिरैडिटरी)—*adj.* coming from one's ancestors. वंशागत, पैतृक, मौरूसी, बपौती ।

heredity (हिरैडिटी)—*n.* tendency of like to beget like. पैतृक गुण, पुश्तैनी ।

herein (हिअरइन)—*adv.* in this. इसमें, इसके भीतर।

hereinafter (हिअरइनाफ़्टर)—*adv.* below. नीचे, निम्नलिखित।

hereof (हिअरआव)—*adv.* of this. इसका, इसके।

heresy (हेरिसी)—*n.* opinion contrary to accepted doctrine. स्वीकृत सिद्धान्त के प्रतिकूल मत; धर्म-विरोध, भाडम्बर, पाखंड।

heretic (हेरिटिक)—*n.* holder of heresy. पाखंडी या नास्तिक व्यक्ति। *adj.* **heretical.** धर्मविरोधी।

hereto (हिअरटू)—*adv.* to this. इस सम्बन्ध में।

heretofore (हिअरटूफ़ोर)—*adv.* formerly, पूर्व, इससे पहले।

hereupon (हिअरअपॉन)—*adv.* in consequence of this. इस पर, इसके परिणामस्वरूप, इसके तुरन्त बाद।

herewith (हिअरविथ)—*adv.* with this; upon the occasion. इसके साथ; इसी अवसर पर।

heriot (हेरिअट)—*n.* payment in money or kind to lord on tenant's decease. राजदंड, बपौती।

heritable (हेरिटेबल)—*adj.* that can be inherited. वंश परम्परा से प्राप्य, बपौती-योग्य।

heritage (हेरिटेज)—*n.* what is inherited. बपौती, विरासत।

heritor (हेरिटर)—*n.* one who inherits. बपौती पानेवाला।

hermaphrodite (हर्मफ़्रोडाइट)—*n.* one with characteristics of both sexes. हिजड़ा, खूंसट, उभय-लिंगी। *adj.* **hermaphroditic.**

hermatic (al) [हर्मेटिक (ल)]—*adj.* of alchemy; perfectly closed. कीमियाई, ऐसा बन्द जिसमें वायु प्रवेश न कर सके।

hermit (हर्मिट)—*n* person living in solitude. एकान्तवासी; तपस्वी; बनवासी; फ़क़ीर

hermitage (हर्मिटेज)—*n.* hermit's abode. कुटिया, आश्रम,

hernia (हर्निआ)—*n.* rupture. अंडकोष में आंत उतर आने का रोग।

hero (हीरो)—*n.* demigod; man-admired for great deed; chief-man in poem, play or story. अर्धदेवता; वीर, बहादुर; नायक।

heroic (हिरोइक)—*adj.* worthy of a hero. वीरता पूर्ण, वीरतापूर्ण।

heroine (हेरोइन)—*n.* female hero. वीरांगना; नायिका।

heroism (हेरोइज़्म)—*n.* heroic conduct. वीरता, बहादुरी।

heron (हेरन)—*n.* a long-legged wading bird. बगुला।

heronry (हेरन्री)—*n.* *n.* place where herons breed. बगुलों के बच्चे देने का स्थान।

herpes (हर्पीज़)—*n.* a kin disease. चाम, दाद।

herring (हेरिंग)—*n.* a fish used for food. एक प्रकार की खाई जाने-

वाली समुद्री मछली।

hearingbone (हैरिंगबोन)—*n.* stitch suggesting bones of herring. मछली जैसी टाँकी, मीनी सिलाई।

herself (हर्सैल्फ़)—*pron.* emphatic and reflective form of **she** or **her**. स्वयं उस (स्त्री) का, स्वयं उस (स्त्री) ने।

hesitancy (हैज़िटैन्सी)—*n.* hesitation. संकोच, संशय, हिचक।

hesitant (हैज़िटेंट)—*adj.* hesitating. संकोचशील, संशयग्रस्त, हिचकचाता हुआ।

hesitate (हैज़िटेट)—*v.* feel or show indecision, scruple. संकोच कर, हिचकना, संशय में पड़ना

hesitation (हैज़िटेशन)—*n.* hesitancy. संकोच, संशय, हिचक।

hesperian (हेस्पीरियन)—*adj.* western. पाश्चात्य।

hesperus (हेस्परस)—*n.* evening star. सायंकालीन तारा।

hest (हेस्ट)—*n.* behest. आज्ञा, आदेश।

heteroclite (हेटरोक्लाइट)—*adj.* irregularly declined. नियमविरुद्ध, बेकायदा।

heterodox (हेटरोडॉक्स)—*adj.* not orthodox. धर्मविरोधी, नास्तिक, काफ़िर।

heterodoxy (हेटरोडाक्सी)—*n.* doctrine contrary to orthodoxy. नास्तिकता, कुफ़्र।

heterogeneity (हेटरोजीनिइटी)—*n.* the state of being heterogeneous. विजातीयता, विषमता।

heterogeneous (हेटरोजीनियस)—*adj.* composed of diverse elements. विजातीय, ग़ैर-जिन्सी।

heterogenesis (हेटरोजेनिसिस)—*n.* birth other than parent of same kind. विजातीय जन्म।

hew (ह्यू)—*v. t. & i.* cut with axe; chop; cut into shop. कुल्हाड़ी से काटना; टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना या होना; पड़ना, तराशना। *n.* **hewer**. काटने या गढ़ने वाला।

hexad (हेक्साड)—*n.* set of six. छः का समूह।

hexagon (हेक्सागन)—*n.* figure having six sides. छः भुजोंवाली आकृति, षड्भुज

hexameter (हेक्सामिटर)—*n.* line of six metrical feet. छः पदों की कविता, षट्पदी।

hexapod (हेक्सापॉड)—*n.* insect with six feet. छः पादोंवाला कीड़ा।

hey (हे)—*interj.* expressing joy. आनन्द सूचक अव्यय; वाहा, ओहो।

heyday (हेडे)—*n.* prime; bloom. पूर्ण विकास, यौवन।

hi (हाइ)—*interj.* calling attention. ध्यानाकर्षक अव्यय, अरे, ओ।

hiatus (हाइएटस)—*n.* gap in series; break between two vowels. छेद, सुराख; दो स्वरों के बीच विराम।

hibernal (हाइबर्नल)—*adj.* of winter. जाड़ेका ।

hibernate (हाइबर्नेट)—*v. t.* spend winter in mild climate. बन्द स्थान पर जाड़ा गुज़ारना ।

hiccup (हिकप)—*n.* spasm of respiratory organs. हिचकी । *v. i. & t.* make hiccup. हिचकी लेना ।

hickory (हिकरी)—*n.* a tree allied to walnut. अखरोट के जैसा एक वृक्ष ।

hidden (हिडन)—*adj.* concealed. छिपा हुआ, गुप्त ।

hide (हाइड)—*n.* animal's skin ; a measure of land. खाल, चमड़ा ; भूमि का एक माप, चरसा । *v. t. & i.* conceal oneself ; conceal fact. छिपाना या छिपना

hideous (हिडिअस)—*adj.* repulsive ; frightful. डरावना, भयकर ; वीभत्स । *n.* **hideousness**. डरावनापन ।

hie (हाइ)—*v. i.* go quickly. जल्दी-जल्दी चलना ।

hiemal (हाइएमल)—*adj.* wintry. शीत ऋतु-सम्बन्धी ।

hierarch (हाइअरार्क)—*n.* chief priest. मुख्य पुरोहित, धर्मगुरु ।

hierarchy (हाइअरार्की)—*n.* the order of angels ; graded priesthood. देवदूतों का समुदाय ; पुरोहिताई ।

hieratic (हाइअरैटिक)—*adj.* of the priests. पुरोहित-सम्बन्धी ।

hieroglyph (हाइअरोग्लिफ़)—*n.* figure of an object standing for word or sound. शब्द या ध्वनि के लिए प्रयुक्त किसी वस्तु का चित्र ; शब्दचित्र लेखन

hierogram (हाइअरोग्राम)—*n.* a sacred writing. पवित्र लिखावट ।

higgle (हिग्गल)—*v. i.* dispute about terms ; hawk. सौदे के लिए झगड़ना ; फेरी करके बेचना ।

higgledy-piggledy (हिग्गल्डी-पिग्गल्डी)—*adv. & adj.* in utter confusion, उलट-पुलट, घाल-मेल,

high (हाइ)—*adj.* of great upward extent ; of exalted rank; of superior quality ; acute in pitch ; exorbitant in price. ऊँचा, उच्च ; श्रेष्ठ, प्रतिष्ठित ; बढ़िया, उत्तम ; तीव्र, तेज़ ; महँगा, कीमती । *adv.* far up ; in high degree ; at high rate. ऊँचे से, बड़ी मात्रा में ; ऊँचे दर पर । *n.* high place. उच्च स्थान । *high and low.* ऊँच-नीच,

high-ball (हाइ-बॉल)—*n.* whisky and soda in tall glass. बड़े गिलास में डाली गई ह्विस्की और सोडा ।

high-born, high-bred (हाइ-बॉर्न, हाइ-ब्रेड)—*adj.* of noble birth. कुलीन ।

high-brow (हाइ-ब्रौ)—*n.* person of superior views. ऊँचे विचारों-वाला मनुष्य ।

high-coloured (हाइ-कलर्ड)—*adj.* with a glar in colour. शोख रंग-

वाला ।

high-day (हाइ-डे)—*n.* holiday अवकाश या उत्सव का दिन ।

high-flier (हाइ-फ्लाइअर)—*n.* an adventurous person ; an extravagant person. साहसी व्यक्ति ; घमंडी या सेखीखोर मनुष्य ।

high-flown (हाइ-फ्लोन)—*adj.* extravagant. गर्वीला, घमंडी, उन्मत्त ।

high-handed (हाइ-हैंडिड)—*adj.* overbearing. उद्धत, ऊधमी ।

high-hearted (हाइ-हार्टिड)—*adj.* courageous. दिलेर, साहसी ।

highlander (हाइलैंडर)—*n.* inhabitant of high-lands. पर्वतीय प्रदेश का निवासी ।

highlands (हाइलैंड्स)—*n.* mountainous country. पर्वतीय प्रदेश, पहाड़ी इलाका ।

highly (हाइली)—*adv.* in a high degree. अत्यन्त, परम ।

high-minded (हाइ-माइन्डिड)—*adj.* morally elevated ; proud. चरित्रवान ; उदारचित्त ; अभिमानी ।

highness (हाइनिस)—*n.* elevation above the surface ; title of princes. ऊँचाई, बुलन्दी ; नरेशों की उपाधि ; महामहिम, महाराज ।

high-noon (हाइ-नून)—*n.* mid day. मध्य दिन, ठीक दोपहर का समय ।

high-ropes (हाइ-रोप्स)—*n.* rage. गुस्सा, क्रोध ।

high-sounding (हाइ-साउन्डिंग)—*adj.* pompous. तड़क-भड़कवाला ;

high-spirited (हाइ-स्पिरिटिड)—*adj.* of courageous spirit. साहसी, दिलेर ।

high-strung (हाइ-स्ट्रंग)—*adj.* very sensitive. अत्यन्त भावुक ।

high-time (हाइ-टाइम)—*n.* proper time. उचित समय ।

high-toned (हाइ-टोन्ड)—*adj.* lofty, noble. उच्च, कुलीन, शिष्ट ।

highwater (हाइवाटर)—*n.* high tide. ज्वार, बाढ़ उठने की चरम सीमा ।

highway (हाइवे)—*n.* public road, main route. सार्वजनिक मार्ग, मुख्य रास्ता, राजपथ ।

hijacker (हाइजैकर)—*n.* person who preys on bootleggers. गैरकानूनी शराब बेचनेवालों को अपना शिकार बनानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

hike (हाइक)—*n.* & *v. i.* tramp, walk. पदयात्रा, सैर (करना) ।

hilarious (हिलेरिअस)—*adj.* cheerful, merry. प्रसन्न, आनन्दपूर्ण । *adv.* **hilariously.**

hilarity (हिलैरिटी)—*n.* merriment. प्रसन्नता, आनन्द, हर्ष ।

hill (हिल)—*n.* small mountain ; mound. पहाड़ी, टीला, छोटा पर्वत ।

hillock (हिलॉक)—*n.* small hill. छोटी पहाड़ी ।

hilly (हिली)—*adj.* abounding with a hill. पर्वतीय, पहाड़ी ।

hilt (हिल्ट)—*n.* handle of sword.

or dagger. तलवार या कटार की मूँठ।

him (हिम)—*pron.* objective case of **he**. उस (पुरुष) को।

himself (हिमसैल्फ़)—*pron.* reflexive form of **he**. वह स्वयं।

hind (हाइंड)—*n.* female of red deer ; farm worker ; rustic. हिरनी ; किसान, देहाती ; गंवार। *adj.* at the back. पिछला, पार्श्व।

hinder (हिंडर)—*v.t.* impede, prevent. रोकना, बाधा डालना।

hindrance (हिंड्रेंस)—*n.* obstruction. रुकावट, बाधा।

hinge (हिंज)—*n.* movable joint of a door. कब्जा, कड़ा। *v.t. & i.* attach with hinge ; turn on hinge. कब्जा लगाना, कब्जे पर घूमना ; लटकना, निर्भर होना

hinny (हिन्नी)—*n.* off spring of she ass by a stallion. खच्चर।

hint (हिंट)—*v. t. & i.* suggest covertly ; संकेत करना या देना। *n.* slight indication. संकेत, इशारा।

hinterland (हिंटरलैंड)—*n.* district behind coast or river's banks.

hip (हिप)—*n.* projection of pelvis and upper part of thigh-bone ; fruit of wild rose ; morbid depression. चूतड़, नितम्ब ; जंगली गुलाब; उदासी, निराशा। *interj.* used in cheering. हर्षसूचक अव्यय।

hippiatric (हिप्पिऐट्रिक)—*adj.* pertaining to the treatment of the diseases of horses. घोड़ों की बीमारियों की चिकित्सा से सम्बन्धित।

hippish (हिप्पिश)—*adj.* depressed. उदास, निराश।

hippocampus (हिप्पोकैम्पस)—*n.* sea horse. दरयाई घोड़ा।

hippocras (हिप्पोक्रेस)—*n.* spiced wine. मसालेदार शराब।

hippodrome (हिप्पोड्रोम)—*n.* course for chariot races etc. रथों आदि की दौड़ का मैदान।

hippogriff (हिप्पोग्रिफ़)—*n.* griffin like creature with horse's body. परोंवाला घोड़ा।

hippology (हिप्पॉलाजी)—*n.* science of horses. अश्वविद्या।

hippopotamus (हिप्पोपॉटामस)—*n.* a riverhorse. दरयाई घोड़ा।

hircine (हर्साइन)—*adj.* goat-like. बकरे के समान।

hire (हायर)—*n.* payment for use of thing. किराया, भाड़ा। *v. t.* employ on hire : procure on hire. किराया पर लेना, किराया पर देना। *adj.* **hireable.**

hireling (हायरलिंग)—*n.* one who works for hire. भाड़े का आदमी।

hirer (हायरर)—*n.* one who hires or lets on hire. किराया पर लेने-वाला या देनेवाला, भरैत।

hirsute (हर्सूट)—*adj.* hairy ;

coarse. रूखा, रूखों से भरा हुआ ; ऊबड़, उबड़ ।

his (हिज)—*possessive adj.* of **he**. उस (पुरुष) का ।

hisk (हिस्क)—*v. i.* breathe with difficulty. कठिनता से साँस लेना ।

hiss (हिस)—sharp sound of *s* as sign of disapproval सिसकार, अस्वीकृति प्रकट करने की तीव्र ध्वनि । *v. i.* & *t.* make hiss ; express disapproval thus. सिसकारना ; अस्वीकृति प्रकट करना, छि: करना ।

hist (हिस्ट)—*interj.* used to call attention. चुप रहो ! खामोश ! हिस्ट !

historian (हिस्टॉरिअन)—*n.* writer of history. इतिहासकार, इतिहास लेखक ।

historic (हिस्टॉरिक)—*adj.* noted in history. इतिहास में लिखित ।

historical (हिस्टॉरिकल)—*adj.* pertaining to history. ऐतिहासिक,

historicity (हिस्टरिसिटी)—*n.* being historical. इतिहास सिद्धता, ऐतिहासिकता ।

historiographer (हिस्टॉरिओग्राफर)—*n.* writer or writing of history especially of official kind. सरकारी इतिहासलेखक ; सरकारी इतिहास-लेखन ।

history (हिस्टरी)—*n.* methodical record of public events ; past events. इतिहास, वृत्तान्त ।

histrionic (हिस्ट्रिऑनिक)—*adj.* of acting ; stagy. अभिनय-सम्बन्धी ; रंगमंच-सम्बन्धी ।

hit (हिट)—*v. t.* & *i.* strike ; aim blow ; find ; arrive at. चोट लगाना, मारना, टकराना ; चोट खाना ; पहुँचना । *n.* stroke ; blow ; success. चोट, मार ; संयोग, घटना ;

hitch (हिच)—*v. t.* & *i.* move with jerk ; fasten with loop ; become so fastened. झटके से चलना, रुक-रुक कर चलना ; फँदा बाँधना ; फँसना, उलझना । *n.* jerk, impedement. झटका, रुकावट,

hither (हिदर)—*adv.* to this place. इस ओर, इधर, यहाँ

hitherto (हिदरटू)—*adv.* upto now. अब तक, यहाँ तक ।

hive (हाइव)—*n.* artificial home for bees ; the bees ; a crowd. मधुमक्खियों का छत्ता ; छत्ते में रहने-वाली समस्त मधुमक्खियाँ ; झुंड । *v. t.* & *i.* place in hive ; house. छत्ते जमा करना, छत्ते में रहना, जुट कर रहना ।

hives (हाइव्ज)—*n. pl.* skin eruption. पित्ती ।

ho (हो)—*interj.* expressing surprise etc. आश्चर्य आदि प्रकट करने का अव्यय, अहा, अहो ।

hoar (होर)—*adj.* grey with age; white. धौला, बूढ़ा, पुराना ; सफेद ।

hoard (होर्ड)—*n.* store, stock. संग्रह, भण्डार, जखीरा । *v. t.* & *i.*

keep in hoard ; treasure up. संग्रह करना, भण्डार बनाना, जमा करना।

hoar-frost (होर-फ्रॉस्ट)—*n.* white frost. कुहरा, पाला, तुषार।

hoarse (होर्स)—*adj.* rough, husky. भारी, रुखा, कर्कश, भर्राया हुआ, बैठा हुआ। *n.* **hoarseness.**

hoary (होरी)—*adj.* white or grey with age. सफ़ेद, बिट्टा, बीता, बूढ़ा।

hoax (होक्स)—*v. t.* deceive by way of joke. छलना, हँसी में धोखा देना। *n.* such deception. छल,

hob (हॉब)—*n.* flat iron shelf at side of grate ; a rustic. अँगीठी का चपटा किनारा ; देहाती आदमी।

hobble (हॉबल)—*v. i. & t.* walk lamely ; tie horse's legs together to keep it from straying. लँगड़ा कर चलना ; छलना देना, घोड़े की टाँगें बाँधना जिससे वह भाग न सके। *n.* limping gait ; awkward situation. लँगड़ी चाल ; दुविधा।

hobbledehoy (हॉबडिहॉय)—*n.* awkward youth. दुविधा में पड़ा हुआ युवक।

hobby (हॉबी)—*n.* favourite pursuit outside one's main occupation ; wicker horse for morris-dance ; a small falcon. शुगल, सिर-पैसा ; नचनेवाला घोड़ा ; एक छोटा बाज।

hobby-horse (हॉबी-हॉर्स)—*n.* a wooden horse for children to ride on. बच्चों का लकड़ी का घोड़ा।

hobgoblin (हॉब्गॉब्लिन)—*n.* elf ; bogy. भूत, पिशाच।

hobnail (हॉब्नेल)—*n.* a nail ; clownish person. फूलदार कील ; गँवार।

hob-nob (हॉब्-नॉब्)—*v. i.* drink together ; hold familiar intercourse with. मिलकर शराब पीना ; संगति करना, मिलती भगत करना। *n.* familiar intercourse. संगत, मिलती भगत।

hock (हॉक)—*n.* hough ; a kind of wine. बाँह का एक भाग, घोड़े की पिछली बाँह ; एक प्रकार की शराब।

hockey (हॉकी)—*n.* game with ball and curved sticks between goals. बेंद और सिरे से मुड़े हुए डंडों से गोलों के मध्य खेली जानेवाली प्रसिद्ध खेल।

hocus (होकस)—*v. t.* hoax; drug. छलना ; दवा देकर बेहोश करना।

hocus-pocus (होकस-पोकस)—*n.* jugglery. इन्द्रजाल, छल-बट्टा। *v. t.* hoax. धोखा देना।

hod (हॉड)—*n.* trough for carrying mortar etc. मसाला उठाने की कड़ाही।

hodden (हॉडन)—*n.* coarse woollen cloth. खुरदरा ऊनी कपड़ा।

hodge-podge (हॉज-पॉज)—*n* hotch-potch. खिचड़ी, मिश-मिश।

hodman (हॉडमॅन)—*n.* labourer carrying hod. मसाला ढोनेवाला मजदूर, टोकरी ढोनेवाला।

hoe (हो)—*n.* tool for cutting up weeds. फावडा, खुरपी से घास निकालना, खोदना।

hog (हॉग)—*n.* swine ; castrated boar ; greedy person. सूअर, बराह ; बधिया किया हुआ सूअर ; लालची आदमी। *v. t. & i.* raise or rise arch wise in centre ; cut hair short. घुमाना, घूमना ; बाल काटना।

hoggish (हॉगिश)—*adj.* hog-like; filthy. सूअर के समान ; गंदा ; लालची।

hogshead (हॉग्जहेड)—*n.* large cask ; a measure of 52½ gallons. बड़ा पीपा ; 5511 गैलन का पमाना।

hogsty (हॉग्स्टी)—*n.* pigsty. सूअर-बाड़ा।

hoick, hoik (हॉइक)—*v. t. & i.* force aeroplane to turn abruptly upward. विमान को बलपूर्वक एकदम ऊपर को उठाना।

hoiden (हॉइडन)—*n.* rude bold girl. फूहड़ या उद्दंड लड़की। *adj.* rude. फूहड़, बेहूदा।

hoist (हॉइस्ट)—*v. t.* raise aloft. उठाना, ऊँचा करना, चढ़ाना, बड़ा करना। *n.* hoisting ; elevator. उत्तोलन, चढ़ाव ; सामान चढ़ाने का यंत्र।

hoity-toity (हॉइटी-टॉइटी)—*adj.* haughty. अक्खड़। *interj.* expressing surprise. आश्चर्यसूचक अव्यय।

hokey-pokey (होकी-पोकी)—*n.* cheap icecream. सस्ती कुल्फी।

hold (होल्ड)—*v. t. & i.* grasp ; possess ; contain ; celebrate ; restrain ; believe ; remain fixed ; refrain ; adhere ; prove. पकड़ना, थामना ; पास रखना, हथियाना ; शामिल करना ; रखना, मनाना, बुलाना (उत्सव, सभा आदि) ; संयम में रखना ; विश्वास रखना, राय रखना ; दावा करना ; समझना ; रोकना ; होना ; रहना ; ठहरना ; जमना ; पक्का रहना ; सही निकलना ; हक पहुँचना। *n.* grasp ; binding force ; confinement ; a fort; cavity below deck for cargo. पकड़, कब्जा ; अधिकार ; कैद, बन्धन ; कोट, गढ़ी ; जहाज का भीतरी भाग जहाँ माल भरा जाता है। *interj.* stop ! ठहरो, चुप रहो, बस करो !

hold-all (होल्ड-ऑल)—*n.* a canvas bag to hold bedding etc. बिस्तरबन्द।

holdback (होल्डबैक)—*n.* hindrance. रोक, रुकावट।

holder (होल्डर)—*n.* one who holds anything ; tenant ; device for holding. पकड़नेवाला ; असामी, काश्तकार, पट्टेदार ; दस्ती, पकड़ने का उपकरण।

holdfast (होल्डफास्ट)—*n.* clamp securing thing to wall etc. कुंडा, काटा, आंकड़ी।

holding (होल्डिंग)—*n.* tenure of land ; land held. पट्टा, ठीक, ठेके की ज़मीन, काश्त।

hold-up (होल्ड-अप)—*n.* assault on traveller for purpose of robbery. लूटमारी, राहज़नी।

hole (होल)—*n.* hollow place ; cavity ; wretched place ; animal's burrow. छेद, सुराख ; खड्डा ; घटिया स्थान ; बिल, ग़ार। *v. t. & i.* make holes in. छेद करना

holiday (हॉलिडे)—*n.* day of cessation from work ; day of recreation. अवकाश, छुट्टी का दिन ; उत्सव, त्योहार।

holiness (होलिनेस)—*n.* freedom from sin ; devotedness. पवित्रता ; धार्मिकता।

holland (हॉलंड)—*n.* fine linen. एक प्रकार की बढ़िया मलमल।

hollo (हॉली)—*v. t. & i.* shout, call out. पुकारना, ललकारना, चिल्लाना। *n.* shout, cry. पुकार, ललकार, चिल्लाहट

hollow (हॉली)—*adj.* having hole ; empty ; false. खोखला, खाली ; झूठा धोखा, झूठा। *n.* hollow place ; hole ; valley. खोखला स्थान ; गड्ढा ; ग़ार। *v. t.* make a hollow in. खोखला करना, खाली करना। *n.* **hollowness.**

hollow-hearted (हॉली-हार्टिड)—*adj.* insincere. झूठा, बेईमान।

hollow-ware (हॉली-वेयर)—*n.* cooking pots. खाना पकाने के बर्तन।

holly (हॉली)—*n.* evergreen shrub with red berries. लाल बेरीवाली एक सदा बहार झाड़ी।

holm (होम)—*n.* islet in river ; flat ground by river. नदी के बीच का टापू ; नदी के आसपास की चौड़ी भूमि।

holocaust (हॉलोकॉस्ट)—*n.* whole burnt-offering ; wholesale sacrifice or destruction. पूर्णाहुति, होम ; बलिदान ; पूर्ण विनाश।

holster (होल्स्टर)—*n.* leather pistol-case. पिस्तौल रखने का चमड़े का खोल।

holt (होल्ट)—*n.* wooded hill. जंगली पहाड़ी।

holy (होली)—*adj.* devoted to God ; of high moral or spiritual excellence, sacred. भक्त ; धर्मात्मा ;

homage (होमेज)—*n.* acknowledgement of allegiance ; tribute. पूजा, उपासना : श्रद्धांजलि।

home (होम)—*n.* dwelling-place ; native land ; institution. घर, गृह ; देश, जन्म-भूमि ; संस्थान। *adj.* pertaining to home ; domestic. घर-सम्बन्धी ; देशी, घरेलू। *adv.* to one's home. घर को, देश को। *[—adj.*

homely (होमली)—*adj.* plain ; not beautiful ; domestic. सादा, बनावट ; घरेलू, सच्चा ; घरेलू ।

home-sick (होम-सिक)—*adj.* depressed by absence from home. घर से दूर रहने के कारण खिन्न ।

home-spun (होम-स्पन)—*adj.* & *n.* cloth of home-spun yarn. खद्दर; घर का बना वस्त्र ।

homestead (होमस्टेड)—*n.* house without buildings, farm. बाड़ी, तीर ; बगीचेवाला घर ।

homicide (होमिसाइड)—*n.* man-slaughter ; killer of human being. नर-संहार, नर-हत्या ; नर-हत्यारा । *adj.* **homicidal.**

homiletic (होमिलेटिक)—*adj.* of homilies. उपदेशात्मक प्रवचन-सम्बन्धी ।

homiletics (होमिलेटिक्स)—*n. pl.* art of preaching. उपदेश देने की कला ।

homily (होमिली)—*n.* sermon, discourse. धर्मोपदेश, प्रवचन ।

hominy (होमिनी)—*n.* ground maize boiled in water or milk. दलिया, महेरी ।

homo (होमो)—*pref.* same common. "सदृश", "समान" अर्थ-सूचक उपसर्ग ।

homoeopath (होमियोपैथ)—*n.* one who practises homoeopathy. होमियोपैथी का चिकित्सक

homoeopathy (होमियोपैथी)—*n.* a system of curing diseases. एक चिकित्सा-प्रणाली ।

homogeneity (होमजिनीइटी)—*n.* uniformity. एकता, समरूपता, सजातीयता ।

homogeneous (होमजीनियस)- *adj.* of the same kind ; uniform. समान, सजातीय, एक ही प्रकार का । *n.* **homogeneousness.**

homologate (होमॉलगेट)—*v. t.* admit, confirm. स्वीकार करना, संपुष्ट करना ।

homologous (होमॉलगस)—*adj.* having the same relation or value, corresponding. तुल्य, अनुरूप, अनुसार ; तद्रूप, तदनुसार ।

homologue (होमोलॉग)—*n.* homologous thing. समान वस्तु, उपमान ।

homology (होमॉलजी)—*n.* homologous relation. उपमा, समरूपता ।

homonym (होमोनिम)—*n.* word of same form as another but different sense. एकरूप भिन्नार्थक शब्द । *adj.* **homonymous,**

homosexual (होमोसेक्सुअल)—*adj.* with sexual propensity for one's own sex. समलिङ्गी के साथ मैथुन करने की इच्छा करनेवाला ।

hone (होन)—*n.* whetstone. सान, सिल्ली । *v. t.* whet on hone. सान पर चढ़ाना ।

honest (ऑनेस्ट)—*adj.* upright ; chaste. सच्चा, ईमानदार; खरा, चरित्रवान् । *adv.* **honestly.**

honesty (ऑनेस्टी)—*n.* upright-

ness. सचाई, ईमानदारी।

honey (हनी)—*n.* sweet fluid collected from flowers by bees; sweetness. मधु, शहद; मधुरता।

honeycomb (हनीकोम)—*n.* bees' wax structure of hexagonal cells for honey and eggs. मधुमक्खी का छत्ता।

honeyed, honied (हनिड)—*adj.* sweet. मधुर।

honeymoon (हनीमून)—*n.* holiday of newly married couple. नव-दम्पति का मधुर मिल अवकाश।

honeysuckle (हनीसकल)—*n.* climbing shrub with yellow fragrant flowers. पीले सुगन्धित पुष्पों वाली एक बेल।

honk (हांक)—*n* cry of a wild goose; sound of a motor horn. बंगली बत्तख की आवाज; मोटर के भोंपू की ध्वनि।

honorarium (ऑनरेरियम)—*n.* fee for service. सेवा का पारिश्रमिक।

honorary (आनरेरी)—*adj.* conferred by way of honour; unpaid. आदरी, मानद; अवैतनिक।

honorific (ऑनरिफ़िक)—*adj.* implying respect. आदरसूचक।

honour (ऑनर)—*n.* high reputation; glory; chastity; mark of respect. सम्मान, आदर, सत्कार; कीर्ति, यश, साख; उदारता, सच्चरित्रता; प्रतिष्ठा, बड़ाई; महोदय, महाराज। *v.t.* respect highly; confer honour on; accept or pay bill when due. सम्मान करना, उपाधि देना, अलंकृत करना; हुंडी सकारना।

honourable (आनरेबल)—*adj.* deserving honour; generous; illustrious. आदरनीय, माननीय; उदार, सच्चरित्र; कीर्तिमान्, यशस्वी।

honours (ऑनर्स)—*n. pl.* distinction for proficiency in examination. परीक्षा में योग्यता का विशिष्ट स्थान।

hood (हुड)—*n.* covering for head and neck; badge worn over gown to show university degree; hood-shaped thing. कनटोप; टोप; विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधिसूचक परिधान के साथ पहना जानेवाला टोप; जुब्बा; फन; गाड़ी का छाता। *suffix.* denoting condition, quality etc. दशा, गुण आदि का सूचक प्रत्यय। *v.t.* cover with hood. ढांकना, ओढ़ाना।

hoodlum (हूडलम)—*n.* a rowdy हुल्लड़बाज।

hoo doo—(हू डू)—*n.* bad luck दुर्भाग्य। *v. t.* bring bad luck. विपत्ति लाना।

hoodwink (हुडविंक)—*v. t.* deceive; humbug. धोखा देना; आँखें बन्द करना या ढांपना।

hoof (हुफ़)—*n.* horny casing of

foot in horse etc. खुर। *v. t.* strike with hoof ; kick. खुर मारना, ठोकर लगाना।

hook (हुक)—*n.* bent piece of wire for catching hold ; curved cutting instrument. काँटा, कुलाबा, कुंडी ; हाँसी, हँसिया। *v. t. & i.* grasp, fasten ; catch with hook ; bend. पकड़ना, बाँधना ; काँटे से पकड़ना ; मोड़ना, टेढ़ा करना

hooker (हुकर)—*n.* a small sailing-ship. एक प्रकार का छोटा जहाज।

hooligan (हूलिगन)—*n.* street rough. गुंडा, बदमाश।

hoop (हूप)—*n.* band of metal for binding cask etc. ; wooden or iron circle ; sound heard in hooping-cough. छल्ला, घेरा ; कुंडली गोल पट्टा; हू-हू का शब्द जो कूकी खाँसी में होता है। *v.t.* bind with hoop. छल्ले या पट्टे से बाँधना।

hooping-cough (हूपिंग कफ़)—*n.* disease with convulsive cough. कूकी खाँसी, कुकरखाँसी।

hoopoe (हूपो)—*n.* bird with gay plumage and erectile crest. सुन्दर परों और खड़ी कलगी वाला एक पक्षी।

hoot (हूट)—*v.i. & t.* make loud sounds, utter cry. शोर मचाना, धिक्कारना ; हू-हू करना। *n.* sound of derision ; owl's cry. धिक्कार ; उल्लू का शब्द।

hooter (हूटर)—*n.* one who hoots ; steam whistle. धिक्कारने वाला ; भाप से बजनेवाला भोंपू।

hop (हॉप)—*n.* plant with bitter cones ; hopping ; dance. एक प्रकार का पौधा ; एक टाँग की कूद, उछल-कूद ; नाच। *v.i.* spring on one foot ; jump. एक टाँग से कूदना,

hope (होप)—*n.* expectation and desire ; trust. आशा, मनोरथ, उम्मीद ; भरोसा। *v.t. & i.* expect and desire ; feel hope. आशा करना, भरोसा रखना।

hopeful (होपफुल)—*adj.* feeling hope ; promising. आशावान् ; होनहार। **hopefulness.**

hopeless (होपलेस)—*adj.* destitude of hope ; unpromising. निराशाजनक, आशारहित, आशाहीन।

hopper (हॉपर)—*n.* person that hops ; device for feeding grain into mill or similar purpose. एक टाँग से कूदनेवाला ; चलिया, ढोरी।

horal, horary (होरल, होररी)—*adj.* occurring every hour. घण्टे-घण्टे पर होनेवाला।

horde (होर्ड)—*n.* troop of nomads ; gang. घुमक्कड़ों का गिरोह ; गिरोह, जत्था।

horizon (हरीज़न)—*n.* line at which earth and sky appear to meet. क्षितिज।

horizontal (हॉरिज़ोन्टल)—*adj.*

parallel to horizon. क्षितिज के समानान्तर, समतल। *n.* horizontal line, bar etc. समतल रेखा, बाड़

hormone (हॉर्मोन)—*n.* internal secretion that passes into the blood and stimulate organs to action. शरीर के भीतर का वह पौष्टिक तत्व जो रक्त में प्रवाहित होकर अंगों में गति पैदा करता है।

horn (हॉर्न)—*n.* curved and pointed substance on head of cattle ; deer-antler : drinking vessel ; wind instrument. सींग, शृंग ; कीड़े की मूँछ, ज्वाला, खप्पर ; सुराही, भोंपू। *v. t.* furnish with horns. सींग लगाना

hornbook (हॉर्नबुक)—*n.* child's alphabet-book. अक्षरदीपिका, वर्णमाला की पुस्तक।

horner (हॉर्नर)—*n.* one who deals in horns. सींग का कारीगर।

hornet (हॉर्निट)—*n.* large species of wasp. भिड़, बिरनी।

hornpipe (हॉर्नपाइप)—*n.* a lively dance. उन्माद, रोहिणी नाच।

horny (हॉर्नी)—*adj.* of or like horn, hard. सींग के समान · सींग का बना हुआ ; कड़ा, कठोर।

horologe (हॉरलोज)—*n.* time-piece ; clock. घड़ी, घड़ियाल।

horology (हरालजी)—*n.* clock-making. घड़ी बनाने की विद्या।

horoscope (हॉरस्कोप)—*n.* configuration of the heavens at certain moment, especially one's birth. जन्मपत्री, लग्न कुंडली।

horoscopy (हरास्कपी)—*n.* art or science of casting horoscope. जन्मपत्री बनाने की कला या विज्ञान।

horrible (हॉरिबल)—*adj.* exciting horror ; shocking. भयानक, भीषण, डरावना

horrify (हॉरिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* excite horror in. भयभीत करना, डरा देना।

horror (हॉरर)—*n.* terror ; intense fear or dislike. आतंक, भय; बीभत्सता, अतिघृणा।

horse (हॉर्स)—*n.* solid-hoofed quadruped used as beast of-burden or for riding; cavalry ; frame for supporting things. घोड़ा, अश्व ; घुड़सवार, अश्वारोही ; काठ की घोड़ी जो चीजों को सहारा देने के काम आती है। *v. t.* mount on a horse ; cover. घोड़े पर सवार होना;

horsebreaker (हॉर्स ब्रेकर)—*n.* one who trains horses. घोड़ा फेरनेवाला।

horse-coper (हॉर्सकोपर)—*n.* horse-dealer. घोड़ों का सौदागर।

horse-fly (हॉर्स-फ्लाई)—*n.* fly that stings horses. डाँस, घुड़ मक्खी

horse-laugh (हॉर्स-लाफ)—*n.* boisterous laugh. कहकहा, ठहाका।

horseman (हॉर्समैन)—*n.* rider on horse-back. घुड़सवार, अश्वारोही

horsy (हॉर्सी)—*adj.* affecting dress of groom or jockey. घुड़सवार या घुड़सवार के वस्त्र से सम्बन्धित।

hortative (हॉर्टेटिव)—*adj.* of exhorstation. उत्साहवर्धक, प्रेरणादायक।

hortatory (हॉर्टेटरी)—*adj.* exhorting. प्रेरक।

horticulture (हॉर्टिकल्चर)—*n.* art of gardening. बागवानी, उद्यानविज्ञान।

horticulturist (हॉर्टिकल्चरिस्ट)—*n.* versed in art of gardening. बागवानी का विशेषज्ञ।

hose (होज़)—*n.* stockings; flexible tube for watering plants. मौजा, जुराब; पौधों को पानी देने की नली।

hose-tops (होज़-टॉप्स)—*n. pl.* footless stockings. बिना पाँव का मौजा।

hosier (होज़र)—*n.* dealer in hose etc. मौजों-आदि का व्यापारी।

hosiery (होज़री)—*n.* hose-goods. मौजों आदि का माल।

hospice (हॉस्पिस)—*n.* traveller's house of rest kept by religious order; home for the destitude or sick. सराय; आतुरालय, अनाथालय।

hospitable (हॉस्पिटेबल)—*adj.* given to hospitality. आतिथ्यकर्ता, सहृदयतापूर्ण। *adv.* **hospitably**.

hospital (हॉस्पिटल)—*n.* institution for care of the sick; charitable institution. चिकित्सालय, अस्पताल; धर्मार्थ संस्था।

hospitality (हॉस्पिटैलिटी)—*n.* friendly reception of guests. आतिथ्य, अतिथि-सत्कार।

hospitaller (हॉस्पिटलर)—*n.* member of charitable order. धर्मसंस्था का सदस्य।

host (होस्ट)—*n.* large number; army; one who entertains another; landlord of an inn. समूह; सेना; आतिथ्यकर्ता; सराय का स्वामी।

hostage (हॉस्टेज)—*n.* person or thing given as pledge. बयानत के रूप में दिया गया व्यक्ति अथवा पदार्थ

hostel (हॉस्टल)—*n.* house of residence for students etc. छात्रावास; सराय।

hostelry (हॉस्टलरी)—*n.* an inn. सराय, मुसाफ़िर खाना।

hostess (होस्टेस)—*n. fem.* female host. आतिथ्यकर्त्री; सराय की स्वामिनी।

hostile (हॉस्टाइल)—*adj.* of an enemy; opposed. शत्रुतापूर्ण, विरोधी।

hostility (हॉस्टिलिटी)—*n.* enmity; warfare. शत्रुता; लड़ाई। *pl.* **hostilities**. शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्रवाई।

hostler (ऑस्लर)—*n.* ostler.

मुलाफ़िरखाने का नौकर ; चिरवावार ।

hot (हॉट)—*adj.* of high temperature ; very warm ; giving ; or feeling heat ; pungent ; ardent ; excited. तप्त ; गरम ; ताप देनेवाला ; कामातुर ; व्यग्र, उत्सुक क्रुद्ध, उत्तेजित, तेज । *v. t.* heat. तपाना,

hot air (हॉट एअर)—*n* excited or boastful talk. उत्तेजक वार्ता ; शेखी ।

hot-bed (हॉट-बैड)—*n.* bed of earth heated by fermenting manure ; place that promotes growth. खाद की क्यारी जो खाद डाल कर गरम की जाए ; अधिक उपजाऊ स्थान ।

hot-blooded (हॉट-ब्लडिड)—*adj.* excitable. गरम जोश, प्रचंड ।

hot-brained (हॉट-ब्रैंड)—*adj.* haughty. गरम मिजाजवाला, क्रोधी ।

hotch-potch (हॉच-पॉच)—*n.* dish of many ingredients ; medley. खिचड़ी, मिली-जुली चीजें ; गड़बड़-झाला

hotel (होटल)—*n.* house for travellers. यात्रियों के रहने का स्थान, मुसाफ़िरखाना ।

hotfoot (हॉटफ़ुट)—*adv.* in hot haste. जल्दी में ।

hothead (हॉटहैड)—*n.* hasty person. जल्दबाज मनुष्य ।

hot-house (हॉट-हाउस)—*n.* building for forcing growing plants. वह स्थान जहाँ पौधों को जाड़े से सुरक्षित करके रखते हैं ।

hough, hock (हॉक)—*n.* joint of hind leg of an animal. पशु की पिछली टांग का जोड़ ।

hound (हाउण्ड)—*n.* dog for the chase. शिकारी कुत्ता । *v. t.* chase, persue ; urge on. शिकार करना ; पीछा करना ; लपकाना ।

hour (आँवर)—*n.* sixty minutes ; short time. घड़ा ; घड़ी, समय,

hour-glass (आँवर-ग्लास)—*n.* sand glass running an hour. बालू-घड़ी ।

hour-hand (आँवर-हैंड)—*n.* hand which indicates hours on a clock. घड़ी की घंटे बतानेवाली सूई ।

hourly (आवर्ली)—*adv.* every hour. प्रतिघंटा ।

house (हाउस)—*n.* building ; an assembly ; business firm ; theatre or its audience ; family. घर, मकान ; सदन, गृह, समुदाय ; कोठी, कारखाना ; रंगशाला, दर्शक लोग ; घराना, परिवार, कुटुम्ब । *v. t. & i.* admit to residence ; protect by covering ; shelter. मकान में रखना ; ठहराना; आश्रय देना ;

house-boat (हाउस-बोट)—*n.* kind of barge fitted up for living in. ऐसी नाव जिसमें निवास हो सके ।

house-breaker (हाउस-ब्रेकर)—*n.* burglar. सेंध लगानेवाला चोर, गृह-भेदक ।

household (हाउसहोल्ड)—*n.* inmates of a house. कुटुम्ब, परिवार, खानदान।

householder (हाउसहोल्डर)—*n.* one who occupies house as his own dwelling. मालिक-मकान, गृहस्वामी।

housekeeper (हाउसकीपर)—*n.* householder; woman managing affairs of house. गृहस्वामी; घर की नौकरानी, खादिमा।

houseleek (हाउसलीक)—*n.* pink-flowered herb on walls and roofs. एक प्रकार की गुलाबी फूलों वाली बूटी जो दीवारों और छतों पर पैदा हो जाती है।

housemaid (हाउसमेड)—*n.* maid-servant incharge of room-cleaning. घर की सफ़ाई करनेवाली दासी।

housemaster (हाउसमास्टर)—*n.* keeper of school boarding house. स्कूल के भोजनालय का संचालक।

house-physician, house-surgeon. (हाउस-फ़िज़िशन, हाउस-सर्जन)—*n.* resident doctor of hospital. अस्पताल में निवास करनेवाला डाक्टर।

house-warming (हाउस-वार्मिङ्ग)—*n.* party celebrating entry into new house. नये घर में प्रवेश करने पर दी जानेवाली दावत।

housewife (हाउसवाइफ़)—*n.* mistress of house. गृहिणी, गृहस्वामिनी।

housing (हाउज़िङ्ग)—*n.* horse-cloth. जीनपोश, काठी के नीचे का नमदा।

hovel (हॉवल, हवल)—*n.* shed; outhouse; mean dwelling. छप्पर; कुटीर; झोंपड़ी, मंडिया।

hover (हॉवर, हवर)—*v. i.* hang in the air, loiter about. मँडलाना, घूमना, पर मारना।

how (हाउ)—*adv.* in what way; by what means; to what extent. कैसे किस तरह; कितना।

howitzer (हाउइट्ज़र)—*n.* a short gun. एक प्रकार की छोटी तोप।

howl (हाउल)—*v. i. & t.* utter long loud cry as a dog or wolf; wail; roar. कुत्ते या भेड़िये की तरह चिल्लाना, भौंकना; ज़ोर से चिल्लाना, गुर्राना। *n.* such cry. शोर, चीख, गुर्राहट। *n.* **howling.**

hoy (हॉय)—*n.* small coasting vessel. एक छोटी नाव। *interj.* used to call attention. अरे! ओ!

hoyden (हॉयडन)—*n.* boisterous girl. फुहड़ लड़की।

hub (हब)—*n.* central part of wheel. पहिये की नाभि, धुरी।

hubble-bubble (हबल-बबल)—*n.* tobacco pipe; confused talk. हुक्का; अस्पष्ट वार्ता।

hubbub (हबब)—*n.* din, tumult.

शोर-गुल, हुड़दंगा ; हलचल, अफ़रा-तफ़री ।

huckaback (हकबैक)—*n.* rough linen fabric for towels etc. मोटा खुला कपड़ा जिससे तौलिये आदि बनाए जाते हैं ।

huckle (हकल)—*n.* hip, haunch. चूतड़, पट्ठा ।

huckster (हकस्टर)—*n.* hawker. फेरीवाला, बिसाती । *v. i. & t.* hawk. फेरी लगाना ।

huddle (हडल)—*v. t. & i.* heap, crowd ; hurry. ढेर लगाना ; भीड़ करना ; शीघ्रता करना । *n.* confused heap ; confusion. ढेर ; भीड़ ; गड़बड़ी ।

hue (ह्यू)—*n.* colours, tint. रंग । *hue and cry.* शोर-गुल, हो-हल्ला, धूमधड़ाका ।

huff (हफ़)—*v. t. & i.* bully ; offend. डींग करना ; चिढ़ाना ; शेखी मारना । *n.* sudden anger ; boast. डींग, गुस्सा ; शेखी । *adj.* **huffish.**

huffer (हफ़र)—*n.* boaster. शेखीबाज़, मसखरा ।

hug (हग)—*v. t.* squeeze in one's arms ; cling to. बग़ल में लेना, आलिंगन करना ; चिपकाना । *n.* clasp ; wrestling grip. आलिंगन ; पकड़ी ।

huge (ह्यूज)—*adj.* very large ; enormous. बहुत बड़ा, विशाल, भीमकाय । *n.* **hugeness.**

hugger-mugger (हग्गर-मग्गर)—*n.* secrecy ; confusion. गोपनीयता, रहस्य ; गड़बड़झाला ।

huggery (हग्गरी)—*n.* act of hugging. आलिंगन ।

hulk (हल्क)—*n.* body of dismantled ship ; big person or mass. टूटे हुए जहाज का ढाँचा ; भीमकाय व्यक्ति ; विशाल समूह ।

hulking (हल्किंग)—*adj.* big ; clumsy. भीमकाय ; भारी, भद्दा ।

hull (हल)—*n.* outer covering of beans etc. ; frame of ship. फली आदि का छिलका; जहाज का पेटा । *v. t.* separate the hulls of; pierce the hull of. छिलका उतारना ; जहाज के पेंदे पर गोला मारना ।

hullabaloo (हलबलू)—*n.* uproar. शोर-गुल ।

hullo (हलो)—*interj.* of surprise etc. अरे ! अहो !

hum (हम)—*v. i. & t.* murmur continuously like bee ; sing with closed lips. भिनभिनाना ; गुनगुनाना । *n.* humming sound. भिनभिनाहट, गुनगुनाहट । *interj.* expressing doubt etc. सन्देह-आदि का सूचक अव्यय ; हूँ !

human (ह्यूमन)—*adj.* pertaining to man. मानवीय, इन्सानी । *n.* human being. मानव, इन्सान । *n.* **humanness.**

humane (ह्यूमेन)—*adj.* bene-

volent ; compassionate. दयालु, दीनवत्सल, मानवतापूर्ण

humanism (ह्यूमनिज्म)—*n.* devotion to human interests ; literary culture. मानवप्रेम, मानव-हित ; साहित्य-संस्कृति ।

humanist (ह्यूमनिस्ट)—*n.* student of human affairs ; classical scholar. मानवशास्त्री ; कला-प्रवीण ।

humanitarian (ह्यूमेनिटेरियन)—*n.* & *adj.* one who concerns himself chiefly with man's welfare. मानव-कल्याणवादी, मानव-सेवी ।

humanity (ह्यूमैनिटी)—*n.* human nature ; human race ; humaneness. मानव स्वभाव, मानवता ; मानव-जाति ; दयालुता, कृपालुता ।

humanize (ह्यूमनाइज)—*v. t.* & *i.* make or become human. मानव बनाना या बनना, दयालु बनाना या बनना ।

humankind (ह्यूमनकाइंड)—*n.* mankind मनुष्य जाति ।

humble (ह्म्बल)—*adj.* lowly ; modest ; submissive. नीचा, निम्न ; विनम्र, विनीत ; दीन, बेचारा । *v. t.* abase ; lower. नीचा करना ; विनम्र बनाना

humble-bee (ह्म्बल-बी)—*n.* bumble-bee. भौंरा ।

humbling (ह्म्बलिंग)—*n.* victory. जीत ।

humbug (ह्म्बग)—*n.* sham ; deception. छल, कपट ; धोखा, फ़रेब । *v. t.* delude, cheat. छलना, धोखा देना ।

humdrum (ह्म्ड्रम)—*n.* dull ; commonplace. मन्दबुद्धि मनुष्य ;

humeral (ह्यूमरल)—*adj.* of the shoulder. कंधे का ।

humerus (ह्यूमरस)—*n.* bone of upper arm. बाहु की अस्थिवाली हड्डी ।

humid (ह्यूमिड)—*adj.* damp. सीला, गीला, तर ।

humidity (ह्यूमिडिटी)—*n.* dampness. सीलापन, तरावट ।

humiliate (ह्यूमिलिएट)—*v. t.* humble, abase, mortify. नीचा दिखाना, दबाना, अपमानित करना ।

humiliation (ह्यूमिलिएशन)—*n* mortification ; meekness. अप मान, दीनता ।

humility (ह्यूमिलिटी)—*n* humbleness, meekness. नम्रता, दीनता, अधीनता ।

humming (ह्म्मिंग)—*n.* murmuring sound. भिनभिनाहट ।

hummock (ह्म्मक)—*n.* hillock टीला, टीबा ।

humoral (ह्यूमरल)—*adj.* of the humours. शरीराव-सम्बन्धी ; शिरोप-सम्बन्धी ।

humorist (ह्यूमरिस्ट)—*n.* facetious talker or writer. विनोदी-

मज़ा ; व्यंग्योक्ति ।

humorous (ह्यूमरस)—*adj.* full of humour ; funny. विनोदपूर्ण; मज़ेदार ।

humour (ह्यूमर)—*n.* state of mind ; inclination ; comicality ; fluid of body. मनोभाव ; प्रवृत्ति ; विनोद, ठट्ठेबाज़ी ; मन की तरङ्ग ; रस, शरबत । *v. t.* gratify, indulge. प्रसन्न करना, मनुहार करना ।

hump (हम्प)—*n.* portubérance on the back. कूबड़, कूबड़ । *v. t. & i.* make humshaped. कूबड़-जैसा बनाना या बनना ।

humpback (हम्पबैक)—*n.* person having back with hump. कुबड़ा । *adj.* **humpbacked**.

humpy (हम्पी)—*adj.* with many humps. कूबड़ोंवाला ।

hunch (हंच)—*n.* hump. कूबड़ । *v.t.* bend convexly. कूब निकालना, मोड़ना ।

hundred (हंड्रेड)—*n.* ten times ten. सौ, शत । *adj. & adv.* **hundredfold** सौगुना ; *adj.* **hundredth**. सौवाँ ।

hundredweight (हंड्रेडवेट)—*n.* a weight of 112 lbs.

hunger (हंगर)—*n.* craving for food ; strong desire. भूख, क्षुधा ; तीव्र इच्छा । *v. i.* feel hunger ; crave for. भूख लगना ; इच्छा करना ।

hunger-strike (हंगर-स्ट्राइक)—*n.* refusal to take food. भूखहड़ताल ।

hungry (हंगरी)—*adj.* feeling hunger ; eager ; wanting manure. भूखा ; उत्सुक, इच्छुक ; ऊसर, बंजर । *n.* **hungriness**. भूख ।

hunk (हंक)—*n.* large lump ; hunch. बड़ा टुकड़ा ; कूब ।

hunks (हंक्स)—*n.* miser. कंजूस, कृपण ।

hunt (हंट)—*v. t. & i.* pursue wild animals for food or sport ; search for ; drive away. शिकार करना । खोजना ; पीछा करना, ढूंढना ; भगा देना । *n.* hunting ; hunting party ; hunting district. शिकार, आखेट ; शिकारी दल ; शिकार करने का प्रदेश ।

hunter (हंटर)—*n.* one who hunts ; horse for hunting ; hunting dog. शिकारी जन्तु ; शिकारी घोड़ा ; शिकारी कुत्ता

huntsman (हंट्समैन)—*n.* man in charge of pack of hounds ; hunter. शिकारी कुत्तों का रखवाला ; शिकारी ।

hurdle (हर्डल)—*n.* portable frame with bars etc. बाड़ी, बाड़ । *v. t.* cover with hurdles. बाड़ लगाना या बन्द करना ।

hurdler (हर्डलर)—*n.* hurdle-maker ; hurdle racer. बाड़ी बनानेवाला ; बाड़ी फाँदनेवाला ।

hurdy-gurdy (हर्डी-गर्डी)—*n.* musical instrument with dor-

ning sound. सारंगी के प्रकार का बाजा।

hurl (हर्ल)—*v.t.* throw violently. ज़ोर से फेंकना, ऊपर को फेंकना। *n.* violent throw. फेंक; दंगा। *n.* **hurler.** फेंकनेवाला व्यक्ति।

hurle, hurling (हर्ल, हर्लिङ्ग)—*n.* game similar to hockey. हॉकी जैसी एक खेल।

hurly-burly (हर्ली-बर्ली)—*n.* commotion. अव्यवस्था; हुल्लड़।

hurrah (हुर्रा)—*interj.* expressing joy or approval. आनन्द या स्वीकृति प्रकट करने वाला अव्यय।

hurricane (हरिकेन)—*n.* violent storm. भीषण आंधी, तूफ़ान, झंझा।

hurriedly (हरिड्ली)—*adv.* in a hurried manner. जल्दी में, घबड़ाहट में।

hurry (हरी)—*n.* undue haste; eagerness. शीघ्रता, आकुलता, अधीरता। *v.t. & i.* act with undue haste; cause to move with haste. शीघ्रता करना, घबड़ा देना

hurry-scurry (हरी-स्करी)—*adv., adj. & n.* (in) disorderly haste. घबड़ाहट से, घबड़ाया हुआ; घबड़ाहट।

hurst (हर्स्ट)—*n.* wood; wooded eminence. जंगल; जंगलों से घिरा हुआ प्रदेश।

hurt (हर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* injure; damage; pain; distress; suffer harm or pain. घाव लगाना; हानि पहुँचाना, आघात पहुँचाना, दुःख देना; आघात या दुःख पहुँचना। *n.* wound; injury; harm. घाव, आघात, हानि, क्षति। *adj.* **hurtful.**

hurtle (हर्टल)—*v. i.* go with rushing sound. आवाज़ करते हुए कूद जाना; धक्का देना।

hurtless (हर्टलस)—*adj.* with any hurt. क्षतिरहित, बेघाव।

husband (हज़्बंड)—*n.* man married to woman; economist. पति, शौहर, खाविन्द; मितव्ययी पुरुष। *v.t.* economise; till. खर्च में बचना, किफ़ायत करना; खेती करना।

husbandman (हज़्बंड्मैन)—*n.* farmer; master of a family. किसान, कृषक; घर का बड़ा पुरुषा।

husbandry (हज़्बंड्री)—*n.* farming; economy. खेती-बाड़ी; कृषि-कर्म; मितव्यय, किफ़ायत।

hush (हश)—*v. t. & i.* silence; be silent. मौन करना, खामोश करना; चुप करना। *n.* silence. मौन, चुप्पी, खामोशी। *interj.* चुप! *hush up.* दबाना।

hush-money (हश-मनी)—*n.* sum paid to avoid exposure. किसी बात को छुपाने के लिए दी गई घूस।

husk (हस्क)—*n.* outer covering of fruit or seed. छिलका, भूसी, छाल। *v. t.* remove husk from. छिलका या भूसी उतारना। *adj.* hus-

hod. छिलका उतारा हुआ।

husky (हस्की)—*adj.* full of husks ; hoarse. छिलकेदार, भूसीवाला ; रुखा, भारी।

hussar (हुसर)—*n.* light cavalry soldier. घुड़सवार सिपाही।

hussy, huzzy (हस्सी)—*n.* pert girl ; worthless woman. छिनाल लड़की ; छांडो, ठगनी।

hustings (हस्टिन्ग्ज़)—*n.* platform for comination of candidates ; election proceedings. उम्मीदवारों के चयन का मंच ; निर्वाचन-कार्यवाही।

hustle (हसल)—*v. t.* push roughly ; bustle. धकापेल करना, धक्का मारना। **hustling.** धकापेल।

hut (हट)—*n.* small mean house; temporary wooden house. झोंपड़ी, कुटी ; छप्पर, मड़हवा। *v. t. & i.* lodge in huts. झोंपड़ी में रहना या रखना।

hutch (हच)—*n.* pen for rabbits etc. खरगोशों आदि को रखने का पिंजरा।

hyacinth (हाइअसिन्थ)—*n.* a bulbous plant with bell-shaped flowers ; orange variety of zircon. संबल का पौधा ; एक प्रकार का रत्न। *adj.* **hyacinthine.**

hyades (हाइअडीज़)—*n.* a cluster of stars. तारापुंज।

hyaena (हाइईना)—*n.* a carnivorous animal. लकड़बग्घा।

hyaline (हाइअलाइन, हाइअलिन)—*adj.* crystal-clear; transparent. कांच की तरह साफ़, पारदर्शी।

hyaloid (हाइअलॉइड)—*adj. adj.* glass-like. शीशे के समान।

hybrid (हाइब्रिड)—*n.* off spring of two animals or plants of different species ; cross-breed. दो भिन्न जातियों के जीवों या पौधों की सन्तान ; दोगला-प्राणी या पौधा, वर्ण-संकर। *adj.* cross-bred. दोगला, वर्ण संकर।

hybridise (हाइब्रिडाइज़)—*v. t.* procreate by hybrids. दो जातियों के संयोग से नयी जाति पैदा करना। *adj.* **hybrideous.** दो भिन्न जातियों से उत्पन्न।

hydatis (हाइडाटिस)—*n.* a swelling. छाला, फोड़ा।

hydra (हाइड्रा)—*n.* snake with many heads ; fresh-water snake. अनेक फनोंवाला सांप ; पानी का सांप।

hydrant (हाइड्रेण्ट)—*n.* water pipe with nozzle for hose. टूंटीवाला पानी का नल।

hydrate (हाइड्रेट)—*n.* compound of water with an element. किसी पदार्थ से पानी का योग। *v. t.* combine with water. किसी पदार्थ में पानी मिलाना। *n.* **hydration.**

hydraulic (हाइड्रॉलिक)—*adj.* of water conveyed through pipes. बल की गति से चलने वाला, बल-चालित।

hydraulicon (हाइड्रॉलिकन)—*n.* musical instrument with water. पानी का बाजा, जलतरंग ।

hydraulics (हाइड्रॉलिक्स)—*n. pl.* science of conveyance of liquids through as motive power. जलगति विज्ञान ;

hydric (हाइड्रिक)—*adj.* of hydrogen. हाइड्रोजन गैस-सम्बन्धी ; उदजन-सम्बन्धी ।

hydro (हाइड्रो)—*pref.* for 'water' जलसूचक उपसर्ग ।

hydrocele (हाइड्रोसील)—*n.* morbid collection of fluid in the testes. अण्ड कोषवृद्धि का रोग ।

hydroelectric (हाइड्रोइलैक्ट्रिक)—*adj.* generated by strong current of water. पनबिजली-सम्बन्धी ; जल की तीव्र गति से उत्पन्न ।

hydrogen (हाइड्रोजिन)—*n.* colourless invisible odourless gas. रंग और गन्ध रहित अदृश्य गैस, उदजन ।

hydrography (हाइड्रोग्राफी)—*n.* description of the waters of the earth. समुद्रों का विज्ञान ।

hydromel (हाइड्रोमेल)—*n.* mixture of honey and water. मधु और जल का मिश्रण ।

hydrometer (हाइड्रोमिटर)—*n.* instrument for finding densities of lequids. तरल पदार्थों का घनत्व नापने का यंत्र ।

hydropathy (हाइड्रोपैथी)—*n.* treatment by external and internal application of water. जल-चिकित्सा । *adj.* **hydropathic.**

hydrophobia (हाइड्रोफोबिया)—*n.* aversion to water as symptom of rabies in man. पानी को देखकर भय होने का रोग, हड़क ; पागल कुत्ते के काटने से होनेवाला रोग

hydrophone (हाइड्रोफ़ोन)—*n.* an instrument for detecting sound through water. पानी से ध्वनि का पता लगाने का यंत्र ।

hydroplane (हाइड्रोप्लेन)—*n.* fin-like device enabling submarine to rise. जल पर दौड़ सकने-वाला विमान ।

hydrous (हाइड्रस)—*adj.* containing water. पनीला, जलयुक्त ।

hydrus (हाइड्रस)—*n.* water-snake. जल-सर्प ।

hyemal (हाईमल)—*adj.* of winter. शीत काल-सम्बन्धी ।

hygiene (हाइजिन)—*n.* principle of health ; sanitary science. स्वास्थ्य-सिद्धान्त, स्वास्थ्यशास्त्र, आरोग्य-विज्ञान । *adj.* **hygienic (al).**

hygrometer (हाइग्रोमिटर)—*n.* instrument measuring humidity of air etc. वायु आदि की आर्द्रता नापने का यंत्र ।

hymen (हाइमिन)—*n.* god of marriage. विवाह का देवता । *adj.* **hymeneal.** विवाह-सम्बन्धी ।

hymn (हिम)—*n.* sacred song of

praise. स्तुति गीत, भजन। *v. t.* praise in hymns स्तुति करना, भजन गाना। *adj.* **hymnal.**

hymnody (हिम्नडी)—*n.* singing or making of hymns. स्तुति गान; भजन-रचना।

hymnodist (हिम्नडिस्ट)—*n.* writer of hymns. स्तुति या स्तोत्र लेखक।

hymnology (हिम्नॉलजी)—*n.* study of hymns. स्तुति-गीतों का अध्ययन।

hypaethral, hypethral (हिपीथ्रल)—*adj.* open to sky; roofless. आकाश की ओर खुला, बिना छत का।

hypallage (हाइपैलजि)—*n.* reversal of natural relations of two elements in a proposition. किसी वाक्य में दो तत्वों के स्वाभाविक सम्बन्धों में परिवर्तन।

hyperbaton (हाइपर्बटॉन)—*n.* inversion of normal order of words for sake of emphasis. बल डालने के लिए शब्दों के सामान्य क्रम में परिवर्तन।

hyperbola (हाइपरबला)—*n.* curve produced when cone is cut by plane making larger angle with base than side of cone makes. शिखरकाट; बड़ाकार; अतिपरवलय।

hyperbole (हाइपरबलि)—*n.* rhetorical exaggeration. अतिशयोक्ति। *adj.* **hyperbolic (al).**

hyperbolize (हाइपर्बलाइज)—*v. i.* speak hyperbolically. अतिशयोक्ति करना।

hyperborean (हाइपरबॉरिअन)—*adj.* of the extreme north. उत्तरी छोर का, अत्यन्त शीतल। *n.* dweller in this. उत्तरी छोर का निवासी।

hypercritic (हाइपरक्रिटिक)—*n.* overcritical person. कटु आलोचक, छिद्रान्वेषी मनुष्य।

hypercritical (हाइपरक्रिटिकल)—*adj.* too critical. कूटन आलोचनात्मक, अतिछिद्रान्वेषी, नुक्ताचीन।

hypercriticism (हाइपरक्रिटिसिज्म)—*n.* excessive criticism. कटु आलोचना, कूटन छिद्रान्वेषण, नुक्ताचीनी।

hypercriticize (हाइपरक्रिटिसाइज)—*v. t.* over criticise. नुक्ताचीनी करना।

hypermetropia (हाइपरमिट्रोपिआ)—*n.* morbidly long sight. अतिदृष्टि रोग जिसमें दूर का पदार्थ तो स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है लेकिन निकट का अस्पष्ट।

hypertrophy (हाइपर्ट्रफी)—*n.* enlargement due to excessive nutrition. अति-पोषण के कारण किसी अंग का अधिक बढ़ जाना।

hyphen (हाइफन)—*n.* sign (-) used to join words. शब्दों का संयोजक चिह्न

hypnosis (हिप्नोसिस)—*n.* artificial sleep. कृत्रिम निद्रा, मोहनिद्रा।

hypnotic (हिप्नॉटिक)—*adj.* of

hypnosis. कृत्रिम निद्रा-सम्बन्धी । *n.* person under hypnosis. मोहनिद्रा-ग्रस्त व्यक्ति ।

hypnotism (हिप्नटिज्म)—*n.* production of hypnosis. कृत्रिम निद्रा लाने की विद्या, मोहनिद्रा ।

hypnotist (हिप्नॉटिस्ट)—*n.* one who produces hypnosis. मोहनिद्रा की विद्या का ज्ञाता ।

hypnotize (हिप्नॅटाइज)—*v.t.* induce hypnosis. मोहनिद्रा लाना या उत्पन्न करना ।

hypochondria (हाइपोकॉण्ड्रिया)—*n.* state of causeless depression चित्तोन्माद ।

hypochondriac (हाइपोकॉण्ड्रिअक)—*adj.* of hypochondria. चित्तोन्माद-सम्बन्धी । *n.* one who suffers from hypochondria. चित्तोन्माद का रोगी ; सौदाई ।

hypocrisy (हिपॉक्रिसि)—*n.* simulation of virtue ; pretence. दम्भ, घमंड ; छल, कपट, पाखंड ।

hypocrite (हिपाक्रिट)—*n.* person guilty of hypocrisy. दंभी, पाखंडी या कपटी मनुष्य

hypodermic (हाइपोडर्मिक)—*adj.* introduced beneath the skin. त्वचा के भीतर होनेवाला या जानेवाला ।

hypostrophe (हाइपस्ट्रफि)—*n.* relapse of disease. रोग का दोबारा हमला ।

hypotenuse (हाइपॉटिन्यूज)—*n.* side opposite right angle of triangle. त्रिकोण के दक्षिण कोण के सामने वाला भाग ।

hypothecate (हाइपॉथिकेट)—*v.t.* pledge ; mortgage. धरोहर रखना, बन्धक करना । *n.* **hypothecation.** धरोहर रखने का कार्य ।

hypothesis (हाइपॉथिसिस)—*n.* supposition made as basis for reasoning. अनुमान, कल्पना, दावा, क्यास ।

hypothetic (al) [हाइपथेटिक(ल)] —*adj.* resting on hypothesis. कल्पित, कल्पना पर आधारित :

hyssop (हिसप)—*n.* an aromatic herb used medicinally. जूफ़ा नामक बूटी ।

hysteria (हिस्टीरिआ)—*n.* disturbance of nervous system ; morbid excitement. वातोन्माद ; स्त्रियों का मूर्छा का रोग ; बाकलोला, मृगी ।

hysteric(al) [(हिस्टेरिक(ल)]—*adj.* affected with hysteria. वातोन्माद-सम्बन्धी ; मूर्छाग्रस्त । *adv.* **hysterically.**

hysterics (हिस्टेरिक्स)—*n. pl.* fit of hysteria. मृगी का दौरा ।

I

I (आइ)—*pron.* subjective case of first person. कर्ता कारक का प्रथम पुरुष का एक वचन ; मैं ।

iambus, iamb (आइएम्बस, आइएम्ब)—*n.* metrical foot of one short and one long syllable. एक लघु और एक गुरु अक्षरवाला पद ।

ibex (आइबेक्स)—*n.* wild goat. जंगली बकरा ।

ibidem (इबाइडम)—*adv.* in the same book, chapter, passage etc. उसी पुस्तक, परिच्छेद, अनुच्छेद आदि में ; उसी स्थान पर

ibis (आइबिस)—strok-like bird. सारस-जैसा एक पक्षी ।

ice (आइस)—*n.* frozen water. बर्फ़ । *v. t.* cover with ice ; cool in ice. बर्फ़ से ढँकना ; बर्फ़ में लगाना, ठण्डा करना

iceberg (आइसबर्ग)—*n.* mass of floating ice at sea ; unemotional person. समुद्र आदि में बहता हुआ हिमखण्ड ; रूखा या नीरस व्यक्ति ।

icecream (आइसक्रीम)—*n.* frozen cream. मलाई की बर्फ़ ।

iceman (आइसमैन)—*n.* man skilled in traversing ice ; dealer in ice. बर्फ़ पर चलने में कुशल व्यक्ति ; बर्फ़ बेचनेवाला मनुष्य ।

ichneumon (इक्न्यूमन)—*n.* weasel-like quadruped. एक प्रकार का नेवला ।

ichor (आइकॉर)—*n.* watery discharge from wound etc. मवाद, कचलहू

adj. **ichorous.** मवादवाला ।

ichthyoid (इक्थिऑइड)—*adj* fish-like. मछली के तुल्य ।

ichthyology (इक्थिऑलजी)—*n.* study of fishes. मत्स्यशास्त्र ।

icicle (आइसिकल)—*n.* tapering spike of ice. बर्फ़ की कलम ; बर्फ़ का लम्बा टुकड़ा ।

icing (आइसिंग)—*n.* sugar-coating. खाँड की पाग ।

icon (आइकन)—*n.* image ; statue. मूर्ति, प्रतिमा, बुत

iconoclasm (आइकॉनॉक्लैज्म)—*n.* breaking of images. मूर्ति-भंजन, बुतशिकनी ।

iconoclast (आइकॉनक्लैस्ट)—*n.* breaker of images. मूर्तिभंजक, बुतशिकन ।

iconography (आइकनॉग्राफ़ी)—*n.* picturing ; description of ancient images. चित्रणकला ; प्राचीन मूर्तियों का अध्ययन ।

icosahedron (आइकसहीड्रन)—*n.*

solid contained by twenty plane faces. बीस चेहरोंवाली ठोस वस्तु।

ictus (इक्टस)—*n.* rhythmical or metrical stress, स्वराघात।

icy (आइसी)—*adj.* abounding in ice; very cold; chilling. बर्फ़ से ढँका हुआ; बर्फ़ीला; अत्यन्त शीतल;

ide (आइड)—*n.* fish allied to carp. एक प्रकार की मछली।

idea (आइडिया)—*n.* notion; vague belief, fancy, plan, intention, aim. विचार, राय, कल्पना, मनोरथ, अभिप्राय, उद्देश्य, मन्सूबा।

ideal (आइडीअल)—*adj.* perfect; existing only in idea; visionary. आदर्श; मानसिक, काल्पनिक; भावनात्मक। *n.* perfect type. आदर्श, नमूना

idealism (आइडीअलिज़्म)—*n.* representation of things in ideal form. आदर्शवाद, कल्पनावाद।

idealist (आइडीअलिस्ट)—*n.* advocate of idealism. आदर्शवादी, कल्पनावादी। *n.* **idealistic.**

ideality (आइडिऐलिटी)—*n.* quality of being ideal. आदर्शवादिता।

idealize (आइडीअलाइज़)—*v. t.* make ideal. आदर्श बनाना

ideate (आइडीएट)—*v. t.* form an idea. विचार बनाना; कल्पना कर लेना। *n.* **ideation.**

identic (al) [आइडेंटिक (ल)]—*adj.* the same; agreeing in all details with. एक-सा, समान, एक-रूप। *adv.* **identically.**

identification (आइडेंटिफिकेशन)—*n.* act of establishing identity. समानता, एकरूपता, निर्णायक।

identify (आइडेंटिफ़ाइ)—*v. t.* treat as identical; establish identity of. समान समझना; समान सिद्ध करना; पहचानना

identity (आइडेंटिटी)—*n.* absolute sameness; individuality. समानता, तुल्यता; पहचान, निर्णायक; व्यक्तित्व।

ideogram, ideograph (आइडियोग्रैम, आइडियोग्राफ़)—*n.* character indicating the idea of a thing without its name. किसी वस्तु का नाम बताए बिना उसके भाव का द्योतक।

ideology (आइडियॉलजी)—*n.* science of ideas; abstract speculation. विचारविज्ञान; विचारधारा; ठोस कल्पना।

idiocy (इडियसी)—*n.* extreme imbecility. चरम उन्माद; मंदबुद्धि, मंदबुद्धिपन।

idiom (इडियम)—*n.* language of a people; form of expression peculiar to a language. बोली-भाषा, बोली; मुहाविरा। *adj.* **idiomatic.** मुहाविरेदार।

idiosyncrasy (इडियोसिंक्रसी)—*n.* mental constitution peculiar to a person. व्यक्ति का विशिष्ट मान-

बिल्कुल मूर्ख ।

idiot (इडियट)—*n.* person too deficient in mind. मूर्ख व्यक्ति ; बेवकूफ मनुष्य । *adj.* **idiotic.**

idle (आइडल)—*adj.* lazy; unoccupied : useless. आलसी ; निकम्मा : निरर्थक. व्यर्थ । *v. i. & t.* be idle : pass time thus. आलसी होना ; निकम्मे समय बिताना । *n.* **idleness.**

idler (आइडलर)—*n.* idle person. आलसी आदमी ; निकम्मा इन्सान ।

idol (आइडल)—*n.* image as object of worship, object of devotion. मूर्ति, प्रतिमा, बुत ; अराध्य वस्तु ।

idolater (आइडॉलेटर)—*n.* worshipper of idols. मूर्तिपूजक, बुतपरस्त

idolatrize (आइडॉलेट्राइज)—*v. t.* worship idols. मूर्तिपूजा करना ।

idolatrous (आइडॉलेट्रस)—*adj.* relating to idol-worship. मूर्ति पूजा-सम्बन्धी ।

idolatry (आइडॉलेट्री)—*n.* idol-worship. मूर्तिपूजा, बुतपरस्ती ।

idolize (आइडलाइज)—*v. t.* make an idol of ; love to excess. मूर्ति बना कर पूजना ; सर्वस्व समझना, अत्यन्त प्रेम करना । *n.* **idolization.**

idyl, idyll (आइडिल)—*n.* short description picturesque scene or incident. किसी सुन्दर दृश्य अथवा घटना का संक्षिप्त वर्णन ; लघु ग्राम्य गीत । *adj.* **idyllic**

if (इफ़)—*conj.* on the condition; supposing that ; whether. यदि, अगर : जो, बशर्ते कि, मानो

igneous (इग्नियस)—*adj.* of fire ; containing fire. अग्नि-सम्बन्धी ; आग्नेय ; आग का ।

ignis fatuus (इग्निस फ़ैट्यूअस)—*n.* phosphorescent light seen on marshy ground : delusive hope. बीयाबानी आग, छलावा अग्नि : मिथ्या आशा ।

ignite (इग्नाइट)—*v. t. & i.* set fire to ; take fire. आग लगाना, जलाना; जलना, सुलगना । *adj.* **ignitable.** आग लगने योग्य ।

ignition (इग्निशन)—*n.* act of igniting. ज्वलन ; आतिशगिरी ।

ignoble (इग्नोबल)—*adj.* of low birth ; mean, base. अकुलीन ; नीच ; पतित । *n.* **ignobleness.**

ignominous (इग्नॉमिनस)—*adj.* mean ; shameful. नीच, निकृष्ट, अशोभनीय ; लज्जाजनक, निन्द्य ।

ignominy (इग्नॉमिनी)—*n.* dishonour ; infamy. अपयश, बदनामी, अपमान ।

ignoramus (इग्नॉरेमस)—*n.* ignorant person. अबोध या अज्ञानी व्यक्ति; नादान आदमी ।

ignorance (इग्नॉरेंस)—*n.* want of knowledge. अज्ञान, अबोधता,

ignorant (इग्नॉरेंट)—*adj.* lacking knowledge ; uninformed.

अबोध, अज्ञानी, अनजान

ignore (इग्नोर)—*v. t.* refuse to take notice of. उपेक्षा करना, ध्यान न देना, तुच्छ जानना, अस्वीकार करना।

iguana (इग्वाना)—*n.* huge lizard. एक प्रकार की बड़ी छिपकली।

iliac (इलिऐक)—*adj.* of the plank. पेड़ू से सम्बन्धित ; पेड़ू का।

ilium (इलियम)—*n.* hip bone. कूल्हे की हड्डी।

ilk (इल्क)—*adj.* same. वही, उसी का।

ill (इल) - *adj.* sick ; evil ; harmful : faulty. रोगी, बीमार ; बुरा, दुष्ट, खराब ; हानिकारक ; गलत, अनुचित। *n.* evil ; harm ; misfortune. बुराई, दुष्टता ; हानि, क्षति ; दुर्भाग्य। *adv.* badly ; scarcely. बुरी तरह से, कठिनाई से

ill-advised (इल-एडवाइज्ड)—*adj.* injudicious. पथभ्रष्ट, गुमराह।

illation (इल्लेशन)—*n.* deduction, conclusion. फल, परिणाम, नतीजा।

illative (इल्लेटिव)—*adj.* inferential. फलदायक, जिससे कोई नतीजा निकले।

illbred (इल्ब्रेड)—*adj.* rude. अशिष्ट, असभ्य।

illegal (इल्लीगल)—*adj.* contrary to law. अवैध, गैर-कानूनी। *adv.*

illegality (इल्लिगैलिटी)—*n.* unlawfulness. अवैधता।

illegibility (इल्लेजिबिलिटी)—*n.* illegibleness अस्पष्टता

illegible (इल्लेजिबल)—*adj.* not legible ; unreadable. अस्पष्ट, जो पढ़ा न जा सके। *adv.* **illegibly.**

illegitimacy (इल्लिजिटिमसी)—*n.* bastardy. हरामीपन, दोगलापन।

illegitimate (इल्लिजिटिमेट)—*adj.* & *n.* bastard. हरामी, दोगला।

ill-favoured (इल-फ्रेवर्ड)—*adj.* uncomely. भौंडा, कुरूप, बेडौल।

ill-got (इल-गॉट)—*adj.* gained by bad means. बुरे साधनों से प्राप्त।

illiberal (इल्लिबरल)—*adj.* narrow-minded ; stingy. अनुदार, संकुचित, कृपण। *adv.* **illiberally.**

illiberality (इल्लिबरैलिटी)—*n.* narrow-mindedness. अनुदारता, कृपणता।

illicit (इल्लिसिट)—*adj.* unlawful. अवैध, नियम-विरुद्ध।

illimitable (इल्लिमिटेबल)—*adj.* boundless. असीम, अनन्त, बेहद

illision (इल्लिजन)—*n.* dash. धक्का, टक्कर।

illiteracy (इल्लिटरेसी)—*n.* want of learning. अज्ञानता, निरक्षरता, अनपढ़ता।

illiterate (इल्लिटरेट)—*adj.* unlearned ; unable to read. अज्ञानी, निरक्षर, अनपढ़। *n.* such person. निरक्षर व्यक्ति।

ill-natured (इल-नेचर्ड)—*adj.* peevish. चिड़चिड़ा, बुरे स्वभाववाला। *n.* **ill-naturedness.** चिड़चिड़ापन।

illness (इलनिस)—*n.* sickness ; ill health. रुग्णता, अस्वस्थता ।

illogical (इलॉजिकल)—*adj.* contrary to logic. न्यायविरुद्ध, तर्कहीन ।

ill-starred (इल-स्टार्ड)—*adj.* unfortunate. दुर्भाग्यशाली, अभागा ।

ill-temper (इल-टेंम्पर)—*n.* bad temper. क्रोध, गुस्सा ।

illude (इल्यूड)—*v.i.* deceive ; play artifice upon. धोखा देना ; छलना, झाँसा देना ।

illume (इल्यूम)—*v. t.* make bright. चमकाना, प्रकाशित करना ; चमकीला बनाना ।

illuminant (इल्यूमिनेंट)—*adj.* serving to illuminate. प्रकाश करनेवाला । *n.* agent of light. दीपक ।

illuminate (इल्यूमिनेट)—*v. t.* light up ; throw light on ; decorate with lights. प्रकाशमान करना, प्रकाश फैलाना, दीपमाला करना ।

illumination (इल्यूमिनेशन)—*n.* act of illuminating ; festive decoration ; splendour. प्रकाश, रोशनाई ; दीपमाला, रोशनी ; चमक-दमक ।

illuminative (इल्यूमिनेटिव)—*adj.* tending to brighten. प्रकाशमान, चमक-दमक वाला ।

illuminator (इल्यूमिनेटर)—*n.* one who or that which illuminates ; a lens. प्रकाशकर्ता, प्रकाश करनेवाला व्यक्ति वा पदार्थ ; प्रकाश बढ़ाने वाला शीशा ।

illusion (इल्यूजन)—*n.* deceptive appearance statement or belief. माया, छल, इन्द्रजाल । *adj.* **illusive.**

illusionist (इल्यूजनिस्ट)—*n.* one given to illusion. मायावादी ।

illusory (इल्यूज़री)—illusive मायावी, झूठा, धोखा देने वाला ।

illustrate (इलस्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* make clear by examples or drawings ; adorn with pictures. दृष्टान्तों या चित्रों द्वारा स्पष्ट करना ; व्याख्या करना ; चित्रित करना । *adj.* **illustrated.** सचित्र, चित्रित ।

illustration (इलस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* elucidation ; drawing in book. स्पष्टीकरण, चित्रण ; पुस्तक में बने हुए चित्र ।

illustrative (इलस्ट्रेटिव)—*adj.* explanatory. व्याख्यात्मक, स्पष्टीकरणात्मक ।

illustrator (इलस्ट्रेटर)—*n.* one who illustrates. व्याख्याकार, टीकाकार ।

illustrious (इलस्ट्रिअस)—*adj.* distinguished. प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात । *n.* **illustriousness.** प्रख्याति ।

ill-will (इल-विल)—*n.* malice. दुर्भावना, ईर्ष्या ।

image (इमेज)—*n.* imitation ; idol ; simile ; metaphor. मूर्ति, प्रतिमा ; उपमान ; सूरत, रूप ; कल्पना । *v. t.* imagine ; represent

an image of. कल्पना करना, छाया डालना, चित्र बनाना (मन में)।

imageable (इमेजेबल)—*adj.* that may be imaged. कल्पनीय।

imagery (इमेजरी)—*n.* images : figurative illustration. आकृतियुंज; रूपक : मानसिक कल्पना।

imaginable (इमैजिनेबल)—*adj.* that may be imagined. कल्पनीय, चिन्तनीय, संभव।

imaginary (इमैजिनरी)—*adj.* existing only in imagination. काल्पनिक, निराधार।

imagination (इमाजनेशन)—*n.* mental images : fancy. कल्पना, कपोल, भ्रम।

imaginative (इमैजिनेटिव)—*adj.* full of imagination कल्पनायुक्त, काल्पनिक।

imagine (इमैजिन)—*v. t.* conceive : suppose: fancy. कल्पना करना, सोचना, विचारना।

imago (इमगो)—*n.* perfect state of insect life. कीड़े की प्रौढ़ावस्था।

imbecile (इबिसल, इबिसाइल)—*adj.* mentally weak : idiotic. मन्दबुद्धि, मूढ़, अशक्त। *n.* such person. मूढ़ व्यक्ति।

imbecility (इम्बिसिलिटी)—*n.* weakness of mind. मूढ़ता मतिहीनता।

imbibe (इम्बाइब)—*v. t.* drink in : absorb : admit into mind. सोख लेना, पी लेना : चूस लेना : समा लेना : मन में बिठा लेना।

imbibition (इम्बिबिशन)—*n.* act of imbibing. सोख, समाई, जज्बी।

imbitter (इम्बिट्टर)—*v. t.* make bitter ; render more violent. कड़वा करना, कटु बनाना ; अधिक उग्र बनाना।

imbricate (इम्ब्रिकेट)—*v. t. & i.* arrange or be arranged so as to overlap. ढेर लगाना या लगना। *adj.* overlapping. ऊपर-तले, अस्तव्यस्त।

imbrication (इम्ब्रिकेशन)—*n.* overlapping arrangement. ढेर, उलझेड़।

imbroglio (इम्ब्रोल्यो)—*n.* confused heap : complicated situation. बेतुका ढेर : जटिल स्थिति।

imbrue (इम्ब्रू)—*v. t.* stain : wet. लथ्था लगाना, गीला करना।

imbue (इम्ब्यू)—*v. t.* tinge deeply ; cause to become impressed. रंग चढ़ाना : प्रभाव डालना।

imitable (इमिटेबल)—*adj.* worthy of imitation. अनुकरणीय, नकल के योग्य। *n.* **imitability**.

imitate (इमिटेट)—*v. t.* follow ; mimic. नकल करना, अनुकरण करना।

imitation (इमिटेशन)—*n.* act of imitating. अनुकरण, नकल।

imitative (इमिटेटिव)—*adj.* tending to imitate. अनुकरणशील,

immaculate (इम्मैक्यूलेट)—*adj.* pure ; spotless. शुद्ध, निर्मल ; निष्कलंक, बेदाग । *n.* **immaculateness.**

immanent (इम्मनैंट)—*adj.* inherent ; pervading the universe. अन्तर्यामी, भीतर रहनेवाला ;

immaterial (इम्मैंटीरिअल)—*adj.* incorporeal ; unimportant. अपार्थिव ; निराकार ; महत्त्वहीन, सारहीन । *adv.* **immaterially.**

immaterialism (इम्मैंटीरिअलिज्म) *n.* doctrine that matter does not exist in itself apart from perception. निराकारवादी ।

immaterialist (इम्मैंटीरिअलिस्ट)—*n.* one who has faith in immaterialism. निराकारवादी ।

immaterialize (इम्मैंटीरिअलाइज) —*v. t.* make immaterial. शरीर से अलग करना ; महत्त्वहीन बनाना ।

immature (इम्मेट्यूर)—*adj.* not mature ; too early. अपरिपक्व, अधीर, कच्चा, अधूरा ; समय से पहले का । *n.* **immatureness**

immaturity (इम्मेट्यूरिटी)—*n.* immatureness. अपरिपक्वता, कच्चापन ।

immeasurable (इम्मेंज़रेबल)—*adj.* not measureable ; immense. अपरिमित, अथाह ; विशाल ।

immediate (इम्मीडिएट)—*adj.* without intervening medium ; occurring at once ; direct. निकटस्थ, समीपवर्ती, साधवाला ; सीधा ; तात्कालिक । *n.* **immediateness.**

immediately (इम्मीडिएटली)—*adj.* without intervention ; without delay ; directly. तुरन्त, तत्काल ; अविलम्ब ; सीधे ।

immedicable (इम्मैडिकेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be healed. असाध्य (रोग), चिकित्सा के अयोग्य, लाइलाज ।

immemorial (इम्मिमोरिअल)—*adj.* beyond memory. अस्मरणीय, स्मृति से परे ।

immense (इम्मैन्स)—*adj.* vast, huge. विशाल, असीम, बहुत बड़ा ।

immensity (इम्मन्सिटी)—*n.* vastness ; infinity. विशालता, व्यापकता ।

immerse (इम्मर्स)—*v. t.* dip plunge ; put under water : involve deeply. डुबोना ; जल में निमग्न करना ; बोरना, तल्लीन होना ।

immersion (इम्मर्शन)—*n.* act or state of immersing. डुबकी, गोता, तल्लीनता ।

immethodical (इम्मेथॉडिकल)—*adj.* without method. अव्यवस्थित, बेढब बेतरतीब ।

immigrant (इम्मिग्रेंट)—*n.* one who immigrate. प्रवासी, परदेसी ।

immigrate (इम्मिग्रेट)—*v. i.* remove into a country. किसी देश

में आ बसना ।

immigration (इम्मिग्रेशन)—*n.* act of immigrating. प्रवास, परदेश-वास ।

imminence (इम्मिनेंस)—*n.* being imminent. आसन्नता, भविष्यता ।

imminent (इम्मिनेंट)—*adj.* about to happen soon. भविष्य ; आसन्न : सिर पर आया हुआ, पास ।

immiscible (इम्मिसिबल)—*adj.* which cannot be mixed. न मिलने योग्य ।

immit (इम्मिट)—*v. t.* put inside : thrust in. अन्दर पहुंचाना, चढ़ाना : घुसेड़ना, दाखिल करना

immitigable (इम्मिटिगेबल)—*adj.* not to be mitigated. कोमल या न्यून न होने योग्य ।

immobile (इम्मोबिल)—*adj.* motionless : immovable. गतिहीन, अचल, निश्चल, स्थिर । *n.* **immobility**. अचलता, निश्चलता ।

immobilize (इम्मोबिलाइज)—*v. t.* make immovable. निश्चल या स्थिर बनाना । *n.* **immobilization**. स्थिरीकरण ।

immoderate (इम्मॉडरेट)—*adj.* excessive. बहुत ज्यादा, बेठिकाना : अत्यन्त, उग्र ; फिजूल, अनुचित । *adv.* **immoderately**. बेठिकाना, बेहद ।

immodest (इम्मॉडिस्ट)—*adj.* indecent : indelicate ; impudent. अशिष्ट : अश्लील ; निर्लज्ज, धृष्ट ।

immodesty (इम्मॉडिस्टी)—*n.* want of modesty. अशिष्टता ; अश्लीलता ; निर्लज्जता, धृष्टता ।

immolate (इम्मोलेट)—*v. t.* sacrifice ; kill in sacrifice. बलिदान देना; बलि देना ।

immolation (इम्मोलेशन)—*n.* sacrifice. बलिदान, कुर्बानी ।

immoral (इम्मॉरल)—*adj.* morally wrong or evil ; dissolute. अनैतिक, चरित्रभ्रष्ट, दुराचारी ।

immorality (इम्मॉरैलिटी)—*n.* immoral act. अनैतिक, दुराचार, चरित्रभ्रष्टता ।

immortal (इम्मॉर्टल)—*adj.* undying : famous for all time. अमर, अविनाशी, नित्य । *n.* undying being. अमर वस्तु या मनुष्य ।

immortality (इम्मॉर्टैलिटी)—*n.* undyingness. अमरता, नित्यता ।

immortalize (इम्मॉर्टलाइज)—*v. t.* make immortal. अमर बना देना ।

immortals (इम्मॉर्टल्ज)—*n. pl.* gods of antiquity. देवतागण ।

immovability (इम्मूवेबिलिटी)—*n.* being immovable. अचलता, स्थिरता, निश्चलता, दृढ़ता ।

immovable (इम्मूवेबल)—*adj.* not movable ; unyielding. अचल, स्थिर ; दृढ़, अटल

immovables (इम्मूवेबल्ज)—*n. pl.* immovable property. अचल सम्पत्ति ।

immune (इम्यून)—*adj.* exempt, secure. मुक्त, आजाद ; सुरक्षित ।

immunity (इम्यूनिटी)—*n.* exemption. मुक्ति, छुटकारा, आजादी ।

immunize (इम्यूनाइज़)—*v. t.* render free. मुक्त करना, छुटकारा देना ।

immure (इम्यूर)—*v. t.* imprison, shut up. बन्दी बनाना ; बन्द करना ।

immutability (इम्यूटेबिलिटी)—*n.* unchangeableness. अपरिवर्तनीयता, स्थिरता, स्थायित्व ।

immutable (इम्यूटेबल)—*adj.* unchangeable ; unalterable. अपरिवर्तनीय ; अचिट ।

imp (इम्प)—*n.* little devil ; mischievous child. भूतना, शैतान ; शरारती बच्चा । *v. t.* extend, strengthen. फैलाना, बढ़ाना ; शक्ति देना ।

impact (इम्पैक्ट)—*n.* collision ; striking. टक्कर, घाव ; समाघात ।

impair (इम्पेयर)—*v. t.* damage ; weaken. हानि या क्षति पहुँचाना ; दुर्बल या क्षीण करना । *n.* **impairment**. क्षति, दुर्बलीकरण ।

impale (इम्पेल)—*v. t.* transfix on a stake. सूली पर चढ़ाना । *n.* **impalement**. सूली पर चढ़ाकर किया गया वध ।

impalpable (इम्पैल्पेबल)—*adj.* not to be perceived by touch ; not easily grasped. सूक्ष्म ; स्पर्श से अनुभव न होनेवाला ; अग्राह्य ; गैर-महसूस । *n.* **impalpability**.

impanel (इम्पैनल)—*v. t.* enter as an inspector does. पंचनामा करना ।

imparity (इम्पैरिटी)—*n.* inequality ; oddness. असमानता ; विषमता ।

impart (इम्पार्ट)—*v. t.* give share of ; communicate to. देना, प्रदान करना ; बताना, सुझाना ।

impartial (इम्पार्शल)—*adj.* not partial, fair. निष्पक्ष, न्यायसंगत ।

impartiality (इम्पार्शिऐलिटी)—*n.* fairness. निष्पक्षता, न्याय ।

impartible (इम्पार्टिबल)—*adj.* indivisible ; capable of being communicated. अविभाज्य, देने योग्य ; बताने योग्य ।

impassable (इम्पासेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be traversed. अगम्य, गुजरने के अयोग ।

impasse (इम्पास)—*n.* blind alley dead lock. बन्द गली; गतिरोध, संकट ।

impassible (इम्पैसिबल)—*adj.* not liable to pain or injury. कष्टमुक्त, क्लेशरहित

impassion (इम्पैशन)—*v. t.* excite the passions. भावों को भड़काना, जोश दिलाना ।

impassionate (इम्पैशनेट)—*adj.* deeply moved. उत्तेजित, उत्कंठित ।

impassioned (इम्पैशन्ड)—*adj.* deeply moved. उत्तेजित, उत्कण्ठित।

impassive (इम्पैसिव)—*adv.* void of feeling or emotion. भावनाहीन, हृदयहीन, निस्पृह। *n.* **impassivity**; *n.* **impassiveness.**

impaste (इम्पेस्ट)—*v. t.* make into a paste, fix with paste. लेई बनाना; लेई से चिपकाना।

impatience (इम्पेशन्स)—*n.* want of patience. अधीरता, बेसब्री, बेताबी।

impatient (इम्पेशन्ट)—*adj.* not patient. अधीर, बेसब्र, व्याकुल।

impawan (इम्पॉन)—*v. t.* deposit as security. गिरवी रखना; गहने धरना।

impeach (इम्पीच)—*v. t.* call in question; accuse. जिरह करना, बाज़ाब तलबी करना; अभियोग लगाना।

impeachment (इम्पीचमैंट)—*n.* charging with a crime. अभियोग, नालिश।

impearl (इम्पर्ल)—*v. t.* form into pearls; decorate. मोती बनाना; मोती जड़ना।

impeccability (इम्पेकेबिलिटी)—*n.* being impeccable. निर्दोषता, बेगुनाही।

impeccable (इम्पेकेबल)—*adj.* not liable to sin, faultless. निष्पाप, निर्दोष, बेगुनाह।

impeccant (इम्पेकंट)—*adj.* faultless; sinless. निर्दोषी; निष्पापी।

impecunious (इम्पिक्यूनियस)—*n.* having no money. निर्धन। *n.* **impecuniosity.** निर्धनता।

impedance (इम्पीडंस)—*n.* hindrance. रुकावट, अवरोध, बाधा।

impede (इम्पीड)—*v. t.* retard, hinder. रोकना, अवरुद्ध करना।

impediment (इम्पेडिमैंट)—*n.* hindrance. रुकावट, अवरोध, बाधा। *adj.* **impedimental.** अवरोधक,

impel (इम्पेल)—*v. t.* drive, force; propel. ठेलना, धकेलना, उकसाना, प्रवृत्त करना; चलाना।

impellent (इम्पेलेंट)—*adj.* impelling. प्रेरक, प्रवर्तक। *n.* impelling force. प्रेरक या चालक शक्ति।

impend (इम्पेंड)—*v. t.* hang over; be imminent. लटकना, सिर पर छाना, लगे रहना।

impendence (इम्पेंडेंस)—*n.* imminence. भवितव्यता, आसन्नता, निकटता, सान्निध्य। *adj.* **impendent.** सिर पर छाया हुआ। *adj.* **impending.** आसन्न।

impenetrable (इम्पेनिट्रबल)—*adj.* not penetrable; impervious. अभेद्य; अत्यन्त ठोस, कड़ा, कठोर। *n.* **impentrability.** अभेद्यता।

impenetrate (इम्पेनिट्रेट)—*v. t.* penetrate deeply. गहरा घुसेड़ना।

impenitence (इम्पेनिटेंस)—*n.* want of penitence. पश्चात्तापहीनता, धृष्टता।

impenitent (इम्पेनिटेंट)—*adj.* not penitent ; obdurate. पश्चात्तापहीन, धृष्ट । *adv.* **impenitently.**

imperative (इम्पेरटिव)—*adj.* expressing command ; obligatory. आदेशात्मक, हुकमिया ; बाध्यकारी,

imperator (इम्पेरटर)—*n.* commander ; emperor. अधिनायक, सेनानायक, सम्राट् ।

imperceptible (इम्परसेप्टिबल)—*adj.* not perceptible ; very slight. अगम्य, अगोचर, सूक्ष्म, क्षीण

imperfect (इम्परफ़ेक्ट)—*adj.* not perfect ; incomplete ; faulty. अपूर्ण ; अधूरा ; दोषपूर्ण । *adv.* **imperfectly.** अपूर्ण या दोषपूर्ण ढंग से ।

imperfection (इम्परफ़ेक्शन)—*n.* imperfectness. fault ; defect. अपूर्णता, अधूरापन ; दोष, त्रुटि ; कमी,

imperforate (इम्पर्फ़ोरेट)—*adj.* not perforated. अनविधा, अनछिदा, बिना छेद का ।

imperial (इम्पीरियल)—*adj.* of an empire or emperor ; supreme ; majestic. साम्राज्य या सम्राट् सम्बन्धी, शाही ; सर्वोच्च ; विशाल ।

imperialism (इम्पीरियलिज़्म)—*n.* rule of emperor ; belief in value of colonies and extension of empire. सम्राट् का शासन ; साम्राज्यवाद ।

imperialist (इम्पीरियलिस्ट)—*n.* advocate of imperialism. साम्राज्यवादी ।

imperil (इम्पेरिल)—*v. t.* endanger. खतरे में डालना ।

imperious (इम्पीरियस)—*adj.* haughty; commanding; urgent. उद्धत, अभिमानी ; हाकिमाना, आदेशात्मक ; अधिकृत, अधिकार पूर्ण

imperishable (इम्पेरिशबल)—*adj.* not perishable. अनश्वर, नष्ट न होनेवाला । *n.* **imperishableness.** अनश्वरता

impermanent (इम्पर्मानेंट)—*adj.* not permanent. अस्थायी, अस्थिर ।

impermeable (इम्पर्मीएबल)—*adj.* impervious. अभेद्य, अप्रवेश्य ।

impermissible (इम्पर्मिसिबल)—*adj.* not permissible. आज्ञा न दिए जाने के योग्य ।

impersonal (इम्पर्सनल)—*adj.* having no personality or personal reference. व्यक्तित्वहीन

impersonate (इम्पर्सनेट)—*v. t.* personify ; play the part of. रूप धारना ; भेस भरना ।

impersonation (इम्पर्सनेशन)—*n.* act of impersonating. वेष-परिवर्तन, पररूपधारण ।

impertinence, impertinency. (इम्पर्टिनेंस, इम्पर्टिनेंसी)—*n.* irrelevance ; rudeness ; a thing out of place. अनुपयुक्तता, अशिष्टता ;

impertinent (इम्पर्टिनेंट)—*adj.* insolent ; irrelevant ; rude ;

out of place. अविनीत ; असंगत,

imperturbable (इम्पर्टर्बेबल)—*adj.* not excitable, calm. स्थिर, शान्त, क्षोभहीन । *n.* **imperturbability**. स्थिरता. शान्ति ।

impervious (इम्पर्विअस)—*adj.* impassable ; impenetrable. अगम्य, अनुल्लंघनीय, अगम्य

impetrate (इम्पिट्रेट)—*v. t.* get by request. प्रार्थना द्वारा प्राप्त करना ।

impetuosity (इम्पिट्यूऑसिटी)—*n.* fury, rashness. प्रचंडता, तीव्रता ।

impetuous (इम्पिट्यूअस)—*adj.* moving violently; acting rashly. प्रचंड, तीव्र, प्रबल, तुंद

impetus (इम्पिटस)—*n.* moving force : momentum ; impulse. चालन-शक्ति : गति, प्रेरणा ।

impiety (इम्पाईइटी)—*n.* lack of piety. अधर्म, पाप ; कुफ ।

impinge (इम्पिंज)—*v. i. & t.* strike ; dash against. टकराना, जा लगना ।

impious (इम्पिअस)—*adj.* not pious, wicked. अधर्मी, पापी ; दुष्ट, रिन्द । *adv.* **impiously**. अधर्मपूर्वक. दुष्टतापूर्वक । *n.* **impiousness**. अधर्म, दुष्टता ।

impish (इम्पिश)—*adj.* of or like an imp. शैतान, शरारती ; दुष्ट बालक के समान ।

implacable (इम्प्लेकेबल)—*adj.* not appeasable. inexorable. हठ किसी प्रकार भी दिया जा सके ; कठोर-करना ; अपत्रेय

हृदय, निर्दय ; अनम्य । *n.* **implacability**. कठोर-हृदयता, निर्दयता ।

implant (इम्प्लांट)—*v. t.* insert ; instil ; plant. कलम लगाना, जमाना ; बोना, गाड़ना ; आरोपित करना ।

implantation (इम्प्लांटेशन)—*n.* insertion ; plantation. जमावट ; लगावट , बीजारोपण ।

implausible (इम्प्लाज़िबल,—*adj.* undependable ; unwanted. अविश्वस्त, अवांछित ।

impledge (इम्प्लेज)—*v. t.* pawn. गिरवी रखना ; दाँव पर लगाना ।

implement (इम्प्लिमेंट)—*n.* tool ; utensil. उपकरण, औजार, हथियार ; पात्र, बर्तन । *v. t.* carry into effect. क्रियान्वित करना ; परिपालन करना ।

impletion (इम्प्लीशन)—*n.* carrying into effect. क्रियान्विति, परिपालन, अमल ।

implex (इम्प्लेक्स)—*adj.* complex. पेचीदा, जटिल ।

implicate (इम्प्लिकेट) — *v. t.* entangle ; involve ; imply. चक्कर में डालना ; उलझाना, फँसाना ; लपेटना ।

implication (इम्प्लिकेशन)—*n.* thing implied ; an implying. उलझाव ; लपेट ; पेच ; गूढ़ार्थ, संकेत,

implicative (इम्प्लिकेटिव)—*adj.* tending to implicate. पेचीदा,

implicit (इम्प्लिसिट)—*adj.* involved though not expressed ; unquestioning. उपलक्षित : संशय-

हीन. विश्वस्त । *n.* **implicitness.** संशयहीनता. विश्वास, भरोसा

implied (इम्प्लाइड)—*adj.* having implication ; understood. उपलक्षित, अभिप्रेत, अवगत

imploration (इम्प्लोरेशन)—*n.* earnest request. याचना, विनती ।

implore (इम्प्लोर)—*v. t.* beg earnestly. याचना करना, मिन्नत करना. विनती करना ।

imply (इम्प्लाई)—*v. t.* involve the truth of ; mean. अन्तर्निहित रखना : अर्थ प्रकट करना ; समझा जाना ।

impolicy (इम्पालिसी)—*n.* injudiciousness. कुनीति, कूट व्यवहार ।

impolite (इम्पलाइट)—*adj.* uncivil : rude. असभ्य, अशिष्ट ; अविनम्र. रूखा । *adv.* **impolitely** ; *n.* **impoliteness.** अशिष्टता,

impolitic (इम्पालिटिक)—*adj.* injudicious. कुनीतिपूर्ण, अनुचित

imponderable, imponderous (इम्पान्डरेबल, इम्पान्डरस)- *adj.* without perceptible weight : very light. न तोलने-योग्य ; जिसका वजन ज्ञात न हो सके ; हल्का, नुबुक ।

impone (इम्पोन)—*v. t.* stake ; impose. दांव लगाना ; दायित्व डालना ।

imponent (इम्पोनेंट)– *adj.* & *n.* (person) that imposes a duty or obligation. कर्तव्य या दायित्व डालनेवाला (व्यक्ति) ।

import (इम्पोर्ट)—*v. t.* bring in from abroad : imply. विदेश से लाना, आयात करना ; अर्थ रखना । *n.* meaning ; importance : that which is imported (*pl.*) अर्थ. अभिप्राय : महत्त्व ; आयात, विदेश से लाया माल ।

importable (इम्पोर्टेबल)—*adj.* what may be imported. आयात के योग्य ।

importance (इम्पोर्टेन्स)–*n.* being important. महत्त्व, कद्र, कदर. आवश्यकता ।

important (इम्पोर्टेन्ट)—*adj.* of great consequence ; momentous. महत्त्वपूर्ण, आवश्यक ।

importation (इम्पोर्टेशन) *n.* act of importing. आयात-कार्य ।

importunate (इम्पॉर्ट्यूनेट)—*adj.* persistent in solicitation. दुराग्रही, हठी, अड़ियल

importune (इम्पॉर्ट्यून)—*v. t.* solicit pressingly and repeatedly. दुराग्रह करना ; अड़ना ; पीछे पड़ना । *adj.* pressing in request : unreasonable. दुराग्रहपूर्ण, हठपूर्ण ;

importunity (इम्पॉर्ट्यूनिटी) —*n.* pressing request. दुराग्रह, तकाजा ।

impose (इम्पोज)—*v. t.* & *i.* place on : lay on ; obtrude unfairly. धरना, रखना, डालना : लगाना : नियत करना ; थोपना, मढ़ना

imposing (इम्पोज़िंग)– *adj.* impressive ; formidable. प्रभाव-

शाली ; भयावह ।

imposition (इम्पोज़िशन)—*n.* laying on ; impost ; deception ; overcharge ; work set as punishment at school. लगान ; कर ; महसूल ; दंड ; धोखा ; अतिभार ; स्कूल में दंड के रूप में दिया गया काम ।

impossibility (इम्पॉसिबिलिटी)—*n.* state of being impossible. असम्भवता. असंभावना ।

impossible (इम्पॉसिबल)—*adj.* not possible ; difficult. असंभव ; कठिन; नामुमकिन ।

impost (इम्पोस्ट)—*n.* tax ; duty ; upper portion of a pillar. कर, महसूल ; चुंगी, शुल्क ; स्तम्भ का उपरि भाग ।

impostor (इम्पॉस्टर)—*n.* one who assumes a false character ; swindler. पाखंडी, बहुरूपिया ; ठग, दगाबाज आदमी ।

imposture (इम्पॉस्चर)—*n.* deception. धोखा, ठगी, छल, कपट, फ़रेब,

impotence, impotency (इम्पोटेन्स, इम्पोटेन्सी)—*n.* state of being impotent. दुर्बलता ; नपुंसकता ; नामर्दी ।

impotent (इम्पोटेन्ट)—*adj.* powerless ; without sexual power. दुर्बल ; नपुंसक, नामर्द

impound (इम्पाउन्ड)—*v. t.* shut up in pound ; confiscate. बाड़े में बन्द रखना ; जब्त करना ।

impoverish (इम्पॉवरिश)—*v. t.* make poor ; exhaust. कंगाल, निर्धन या दरिद्र बनाना ; निस्सार या क्षीण करना । *n.* **impoverishment.** दरिद्रता ।

impracticable (इम्प्रैक्टिकेबल)—*adj.* not practicable ; unmanageable. अव्यवहार्य ; दुष्कर ; असाध्य,

imprecate (इम्प्रिकेट)—*v. t.* invoke evil upon. शाप देना, कोसना, मराधना ।

imprecation (इम्प्रिकेशन)—*n.* curse, abuse. शाप, लानत, गाली ।

imprecatory (इम्प्रिकेटरी)—*adj.* pertaining curse. शाप-सम्बन्धी ।

impregnable (इम्प्रेग्नेबल)—*adj.* proof against attack. दुर्जेय, अजित । *n.* **impregnability.** दुर्जेयता । *adv.* **impregnably.**

impregnate (इम्प्रेग्नेट)—*v. t.* make pregnant ; infuse. गर्भवती करना, गर्भित करना ; भरना, डालना,

impregnation (इम्प्रेग्नेशन)—*n.* act of impregnating ; infusion. गर्भाधान ; पूर्ति, भरपाई ।

impresario (इम्प्रेसारिओ)—*n.* organizer of public entertainment. सार्वजनिक मनोरंजन का संयोजक ।

imprescriptible (इम्प्रिस्क्रिप्टिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be legally taken away. जिसे कानूनी तौर पर न लिया जा सके ।

impress (इम्प्रेस)—*n.* mark impressed ; characteristic mark. छापा, मोहर. छाप. निशान, असर । *v.t.* imprint by pressure ; affect deeply ; force into service. मोहर या छाप लगाना : चित्त में बैठाना, प्रभावित करना ; सेना में भर्ती करना ; बेगार लेना । *adj.* **impressible**. प्रभाव या छाप डालने योग्य । *n.* **impressibility**.

impression (इम्प्रेशन)—*n.* impressing ; mark impressed ; effect produced on mind ; belief. दाब, छाप : चिन्ह. ठप्पा ; प्रभाव. असर : विश्वास. धारणा

impressive (इम्प्रेसिव)—*adj.* solemn : affecting. प्रभावकारी, दिल पर असर डालनेवाला

imprest (इम्प्रेस्ट)—*n.* money advanced. पेशगी धन । *v.t.* pay in advance. पेशगी धन देना ।

imprimatur (इम्प्रिमेटर)—*n.* licence to print. मुद्रण की अनुमति ।

imprimis (इम्प्राइमिस)—*adv.* in the first place. सर्वप्रथम. पहले ।

imprint (इम्प्रिंट)—*v.t.* impress mark on. छापना. छाप लगाना : मन पर चित्रित कर देना । *n.* impression : printer's name in book etc. दाब, छाप, प्रभाव. असर ; पुस्तक आदि में मुद्रक (या प्रकाशक) का नाम-पता ।

imprison (इम्प्रिज़न)—*v.t.* put into prison : confine. बन्दीघर में डालना. कैद करना . बन्द करना ।

imprisonment (इम्प्रिज़नमेंट)—*n.* confinement in jail. कैद. कारावास ।

improbable (इम्प्रॉबेबल)—*adj.* not likely. असम्भावित. विश्वासनीय ।

improbity (इम्प्रॉबिटी)—*n.* wickedness. नीचता, दुष्टता ।

impromptu (इम्प्रॉम्प्टयू)—*adv.* & *adj.* & *n.* extempore (performance, composition or speech). अनायास, बिना प्रयत्न किए हुए (प्रदर्शन. रचना या भाषण) ।

improper (इम्प्रॉपर)—*adj.* inaccurate: wrong. अनुचित. नाजायज़; गलत. अशुद्ध । *adv.* **improperly**.

impropriate (इम्प्रोप्रिएट)—*v.t.* place in hands of layman. साधारण व्यक्ति को सौंप देना

impropriety (इम्प्रोप्राइटी)—*n.* unsuitableness : indecency ; that which is improper. अनौचित्य : अशिष्टता : अनुचित बात ।

improve (इम्प्रूव)—*v. t.* & *i.* make or become better ; make good use of. सुधारना. सुधरना ; बेहतर बनाना या बनना : लाभ उठाना, सदुपयोग करना । *adj.* **improvable**. सुधारने के योग्य ।

improvement (इम्प्रूवमेंट)—*n.* advancement ; good use. सुधार, विकास. उन्नति बेहतरी ।

improver (इम्प्रूवर)—*n.* one who improves ; one who serves a further term of apprenticeship. सुधार करनेवाला व्यक्ति ; वह शिक्षार्थी जो एक और सत्र पूरा करे ।

improvidence (इम्प्रॉविडेन्स)—*n.* want of foresight ; thriftlessness. अदूरदर्शिता, विवेकहीनता ;

improvident (इम्प्रॉविडेन्ट)—*adj.* unforeseeing; thriftless. अदूरदर्शी, अविवेकी, अमितव्ययी, असावधान । *adv.* **improvidently.**

improvise (इम्प्रवाइज)—*v.t.* compose or utter extempore. अनायास (बिना प्रयास) रचना करना या भाषण देना । *n.* **improvisation.**

imprudence (इम्प्रूडेन्स)—*n.* rashness, indiscreetness. जल्दबाजी ; अविवेकशीलता, अदूरदर्शिता ।

imprudent (इम्प्रूडेन्ट)—*adj.* rash ; indiscreet. जल्दबाज, अविवेकी, अदूरदर्शी ।

impudence (इम्प्यूडेन्स)—*n.* being impudent. अविनम्रता, धृष्टता,

impudent (इम्प्यूडेन्ट)—*adj.* shameless : pert ; insolent. निर्लज्ज, ढीठ, गुस्ताख, अविनीत ।

impugn (इम्प्यून)—*v.t.* call in question ; challenge. काटना, रद्द करना, खंडन करना ; आपत्ति करना, चुनौती देना । *adj.* **impugnable.**

impuissant (इम्प्युइसैन्ट)—*adj.* impotent. नपुंसक, दुर्बल । *n.* **impuissance.** नपुंसकता ;

impulse (इम्पल्स)—*n.* sudden tendency to act ; impetus. प्रवृत्ति चित्तवृत्ति ; अंत: प्रेरणा ।

impulsive (इम्पल्सिव)—*adj.* apt to be moved by impulse. प्रवृत्तिकारक, प्रेरक

impunity (इम्प्यूनिटी)—*n.* exemption from loss or punishment. हानि या दंड से मुक्ति ।

impure (इम्प्योर)—*adj.* dirty ; unchaste ; adultrated. अशुद्ध, अपवित्र : गंदा, मैला ; भ्रष्ट : मिलावटी । *n.* **impureness.**

impurity (इम्प्योरिटी)—*n.* impureness. अशुद्धता, गंदापन, मिलावट ।

imputability (इम्प्यूटेबिलिटी)—*n.* quality of being imputable. दोषारोपणीयता ।

imputable (इम्प्यूटेबल)—*adj.* that may be imputed. दोषारोपण के योग्य । *n.* **imputableness.**

imputation (इम्प्यूटेशन)—*n.* act of imputing. दोषारोपण ।

impute (इम्प्यूट)—*v. t* attribute to ; ascribe. दोषारोपण करना ; लगाना ; सम्बन्ध जोड़ना ।

in (इन्)—*prep.* within ; into ; during. में, बीच, पर, भीतर, अन्दर । *adv.* within. अन्दर, भीतर ·

inability (इनेबिलिटी)—*n.* want of power. असमर्थता, शक्तिहीनता ।

inaccessibility (इनॅक्सेसिबिलिटी)—*n.* impossibility of access.

असावधानी, बेपरवाई।

inaccessible (इनैक्सेसिबल)—*adj.* not to be reached. अगम्य, अगोचर,

inaccuracy (इनैक्यूरेसी)—*n.* want of accuracy. गलती, अशुद्धता।

inaccurate (इनैक्यूरेट)—*adj.* not exact. अशुद्ध, गलत

inaction (इनैक्शन)—*n.* absence of action; sluggishness. निष्क्रियता, निष्कर्मण्यता; आलस, सुस्ती।

inactive (इनैक्टिव)—*adj.* not acting, inert. निष्क्रिय, गतिहीन; आलसी, सुस्त। *adv.* **inactively.**

inactivity (इनैक्टिविटी)—*n.* inertness; idleness. निष्क्रियता, आलस्य।

inadaptability (इनैडैप्टेबिलिटी)—*n.* want of adaptability. अयोग्यता, अनिवार्यता।

inadequacy (इनैडिक्वेसी)—*n.* insufficiency. अपर्याप्तता, न्यूनता।

inadequate (इनैडिक्वेट)—*adj.* insufficient. अपर्याप्त, नाकाफी, अपूर्ण। *n.* **inadequateness.**

inadmissible (इनड्मिसिबल)—*adj* not allowable. अग्रवेश्य; अनुमति न दिए जाने योग्य, मंजूरी के नाकाबिल *adv.* **inadmissibly.**

inadvertence, inadvertency (इनड्वर्टेन्स, इनड्वर्टेन्सी)—*n* inattentiveness. असावधानी बेपरवाही।

inadvertent (इनड्वर्टेन्ट) *adj* inattentive; unintentional. असावधान, बेपरवाह, गाफ़िल

inalienable (इनेलाइनेबल)—*adj.* not transferable. अहस्तान्तरणीय, हस्तान्तरित करने के अयोग्य: *n.* **inalienability.**

inamorato (इनैमरा:टो)—*n* lover. प्रेमी, आशिक

inalterable (इनाल्टरेबल)—*adj* not changeable. अपरिवर्तनीय

inane (इनेन)—*adj.* empty void; silly, senseless. रिक्त, रहित; शून्य, खाली; मूर्ख. निर्बुद्धि।

inanimate (इनैनिमेट)—*adj* void of life; dull. निर्जीव, प्राणहीन. *adv.* **inanimately.**

inanition (इनैनिशन)—*n.* emptiness: exhaustion. रिक्तता, शून्यता।

inanity (इनैनिटी)—*n.* emptiness. शून्यता, रिक्तता।

inapplicability (इनैप्लिकेबिलिटी)—*n.* irrelevance; unsuitableness. अनिवार्यता, अनुपयुक्तता।

inapplicable (इनैप्लिकेबल)—*adj.* irrelevant; unsuitable. लागू न होने के योग्य, अनिवार्य: अनुपयुक्त।

inapposite (इनैपज़िट)—*adj.* not pertinent. असंगत, अनुपयुक्त।

inappreciable (इनप्रीशिएबल)—*adj.* not worth reckoning. अप्रशंसनीय; नगण्य।

inapprehensible (इनैप्रिहेन्सिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be under-

signs in

stood. दुर्बंध, दुर्बोध ।

inappropriate (इनप्रोप्रिएट) *adj.* unsuitable. अनुपयुक्त, असंगत, बेमेल । *adv.* **inappropriately.**

inapt (इनैप्ट)—*adj.* unskilful. अकुशल, अयोग्य । *n.* **inaptness.**

inaptitude (इनैप्टिट्यूड)—*n.* unskilfulness. अकुशलता, अयोग्यता ।

inarm (इनार्म)—*v. t.* hug. आलिंगन करना ।

inarticulate (इनार्टिक्यूलेट)—*adj.* indistinct, dumb. अस्पष्ट : गूंगा ।

inartificial (इनार्टिफ़िशल)—*adj.* not done by art ; simple ; natural. बनावटी ; सरल : स्वाभाविक । *adv.* **inartificially.**

inartistic (इनार्टिस्टिक)—*adj.* unskilled in art. कलारहित, कलाहीन ।

inasmuch as (इनज़मच एज)—*adv.* seeing that. जहाँ तक कि, चूंकि ।

inattention (इन-अटेन्शन)—*n.* lack of attention. उपेक्षा, लापरवाही ध्यानाभाव ।

inattentive (इन-अटेन्टिव)—*adj.* negligent. उपेक्षित, लापरवाह ।

inaudible (इनॉडिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be heard. अश्राव्य : जो सुनाई न दे । *n.* **inaudibility.**

inaugurate (इनॉग्यूरेट)—*v. t.* admit to office : initiate : open. नया पद संभालना : प्रारंभ करना, उद्घाटन करना ; बोलना । *adj.* **inaugural.** उद्घाटन-सम्बन्धी ।

inauguration (इनॉग्यूरेशन)—*n.* act of inaugurating. उद्घाटन, प्रतिष्ठापन । *adj.* **inauguratory**

inauspicious (इनॉस्पिशस)—*adj.* not of good omen : unlucky. अशुभ, मनहूस; अभाग्यपूर्ण

inborn (इनबॉर्न)—*adj.* inherent by nature. सहज, स्वाभाविक, पैदायशी ।

incalculable (इन्कैल्क्यूलेबल)—*adj.* beyond calculation. अगणित, बेशुमार, असंख्य

in camera (इन कैमरा)—*adv.* not in open court. बन्द अदालत में ।

incandesce (इन्कैन्डेस)—*v. i.* & *t.* glow or cause to glow with heat. तापसहित चमकना या चमकाना ।

incandescent (इन्कैन्डेसेन्ट)—*adj.* glowing with heat : shining. ताप के साथ चमकने वाला ; चमकीला । *n.* **incandescence.** तप्त प्रकाश ।

incantation (इन्कैन्टेशन)—*n.* spell, charm. मोहन मंत्र : जादू टोना ।

incapability (इन्केपबिलिटी)—*n.* being incapable. असामर्थ्य, अक्षमता ।

incapable (इन्केपबल)—*adj.* not capable. असमर्थ, अक्षम । *n.* **incapableness.** *adv.* **incapably.**

incapacious (इन्कपेशस)—*adj.* narrow. सांकरा, तंग, छोटा।

incapacitate (इन्कपेसिटेट)—*v. t.* make incapable or unfit. असमर्थ, अक्षम या अयोग्य बनाना। **incapacitation**

incapacity (इन्कपेसिटी)—*n.* inability; legal dis-qualification. असमता; अक्षमता; कानूनी अयोग्यता।

incarcerate (इन्कार्सरेट)—*v. t.* imprison, confine. कैद करना; बन्द करना।

incarceration (इन्कार्सरेशन)—*n.* imprisonment. कैद, कारावास।

incarnadine (इन्कार्नडाइन)—*adj.* crimson. लोहित, गहरा लाल। *v. t.* dye crimson. गहरा लाल रंगना।

incarnate (इन्कार्नेट)—*v. t* embody in flesh. शरीर धारण कराना, अवतार देना। *adj.* embodied in flesh. शरीरधारी।

incarnation (इन्कार्नेशन)—*n.* act of incarnating. शरीर-धारण, अवतार।

incautious (इन्कॉशस)—*adj.* rash, heedless. असावधान, असतर्क। *adv.* **incautiously**. *n.* **incautiousness**. असावधानी।

incavate (इन्केवेट)—*v. t.* make hollow. खोखला करना। *n.* **incavation**. खोखलापन।

incendiarism (इन्सेंडियरिज्म)—*n.* incendiary practices. गृहदाह, आगजनी।

incendiary (इन्सेंडियरी)—*n.* & *adj.* (person) guilty of the malicious setting on fire of property etc.; an instigation. आग लगानेवाला, घर-जलाऊ (व्यक्ति); फ़िसादी (आदमी)।

incense (इन्सेंस)—*v. t.* make angry; perfume with incense. क्रोध दिलाना, भड़काना; सुगन्धित करना। *n.* gum or spice giving sweet smell when burned. जलाने पर सुगन्धि देनेवाली वस्तु; धूप, लोबान।

incensory (इन्सेंसरी)—*n.* pot for burning incense. धूपदान।

incentive (इन्सेंटिव)—*adj.* inciting. प्रेरक, प्रोत्साहक। *n.* motive. प्रोत्साहन, प्रलोभन।

inception (इन्सेप्शन)—*n.* beginning. प्रारम्भ, शुरू।

inceptive (इन्सेप्टिव)—*adj.* initial. प्रारंभ करनेवाला, उपक्रमात्मक।

incertitude (इन्सर्टिट्यूड)—*n.* uncertainty. अनिश्चय, गैर-यकीनी।

incessant (इन्सेसन्ट)—*adj.* continual, repeated. निरन्तर,

incest (इन्सेस्ट)—*n.* sexual intercourse with near relatives. निकट-सम्बन्धी के साथ मैथुन; गोत्र-गमन।

incestuous (इन्सेस्ट्यूअस)—*adj.*

concerning incest. गोत्र-गमन-सम्बन्धी ।

inch (इच)—*n.* twelfth part of a foot ; small degree. फुट का बारहवाँ हिस्सा ; अल्पमात्रा

inchoate (इन्कोएट) - *v. t.* begin ; originate. आरम्भ करना । प्रादुर्भूत करना । *adj.* just begun. अभी आरम्भ किया गया ।

inchoation (इन्कोएशन)—*n.* beginning. शुरू, आरम्भ ।

incidence (इन्सिडेंस)—*n.* falling on a thing ; range of influence. आपतन ; प्रभाव क्षेत्र ; घटना ।

incident (इन्सिडेंन्ट)—*adj.* apt to occur. घटनीय, संभाव्य, दैवयोगिक । *n.* event ; episode. घटना, वाकया ; फांड ।

incidental (इन्सिडेंन्टल)—*adj.* casual ; not essential. आकस्मिक ; महत्त्वरहित । *adv.* **incidently**.

incinerate (इन्सिनरेट)—*v. t.* consume by fire. भस्म कर देना ।

incineration (इन्सिनरेशन)—*n.* reduction to ashes. भस्मीकरण ।

incipient (इन्सिपिएन्ट)—*adj.* beginning. प्रारम्भिक, शुरू का ।

incise (इन्साइज)—*v. t.* make a cut in ; engrave. खोदना, काटना ; तराशना, नक्काशी करना ।

incision (इन्सिजन)—*n.* cut ; engraving. काट, चीरा ; नक्काशी ।

incisive (इन्साइसिव)—*adj.* sharp ; trenchant. तीखा, तेज ; काटनेवाला ।

incisor (इन्साइजर)—*n.* a cutting-tooth. काटनेवाला अगला दाँत ।

incitation (इन्सिटेशन)—*n.* incitment. प्रेरणा, उत्तेजना, उकसाना ।

incite (इन्साइट)—*v. t.* urge on. stir up. प्रेरित या उत्तेजित करना ; उकसाना, प्रवृत्त करना ।

incivility (इन्सिविलिटी)—*n.* rudeness ; discourtesy. अशिष्टता, रूक्षता ।

inclasp (इन्क्लास्प)—*v. t.* grasp tightly. भींचना ; कस कर पकड़ना ।

inclemency (इन्क्लेमेन्सी)—*n.* severeness. रूक्षता, सख्ती, कठोरता ।

inclement (इन्क्लेमेंट)—*adj.* severe ; cold or stormy. रूक्ष, कठोर, प्रचंड, तीव्र ।

inclinable (इन्क्लाइनेबल)—*adj.* somewhat disposed. झुका-सा, प्रवृत्त-सा, आमादा ।

inclination (इन्क्लिनेशन)—*n.* slope ; liking ; affetion. झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति ; रुचि, चाह, प्यार ।

incline (इन्क्लाइन)—*v. t.* & *i.* lean ; cause to lean ; dispose, be disposed. झुकाना, झुकना ; प्रवृत्त करना ; प्रवृत्त होना ; रुचि रखना । *n.* slope. ढलान ।

inclosure (इन्क्लोजर)—*n.* that which is enclosed ; fence. बाड़ा ; घेरा, घेरू, बाड़,

include (इन्क्लूड)—*v. t.* comprise ; contain : confine within. समाविष्ट करना : शामिल रखना : घेरना, मिलाना । *adj.* **includible.** समावेश-योग्य । *adj.* **included.**

inclusion (इन्क्लूशन)—*n.* act of including. समावेश, इन्दराज ।

inclusive (इन्क्लूसिव)—*adj.* including. सम्मिलित. दाखिल. शामिल ।

incogitable (इन्कॉजिटेबल)—*adj.* lacking in power of thought. विचार-शक्तिहीन ।

incogitant (इन्कॉजिटेंट)—*adj.* thoughtless. विचारहीन ।

incognito (इन्कॉग्निटो)—*adj.* & *adv.* under false name : with identity concealed. बनावटी, प्रच्छन्न : बिना शिनाख्त के ।

incognizable (इन्कॉग्निजेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be recognised by senses. इन्द्रिय अगोचर ।

incognizant (इन्कॉग्निजेंट —*adj.* unconscious. अचेत ।

incoherence, incoherency (इन्कोहीरेंस, इन्कोहीरेंसी)—*n.* want of cohesion : want of agreement. असंगति, विसंवादन ।

incoherent (इन्कोहीरेंन्ट)—*adj.* loose : wanting coherence. ढीला : बेमेल, बेलगाव, असंगत । *adv.* **incoherently.**

incohesive (इन्कोहीसिव)—*adj.* not cohesive. असंगत, असम्बद्ध,

income (इन्कम)—*n.* receipts from one's work, investments etc. आय, आमदनी ।

incoming (इन्कमिंग)—*n.* entrance, arrival. आमद, आगमन । *adj.* coming in. आनेवाला ।

incomings (इन्कमिंग्ज)—*n.* income. आय ।

incommensurable (इन्कमिन्सरेबल)—*adj.* having no common measure ; irrational. अनियमित मापवाला । *adv.* **incommensurable.**

incommensurate (इन्कमिन्सरेट)—*adj.* out of proportion, inadequate. अनुपातरहित ; अपर्याप्त ।

incommode (इन्कमोड)—*v. t.* trouble ; annoy. कष्ट देना ; क्लेश देना ।

incommodious (इन्कमोडियस)—*adj.* not commodious : inconvenient. कष्टदायक : असुविधाजनक ।

incommunicable (इन्कम्यूनिकेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be told. अकथनीय, अनकहनी । *n.* **incommunicability**

incommutable (इन्कम्यूटेबल)—*adj.* not commutable. अपरिवर्तनीय, न बदलनेवाला

incompact (इन्कम्पैक्ट)—*adj.* not compact ; not solid. बिखरा हुआ ; ढीला ; अठोस ।

incomparable (इन्कम्पेयरेबल)—

adj. matchless. अतुलनीय, अनुपम, अद्वितीय । *n.* **incomparableness**. *adv.* **incomparably**.

incompatible (इन्कम्पैटिबल)—*adj.* opposed : inconsistent. बेमेल, असंगत, भिन्न । *n.* **incompatibility**. भिन्नता. असंगति ।

incompetent (इन्कम्पिटेंट)—*adj.* not competent ; not legally qualified. अक्षम, अयोग्य : अपात्र । *n.* **incompetence**. अक्षमता.

incomplete (इन्कम्प्लीट)—*adj.* not finished. अपूर्ण : अधूरा । *n.* **incompleteness**. अपूर्णता, अधूरापन । *adv.* **incompletely**.

incomplex (इन्कम्प्लेक्स)—*adj.* not complicated. जटिलता रहित, सरल, सादा ।

incomprehensible (इन्कम्प्रिहेन्सिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be understood. समझ में न आनेवाला ; दुर्बोध । *n.* **incomprehensibility**. दुर्बोधता ।

incomprehensive (इन्कम्प्रिहेन्सिव)—*adj.* not complete ; limited. अपूर्ण, सीमित, परिमित ।

incompressible (इन्कम्प्रेसिबल)-*adj.* that cannot be compressed. न दबने या भींचने वाला, कड़ा, कठोर । *n.* **incompressibility**.

incomputable (इन्कम्प्यूटेबल)—*adj.* incalculable. अनगिनत अगण्य ।

inconceivable (इन्कन्सीवेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be imagined. अचिन्त्य, अल्पनातीत । *n.* **inconceivability**.

inconclusive (इन्कन्क्लूसिव)—*adj.* not convincing or decisive. अपूर्ण, अनिर्णीत ।

inconcocted (इन्कॉन्कॉक्टिड)—*adj.* not fully digested ; not mature. अनपचा ; अपका ।

incondensable (इन्कंडेंसेबल)—*adj.* not condensable. न जमने के योग्य ।

incondite (इन्कन्डाइट)—*adj.* badly constructed. कुरूप, भद्दा ।

inconformity (इन्कॉन्फॉर्मिटी)—*adj.* dissimilarity. असमानता ।

incongruence (इन्कॉन्ग्रुऐन्स)—*n.* incongruity. बेमेल, असमानता ।

incongruent (इन्कॉन्ग्रुऐन्ट)—*adj.* incongruous, out of keeping : absurd. बेमेल, बेमोड, असंगत, भद्दा ।

inconsecutive, inconsequent, inconsequential (इन्कॉन्सिक्यूटिव, इन्कॉन्सिक्वेंट, इन्कॉन्सिक्वेंशल)—*adj.* wanting in sequence : irrelevant. पूर्वापरहीन : असंगत, बे-सिर-पैर का

inconsidrable (इन्कंसिडरेबल)—*adj.* not worth considering ; of small size, value etc. अविचारणीय : छोटा : तुच्छ ।

inconsiderate (इन्कंसिडरेट)-*adj.* thoughtless : rash. विवेकहीन, बेसमझ, प्रमादी

inconsistent (इन्कन्सिस्टंट)—*adj.* not in keeping : incompatible. असंगत, असम्बन्ध, बेमेल, परस्पर विरोधी। *n.* **inconsistency**. *n.* **inconsistence**.

inconsolable (इन्कन्सोलेबल)—*adj.* not to be comforted. सान्त्वना या संतोष के अयोग्य, असाध्य।

inconsonant (इन्कान्सनंट)—*adj.* not harmonizing with. बेजोड़, बेसुर, बेताल, बेमेल। *n.* **inconsonance**.

inconspicuous (इन्कन्स्पिक्युअस)—*adj.* not noticeable. अदृश्य, अस्पष्ट।

inconstant (इन्कांस्टंट)—*adj.* variable ; irregular ; fickle. चंचल, चपल, अस्थिर, अनियमित। *n.* **inconstancy**. चंचलता।

inconsumable (इन्कन्स्यूमेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be consumed. अविनाशी, अदाह्य।

inconsummate (इन्कन्स्यूमेट)—*adj.* not finished, not complete. असमाप्त, अपूर्ण।

incontaminate (इन्कन्टैमिनेट)—*adj.* flawless, pure. अदूषित, पवित्र।

incontestable (इन्कन्टैस्टेबल)—*adj.* past dispute. निर्विवाद।

incontinence (इन्कांन्टिनेंस)—*n.* unchasteness ; absence of self-restraint. कामुकता ; संयमहीनता।

incontinent (इन्कांन्टिनैंट)—*adj.* lacking self-restraint ; unchaste. असंयमी, कामी, बदकार।

incontinently (इन्कांन्टिनैंटली)—*adv.* immediately. तुरन्त, शीघ्र।

incontrovertible (इन्कांन्ट्रोवर्टिबल)—*adj.* indisputable. निर्विवाद।

inconvenience (इन्कन्वीनियेन्स)—*n.* want of convenience. असुविधा, बेआरामी।

inconvenient (इन्कन्वीनियेंट)—*adj.* troublesome. असुविधाजनक, कष्टदायक।

inconvertible (इन्कन्वर्टिबल)-*adj.* not to be changed. अपरिवर्तनीय। *n.* **inconvertibility**. अपरिवर्तनीयता।

incorporate (इन्कॉर्पोरेट)—*v. t. & i.* form into a corporation ; unite. निगमित करना या होना ; मिलाना, इकट्ठा करना। *adj.* so united. निगमित, संयुक्त।

incorporation (इन्कॉर्पोरेशन)—*n.* union, association. संयोग, मेल, मिलाना।

incorporeal (इन्कॉर्पोरिअल)—*adj.* not composed of matter. अपार्थिव, अशरीरी।

incorrect (इन्करेक्ट)—*adj.* untrue ; in-accurate. गलत, बेजुड़ ;

incorrigible (इन्कॉरिजिबल)-*adj.* past correction. सुधर न होने योग्य, अशोधनीय।

incorrupt (इन्करप्ट)—*adj.* not corrupt ; untainted. अभ्रष्ट, शुद्ध,

incorruptible (इन्करप्टिबल)—*adj.* that cannot decay. अविनाशी ; अभ्रष्ट, शुद्ध, पवित्र । *n.* **incorruptibility.**

incorruption (इन्करप्शन)—*n.* absence of corruption. अभ्रष्टता,

increase (इन्क्रीज)—*v.i. & t.* become or make greater advance. बढ़ना, बढ़ाना ; फैलना, फैलाना । *n.* growth ; enlargement. वृद्धि, बढ़ोतरी ; विस्तार,

incredible (इन्क्रेडिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be believed ; surprising. अविश्वसनीय ; आश्चर्यजनक । *n.* **incredibility.** अविश्वसनीयता ।

incredulity (इन्क्रिड्यूलिटी—*n.* scepticism. अविश्वास, सन्देह, अश्रद्धा ।

incredulous (इन्क्रिड्यूलस)—*adj.* unbelieving. अविश्वस्त, संदिग्ध ।

increment (इन्क्रिमेंट)—*n.* increase : profit. वृद्धि, तरक्की ; लाभ ।

incriminate (इन्क्रिमिनेट)—*v. t.* charge with crime ; accuse दोषारोपण करना, अभियोग लगाना ।

incrimination (इन्क्रिमिनेशन)—*n.* accusation. दोषारोपण, अभियोग ।

incrust (इन्क्रस्ट)—*v. t.* cover with hard coating. परत जमाना, तह चढ़ाना ।

incrustation (इन्क्रस्टेशन)—*n.* hard coating. परत, तह ।

incubate (इन्क्यूबेट)—*v. t. & i.* hatch eggs, अंडे सेना । *n.* **incubation.** अंडे-सेवन ।

incubator (इन्क्यूबेटर)—*n.* apparatus for hatching. अंडे सेने का यंत्र ।

incubus (इन्क्यूबस)—*n.* nightmare. भयानक, स्वप्न ।

inculcate (इन्कल्केट)—*v. t.* impress upon. हृदयंगम करना, समझना, उपदेश करना ।

inculcation (इन्कल्केशन)—*n.* act of inculcating. उपदेश, शिक्षा ।

inculpable (इन्कल्पेबल)—*adj.* without blame. निर्दोष, बेकसूर ।

inculpate (इन्कल्पेट)—*v.t.* blame ; accuse. दोषारोपण करना : बदनाम करना । *n.* **inculpation.** दोषारोपण, बदनामी । *adj.* **inculpatory.** दोष लगाने वाला ।

incumbency (इन्कम्बेन्सी)—*n.* office or tenure of incumbent : a laying on something ; that which is incumbent ; that which is imposed. पद-धारण ; वृत्तिभोग, महन्ती ; आश्रय ; बोझ ;

incumbent (इन्कम्बेन्ट)—*n.* holder of benefice. पदधारी, वृत्तिभोगी, महन्त । *adj.* resting upon ; supported. आश्रित, अवलम्बित ।

incur (इन्कर)—*v. t.* fall into ; bring on oneself. अपने ऊपर लेना,

उठाना ।

incurable (इन्क्युरेबल)—*adj.* past cure; not admitting correction. असाध्य, लाइलाज, निरुपाय । *n.* incurable person. असाध्य व्यक्ति । *n.* **incurability.** असाध्यता । *adv.* **incurably.**

incuriosity (इन्क्युरिऑसिटी)—*n.* want of curiosity. कौतूहलाभाव ; अनुत्सुकता ।

incurious (इन्क्युरिअस)—*adj.* indifferent. अनुत्सुक, उदासीन

incursion (इन्कर्शन)—*n.* invasion. चढ़ाई, हमला, आक्रमण । *adj.* **incursive.**

incurve (इन्कर्व)—*v. t.* bend into curve. मोड़ना, टेढ़ा करना ।

incurvation (इन्कर्वेशन)—*n.* a bending in wards. टेढ़, झुकाव, मोड़, खम ।

incuse (इन्क्यूज)—*adj.* stamped. ठप्पा लगा । *v. t.* stamp. ठप्पा लगाना ।

indart (इन्डार्ट)—*v. t.* thrust in ; throw out. घुसेड़ना, फेंकना, चलाना ।

indebted (इन्डेटिड)—*adj.* in debt ; obliged to. कर्जी ; अनुगृहीत, कृतज्ञ । *n.* **indebtedness.**

indecence, indecency (इन्डीसेन्स, इन्डीसेन्सी)—*n.* quality of being indecent. अशिष्टता, अशिलीलता ; निर्लज्जता ।

indecent (इन्डीसेन्ट)—*adj.* unbecoming ; immodest. अशिष्ट, अभद्र, असभ्य ; अश्लील, निर्लज्ज

indecipherable (इन्डिसाइफ़रेबल)—*adj.* illegible. न पढ़ा जाने-योग्य, अस्पष्ट लिखित ।

indecision (इन्डिसिज़न)—*n.* want of decision. अनिर्णय, असमंजस, दुविधा, अनिश्चय ।

indecisive (इन्डिसाइसिव)—*adj.* not decisive ; wavering. अनिर्णीत, अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध

indeclinable (इन्डिक्लाइनेबल)—*adj.* not inflected. अपरिवर्तनीय, अपतनी, अव्यय ।

indecomposable (इन्डीकम्पोज़ेबल)—*adj.* individable. अविभाज्य, अटूट ।

indecorous (इन्डिकोरस)—*adj.* unbecoming. अशोभनीय, अशिष्ट ।

indecorum (इन्डिकोरम्)—*n.* lack of decorum. अशिष्टाचार, अभद्र व्यवहार, गुस्ताखी ।

indeed (इन्डीड)—*adv.* in truth ; really. सचमुच, वस्तुतः, वास्तव में, यथार्थ में ।

indefatigable (इन्डिफ़ैटिगेबल)—*adj.* unwearying. अथक, अपरान्त, अनथक । *n.* **indefatigability,**

indefeasible (इन्डिफ़ीज़िबल)—*adj.* that cannot be lost or annulled. अक्षय, अनश्वर

indefectible (इन्डिफ़ैक्टिबल)—*adj.* unfailing. अचूक, असफल न होने-

वाला ।

indefective (इन्डिफ़ैक्टिव)—*adj.* without defect, faultless. त्रुटि-हीन, दोषरहित, दुरुस्त ।

indefensible (इन्डिफ़ैन्सिबल)—*adj.* admitting no defence. बेबचाव, अरक्षणीय

indefinable (इन्डिफ़ाइनेबल)—*adj.* unexplainable. स्पष्टीकरण के अयोग्य ।

indefinite (इन्डेफ़िनिट)—*adj.* vague, undefined. अनिश्चित, असीमित, अनियमित

indeliberate (इन्डेलिबरेट)—*adj.* not considered beforehand ; sudden. बेसोच, बिन-विचारे ; झटपट ।

indelible (इन्डेलिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be blotted out. अमिट ।

indelicate (इन्डेलिकेट)—*adj.* coarse : immodest ; tactless. भद्दा, फूहड़ ; अशिष्ट, अविनम्र

indemnification (इन्डेम्निफ़िकेशन)—*n.* act of indemnifying. क्षतिपूर्ति, भुगतविद्या, हरजाना ।

indemnify (इन्डेम्निफ़ाई)—*v. t.* secure against loss. क्षतिपूर्ति करना, हरजाना देना ।

indemnity (इन्डेम्निटी)—*n.* compensation. क्षतिपूर्ति, भुगतविद्या, हरजाना ।

indemonstrable (इन्डिमन्स्ट्रेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be demonstrated. अप्रदर्शनीय, असाधनीय ।

indent (इन्डेन्ट)—*v. t.* make notches ; dents, or recesses in ; bargain for ; make requisition. दाँत डालना, दंदानेदार करना ; गड्ढा बनाना ; कौल करार करना ; माँग करना । *n.* indentation, indenture. दाँता, गड्ढा ; माँगपत्र ; इकरारनामा ।

indentation (इन्डेन्टेशन)—*n.* notch : recess. दाँता, दंदाना ; गड्ढा । (मुद्रण में) पहली पंक्ति का शेष पंक्तियों से बाहर निकला हुआ होना या भीतर को होना ।

indenture (इन्डेन्चर)—*n.* indented document. इकरारनामा, लेखपत्र ।

independence (इन्डिपेन्डेन्स)—*n.* freedom : exemption from control. स्वतंत्रता, आजादी, स्वाधीनता ।

independent (इन्डिपेन्डेन्ट)—*adj.* not dependent, free. स्वाधीन, आजाद, स्वतंत्र । *n.* politician independent of any party. निर्दलीय राजनीतिज्ञ । *adv.* **independently**. स्वतंत्र रूप से, आजादी से ।

indescribable (इन्डिस्क्राइबेबल)—*adj.* beyond description. अवर्णनीय, अकथनीय । *n.* **indescribability**.

indestructible (इन्डिस्ट्रक्टिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be destroyed.

अविनाशी, अनश्वर । *n.* **indestructibility.**

indeterminable (इन्डिटर्मिनेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be ascertained. निश्चित न होने योग्य, अनीत्य ।

indeterminate (इन्डिटर्मिनेट)—*adj.* not fixed : vague. अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध । *adv.* **indeterminately.** अनिश्चित रूप से ।

indetermination (इन्डिटर्मिनेशन) *n.* want of decision. अनिश्चय, दुविधा ।

index (इन्डेक्स)—*n.* fore-finger ; pointer on instruments : guiding principle ; alphabetical list. तर्जनी अंगुली : यंत्र की सूई, काँटा, हाथ, चिह्न आदि ; प्रदर्शक सिद्धान्त ; अनुक्रमणिका, सूचीपत्र । *v.t.* furnish with index, enter in index. सूचीपत्र बनाना ; सूचीपत्र में दर्ज करना ।

indexterity (इन्डेक्स्टरिटी)—*n.* want of readiness ; clumsiness. आलस, सुस्ती ; अनाड़ीपन ।

Indian (इंडियन)—*adj.* of India. भारतीय । **Indian club.** मुद्गर ; **Indian corn.** भुट्टा, मकई ; **Indian cucumber** खीरा ;

indicant (इंडिकेन्ट)—*adj.* that which indicates. बतानेवाला, संकेतक ।

indicate (इंडिकेट)—*v.t.* point out, show. बताना, प्रकट करना, संकेत करना, दर्शाना ।

indication (इंडिकेशन)—*n.* sign, token चिह्न ; संकेत, लक्षण ।

indicative (इंडिकेटिव)—*adj.* showing ; giving indication of. दर्शक, सूचक, संकेतक, बतानेवाला ।

indicator (इंडिकेटर)—*n.* person or thing that indicates ; recording instrument on machine etc. प्रदर्शक, सूचित करनेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; मशीन पर रिकार्ड करनेवाला यंत्र (सूई, काँटा, हाथ आदि) ।

indicatory (इंडिकेटरी)—*adj.* indicative. बतानेवाला, संकेत करनेवाला ।

indict (इन्डिक्ट)—*v.t.* accuse especially by legal process. दोषी या अपराधी ठहराना । *adj.* **indictable.** दोषी या अपराधी ठहराने के योग्य ।

indictment (इंडिक्टमेंट)—*n.* accusation by legal process. अभियोग, कलंक ।

indifference (इंडिफ़रेंस)—*n.* absence of interest or attention ; neutrality. उदासीनता, उपेक्षा, तटस्थता, पक्षपातहीनता ।

indifferent (इंडिफ़रेन्ट)—*adj.* impartial ; unconcerned. पक्षपातहीन, तटस्थ, उदासीन

indigence (इन्डिजेन्स)—*n.* want ; poverty. कंगाली, दरिद्रता, मुफ़लिसी ।

indigenous (इन्डिजिनस)—*adj.* native. स्वदेशी ।

indigested (इन्डिजेस्टिड)—*adj.* not digested, not regularly disposed. अपचा ; कच्चा ; बेतरतीब, अव्यवस्थित ।

indigestible (इन्डिजेस्टिबल)—*adj.* not digestible. not to be endured. अपच्य, भारी, नागवार । *n.* **indigestibility**. अपच्यता, अजीर्णता. बदहजमी ।

indigestion (इन्डिजेश्चन)—*n.* difficulty in digesting food. अजीर्ण, बदहजमी. अपचता ।

indignant (इन्डिग्नॅट)—*adj.* moved by anger. क्रुद्ध, रुष्ट. खफ़ा

indignation (इन्डिग्नेशन) – *n.* anger caused by injury. क्रोध, कोप, रोष, गुस्सा ।

indignity (इन्डिग्निटी)—*n.* unworthy treatment ; insult. अनपयुक्त व्यवहार ; अनादर ; बेइज्जती, बेकद्री ।.

indigo (इन्डिगो)—*n.* blue powder from some plants used as dye. नील (पौधों से निकाला गया नीला रंग) ।

indirect (इन्डिरैक्ट)—*adj.* not direct ; not done by direct means. फेरदार ; अप्रत्यक्ष

indirection (इन्डिरैक्शन)—*n.* indirect course. अप्रत्यक्ष मार्ग या उपाय ।

indiscernible (इन्डिसर्निबल)—*adj.* imperceptible. अगोचर, अगम्य. दुर्बोध ।

indiscipline (इन्डिसिप्लिन)—*n.* lack of discipline. अनुशासनहीनता, अव्यवस्थाभाव ।

indiscreet (इन्डिस्क्रीट)—*adj.* injudicious. विवेकहीन, अदूरदर्शितापूर्ण । *adv.* **indiscreetly**. अन्धाधुन्ध ।

indiscrete (इन्डिस्क्रीट)—*adj.* not separated, अनबटा. अविभक्त ।

indiscretion (इन्डिस्क्रेशन)—*n.* imprudence. rashness. अविवेक. अविचारशीलता. जल्दबाज़ी ।

indiscriminate (इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेट)—*adj.* confused ; undiscriminating. अव्यवस्थित : विवेकहीन ;

indiscrimination (इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेशन)—*n.* want of discrimination. अविवेक पूर्ण, अन्धाधुन्ध ।

indispensable (इन्डिस्पेन्सेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be set aside : necessary. अनिवार्य, अपरिहार्य, आवश्यक । *n.* **indispensableness**. *n.* **indispensability**.

indispose (इन्डिस्पोज)—*v. t.* make unfit ; make averse to. अयोग्य ब., असमर्थ बनाना, बीमार डालना : प्रतिकूल करना, मन फेर देना ।

indisposition (इन्डिस्पोज़ीशन)—*n.* ill-health: aversion. अस्वस्थता, बीमारी : अरुचि, बेरुखी ।

indisputable (इन्डिस्प्यूटेबल)—*adj.* incontrovertible. निर्विवाद. निर्णीत । *n.* **indisputableness**.

indissoluble (इन्डिस्सॉल्यूबल)—*adj.* not capable of being

dissolved ; incapable of being broken. न गलने या घुलने के योग्य ; पक्का । *n.* **indissolubility.**

indistinct (इन्डिस्टिंक्ट)—*adj.* not distinct : confused ; obscure. अस्पष्ट ; घुला-मिला ;

indistinction (इन्डिस्टिंक्शन)—*n.* confusion ; equality of rank. घुल-मिल ; बदमद ; अभेदभाव, बराबरी ।

indistinctive (इन्डिस्टिंक्टिव)—*adj* not distinct. अस्पष्ट, धुंधला ।

indistinguishable (इन्डिस्टिंग्विशेबल)—*adj.* not distinguishable. न पहचाने जाने के योग्य, भेद न किए जाने के योग्य

indite (इन्डाइट)—*v. t.* put into words. लिखना, शब्द-रचना करना ।

indium (इन्डियम)—*n.* a rare metal of lead-grey colour. सीसे के रंग का एक बहुमूल्य धातु ।

individual (इन्डिविड्यूअल) – *adj.* single : particular ; of distinct character. एकल ; विशिष्ट ; व्यक्तिगत, निजी । *n.* single person. व्यक्ति, फ़र्द । *adv.* **individually**. व्यक्तिगत रूप से, एक-एक करके ।

individualism (इन्डिविड्यूअलिज़्म)–*n.* egoism. अहंवाद, व्यक्तिवाद ।

individuality (इन्डिविड्यूऐलिटी)—*n.* individual existence or character. व्यक्तित्व, चरित्र ।

individualize (इन्डिविड्यूअलाइज़)—*v. t.* give individual character ; specify. व्यक्तित्व प्रदान करना, विशिष्टता देना । *n.* **individualization.**

indivisible (इन्डिविज़िबल)—*adj.* not divisible. अविभाज्य, भाग न हो सकने के योग्य । *adv.* **indivisibly**. *n.* **indivisibility.**

indocile (इन्डोसाइल)—*adj.* intractable. शिक्षा के अयोग्य, सिखाया न जाने के योग्य

indocility (इन्डोसिलिटी)—*n.* intractableness. अशिक्षणीयता, शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की अयोग्यता ।

indolence (इन्डोलेंस)—*n.* laziness. sloth. आलस्य, सुस्ती ।

indolent (इन्डोलेंट)—*adj.* lazy ; slothful. आलसी, उद्यमहीन, सुस्त ।

indomitable (इन्डॉमिटेबल)—*adj.* unyielding. अदम्य, न दबनेवाला, मुंह ज़ोर ।

indoor (इन्डोर)—*adj.* done within house ; domestic. घर के भीतर होनेवाला ; घरेलू ।

indoors (इन्डोर्ज़)—*adv.* within house. घर के भीतर ।

indorsable (इन्डोर्सेबल)—*adj.* that may be indorsed. सकारने के योग्य ।

indorse (इन्डोर्स)—*v. t.* endorse. सकारना, पृष्ठ पर हस्ताक्षर करना । *n.*

indorsation. n. indorsement. सकारी । *n.* **endorser.**

indorsee (इन्डोर्सी)—*n.* one in whose favour bill is endorsed. जिसके नाम हुंडी सकारी जाए ।

indraught. indraft (इन्ड्राफ्ट)—*n.* inward flow of a current. धारा का अन्तर्मुख प्रवाह ।

indubious (इन्ड्यूबिअस)—*adj.* beyond doubt. सन्देह-रहित.

indubitable (इन्ड्यूबिटेबल)—*adj.* beyond doubt. सन्देह-रहित, असंदिग्ध । *adv.* **indubitably.**

induce (इन्ड्यूस)—*v. t.* prevail on ; persuade, bring about. उकसाना, बहकाना : मनाना ; उभारना, आमादा करना । *adj.* **inducible.**

inducement (इन्ड्यूसमेंट)—*n.* attraction ; motive. प्रलोभन, आकर्षण, प्रोत्साहन ।

induct (इन्डक्ट)—*v. t.* istall ; introduce : cause. प्रस्थापित करना. उठाना ; परिचित कराना ।

induction (इन्डक्शन)—*n.* inducting ; general inference from particular instances ; the electrification of an uncharged body by the proximity of a charged one. प्रस्थापना, परिचय, भूमिका : कार्यों से कारण का अनुमान ;

inductive (इन्डक्टिव)—*adj.* based on induction. परिचयात्मक : अनुमानकारी ।

inductor (इन्डक्टर)—*n.* part of an electrical machine. विद्युत् यन्त्र का एक भाग ।

indulge (इन्डल्ज)—*v. t. & i.* gratify : give way to. अनुग्रह करना, प्रसन्न करना : देना, लगना ; आदत डालना ; निरत होना ।

indulgence (इन्डल्जेंस)—*n.* habitual indulging of desire ; privilege granted. निरति, सन्तोष, कामना : आदत, लोक, विशेषाधिकार ।

indulgent (इन्डल्जंट)—*adj.* gratifying ; favouring ; giving way to. निरत ; अनुग्रहकारी ; दयालुक्त,

indurate (इन्ड्यूरेट)—*v. t. & i.* make hard ; become hard. कड़ा या कठोर बनाना ; कड़ा या कठोर होना । *n.* **induration.** कड़ापन,

industrial (इन्डस्ट्रिअल)—*adj.* of industries. औद्योगिक, उद्योग-सम्बन्धी ।

industrious (इन्डस्ट्रिअस)—*adj.* dilligent. उद्योगी : मेहनती, परिश्रमी ।

industry (इन्डस्ट्री)—*n* dilligence: branch of trade or manufacture. उद्योग, परिश्रम : व्यवसाय, निर्माण-कार्य का व्यवसाय ।

indwelling (इन्ड्वेलिंग)—*adj.* dwelling within. भीतर बसनेवाला, अन्तर्वासी । *n* अन्तर्वास ।

inebriate (इनीब्रिएट)—*adj.* drunken. मदिरा पिए हुए । *n.* drunkard. पियक्कड़ । *v. t.* make drunk. मदिरा पिलाना ।

inebriation (इनीब्रिएशन)—*n.* drunkenness. नशा मदमस्ती ।

inebriety (इनीब्रीइटी)—*n.* drunkenness. नशा, मदमस्ती, नशाखोरी ।

inedible (इनेडिबल)—*adj.* not edible. अभक्ष्य, अखाद्य ।

ineffable (इनेफ़ेबल)—*adj.* unspeakable. अकथ्य, अकथनीय

ineffective (इनिफ़ेक्टिव)—*adj.* inefficient ; useless. अप्रभावकारी ; बेकार ; अकारथ । *adv.* **ineffectively.**

ineffectual (इनिफ़ेक्चुअल)—*adj.* without effect. प्रभावहीन. बेकार ।

inefficacious (इनेफ़िकेशस)—*adj.* ineffetive. प्रभावकारी, वृथा ।

inefficacy (इनेफ़िकेसी)—*n.* want of efficacy. अक्षमता, असमर्थता ।

inefficiency (इनेफ़िशेन्सी)—*n.* want of efficiency. अक्षम, असमर्थता ।

inefficient (इनेफ़िशेन्ट)—*adj.* not fully capable ; ineffective. अक्षम, असमर्थ, प्रभावहीन ।

inelastic (इनिलॉस्टिक)—*adj.* not elastic : not yielding. बेलचक, बेलचीला ; अनम्य ।

inelegance (इनेलिगेंस)—*n.* want of elegance. सौन्दर्यहीनता, भद्दापन, बनपड़पन ।

inelegant (इनेलिगेंट)—*adj.* ungraceful; unpolished. भद्दा, भौंडा; अनघड़, असुन्दर

ineligible (इनेलिजिबल)—*adj.* not qualified. अपात्र, अनर्ह, अयोग्य ।

ineloquent (इनेलोक्वेंट)—*adj.* not eloquent. वाक्पटुताहीन ।

inept (इनेप्ट)—*adj.* absurd ; out of place. मूर्खतापूर्ण ; अनुपयुक्त

ineptitude (इनेप्टिट्यूड)—*n.* absurdity ; unfitness. मूर्खता ; अनुपयुक्तता ।

inequality (इनिक्वॉलिटी)—*n.* want of equality ; unevenness. असमता ; विषमता, भिन्नता ।

inequitable (इनेक्विटेबल)—*adj.* unfair ; unjust. अन्याययुक्त, अनरीत ।

inequity (इनिक्विटी)—*n.* injustice, unfairness. अन्याय, पक्षपात ।

ineradicable (इनिरेडिकेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be rooted out. न हटाए जाने के योग्य, उन्मूलित न होने योग्य ।

inert (इनर्ट)—*adj.* without inherent power of action; sluggish ; slow. निष्क्रिय, गतिहीन, निश्चल ;

inertia (इनर्शिया)—*n.* inertness ; sloth. निष्क्रियता ; जड़ता . आलस्य ।

inescapable (इनेस्केबल)—*adj.* not escapable. न बचने या भागने के योग्य ।

inessential (इनेसेन्शल)—*adj.* not essential. अनावश्यक, बेजरूरी ।

inestimable (इनेस्टिमेबल)—*adj.* too great to be estimated. अनमोल, अमूल्य ।

inevident (इनेविडेन्ट)—*adj.* not evident. अस्पष्ट, गोलमाल

inevitable (इनेविटेबल)—*adj.* unavoidable. अपरिहार्य, अनिवार्य, अवश्यम्भावी। *n.* **inevitability.**

inexact (इनेक्जैक्ट)—*adj.* not exact. अयथार्थ, अवास्तविक।

inexcusable (इनेक्स्क्यूजेबल)—*adj.* not excusable. अक्षम्य

inexcutable (इनेक्स्क्यूटेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be carried out. अपरिपालनीय; क्रियान्वयन के अयोग्य, नाक़ाबिले-अमल।

inexhaustible (इनिग्ज़ॉस्टिबल)—*adj.* unfailing. अविनाशी, अक्षय।

inexhaustive (इनिग्ज़ास्टिव)—*adj.* inexhaustible. अक्षय, अविनाशी।

inexorable (इनेक्सॅरेबल)—*adj.* relentless, unyielding. कठोर, निष्ठुर; निर्दय, अनम्य

inexpectant (इनेक्स्पैक्टेंट)—*adj.* not expectant. अप्रत्याशित, अनपेक्षित।

inexpedient (इनेक्स्पीडिएंट)—*adj.* not expedient. अनुचित, अयोग्य।

inexpensive (इनेक्स्पेन्सिव)—not expensive, cheap. सस्ता

inexperience (इनेक्स्पीरिएन्स)—*n.* want of experience. अनुभवहीनता, अनाड़ीपन, नातजुर्बा। *adj.* **inexperienced.** अनुभवहीन, नातजुर्बेकार।

inexpert (इनेक्स्पर्ट)—*adj.* unskilled. अकुशल, अप्रवीण, अनाड़ी।

inexpiable (इनेक्स्पिएबल)—*adj.* implacable. अक्षम्य, प्रायश्चितातीत।

inexplicable (इनेक्स्प्लिकेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be explained. स्पष्टीकरण के अयोग्य, निगूढ़

inexplicit (इनेक्स्प्लिसिट)—*adj.* not explicit. अनभिव्यक्त, अस्पष्ट।

inexplorable (इनेक्स्प्लोरेबल)—*adj.* not explorable. खोज के अयोग्य, दुर्गम्य।

inexplosive (इनेक्स्प्लोसिव)—*adj.* not explosive. विस्फोट न होने योग्य, न भभकनेवाला।

inexpressible (इनेक्स्प्रेसिबल)—*adj.* not to be told. अकथनीय, अकथ्य।

inexpressive (इनेक्स्प्रेसिव)—*adj.* not expressive. अर्थहीन।

inextensible (इनेक्स्टेन्सिबल)—*adj.* not extensible. विस्तार के अयोग्य।

inextinguishable (इनेक्स्टिंग्विशेबल)—*adj.* unquenchable. बुझाने के अयोग्य।

inextricable (इनेक्स्ट्रिकेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be loosed or solved. खुल या सुलझ न सकने के योग्य; पेचीदा, उलझनदार।

infallible (इन्फ़ैलिबल)—*adj.* unfailing, sure. अचूक, निर्भ्रान्त

infamize (इन्फ़ेमाइज़)—*v. t.* defame. बदनाम करना, कलंकित करना।

infamous (इन्फ़ेमस)—*adj.* of ill fame ; vile. बदनाम, कुख्यात।

infamy (इन्फ़ेमी)—*n.* ill fame ; vileness. कुख्याति, अपकीर्ति,

infancy (इन्फ़ेन्सी)—*n.* first stage of life. बाल्यावस्था, बचपन ; प्रारंभ,

infant (इन्फ़ेन्ट)—*n.* babe ; a minor शिशु, बाल ; अवयस्क व्यक्ति।

infanticide (इन्फ़ेन्टिसाइड)—*n.* murder of new born child ; person guilty of. शिशु-हत्या; शिशु-घातक।

infantile (इन्फ़ेन्टाइल)—*adj.* of infancy. शिशु-सम्बन्धी, बचगाना।

infantry (इन्फ़ेन्ट्री)—*n.* foot-soldiers. पैदल सेना, पदाति।

infatuate (इन्फ़ैट्यूएट)—*v. t.* affect with extreme folly ; inspire with extravagant passion. मूर्ख बनाना, विमोहित करना ; उत्तेजित करना।

infatuation (इन्फ़ैट्यूएशन)—*n.* extreme folly. विमोहन, विमूढ़ता,

infeasible (इन्फ़ीज़िबल)—*adj.* not praticable. दुष्कर, अव्यवहार्य

infect (इन्फ़ेक्ट)—*v. t.* affect with contagion : corrupt. छूत का रोग लगाना. उड़कर लगना ; संक्रमण करना ; सड़ाना. बिगाड़ना ; भ्रष्ट करना, दाग लगाना।

infection (इन्फ़ेक्शन)—*n.* communication of disease ; diffusive influence. छूत का रोग लगना, संक्रामक रोग ; असर, प्रभाव।

infectious (इन्फ़ेक्शस)—*adj.* contagious. संक्रामक, छूत के रोग से सम्बन्धित। *adv.* **infectiously.**

infective (इन्फ़ेक्टिव)—*adj.* infectious. संक्रामक, लगनेवाला।

infecund (इन्फ़ीकंड)—*adj.* unfruitful. अनउपजाऊ, ऊसर। *n.* **infecundity.** अनउपजाऊपन, ऊसरता।

infelicitous (इन्फ़िलिसिटस)—*adj.* not happy. असुखकर, दुखदायी।

infelicity (इन्फ़िलिसिटी)—*n.* unhappiness. दुःख, क्लेश, विपदा।

infer (इन्फ़र)—*v. t.* deduce ; conclude ; imply. तर्क करना, अनुमान करना ; नतीजा निकालना ; अर्थ लगाना। *adj.* **inferable**

inference (इन्फ़रेन्स)—*n.* deduction ; conclusion. अनुमान, तर्क ; तात्पर्य।

inferential (इन्फ़रेन्शल)—*adj.* concluded. तर्कसिद्ध, अनुमानित।

inferior (इन्फ़ीरियर)—*adj.* situated below ; lower in rank ; of poor quality. निम्नस्थ ; छोटा ; घटिया, हल्का : *n.* one of lower rank. अधीनस्थ व्यक्ति, मतहत।

inferiority (इन्फ़ीरिऑरिटी)—*n.* state of being inferior. हीनता, घटियापन।

infernal (इन्फ़र्नल)—*adj.* of hell ; hellish. नारकीय, पातालीय, जहन्नुमी।

inferno (इन्फर्नो)—*n.* hell. पाताल-लोक, नरक ।

infertile (इन्फर्टाइल)—*adj.* unfruitful. ऊसर, अन-उपजाऊ, बंजर ।

infest (इन्फेस्ट) *v. t.* haunt, swarm in. सताना, कष्ट देना ; बाधा डालना ।

infestation (इन्फेस्टेशन)—*n.* harrasment. कष्ट, बाधा ।

infidel (इन्फिडल)—*n* disbeliever in religion. नास्तिक, बेदीन, काफिर । *adj.* unbelieving ; of infidels. आस्थाहीन, अधर्म ।

infidelity (इन्फिडैलिटी)—*n.* disbelief in religion : disloyalty. नास्तिकता, अनास्था ।

infield (इन्फील्ड)—*n.* land near a hamlet : manured land. झोंपड़ी से संलग्न भूमि ; खाद दिया हुआ खेत ।

in fighting (इन् फाइटिंग)—*n.* boxing at closer quarters than arm's length. सटी हुई मुक्केबाजी ।

infinite (इन्फिनिट)—*adj.* boundless : endless : very great. असीम ; अनन्त : अपरिमित

infinitesimal (इन्फिनिटेसिमल)—*adj.* very small. अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म ।

infinitive (इन्फिनिटिव)—*adj* not limited. असीमित, अपरिमित ।

infinitude (इन्फिनिट्यूड)—*n.* immensity: infinite number or extent. अपरिमितता : अपरिमित संख्या या मात्रा ।

infirm (इन्फर्म)—*adj.* weak ; weak in mind ; irresolute. दुर्बल : अस्थिरचित्त ; अदृढ़, अस्थिर ।

infirmary (इन्फर्मरी)—*n.* hospital. चिकित्सालय, अस्पताल ।

infirmity (इन्फर्मिटी)—*n.* weakness ; irresoluteness. दुर्बलता ; अदृढ़ता, अस्थिरता ।

infix (इन्फिक्स)—*v. t.* insert : fix in. बैठाना, जड़ना, लगाना ।

inflame (इन्फ्लेम)—*v. t.* set ablaze ; catch fire : excite. आग लगाना, जलाना ; आग लगना, जलना ; भड़काना, उत्तेजित करना ;

inflammable (इन्फ्लैमेबल)—*adj.* easily set on fire : easily excited ज्वलनशील, झट से जलने के योग्य ; उत्तेजनीय

inflammation (इन्फ्लमेशन)—*n.* morbid process affecting part of body with heat, swelling and redness. ताप, जलन, दाह ।

inflammatory (इन्फ्लमेटरी)—*adj.* having the power of inflaming. ज्वलनशील, दाहक, उत्तेजक ।

inflate (इन्फ्लेट)—*v. t.* distend with air or gas ; puff up : raise price artificially. हवा या गैस भरना ; फुलाना ; बनावटी मूल्य बढ़ाना ।

inflation (इन्फ्लेशन)—*n.* puffing up : artificial rise in price. फुलावट ; घमण्ड ; कृत्रिम मूल्य-वृद्धि ।

inflect (इन्फ़्लेक्ट)—*v. t.* bend ; modify to express grammatical relation. निवाना ; मोड़ना ; व्याकरण का रूप चलाना, गरदान करना ।

inflection (इन्फ़्लैक्शन)—*n.* act of inflecting. मोड़, कजी ; धातु-रूप, नाम-रूप ; गरदान ।

inflexible (इन्फ़्लैक्सिबल)—*adj.* unbending ; unyielding. कड़ा, कठोर ; अनमनीय, बेलचक । *n.* **inflexibility**. कड़ापन, अनम्यता ।

inflexion (इन्फ़्लैक्शन)—*n.* inflecting ; inflected word etc ; modulation of voice. मोड़ ; प्रत्यय, विभक्ति ; आवाज़ का उतार-चढ़ाव ।

inflict (इन्फ़्लिक्ट)—*v. t.* deal forcibly ; impose as punishment. लगाना, डालना ; दंड देना ।

infliction (इन्फ़्लिक्शन)—*n.* punishment ; boring experience. दंड ; कठोर अनुभव कष्ट ।

inflorescence (इन्फ़्लरैसेन्स)—*n.* collective flowers of plant. पुष्पपुंज, गुलदस्ता ।

inflow (इन्फ़्लो)—*n.* flowing in. अन्तर्प्रवाह । *v. t.* flow in. भीतर की तरफ़ को बहना ।

influence (इन्फ़्लूएन्स)—*n.* action invisibly exercised ; moral power ; authority. प्रभाव, असर, तासीर ; नैतिक बल ; अधिकार, इख्तियार । *v. t.* exert influence upon. प्रभाव डालना ; अधिकार रखना ।

influential (इन्फ़्लूएन्शल)—*adj.* having great influence. प्रभावशाली, रोब-दाब वाला

influenza (इन्फ़्लूएन्ज़ा)—*n* severe catarrh. तीव्र जुकाम ; एक संक्रामक ज्वर ।

influx (इन्फ़्लक्स)—*n.* flowing in. अन्तर्प्रवेश, अन्तप्रर्वाह ।

infoliate (इन्फ़ोलिएट) — *v. t.* cover with leaves. पत्तों से ढँकना ।

inform (इन्फ़ॉर्म)—*v. t.* & *i.* tell; instruct; bring charge against. बताना, कहना ; सूचित करना ; मुख़बिरी करना ।

informal (इन्फ़ॉर्मल)—*adj.* not in due form. अनौपचारिक, ग़ैर-रस्मी, अनियमित

informality (एन्फ़ॉर्मैलिटी)—*n.* that which is not formal. अनौपचारिकता ; बेतकल्लुफ़ी ।

informant (इन्फ़ॉर्मैण्ट)—*n.* giver of information. सूचना देनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

information (इन्फ़र्मेशन)—*n.* telling ; knowledge ; news ; charge. बयान ; जानकारी, सूचना ; समाचार ; मुख़बिरी ।

informative (इन्फ़ॉर्मेटिव)—*adj.* giving infomation; instructive. जानकारीपूर्ण, सूचनादायक; शिक्षाप्रद ।

informatory (इन्फ़ॉर्मेटरी)—*adj.* containing information. सूचनादायक, जानकारीपूर्ण ।

informer (इन्फ़ॉर्मर)—*n.* one who

informs against others. मुखबिर, चेंदिया ।

infraction (इन्फ्रैक्शन)—*n.* infringement. उल्लंघन, अतिक्रमण ।

infragrant (इन्फ्रेग्रन्ट)—*adj.* without fragrance. गन्धहीन, बेबास ।

infrequency (इन्फ्रीक्वेन्सी)—*n.* rarity. विरलापन, कमयाबी ।

infrequent (इन्फ्रीक्वेन्ट)—*adj.* not frequent. विरला, बहुत कम होनेवाला । *adv.* **infrequently**.

infringe (इन्फ्रिंज)—*v. t.* transgress, violate. उल्लंघन, अतिक्रमण या भंग करना । *n.* **infringement**. उल्लंघन ।

infructuous (इन्फ्रक्ट्यूअस)—*adj.* fruitless ; barren. फलहीन, ऊसर ।

infrugal (इन्फ्रूगल)—*adj.* extravagant. मितव्ययहीन, अमितव्ययी ।

infuriate (इन्फ्यूरिएट)—*v. t.* enrage. क्रोध दिलाना, चीराना, उत्तेजित करना ।

infuse (इन्फ्यूज)—*v. t. & i.* pour in ; instil ; steep in liquid to extract properties. चुआना, उंडेलना ; मन में बैठाना ; अर्क निकालने के लिए भिगोना ।

infusible (इन्फ्यूज़िबल)—*adj.* that cannot be melted. न गलनेवाला ।

infusion (इन्फ्यूज़न)—*n.* infusing; liquid extract. अन्तर्वेशन ; अर्क, काढ़ा ।

ingathering (इन्गैदरिंग)—*n.* a gathering in esp. of harvest. बंबार, ढेर ; खलिहान ।

ingenious (इन्जीनिअस)—*adj.* clever ; skilful ; well-adapted. चतुर, कुशल, प्रवीण, निपुण

ingenuity (इन्जिन्यूइटी)—*n.* ingeniousness. चतुरता, प्रवीणता, प्रतिभा ।

ingenuous (इन्जैन्यूअस)—*adj.* frank ; artless. सरल, सीधा-सादा ;

ingest (इन्जेस्ट)—*v.t.* take into the stomach. पेट में डालना

inglorious (इन्ग्लोरिअस)—*adj.* not glorious ; obscure ; shameful. अपकीर्तिमान् ; अन्धकारपूर्ण ; लज्जाजनक, निन्दनीय

ingoing (इन्गोइंग)—*adj. &. n.* going in. अन्तर्गामी, भीतर प्रवेश करनेवाला ; प्रवेश ; दाखिला ।

ingot (इन्गॉट)—*n.* mass of metal. धातु-पिंड ; धातु की सिलाख या रेती ; धातु का ढला ।

ingraff, ingraft (इन्ग्राफ़, इन्ग्राफ़्ट)—*v.t.* insert the shoot of one tree into another. कलम या पेंवद लगाना ; बैठाना, जमाना ।

ingrain (इन्ग्रेन)—*v.t.* dye in the grain ; impregnate the whole matter. पक्का रंग रँगना ; बोरना ; डुबोना, गाड़ना । *adj.* **ingrained**. गहरा रंगा हुआ, करोवार ।

ingrate (इन्ग्रेट)—*n.* ungrateful person. कृतघ्न व्यक्ति

ingratiate (इन्ग्रेशिएट)—*v.t.* get into favour. कृपापात्र होना, मन में समाना।

ingratitude (इन्ग्रैटिट्यूड)—*n.* want of gratitude. अकृतज्ञता, कृतघ्नता।

ingredient (इन्ग्रीडिएंट)—*n.* component part in mixture. मिश्रित वस्तु का एक अंश ; मसाला, सामग्री।

ingress (इन्ग्रेस)—*n.* entrance. द्वार, प्रवेश ; पैठ, गुजर

ingrowing (इन्ग्रोइंग)—*adj.* growing into the flesh. मांस के भीतर बढ़नेवाला।

ingulf (इन्गल्फ़)—*v.t.* overwhelm by swallowing ; cast into a gulf. निगल जाना, पी जाना ; खाड़ी में डालना।

ingurgiate (इन्गर्जिएट)—*v. t.* swallow greedily हड़पना, गड़कोलना।

inhabit (इन्हैबिट)—*v.t.* dwell in ; occupy. बसना, वास करना, रहना। *n* **inhabitation.** वास, डेरा।

inhabitable (इन्हैबिटेबल)—*adj.* worth living. वास-योग्य, वसनीय।

inhabitance, inhabitancy (इन्हैबिटेन्स, इन्हैबिटेन्सी)—*n.* residence. वास, निवास।

inhabitant (इन्हैबिटेन्ट)—*n.* person who inhabits a place. निवासी, बाशिन्दा।

inhale (इन्हेल)—*v.t.* breathe in. सांस खींचना। *n.* **inhalation.** श्वास, भीतर को ली जानेवाली सांस।

inharmonious (इन्हार्मोनियस)—*adj.* discordant. असमेल, बेसुरा, बेताल।

inhearse (इन्हियर्स)—*v.t.* put the dead body into a coffin or grave. मुर्दे को ताबूत या कब्र में रखना।

inhere (इन्हेयर)—*v.t.* exist in ; be vested in. व्यापक होना, निहित होना।

inherence (इन्हेरेन्स)—*n.* existing in something else. व्यापकता, निहितता।

inherent (इन्हेरेन्ट)—*adj.* existing in something ; innate. निहित ; सहज, अन्तर्वर्ती

inherit (इन्हैरिट)—*v t.* receive as heir. विरासत में पाना ; पैतृक सम्पत्ति प्राप्त करना। *adj.* **inheritable.** विरासत के योग्य, मौरूसी।

inheritance (इन्हैरिटेन्स)—*n.* inheriting ; what is inherited. वपौती, विरासत, पैतृक सम्पत्ति।

inheritor (इन्हैरिटर)—*n.* an heir. उत्तराधिकारी, वारिस।

inhesion (इन्हीज़न)—*n.* inhearing. संलग्नता, निहितता।

inhibit (इन्हिबिट)—*v.t.* prohibit ; restrain. रोकना, बरजना, मना करना।

inhibition (इन्हिबिशन)—*n.* prohibition ; restraint रोक, प्रति-

बन्ध, वर्जन।

inhibitory (इन्हिबिटरी)—*adj.* prohibitory. प्रतिबन्धात्मक,

inhospitable (इन्हॉस्पिटेबल)—*adj.* affording no kindness. सद्भावहीन, आतिथ्य-विमुख, अतिथियों का सत्कार न करनेवाला

inhuman (इन्ह्यूमन)—*adj.* brutal ; barbarous. अमानुषिक, क्रूर, बर्बर।

inhumanity (इन्ह्यूमैनिटी)—*n.* brutality. अमानुषिकता, क्रूरता।

inhume (इन्ह्यूम)—*v. t.* bury. गाड़ना, दफ़नाना। *n.* **inhumation.** दफ़न।

inimical (इनिमिकल)—*adj.* hostile ; harmful. शत्रुतापूर्ण, अमैत्री-पूर्ण ; हानिप्रद। *adv.* **inimically.**

inimitable (इनिमिटेबल)—*adj.* defying imitation. अनुपम, अद्वितीय, बेमिसाल। *adv.* **inimitably.**

iniquitous (इनिक्विटस)—*adj.* unjust ; wicked. अन्यायपूर्ण, अधर्म-विरुद्ध ; पापपूर्ण, दुराचारयुक्त

iniquity (इनिक्विटी)—*n.* wickedness. अन्याय, पाप, अधर्म ; दुराचार।

initial (इनिशल)—*adj.* occurring at the beginning. आरम्भिक, पहला। *n.* initial letter. (नाम का शब्द का) प्रथम अक्षर। *v. t.* sign with initials. प्रथम-अक्षरों से हस्ताक्षर करना। *adv.* **initially**

initiate (इनिशिएट)—*v. t.* originate ; admit ; introduce. आरम्भ करना ; प्रविष्ट करना ; सिखाना, दीक्षा देना। *adj.* **initiated.** दीक्षित। *adj.* **initiatory.** आरम्भिक।

initiation (इनिशिएशन)—*n.* act of initiating. दीक्षा, संस्कार ; प्रवेश, आरम्भ।

initiative (इनिशिएटिव)—*n.* first step ; lead. उपक्रम, सूत्रपात, प्रथम पग, अगवानी। *adj.* originating. उपक्रम करनेवाला।

inject (इन्जैक्ट)—*v. t.* force into ; as by syringe. पिचकारी से शरीर में दवाई चढ़ाना ; टीका लगाना।

injection (इन्जैक्शन)—*n.* act of injecting ; fluid injected. टीका लगाने की क्रिया ; दवाई का टीका।

injudicious (इन्ज्यूडिशस)—*adj.* without judgment. विवेक-रहित,

injunction (इन्जंक्शन)—*n.* command ; order; judicial process restraining person from wrongful act. आदेश, आज्ञा, शिक्षापत्र ; निषेधादेश।

injure (इन्जर)—*v. t.* do wrong to; harm ; impair. घायल करना, हानि पहुँचाना, आघात पहुँचाना।

injured (इन्जर्ड)—*adj.* offended ; impaired. घायल, व्यथित, पीड़ित।

injurious (इन्ज्यूरियस)—*adj.* wrongful ; harmful. आघात या हानि पहुँचानेवाला ; घायल करनेवाला।

injury (इन्जरी)—*n.* wrong; damage. घाव, आघात; हानि.
injustice (इन्जस्टिस)—*n.* unjust act. अन्याय, अनीति।
ink (इंक)—*n.* fluid for writing or printing. स्याही, मसि, रोशनाई। *v. t.* mark with ink. स्याही लगाना। *adj.* **inky.** स्याहीवाला;
inkling (इंक्लिंग)—*n.* hint; slight knowledge. संकेत; स्वल्प जानकारी।
inkpad (इंकपैड)—*n.* a pad for stamping. मोहर लगाने की स्याही की गद्दी।
inland (इन्लैंड)—*n.* interior of country. देश का भीतरी भाग। *adj.* within a country. अन्तर्देशीय, *adv.* in the country. देश में।
inlay (इन्ले)—*v. t.* embed thing in ground-work of another; ornament thus. जड़ना; पच्चीकारी करना। *n.* inlaid work. पच्चीकारी
inlet (इन्लिट)—*n.* small arm of sea; passage. खाड़ी, समुद्र का घुसाव; प्रवेशद्वार, नाका।
inly (इन्लाई)—*adv.* inwardly. अन्तर्मुख, भीतर की ओर।
inmate (इन्मेट)—*n.* occupant of a house. गृहवासी, निवासी।
inmost (इन्मोस्ट)—*adj.* most inward. अन्यतम, सबसे अन्दर।
inn (इन)—*n.* public house for travellers. सराय, मुसाफिरखाना।
innate (इनेट)—*adj.* inborn. सहज, स्वाभाविक। *adv.* **innately.**
inner (इनर)—*adj.* interior, internal. भीतरी, आन्तरिक।
innermost (इनरमोस्ट)—*adj.* farthest inward. सबसे भीतर का।
innervate (इनर्वेट)—*v.t.* stimulate. उत्तेजित करना।
inning (इनिंग)—*n.* time occupied in batting by bateman or side; ingathering of grains; income; land reclaimed from the sea. क्रिकेट के खेल की पारी; अनाज-संग्रह; आय, लाभ; समुद्र से उपलब्ध भूमि।
innkeeper (इन्कीपर)—*n.* keeper of an inn. सराय का रखवाला या मालिक, मठियारा।
innocent (इन्नोसेन्ट)—*adj.* sinless; not guilty; guileless. निष्पाप; निर्दोष, निरपराध; अबोध, निष्कपट। *n.* simple person; idiot. सरल व्यक्ति; मूर्ख। *n.* **innocence.** निर्दोषता, सरलता।
innocuity (इनोक्यूटी)—*n.* quality of being innocuous. साधुता, सज्जनता, निरापदता।
innocuous (इनाक्यूअस)—*adj.* harmless. साधु, सज्जन, निरापद, जिससे कोई हानि न हो।
innovate (इनोवेट)—*v.i.* bring in novelties, make changes. नवीनता पैदा करना; नयी राह निकालना; नयी पद्धति चलाना।

innovation (इनोवेशन)—*n.* act of innovating ; change. नवीकरण ; नयी रीति, नयी राह ।

innovator (इनोवेटर)—*n.* one who innovates. नयी रीति चलानेवाला ।

innoxious (इनॉक्शस)—*adj.* harmless ; innocent. निरापद, निर्दोष ; पवित्र, बिना उपद्रव का ।

innuendo (इन्यूएन्डो)—*n.* allusive remark. व्यंग्य वाक्य ; वक्रोक्ति ; इशारा ।

innumerable (इन्यूमरेबल)—*adj.* countless. असंख्य, अगणित ।

innutrition (इन्यूट्रिशन)—*n.* lack of nutrition. पोषण का अभाव ।

innutritious (इन्यूट्रिशस)—*adj.* not nourishing. पोषण न करनेवाला ।

inobservance (इनब्जर्वन्स)—*n.* non-observance ; inattention. उल्लंघन, आज्ञा-भंग ; उपेक्षा

inoculate (इनॉक्युलेट)—*v.t.* impregnate with disease as protective measure ; bud. रोग का टीका लगाना ; पैवन्द या कलम लगाना । *n.* **inoculation**. रोग की टीका ; *n.* **inoculator**. टीका लगानेवाला ।

inodorous (इनोडरस)—*adj.* odourless. गंधहीन, निर्गंध ।

inoffensive (इनॉफेंसिव)—*adj.* not offending ; not objectionable. निरापद, निर्दोष ; आपत्तिहीन

inofficial (इनॉफिशल)—*adj.* not official. गैर-सरकारी, अनधिकृत,

inofficious (इनॉफिशस)—*adj.* not officious ; contrary to moral duty. अनरीति, बेदस्तूर ; नीति-विरुद्ध ।

inoperative (इनऑपरेटिव)—*adj.* not working ; not taking effect ; निष्क्रिय, निष्फल ; प्रभावहीन ।

inopportune (इनॉपर्चून)—*adj.* unseasonable. असामयिक, बेमौका ।

inordinate (इनॉर्डिनेट)—*adj.* excessive. अमर्यादित, बेहद, बेठिकाना ।

inordination (इनॉर्डिनेशन)—*n.* excessiveness. अमर्यादा, आधिक्य, ज्यादती ।

inorganic (इनॉर्गेनिक)—*adj.* without organized physical structure. निर्जीव, जड़ ; निरवयव ।

inorganization (इनॉर्गेनाइज़ेशन)—*n.* lack of organization. असंगठन, संगठनहीनता ।

inornate (इनॉर्नेट)—*adj.* not elaborate. विस्तारहीन ।

inosculate (इनॉस्क्युलेट)—*v.i.* & *t.* join closely ; unite by contact. जुड़ना, चूँघना; जोड़ना, मिलाना ।

inosculation (इनॉस्क्युलेशन)—*n.* union. जोड़, मिलान ; पैवंद ।

inquest (इन्क्वेस्ट)—*n.* legal or judicial inquiry into matter of fact. वैज्ञानिक या न्यायिक जाँच ; जाँच-पड़ताल, तहकीकात ।

inquietude (इन्क्वाइएट्यूड)—*n.* uneasiness. अशान्ति, व्याकुलता,

inquire (इन्क्वायर)—*v. i. & t.* search ; seek out ; ask for. पूछना, जाँचना, पता करना, प्रश्न करना ।

inquiry (इन्क्वायरी)—*n.* question ; investigation. पूछताछ, जाँच-पड़ताल, तहक़ीकात ।

inquisition (इन्क्विज़िशन)—*n.* investigation, official inquiry. जाँच-पड़ताल.

inquisitive (इन्क्विज़िटिव)—*adj.* curious. जिज्ञासापूर्ण, कौतूहलपूर्ण ।

inquisitor (इन्क्विज़िटर)—*n.* investigator. जाँच करनेवाला अधिकारी । *adj.* **inquisitorial.**

inrail (इन्रेल)—*v. t.* enclose with rails. कटहरा लगाना, कटहरे से घेरना ।

inroad (इन्रोड)—*n.* hostile incursion. धावा, आक्रमण, हमला ।

inrush (इन्रश)—*n.* violent influx. तीव्र अन्तर्प्रवाह, अन्दर की तरफ़ को तेज़ बहाव ।

insalivate (इन्सॉलिवेट)—*v. t.* mix food with saliva. भोजन को सार से मिलाना ।

insalubrious (इन्सालूब्रिअस)—*adj.* unhealthy. अस्वास्थ्यकर, स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिदायक ।

insalubrity (इन्सालूब्रिटी)—*n.* want of salubrity. अस्वास्थ्य कुरता ।

insane (इन्सेन)—*adj.* mad ; senseless. पागल, उन्मत्त, बावला ।

insanitary (इन्सैनिटरी)—*adj.* contrary to sanitary principles. स्वच्छता के सिद्धान्तों के प्रतिकूल ; स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक ।

insanity (इन्सैनिटी)—*n.* madness. पागलपन, उन्माद ।

insatiable (इन्सेशिएबल)—*adj.* that cannot be sated ; greedy. सन्तुष्ट न होने के योग्य ; लोभी । *n.* **insatiability.** लोलुपता, अतिलोभ ।

insatiate (इन्सेशिएट)—*adj.* never satisfied. लोलुप, अतृप्त, असन्तुष्ट ।

inscribe (इन्स्काइब)—*v t.* write on stone etc., mark in writing. नक्श करना, खोदना ; लिखना, चिह्नित करना ; जमाना ; आकृति के भीतर आकृति खींचना । *adj.* **inscribable.** *adj.* **inscribed.**

inscription (इन्स्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* inscribing ; words inscribed on monument, coin etc. नक्शकारी ; शिलालेख, मुद्राचिह्न ; खुतबा

inscrutable (इन्स्क्रूटेबल)—*adj.* mysterious ; impenetrable. रहस्यमय ; अगाध, दुर्ग्राह्य

insect (इन्सैक्ट)—*n.* small invertebrate animal. कीड़ा, मकोड़ा,

insectarium (इन्सैक्टेरियम)—*n.* place for keeping insects. कीड़े पालने का स्थान ।

insecticide (इन्सैक्टिसाइड)—*n.* killing of insects. कृमिहत्या ।

insectivorous (इन्सेक्टिवरस)—*adj.* insect-eating. कृमिभोजी,

insectology (इन्सेक्टॉलजी)—*n.* science of insects. कृमिशास्त्र, कीट-विज्ञान।

insecure (इन्सिक्योर)—*adj.* unsafe. असुरक्षित।

insecurity (इन्सिक्योरिटी)—*n.* danger; uncertainity. असुरक्षा, खतरा; अनिश्चितता, भय।

insensate (इन्सेन्सेट)—*adj.* with sensibility; stupid. ज्ञानहीन, बेअक्ल; मूर्ख, बेवकूफ़।

insensible (इन्सेन्सिबल)—*adj.* imperceptible; unconscious void of feeling; unaware. ज्ञानशून्य; चेतनाहीन; जड़, मूर्छित; अचेत। *n.* **insensibility.** अचेतना,

insensibly (इन्सेन्सिबली)—*adv.* imperceptibly. धीरे-धीरे, चुपके-चुपके, बिना मालूम हुए।

insensitive (इन्सेन्सिटिव)—*adj.* not sensitive. संवेदनाहीन, चेतनाहीन। *n.* **insensitiveness.**

insentient (इन्सेन्शिएन्ट)—*adj.* inanimate. निर्जीव, प्राणहीन,

inseparable (इन्सेपरेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be separated. पृथक न होने के योग्य, अविभाज्य

insert (इन्सर्ट)—*v. t.* place in other things; introduce; include. डालना, बीच में रखना, बैठाना, दाखिल करना, शामिल करना, दर्ज करना।

insertion (इन्सर्शन)—*n.* inserting; thing inserted. इन्दराज, दाखिला, प्रवेश।

inset (इन्सेट)—extra piece inserted. पुस्तक अथवा चित्र के बीच में लगाया गया पृष्ठ अथवा छोटा चित्र।

inshore (इन्शोर)—*adv. & adj.* close to shore. समुद्र के निकटवर्ती।

inside (इन्साइड)—*n.* inner side or part; stomach. भीतर की तरफ़ या भाग; पेट, आन्तड़ियाँ। *adj.* situated on or in the inside. भीतर-स्थित। *adv.* on or in the inside. भीतर, अन्दर।

insidious (इन्सिडियस)—*adj.* treacherous; proceeding secretly. मोही, घाती, धोखा देनेवाला, दग़ाबाज़। *n.* **insidiousness.**

insight (इन्साइट)—*n.* mental penetration. अन्तर्दृष्टि, परख।

insignia (इन्सिग्निआ)—*n. pl.* badges, marks of office. पद-चिह्न; तमग़ा, पदा, निशान।

insignificance (इन्सिग्निफ़िकैन्स)—*n.* unimportance; meaninglessness. महत्त्वहीनता, निरर्थकता,

insignificant (इन्सिग्निफ़िकैन्ट)—*adj.* unimportant; meaningless. महत्त्वहीन, अर्थहीन, निरर्थक, तुच्छ।

insincerity (इन्सिन्सियरिटी)—*n.* absence of sincereness. कपट, धोखा, दुराव।

insinuate (इन्सिन्यूएट)—*v. t.* wheedle ; introduce gradually ; hint indirectly. चुपलाना ; पैठना ; दिल में बैठाना ; इशारा करना, पर्दे में कहना ।

insinuation (इन्सिन्यूएशन)—*n.* act of insinuating ; act of gaining favour ; hint. पैठ ; चुपलाहट, चापलूसी ; इशारा ।

insinuative (इन्सिन्यूएटिव)—*adj.* tending to insinuate. पैठनेवाला, मनोहर ; चिकना-चुपड़ा ।

insinuator (इन्सिन्यूएटर)—*n.* one who insinuates. चापलूस व्यक्ति, चुपलानेवाला मनुष्य ।

insipid (इन्सिपिड)—*adj.* flavourless ; dull. फीका, बेमजा, सीठा ; मंदा, बासी, निर्बीज, निस्तत्व

insipidity (इन्सिपिडिटी)—*n.* tastelessness ; want of interest. फीकापन, बेमजगी ; निर्बीजता ।

insipient (इन्सिपिएंट)—*adj.* wanting in wisdom. निर्बुद्धि, बेसमझ ।

insist (इन्सिस्ट)—*v.i. & t.* emphasize ; maintain ; demand persistently. आग्रह करना, हठ करना ; दृढ़ रहना ; अड़ना, तकरार करना ।

insistence, insistency (इन्सिस्टेन्स, इन्सिस्टेन्सी)—*n.* act of insisting. आग्रह, हठ, अड़ी ।

insistent (इन्सिस्टेंट)—*adj.* dwelling on. दृढ़, हठी, अड़ा हुआ, बात पर बना हुआ । *adv.* **insistently.**

insobriety (इन्सोब्राइटी)—*n.* intemperance. मतवालापन, बदमस्ती ।

insolate (इन्सोलेट)—*v.t.* dry in the sun. धूप में सुखाना ।

insolation (इन्सोलेशन)—*n.* act of insolating ; sun-stroke. धूप में सुखाने की क्रिया ; लू का असर ।

insolence (इन्सोलेंस)—*n.* impudence ; quality of being insolent. ढिठाई, गुस्ताखी, निडरपन ।

insolent (इन्सोलेन्ट)—*adj.* showing great contempt ; insulting and offensive. ढीठ, गुस्ताख, अविनीत ।

insolidity (इन्सोलिडिटी)—*n.* lack of solidity. खोखलापन, पोलापन ।

insolubility (इन्सोल्यूबिलिटी)—*n.* quality of being insoluble. अघुलनशीलता ; हल न होने का गुण ।

insoluble (इन्सोल्यूबल)—*adj.* not to be dissolved. हल न होने योग्य, दृढ़ ; न घुलने वाला ; *adv.* **insolubly.**

insolvable (इन्सोल्वेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be solved. हल न होने योग्य ।

insolvency (इन्सोल्वेन्सी)—*n.* inability to pay debts. दीवाला ।

insolvent (इन्सोल्वेन्ट)—*adj.* unable to pay debts. दीवालिया । *n.* such debtor. दीवालिया व्यक्ति ।

insomnia (इन्सॉम्निया)—*n.* sleep-

lessness. अनिद्रा।

insomuch (इन्सोमच्)—*adv.* to such a degree. यहाँ तक, इस कद।

inspan (इन्स्पैन)—*v.t.* & *i.* yoke oxen to vehicle ; harness. गाड़ी में बैल जोतना ; साज चढ़ाना।

inspect (इन्स्पैक्ट)—*v. t.* look closely into ; examine officially. निरीक्षण करना, जाँचना ; निगरानी करना, परीक्षण करना।

inspection (इन्स्पैक्शन)—*n.* official view ; supervision. निरीक्षण, जाँच ; निगरानी, परीक्षण।

inspector (इन्स्पैक्टर)—*n.* one who inspects. निरीक्षक, दारोग़ा, नाज़िर। *adj.* **inspectorial.**

inspectorship (इन्स्पैक्टरशिप)—*n.* office of the inspector. निरीक्षक का पद।

inspiration (इन्स्पिरेशन)—*n.* inhaling of air ; divine influence. उच्छ्वास ; अन्तरप्रेरणा, महत्वाकांक्षा।

inspirator (इन्स्पिरेटर)—*n.* apparatus for drawing in air. साँस लेने का उपकरण।

inspiratory (इन्स्पाइरेटरी)—*adj.* of breathing in. उच्छ्वास-सम्बन्धी।

inspire (इन्स्पायर)—*v.t.* breathe in : infuse feeling into ; animate. साँस लेना ; प्रेरित या उत्तेजित करना : सजीव करना।

inspirit (इन्स्पिरिट)—*v.t.* put life into ; encourage. सजीव बनाना ; प्रोत्साहित करना।

inspissate (इन्स्पिसेट)—*v.t.* thicken ; condense. गाढ़ा करना, पक्का बनाना, जमाना। *n.* **inspissation.**

instability (इन्स्टॅबिलिटी)—*n.* lack of stability. अस्थिरता, अस्थायित्व।

instable (इन्स्टेबल)—*adj.* not stable. अस्थिर, चंचल।

install (इन्स्टॉल)—*v.t.* place in office ; establish in place. पदासीन करना, प्रतिष्ठापित करना ; बैठाना ; कार्य-भार सौंपना।

installation (इन्स्टलेशन)—*n.* placing in office. पदासीन करने की क्रिया ; प्रतिष्ठापन ; गद्दी पर बैठाने की रस्म।

instalment (इन्स्टॉल्मेंट)—*n.* part payment of a debt ; part of a whole. ऋण की वार्षिक अदायगी ; किस्त

instance (इन्स्टंस)—*n.* example ; request ; particular case. उदाहरण, दृष्टान्त ; इच्छा, प्रार्थना ; घटना, वारदात। *v.t.* cite as instance. उदाहरण देना

instancy (इन्स्टंन्सी)—*n.* urgency. आवश्यकता।

instant (इन्स्टंन्ट)—*adj.* urgent ; immediate. आवश्यक, तात्कालिक, वर्तमान का। *n.* moment ; particular time ; current month. पल, क्षण ; अवसर ; चालू मास। *adv.* **instantly.** तत्काल, झटपट।

instantaneous (इन्स्टनटेनिअस)—*adj.* occurring in an instant. तात्कालिक, एक ही क्षण में होने वाला।

instate (इन्स्टेट)—*v.t.* install ; set in a place. पदासीन करना ; बैठाना, कायम करना।

instead (इन्स्टेड)—*adv.* in place of ; as a substitute. बजाय, स्थान पर ; बदले में।

instep (इन्स्टीप)—*v.t.* make wet. भिगोना, तर करना।

instep (इन्स्टेप)—*n.* top of foot between toes and ankle. पैर की ऊपरी भाग, पुरतपा।

instigate (इन्स्टिगेट)—*v.t.* incite for a crime. उकसाना, उत्तेजित करना।

instigation (इन्स्टिगेशन)—*n.* incitement. उत्साहन, अपराध के लिए प्रोत्साहन।

instigator (इन्स्टिगेटर)—*n.* one who instigates. उकसानेवाला व्यक्ति, शिकारी आदमी।

instil (इन्स्टिल)—*v.t.* put into by drops ; put into the mind gradually. टपकाना, चुआना ; धीरे-धीरे मन में बैठाना।

instillation (इन्स्टिलेशन)—*n.* act of instilling ; infusion. टपकाई, चुआव ; हृदयंगमता, शिक्षा।

instinct (इन्स्टिंक्ट)—*n.* innate impulse ; intuition. सहज वृत्ति, अन्तःप्रेरणा।

instinctive (इन्स्टिंक्टिव)—*adj.* pertaining to instinct. सहज, स्वभावज, स्वाभाविक। *adv.* instinctively. सहज रूप से।

institute (इन्स्टिट्यूट)—*v.t.* establish ; set on foot ; appoint. स्थापित करना, आरम्भ करना, जारी करना ; नियुक्त करना। *n.* organised body; its building ; established law. संस्थान, शिक्षण संस्था ; स्थापित नियम, दस्तूर, रीत।

institution (इन्स्टिट्यूशन)—*n.* instituting ; established law or custom. संस्थान, संस्थापन, स्थापित नियम या रीति, दस्तूर

institutor (इन्स्टिट्यूटर)—*n.* one who institutes. संस्थापक, प्रवर्तक।

instruct (इन्स्ट्रक्ट)—*v. t.* teach ; inform. शिक्षा देना, पढ़ाना ; सूचना देना ; निर्देश देना।

instruction (इन्स्ट्रक्शन)—*n.* teaching ; information; direction ; orders. शिक्षा, शिक्षण ; सूचना ; निर्देश ; आदेश, आज्ञा

instructive (इन्स्ट्रक्टिव)—*adj.* enlightening. शिक्षाप्रद, उपदेशात्मक। *n.* instructiveness.

instructor (इन्स्ट्रक्टर)—*n.* teacher. शिक्षक, गुरु, उपाध्याय।

instructress (इन्स्ट्रक्ट्रेस)—*n.* *fem.* female teacher. शिक्षिका, उपाध्यायिका, गुरुआइन।

instrument (इन्स्ट्रुमन्ट)—*n.* tool ;

implement ; contrivance producing musical sounds ; legal document. औजार, हथियार, अस्त्र, यन्त्र, उपकरण ; साधन, कारण, निमित्त ; साज, बाजा ; दस्तावेज, कानूनी लिखत, इन्तजाम, इलाह ।

instrumental (इन्स्ट्रमेन्टल)—*adj.* conducive ; pertaining to musical instruments. साधक, सहायक, कारण, निमित्त ; बाजा-सम्बन्धी ।

instrumentalist (इन्स्ट्रमेन्टलिस्ट)—*n.* performer on instrument. बाजेवादक, बाजा बजानेवाला ।

instrumentality (इन्स्ट्रमेन्टलिटी)—*n.* agency. अभिकरण, मध्यता, निमित्तता ।

instrumentation (इन्स्ट्रमेन्टेशन)—*n.* arrangement of music for instrument. बाजों के लिए संगीत की व्यवस्था ।

insubordinate (इन्सबॉर्डिनेट)—*adj.* disobedient ; unruly. अनाज्ञाकारी, नाफरमानबरदार ; उद्दण्ड, अविनीत ।

insufferable (इन्सफ़रेबल)—*adj.* unbearable. असह्य, बरदाश्त के बाहर ।

insufficiency (इन्सफ़िशेन्सी)—*n.* want of sufficiency ; inadequateness. न्यूनता, अपर्याप्तता, कमी ।

insufficient (इन्सफ़िशेन्ट)—*adj.* not enough ; inadequate. अपर्याप्त, नाकाफी ; अनुपयुक्त, अयोग्य ।

insufflate (इन्सफ़्लेट)—*v. t.* blow air into. हवा भरना

insular (इन्स्यूलर)—*adj.* belonging to an island. द्वीप-सम्बन्धी, पानी से घिरा हुआ ।

insularity (इन्स्यूलरिटी)—*n.* state of being insular. द्वीपवासिता, पानी से घिराव ।

insulate (इन्स्यूलेट)—*v. t.* make into an island ; isolate by non-conductors ; detach. द्वीप बनाना, पानी से घेरना ; विद्युत्-शक्ति के प्रभाव से मुक्त रखना ; अलग करना ।

insulated (इन्स्यूलेटिड)—*adj.* standing by itself ; separated by a non-conductor. अलग-अलग, दूर ; विद्युत् के प्रभाव से मुक्त । *n.* **insulation.** दूरी ; विद्युत् शक्ति का अवरोधन । *n.* **insulator.** अलगाव करनेवाला ; विद्युत् शक्ति अवरोधक ।

insult (इन्सल्ट)—*n.* scornful abuse ; affront. अपमान, अनादर, बेइज्जती । *v. t.* treat with insult. अपमान या अनादर करना । *adj.* **insulting.** अपमान-कारक ।

insuperable (इन्स्यूपरेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be got over. अपरिहार्य ; अजेय, दुर्जय । *n.* **insuperability.** अजेयता

insubordination (इन्सबॉर्डिनेशन)—*n.* disobedience. अवज्ञा, आज्ञा-भंग, हुक्म उदूली ।

insubstantial (इन्सबस्टैन्शल)—*adj.* lacking in reality. अवास्तविक,

निस्सार ।

insupportable (इन्सप्रोर्टेबल)—*adj.* unbearable. असहनीय, असह्य ।

insuppressible (इन्सप्रेसिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be suppressed. अदमनीय, न दबने के योग्य ।

insurable (इन्शोरेबल)—*adj.* fit to be insured. बीमा के योग्य ।

insurance (इन्शोरेन्स)—*n.* contract to indemnify insured against loss of property or life. बीमा ।

insurant (इन्शोरेंट)—*n.* one who is insured. बीमा किया हुआ व्यक्ति ।

insure (इन्शोर)—*v. t. & i.* issue or take out insurance policy. बीमा करना, बीमे की पालिसी जारी करना । *n.* **insurer**. बीमा एजेण्सी ।

insurgency (इन्सर्जेन्सी)—*n.* revolt. विद्रोह, बगावत, बलवा ।

insurgent (इन्सर्जेन्ट)—*adj.* in revolt ; rebellious. विद्रोही, बागी, बलवाई । *n.* rebel. विद्रोही, बागी,

insurmountable (इन्सरमाउन्टेबल)—*adj.* insuperable. अजेय, अपरिहार्य ।

insurrection (इन्सरेक्शन)—*n.* incipient rebellion ; rising. छुटपुट विद्रोह ; बगावत, विप्लव

insurrectionist (इन्सरेक्शनिस्ट)—*n.* insurgent. विद्रोही, बागी, विप्लवी ।

insusceptible (इन्ससेप्टिबल)—*adj.* not susceptible. प्रभावहीन, बेअसर । *n.* **insusceptibility**. प्रभावहीनता ।

intact (इन्टैक्ट)—*adj.* untouched, unimpaired ; entire. अछूता, बिना का बैसा, समूचा ; अक्षत ।

intactable (इन्टैक्टेबल)—*adj.* not perceptible by touch. स्पर्श से न जाना जाने के योग्य ।

intaglliated (इन्टैलिएटिड)—*adj.* carved on the surface. खोदा हुआ, नक्श ।

intaglio (इन्टैलियो)—*n.* engraved design ; gem with incised design. नक्काशी का काम ; खुदा हुआ नगीना ।

intake (इनटेक)—*n.* place of taking water into pipe ; inlet. नल में पानी ले जाने का स्थान ; प्रवेशद्वार ।

intangible (इन्टैन्जिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be touched. अस्पर्शनीय, छूने के अयोग्य । *n.* **intangibility**. अस्पर्शनीयता ।

integer (इन्टिजर)—*n.* whole number ; thing complete in itself. पूर्ण संख्या, समूचा अंक ; पूर्ण वस्तु ।

integral (इन्टिग्रल)—*adj.* essential to a whole ; not fractional. अनिवार्य, समूचा ; अखण्ड, अक्षत ।

integrant (इन्टिग्रंट)—*adj.* component. घटक, पूरक।

integrate (इन्टिग्रेट)—*v. t.* complete ; form into a whole. पूर्ण बनाना ; मिलाकर एक करना।

integration (इन्टिग्रेशन)—*n.* act of integrating. सम्मिलन, मिलान।

integrity (इन्टेग्रिटी)—*n.* entirety ; honesty. पूर्णता, अखण्डता ; सचाई, ईमानदारी, चारित्र्य।

integument (इन्टेग्यूमंट)—*n.* skin, husk, rind. छाल, पर्दा, छिलका, झिल्ली, आवरण। *adj.* **integumentary**. आवरण-सम्बन्धी।

intellect (इन्टिलेक्ट)—*n.* faculty of knowing and reasoning ; understanding. बुद्धि, समझ-बूझ,

intellection (इन्टिलेक्शन)—*n.* process of understanding. समझ-बूझ की प्रक्रिया।

intellectual (इन्टिलेक्चुअल)—*adj.* of the intellect ; enlightened. बौद्धिक, विद्वान् ; बुद्धिशील। *n.* such person. बुद्धि जीवी व्यक्ति। *n.* **intellectuality**. बुद्धिमत्ता।

intellectualism (इन्टिलेक्चुअलिज्म)—*n.* doctrine that knowledge is mainly derived from pure reason. बुद्धिवाद।

intellectualist (इन्टिलेक्चुअलिस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in intellectualism. बुद्धिवादी।

intelligence (इन्टिलिजेन्स)—*n.* intellect ; quickness of understanding ; news. बुद्धि, ज्ञान ; चतुराई, सूझ-बूझ ; समाचार, सूचना।

intelligent (इन्टेलिजेन्ट)—*adj.* having good intelligence. बुद्धिमान्, चतुर। *adv.* **intelligently**.

intelligentsia (इन्टेलिजेन्शिया)—*n.* class aspiring to independent thinking. बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग।

intelligible (इन्टेलिजिबल)—*adj.* that can be understood ; comprehensible. समझ में आने के योग्य ; सुबोध, सुगम। *n.* **intelligibility**.

intemperance (इन्टेम्परेन्स)—*n.* want of moderation ; excess. असंयम, अतिवादिता ; मद्यपान, अतिभोगिता।

intemperate (इन्टेम्परेट)—*adj.* immoderate ; addicted to drinking. असंयमी ; मद्यप, अतिभोगी, विषयान्ध। *n.* **intemperateness**. *adv.* **intemperately**

intenable (इन्टेनेबल)—*adj.* not tenable. धारण के अयोग्य।

intend (इन्टेन्ड)—*v. t.* purpose ; design. प्रयोजन रखना, इरादा रखना, विचार रखना, चाहना।

intendant (इन्टेन्डन्ट)—*n.* superintendent ; manager. निरीक्षक, व्यवस्थापक, प्रबन्धक।

intendment (इन्टेन्डमेन्ट)—*n.* true meaning as fixed by law.

विधि-सम्मत मुद्रा अर्थ ।

intense (इन्टेन्स)—*adj.* extreme; vehement; fervent; strained. तीव्र, कड़ा, गहरा, उग्र, प्रचण्ड, तेज़,

intensify (इन्टेंसिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* make or become intense. तेज़ करना या होना ।

intensity (इन्टेंसिटी)—*n.* state of being intense. तीव्रता, तेज़ी, बढ़ती, तनाव ।

intensive (इन्टेंसिव)—*adj.* of or in intensity; forced; assiduous. घना; बलदायक; फैलनेवाला, बिखरनेवाला; सरगर्म ·

intent (इन्टेंन्ट)—*n.* intention; aim. उद्देश्य, प्रयोजन, इरादा । *adj.* resolved; bent on; eager. दृढ़; निमग्न; उत्सुक, इच्छुक, व्यग्र

intention (इन्टेन्शन)—*n.* intending; purpose; aim. इरादा, मंशा; प्रयोजन, उद्देश्य ·

inter (इन्टर)—*v. t.* place in earth or tomb. गाड़ना, दफ़नाना, क़ब्र में रखना । *pref.* बीच, मध्य, परस्पर ।

interact (इन्टरैक्ट)—*v. i.* act on each other. परस्पर कार्य करना । *n.* interlude of a play. नाटक का मध्यविष्कंभ ।

interaction (इन्टरैक्शन)—*n.* reciprocal action. पारस्परिक कार्य ।

inter alia (इन्टर एलिया)—among other things. अन्य बातों में ।

interblend (इन्टर्ब्लेंड)—*v. t. & i.* blend with each other. परस्पर मिलाना ।

interbreed (इन्टर्ब्रीड)—*v. t. & i.* crossbreed. विजातीय पशुओं को मिलाना ।

intercalary (इन्टर्कैलरी)—*adj.* inserted to harmonise calendar with solar year. सौर वर्ष के साथ कलैंडर को समन्वित करने के लिए डाला गया

intercalate (इन्टर्कलेट)—*v. t.* insert; interpose. सौर वर्ष पूरा करने के लिए दिन जोड़ना । *n.* **intercalation**. सौर वर्ष में दिन की वृद्धि ।

intercede (इन्टर्सीड)—*v. i.* plead; mediate. प्रार्थना करना; मध्यस्थ बनना; बीच में पड़ना ।

interceder (इन्टर्सीडर)—*n.* one who intercedes. मध्यस्थ, पंच, बिचौला ।

intercept (इन्टर्सैप्ट)—*v. t.* seize, catch; stop in transit; cut off. पकड़ लेना, रोक लेना; मार्ग में पकड़ना या रोकना; काट देना, बन्द कर देना । *n.* **interceptor**.

interception (इन्टर्सैप्शन)—*n.* obstruction. रोक, अवरोध । *adj.* **interceptive**.

intercession (इन्टर्सैशन)—*n.* interceding. बीच-बचाव; मध्यस्थता; प्रार्थना ।

intercessor (इन्टर्सेसर)—*n.* one who goes between. बिचौनिया, मध्यस्थ।

interchange (इन्टर्चेंज)—*v. t.* put in each other's place ; alternate. बदला-बदली करना ; विनिमय करना, लेन-देन करना। *n.* exchange. बदला-बदली, विनिमय। *adj.* **interchangeable.** विनिमय-योग्य ; *n.* **interchangeability.** विनिमयशीलता।

intercolonial (इन्टर्कलोनियल)—*adj.* existing between colonies. अन्तर उपनिवेशीय, भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेशों में होनेवाला।

intercommunicate (इन्टर्कम्यूनिकेट)—*v. i.* have intercourse with. परस्पर पत्र-व्यवहार करना ; परस्पर बातचीत रखना ; अन्तर्-संचार रखना।

intercommunication (इन्टर्कम्यूनिकेशन)—*n.* reciprocal communication. पारस्परिक पत्र-व्यवहार, अन्तर् संचार।

intercommunion (इन्टर्कम्यूनियन)—*n.* mutual relation. पारस्परिक-सम्बन्ध, आपसी मेल-मिलाप।

intercommunity (इन्टर्कम्यूनिटी)—*n.* being in common. आपसी व्यवहार, सहचारिता।

intercostal (इन्टर्कॉस्टल)—*adj.* between the ribs. पसलियों के बीच का।

intercourse (इन्टर्कोर्स) *n.* social communication ; trade

intercessor (इन्टर्सेसर)—*n.* one who goes between.

interchange (इन्टर्चेंज)—*v. t.* put in each other's place ; alternate. बदला-बदली करना ; विनिमय करना, लेन-देन करना। *n.* exchange. बदला-बदली, विनिमय।

intercolonial (इन्टर्कलोनियल)—*adj.* existing between colonies.

interdepend (इन्टर्डिपेन्ड)—*v. i.* depend on each other. एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर करना।

interdependence (इन्टर्डिपेन्डेन्स)—*n.* mutual dependence. अन्योन्य आश्रय।

interdependent (इन्टर्डिपेन्डेन्ट)—*adj.* mutually dependent. अन्योन्य आश्रित। *adv.* **interdependently.** अन्योन्य आश्रय-पूर्वक।

interdict (इन्टर्डिक्ट)—*v. t.* forbid ; prohibit. मना करना, रोकना, वर्जना। *n.* authoritative prohibition. निषेधादेश; हुक्म-ए-इम्तनाई। *n.* **interdiction.** रोक, मनाही।

interest (इन्टिरेस्ट)—*n.* legal concern or right : advantage ; personal influence ; money paid for use of loan. हित, स्वार्थ ; लाभ, फायदा ; सूद, दिलवसी ; ब्याज,

interested (इन्टिरेस्टिड)—*adj.* having interest. स्वार्थी, सूद रखनेवाला, सम्बद्ध, शरीक।

interesting (इन्टिरेस्टिङ्)—*adj.* exciting interest. आकर्षक, दिलचस्प, दिलकश ।

interfere (इन्टर्फ़िअर)—*v. i.* meddle, intervence ; be an obstacle. बीच में आना, हस्तक्षेप करना ; बाधा बनना, दखल डालना ।

interference (इन्टर्फ़िअरेन्स)—*n.* intermeddling. हस्तक्षेप, दखल, बाधा ।

interfluent (इन्टर्फ़्लूएन्ट)—*adj.* flowing into each other. बीच में बहनेवाला ।

interfuse (इन्टर्फ़्यूज़)—*v. t. & i.* mix ; blend. मिलाना, मिलना ; मिश्रित करना या होना । *n.* **interfusion.** संमिश्रण ।

interim (इन्टरिम)—*n.* meantime. मध्यकाल, बीच का समय । *adj.* intervening ; provisional. मध्यकालीन ; अन्तरिम ; अस्थायी ।

interior (इन्टीरिअर)—*adj.* situated within ; inland. अन्तःस्थ, भीतरी ; अन्तर्देशीय । *n.* inland part ; inside. अन्तर्देशीय भाग ; भीतरी हिस्सा ।

interjacent (इन्टर्जेसेन्ट)—*adj.* lying between. मध्यवर्ती, बीच का ।

interject (इन्टर्जेक्ट)—*v. t.* utter abruptly ; throw between. उद्गार प्रकट करना, एकाएक बोल उठना ; दाखिल करना ।

interjection (इन्टर्जेक्शन)—*n.* exclamation. विस्मय आदि बोधक

interlace (इन्टर्लेस)—*v. t. & i.* bind intricately together ; interweave. आपसमें कस देना ; **interlard** (इन्टरलार्ड)—*v.t.* mix ; diversify. मिला देना, खलत-मलत कर देना ।

interlay (इन्टर्ले)—*v. t.* place between. बीच में धरना ।

interleaf (इन्टर्लीफ़)—*n.* inserted blank leaf between printed leaves. छपे हुए पृष्ठों के मध्य लगाया जानेवाला कोरा पृष्ठ ।

interleave (इन्टर्लीव)—*v. t.* insert blank leaves between printed leaves. छपे हुए पृष्ठों के बीच कोरे पृष्ठ लगाना ।

interline (इन्टर्लाइन)—*v. t.* insert words between lines. पंक्तियों के बीच में लिखना ।

interlinear (इन्टर्लिनिअर)—*adj.* inserted between lines. पंक्तियों के बीच में लिखित ।

interlineation (इन्टर्लिनिएशन)—*n.* insertion between lines. पंक्तियों के मध्य की लिखत ।

interlink (इन्टर्लिङ्क)—*v. t.* link closely. कड़ी से कड़ी जोड़ना ; लड़ी मिलाना ।

interlock (इन्टर्लॉक)—*v. i. & t.* be locked together ; lock together. गुथना, बीच-बीच में रखना ; गूँथना ।

interlocution (इन्टर्लॉक्यूशन)—*n.* dialogue. वार्तालाप, कथोपकथन,

interlocutor (इन्टर्लॉक्यूटर)—*n.* one who takes part in conversation. संभाषणकर्ता, वार्तालाप करनेवाला । *adj* **interlocutory.**

interlope (इन्टर्लोप)—*v. i.* thrust oneself into other's affairs. अनुचित हस्तक्षेप करना, दखल देना, हाथ डालना, घुसपैठ करना ।

interloper (इन्टर्लोपर)—*n.* intruder. घुसपैठिया ; दूसरों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेपकर्ता ।

interlude (इन्टर्लूड)—*n.* pause between acts of play ; piece of music or event interposed. नाटक के अंकों के बीच का विराम ; वह अभिनय या संगीत जो दो अंकों के बीच में होता है ।

intermarriage (इन्टर्मैरिज)—*n.* intercaste marriage. अन्तर्जातीय या असवर्ण विवाह ।

intermarry (इन्टर्मैरी)—*v. i.* become connected by marriage with members of different tribes, families etc. अन्तर्जातीय या असवर्ण विवाह करना ; अपनी से भिन्न जाति में विवाह करना ।

intermeddle (इन्टर्मेडल)—*v. i.* interpose in others concerns. दूसरों के कामों में हस्तक्षेप करना, टाँग अड़ाना ।

intermediary (इन्टर्मीडियरी)—*adj.* acting between parties. मध्यस्थता करने वाला । *n.* mediator. मध्यस्थ, पंच ।

intermediate (इन्टरमीडिएट)—*adj.* intervening. बीच का, मध्यस्थित, बिचला ।

intermediation (इन्टर्मीडिएशन)—*n.* intervention. मध्यस्थता, बीचबचाव ।

intermedium (इन्टर्मीडियम)—*n.* intermediate space. बीच का स्थान, मध्यवर्ती स्थान

interment (इन्टर्मेंट)—*n.* burial. दफ़न, मुर्दा गाड़ना ।

intermigration (इन्टर्माइग्रेशन)—*n.* reciprocal migration. परस्पर प्रत्यावर्तन ; एक-दूसरे का स्थान पर आ बसना ।

interminable (इंटर्मिनेबल)—*adj.* endless. अनन्त, बेहद । *aav.* **interminably.**

intermingle (इन्टर्मिंगल)—*v. t. & i.* mix together. घालमेल करना या होना ; उलझाना, उलझना ; एक-दूसरे में मिलाना या मिल जाना ।

intermission (इन्टर्मिशन)—*n.* pause ; cessation for a time. विराम ; मध्यान्तर ; मुहलत ।

intermit (इन्टर्मिट्)—*v. t. & i.* suspend ; stop for a time. स्थगित करना या होना ; रुकना, ठहरना, अन्तर डालना ।

intermittent (इन्टर्मिटेन्ट)—*adj.* happening at intervals. बारी का, अन्तर का, बारी से आनेवाला । *n.* **intermittence.**

intermix (इन्टर्मिक्स)—*v. t. & i.* mix together. मिलाना, मिलना; घालमेल करना या होना। *n.* **intermixture.** संमिश्रण, घालमेल,

intern (इन्टर्न)—*v. t.* confine within prescribed limits. सीमाबद्ध करना, नजरबन्द करना।

internal (इन्टर्नल)—*adj.* inward; intrinsic; domestic; pertaining to the heart. भीतरी, अन्तरंग; निजी, घरेलू; देशीय, घरेलू; हार्दिक, दिली।

international (इन्टर्नैशनल)—*adj.* existing between nations. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय।

internationalist (इन्टर्नैशनलिस्ट)—*n.* supporter of internationalism. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयतावादी।

internationalise (इन्टर्नैशनलाइज़)—*v. t.* make international. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयकरण करना। *n.* **internationalisation.** अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयकरण।

internecine (इन्टर्नीसाइन)—*adj.* mutually destructive; deadly. परस्पर विनाशकारी; घातक।

internee (इन्टर्नी)—*n.* one who is interned. सीमा बद्ध व्यक्ति;

internment (इन्टर्नमेंट)—*n.* confinement. सीमाबन्धन, नजरबंदी।

internuncio (इन्टर्नन्शियो)—*n.* Pope's ambassador. पोप का दूतावासी; दूतावास।

interosculate (इन्टरऑस्क्युलेट)—*v.t.* intermingle, संमिश्रण करना घालमेल करना।

interpellate (इन्टर्पेलेट)—*v. t.* interrupt to demand explanation. विघ्न करना, सफ़ाई के लिए रोकना। *n.* **interpellation.**

interpenetrate (इन्टर्पेनिट्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* penetrate mutually. परस्पर घुसाना। *n.* **interpenetration.**

interplace (इन्टरप्लेस)—*v. t.* place between. बीच में रखना या करना।

interplay (इन्टरप्ले)—*n.* reciprocal action. पारस्परिक क्रिया।

interplead (इन्टरप्लीड)—*v. t.* litigate with each other in order to settle a point in which a third party is concerned. तीसरे पक्ष की किसी बात का संतय करने के लिए दो व्यक्तियों का मुकदमाबाजी करना।

interpolate (इन्टर्पोलेट)—*v. t.* make misleading insertions in; interject in talk. संपक्ष डालना, पुस्तक में मिलावट करना; बातचीत में दखल देना। *n.* **interpolation.** संपक्ष; संपक्ष (किसी पुस्तक में मिलाई हुई बातचीत)। *n.* **interpolater.** संपक्ष करनेवाला

interpose (इन्टर्पोज़)—*v. t. & i.* insert between others; intervene. बीच में रखना; दखल देना,

interposition (इन्टरपोज़ीशन)—*n.* coming between, agency ; mediation ; anything interposed. व्यवधान, विघ्नकरण ; दखल, दख़िल ; मध्यस्थता, बीच-बचाव ; बीच में रखी गई वस्तु ।

interpret (इन्टर्प्रिट)—*v. t. & i.* explain ; render ; translate. स्पष्टीकरण करना, व्याख्या करना ; समझकर बताना ; अनुवाद करना । *adj.* **interpretable.** व्याख्या के योग्य ।

interpretation (इन्टर्प्रिटेशन)—*n.* explanation, translation. व्याख्या करना, स्पष्टीकरण ; भाषान्तरण ।

interpreter (इन्टर्प्रिटर)—*n.* expositor ; one who translates orally. व्याख्याकार ; दोभाषिया ।

interregnum (इन्टरेग्नम)—*n.* interval between successive reigns ; interval. राजगद्दी के खाली रहने का समय ; व्यवधान, मध्यावधान ।

interrogate (इन्टरोगेट)—*v. t.* question closely or formally. पूछताछ करना, प्रश्न करना ।

interrogation (इन्टरोगेशन)—*n.* a question put. पूछताछ, प्रश्न ।

interrogative (इन्टरोगेटिव)—*adj.* of questions ; प्रश्नात्मक, प्रश्नवाचक । *n.* such word. प्रश्नवाचक शब्द ।

interrogater (इन्टरोगेटर)—*n.* one who interrogates. पूछताछ करनेवाला ; प्रश्नकर्ता ।

interrogatory (इन्टरोगेटरी)—*adj.* of inquiry. पूछताछ-सम्बन्धी, प्रश्नार्थक । *n.* set of questions put to accused person. अभियुक्त से पूछे जानेवाले प्रश्न ।

interrupt (इन्टरप्ट)—*v. t.* break the continuity of ; obstruct. रोकना, टोकना ; बाधा डालना, अन्तर डालना ; बीच में आ जाना ।

interrupted (इन्टरप्टिड)—*adj.* intermitted. रुका हुआ, बाधा पड़ा ।

interruption (इन्टरप्शन)—*n.* hindrance stop. रुकावट ; बाधा, व्यवधान, अवरोध । *adj.* **interruptive.** बाधक, विघ्नकारी ।

intersect (इन्टर्सेक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* divide by crossing it. बीच में से काटना, चीरना ।

intersection (इन्टर्सेक्शन)—*n.* act of intersecting. कटाव, चीरा ।

interspace (इन्टरस्पेस)—*n.* intervening space. अन्तर, दूरी, व्यवधान ।

intersperse (इन्टरस्पर्स)—*v. t.* scatter between ; diversify. छोड़ना, बिखराना ।

interspersion (इन्टरस्पर्शन)—*n.* act of scattering. बिखराव, छिड़काव ।

interstice (इन्टर्स्टिस)—*n.* chink, gap. रिक्त स्थान, व्यवधान, छेद ।

interstitial (इन्टर्स्टिशल)—*adj.* occurring in interstices. रिक्त स्थान के बीच का ।

intertwine (इन्टरट्वाइन)—*v. t.*

& *i.* twine closely together. लपेटना, बाँधना, गूँथना।

interval (इन्टर्वल)—*n.* intervening time or space; pause. अन्तर, व्यवधान; मध्यावसान, विराम।

intervene (इन्टर्वीन)—*v. i.* come between, interfere. बीच में आना; आ पड़ना; विघ्न डालना, दखल देना, हस्तक्षेप करना।

intervention (इन्टर्वेन्शन)—*n.* interference; mediation. हस्तक्षेप; दखल; मध्यस्थता, बीच-बचाव।

interview (इन्टर्व्यू)—*n.* meeting of persons face to face. भेंट, मुलाकात, साक्षात्कार।

intervolve (इन्टर्वाल्व)—*v. t.* roll up with each other. लपेटना, एक-दूसरे में ओढ़ना।

interweave (इन्टर्वीव)—*v. t.* weave together; blend intimately. मिलाकर बुनना, साँटना; मिलाना, ओढ़ना।

intestable (इन्टेस्टबल)—*adj.* not able to make a will. वसीयत न करने के योग्य।

intestacy (इन्टेस्टसी)—*n.* state of being intestate. बिना वसीयत मरने की अवस्था।

intestate (इन्टेस्टेट)—*adj.* not having made a will. बिना-वसीयत का। *n.* one who dies intestate. बिना-वसीयत मर जानेवाला व्यक्ति।

intestinal (इन्टेस्टिनल)—*adj.* of the intestines. आँतड़ियों से सम्बन्धित।

intestine (इन्टेस्टिन)—*adj.* internal, domestic; wholly within a body. भीतरी; घरेलू, देशी; आन्तरिक, शरीर के भीतर का।

intestines (इन्टेस्टिन्ज)—*n. pl.* lower part of alimentary canal. आँतड़ियाँ।

intimacy (इन्टिमसी)—*n.* familiarity; acquaintance. घनिष्ठता, परिचितता, मैत्री।

intimate (इन्टिमेट)—*adj.* closely acquainted. सुपरिचित, घनिष्ठ। *n.* intimate friend. घनिष्ठ मित्र। *v. t.* make known; imply. सूचित करना, अवगत कराना

intimation (इन्टिमेशन)—*n.* hint; information. संकेत, सूचना, इत्तिला।

intimidate (इन्टिमिडेट)—*v. t.* frighten; cow. डराना, धमकाना, दबाना।

intimidation (इन्टिमिडेशन)—*n.* act of intimidating. डर, धमकी,

intimidator (इन्टिमिडेटर)—*n.* one who intimidates. डराने या धमकानेवाला व्यक्ति।

intimity (इन्टिमिटी)—*n.* inwardness. भीतरीपन।

into (इन्टू)—*prep.* expressing motion to a point within. अन्दर, भीतर, में, बीच में, भीतर को या तक।

intolerable (इन्टालरेबल)—*adj.* not to be endured. असहनीय,

intolerance, intoleracy (इन्टॉलरेन्स, इन्टॉलरेन्सी)—*n.* want of tolerance. असहिष्णुता, असहनता।

intolerant (इन्टॉलरेन्ट)—*adj* not able to bear. असहनशील, असहिष्णु।

intoleration (इन्टॉलरेशन)—*n.* intolerance. असहिष्णुता, असहनशीलता।

intimate (इन्टिमेट)—*adj.* closely acquainted. सुपरिचित, घनिष्ठ। *n.* intimate friend. घनिष्ठ मित्र। *v. t.* make known; imply. सूचित करना, अवगत कराना

intonation (इन्टोनेशन)—*n.* intoning; modulation of voice, accent etc. स्वरलहरी, लय-सुर।

intone (इन्टोन)—*v. t.* recite in singing voice. लय-सुर में गाना, गाकर कहना।

intort (इन्टॉर्ट)—*v. t.* twist. मरोड़ना, ऐंठना। *n.* **intortion.**

in toto (इन् टोटो)—*adv.* entirely. सारे का सारा, समूचा, समस्त।

intoxicant (इन्टॉक्सिकेंट)—*adj.* intoxicating. मादक, नशीला। *n.* intoxicating liquor. मादक पेय।

intoxicate (इन्टॉक्सिकेट)—*v. t.* make drunk; elate beyond self-control. मतवाला करना, मदहोश बनाना, बेहोश करना।

intoxication (इन्टॉक्सिकेशन)—*n.* act of intoxicating. मद, नशा, मतवालापन, बेहोशी।

intractable (इन्ट्रैक्टेबल)—*adj.* not docile; refractory. बेकाबू, बेलगाम, मुँहज़ोर, दुराराध्य। *n.* **intractability.** मुँहज़ोरी,

intramural (इन्ट्राम्यूरल)—*adj.* done within walls. चारदीवारी के भीतर होनेवाला।

intransient (इन्ट्रैंसिएन्ट)—*adj.* not transient. दृढ़, स्थिर, पायेदार।

intransigent (इन्ट्रैंसिजेन्ट)—*adj.* uncompromising in politics. राजनीति में समझौता न करनेवाला।

intransitive (इन्ट्रान्सिटिव)—*adj.* not taking direct object. अकर्मक।

intrant (इन्ट्रैन्ट)—*n.* one who enters a college or an assembly. महाविद्यालय या सभा में प्रवेश पानेवाला व्यक्ति।

intrench (इन्ट्रेंच)—*v. t. & i.* surround with a trench. खाई खोदना, परिखा बनाना; मोर्चा बन्दी करना।

intrenchment (इन्ट्रेंचमेंट)—*n.* trench, defence; encroachment on the rights of others. खाई, खन्दक, परिखा; मोर्चाबन्दी; दूसरों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण, दस्त-अन्दाज़ी।

intrepid (इन्ट्रेपिड)—*adj.* fearless, brave. निर्भय, वीर, बहादुर।

intrepidity (इन्ट्रेपिडिटी)—*n.* fearlessness, bravery. निर्भयता, वीरता, बहादुरी।

intricacy (इन्ट्रिकेसी)—*n* complication ; perplexity पेचीदगी, जटिलता, उलझाव ।

intricate (इन्ट्रिकेट)—*adj.* entangled ; involved ; complicated. उलझा हुआ ; पेचदार ; जटिल, गहन ।

intrigue (इन्ट्रीग)—*n.* plot; secret amour. षड्यन्त्र, साजिश, साँट-साँट । *v. t. & i.* carry on intrigue. षड्यन्त्र रचना ; साँट-साँट लड़ाना । *n.* **intriguer**. षड्यन्त्रकारी ।

intrinsic (इन्ट्रिन्सिक)—*adj.* inherent ; essential. सहज, स्वाभाविक ; यथार्थ, हक़ीक़ी ।

introduce (इन्ट्रॅड्यूस)—*v. t.* bring in; bring forward ; make known to another ; bring into notice; begin. लाना, प्रविष्ट करना ; प्रस्तुत या पेश करना ; परिचय कराना ; जारी करना, चलाना ; प्रारम्भ करना,

introduction (इन्ट्रॅडक्शन)—*n.* introducing ; preliminary matter in book ; presentation of person to another. प्रवेशन, प्रस्तुति ; भूमिका, प्रस्तावना ; परिचय,

introductory (इन्ट्रॅडक्टरी)—*adj.* introductive. परिचयात्मक, प्रारम्भिक, भूमिका-सम्बन्धी ।

introit (इन्ट्रोइट)—*n.* psalm sung while priest approaches altar. स्वागत गीत ।

intromission (इन्ट्रमिशन)—*n.* act of intromitting. प्रवेश, दखल ।

intromit (इन्ट्रमिट)—*v. t.* admit into, insert. दाखिल करना, भीतर जाने देना ।

introspect (इन्ट्रॅस्पेक्ट)—*v. i.* examine one's own thoughts. मनन करना, आत्मचिन्तन करना ।

introspection (इन्ट्रॅस्पेक्शन)—*n.* act of introspecting. मनन, चिन्तन । *adj.* **introspective**. मननात्मक ।

introversion (इन्ट्रॅवर्शन)—*n.* act of introverting. भीतर की तरफ़ मोड़ ।

introvert (इन्ट्रॅवर्ट)—*v. t.* draw within its own base ; turn mind inwards. भीतर को मोड़ना ; मन को भीतर की ओर लगाना ।

intrude (इन्ट्रूड)—*v. t. & i.* thrust into ; force upon. पैठना, पैठना ; घुसाना, घुसना ; घुसपैठ करना । *n.* **intruder**. बिना अधिकार प्रवेश करनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

intrusion (इन्ट्रूशन)—*n.* intruding. घुसपैठ ; अवैध प्रवेश

intuition (इन्ट्यूइशन)—*n.* immediate insight. अन्तर्ज्ञान, इलहाम,

intuitive (इन्ट्यूइटिव)—*adj.* preceived by intuition. अनुभवगम्य, अन्तर्ज्ञान से उपलब्ध, इलहामी ।

intumesce (इन्ट्यूमेस)—*v. t.* swell. सूजना, फूलना, फैलना ।

intumescence (इन्ट्यूमेसेन्स)—*n.* inflammation. सूजन ।

intwine (इन्ट्वाइन)—*v. t.* entwine. बुनना, बाटना।

inumbrate (इनम्ब्रेट)—*v. t.* shade. छाया डालना।

inundate (इनन्डेट)—*v. t.* flood, submerge. डुबो देना, बाढ़ लाना, जलमग्न करना।

inundation (इनन्डेशन)—*n.* flood; over flowing. बाढ़-विप्लाव, जलप्लावन; धरमार।

inurbane (इनर्बेन)—*adj.* rough.; not urban. गँवार, असभ्य, अनागर। *n.* **inurbanity**. गँवारपन,

inure (इन्योर)—*v. t.* habituate; accustom. आदत डालना, अभ्यास करना।

inurement (इन्योरमेंट)—*n.* act of inuring. आदत, अभ्यास, बान।

inurn (इनर्न)—*v. t.* put ashes in urn. अस्थी या अस्थियों को पात्र में रखना; दफनाना।

inutile (इन्यूटिल)—*adj.* out of use. व्यर्थ, निष्फल।

invade (इन्वेड)—*v. t.* attack; encroach on. चढ़ाई करना. धावा बोलना, आक्रमण करना। *n.* **invader**. आक्रमणकारी, हमलावर।

invalid (इन्वैलिड)—*adj.* disabled by illness; not valid, having no legal force. दुर्बल, रोगी, अशक्त; अवैध, गैर-कानूनी। *n.* invalid person. दुर्बल या रोगी व्यक्ति। *v. t.* remove from active service; send away as an invalid. सक्रिय सेवा से हटा देना; बेकारों की सूची में शामिल करना।

invalidate (इन्वैलिडेट)—*v. t.* make invalid. दुर्बल बनाना, निष्क्रिय बनाना; अवैध करना, रद्द करना। *n.* **invalidation**.

invalidity (इन्वैलिडिटी)—*n.* invalidation. निर्बलता, निष्क्रियता; अप्रामाणिकता, अवैधता।

invaluable (इन्वैल्यूबल)—*adj.* above price. बहुमूल्य, अनमोल।

invariable (इन्वैरिएबल)—*adj.* always the same; constant. स्थायी, अटल, अचल

invasion (इन्वेजन)—*n.* invading; encroachment. आक्रमण, हमला, धावा, चढ़ाई। *adj.* **invasive**. आक्रमणात्मक।

invective (इन्वैक्टिव)—*n.* abusive speech. गाली, निन्दावाक्य।

inveigh (इन्वे)—*v. i* speak violently. गाली देना, बुरा-भला कहना, निन्दा करना।

inveigle (इन्वीगल, इन्वेगल)—*v. t.* entice; wheedle. लुभाना, ललचाना, बहकाना, फँसाना। *n.* **inveiglement**. प्रलोभन।

invent (इन्वेन्ट)—*v. t.* devise; originate; fabricate. आविष्कार करना, नयी बात निकालना; गढ़ लेना, रचना; मन से बात बनाना, गढ़ना।

invention (इन्वेन्शन)—*n.* inventing; thing invented; inven-

tiveness. आविष्करण ; आविष्कार, ईजाद ; बनावट, जोड़-तोड़, मनगढ़न्त बात, चुगत ।

inventor (इन्वेन्टर)—*n.* one who invents. आविष्कर्ता, बानी ।

inventory (इन्वेन्टरी)—*n.* list of goods. वस्तुओं की सूची, फ़र्द । *v. t.* enter in inventory. सूची में दर्ज करना ; फ़र्द बनाना ।

inverness (इन्वर्नेस)—*n.* kind of man's cloak. एक प्रकार का चुगा, लम्बा कोट ।

inveracity (इन्वरासिटी)—*n.* falsehood. झूठ, असत्य ।

inverse (इन्वर्स)—*adj. n.* inverted. उल्टा, औंधा । *adv.* **inversely.** औंधा करके ।

inversion (इन्वर्शन)—*n.* reversal of natural order. उलट-पुलट ।

invert (इन्वर्ट)—*v. t.* reverse natural order. उल्टा करना, औंधा करना, पलटना, अधोमुख करना । *adj.* **inverted.** उल्टा, औंधा ।

invertibrate (इन्वर्टिब्रेट)—without back bone ; weak-willed. बिना रीढ़वाला ; दुर्बल मनवाला ।

invest (इन्वेस्ट)—*v.t. & i.* clothe; endow ; lay siege to ; lay out money. वस्त्र पहनाना या पहनना ; प्रदान करना, पदवी देना ; घेरा डालना ; धन लगाना, धन-विनियोग करना ।

investigate (इन्वेस्टिगेट)—*v. t.* examine, inquire into. खोज करना ; जाँच करना । *adj.* **investigable.** खोज या जाँच किए जाने के योग्य ।

investigation (इन्वेस्टिगेशन)—*n.* act of investigation. खोज, जाँच, तहक़ीक़ात । *adj.* **investigative.**

investigator (इन्वेस्टिगेटर)—*n.* one who investigates. खोजी, जाँचकर्ता ।

investiture (इन्वेस्टिचर)—*n.* formal investing of person with office. पदवी-प्रदान ; दीक्षान्त-समारोह ; उपाधि-प्रतिष्ठापन ; संस्कार ।

investive (इन्वेस्टिव)—*adj.* encircling ; घेरनेवाला ।

investment (इन्वेस्टमेंट)—*n.* investing ; money intested. वस्त्र-धारण ; पदवी-प्रदान ; घेरा ; धन-विनियोग ।

investor (इन्वेस्टर)—*n.* one who invests. वस्त्र धारण कराने वाला ; पदवी प्रदान करनेवाला, घेरा डालने वाला ; धन लगानेवाला ।

inveteracy (इन्वेटरसी)—*n.* state of being deep-rooted or confirmed. चिरस्थायिता ; दृढ़ता ; हठ-धर्मिता ।

inveterate (इन्वेटरेट)—*adj.* deep-rooted ; confirmed. चिरस्थायी ;

invidious (इन्विडियस)—*adj.* likely to provoke ill-will. द्वेष-पूर्ण, डाह पैदा करनेवाला । *n.* **invidiousness.** द्वेष, ईर्ष्या, डाह ।

invigilate (इन्विजिलेट)—*v. i.* maintain surveillance over examinee. परीक्षार्थियों की निगरानी करना।

invigilation (इन्विजिलेशन)—*n.* act of invigilating. परीक्षार्थियों का निरीक्षण।

invigilator (इन्विजिलेटर)—*n.* one who invigilates. परीक्षार्थियों का निरीक्षक।

invigorate (इन्विगरेट)—*v. t.* make vigorous. बल देना, मजबूत करना ; बावस्वी बनाना। *adj.* **invigorative.** बलदायक ; *n.* **invigoration.** बल-प्रदान।

invincible (इन्विंसिबल)—*adj.* unconquerable. अजेय, दृढ़िय, न जीते जाने के योग्य। *n.* **invincibility.**

inviolable (इन्वाइअलेबल)—*adj.* not to be violated. अलंघ्य, अनतिक्रमणीय। *n.* **inviolability.**

inviolacy (इन्वाइअलेसी)—*n.* state of being inviolate. अनुल्लंघनीयता, अनतिक्रमणीयता।

inviolate (इन्वाइअलेट)—*adj.* not violated. अभंग, अनुल्लंघित।

invisible (इन्विजिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be seen. अदृश्य, दृष्टि-अगोचर, अलक्ष। *adv.* **invisibly.** अदृश्य रूप से। *n.* **invisibility.**

invitation (इन्विटेशन)—*n.* act of inviting. निमंत्रण, न्योता, बुलावा।

invite (इन्वाइट)—*v. t.* request courteously to come ; be attractive. निमंत्रण देना, बुलाना ; आकर्षित करना, फुसलाना।

invocate (इन्वोकेट)—*v t.* invoke in prayer. स्तुति करना, आह्वान करना।

invocation (इन्वोकेशन)—*n.* calling upon in prayer. स्तुति, प्रार्थना।

invocatory (इन्वोकेटरी)—*adj.* pertaining to invocation. स्तुति या प्रार्थना सम्बन्धी।

invoice (इन्वॉइस)—*n.* list of goods sent with prices. बीजक, चालान। *v. t.* make invoice of. बीजक बनाना।

invoke (इन्वोक)—*v. t.* call on in prayer ; appeal to ; ask earnestly for. स्तुति या प्रार्थना करना, आह्वान करना, बुलाना, सिमरना।

involuntary (इन्वॉलंटरी)—*adj.* unintentional. अनैच्छिक, बिना इच्छा का, बेबस। *adv.* **involuntarily** अनिच्छापूर्वक, स्वयमेव।

involute (इन्वॉलूट)—*adj.* intricate ; curled spirally. अन्तर्मुख ; उलझदार, पेचदार।

involution (इन्वॉलूशन)—*n.* involving ; intricacy ; curling inwards. लपेट ; पेच, उलझाव।

involve (इन्वॉल्व)—*v. t.* entangle ; implicate ; entail.

अन्तर्निहित करना, घेरना, लपेटना, घँसाना, मिलाना; डालना, उलझाना।

involvement (इन्वॉल्वमेंट)—*n.* act of involving ; financial embarrassment. घेराव. लपेट, उलझाव, झंझट ; आर्थिक परेशानी या उलझन।

invulnerable (इन्वलनरेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be hurt. आघातहीन ; जिसे घाव न लग सके ; अक्षत, अजेय।

inward (इन्वर्ड)—*adj.* situated within ; mental ; spiritual. आन्तरिक, भीतरी ; मानसिक ; आध्यात्मिक। *adv.* inwards. भीतर की ओर।

inwardly (इन्वर्डली)—*adv.* on the inside. अन्दर, भीतर ; मन में,

inwardness (इन्वर्डनिस)—*n.* inner nature. भीतरी प्रकृति।

inwards (इन्वर्ड्स)—*adv.* towards the inside. भीतर की ओर। *n. pl.* entrails. अंतड़ियाँ।

inweave (इन्वीव)—*v. t.* weave in. मिलाकर बुनना।

inwrap (इन्रैप)—*v. t.* perplex ; cover by wrapping. परेशान करना, व्याकुल करना ; तह करना, लपेटना।

inwreathe (इन्रीद)—*v. t.* infold. लपेटना, अन्दर को झींकना।

inwrought (इन्रॉट)—*adj.* decorated ; wrought in. कामदार, बढ़ाऊ।

iodine (आइयॅडाइन, आइयॅडीन)—*n.* non-metallic element used in medicine. औषधि में प्रयुक्त होनेवाला एक अधातवीय तत्व।

iodoform (आइयोडॅफ़ॉर्म)—*n.* a antiseptic. एक कृमिनाशक औषधि।

iota (आइयोटा)—*n.* jot. कण, बूंद, दाना।

irascible (आइरैसिबल)—*adj.* irritable ; hottempered. उत्तेजक ; क्रोधी, गुस्सैल। *n.* **irascibility.**

irate (आइरेट)—*adj.* angry. क्रुद्ध, क्रुद्धित।

ire (आयर) -*n.* anger. क्रोध, गुस्सा।

iremic, iremical (आइरैमिक, आइरैमिकल)—*adj.* tending to create peace. शान्तिस्थापक ; सुलह चाहनेवाला।

iridaceous (आइरिडेशस)—*adj.* of the iris kind. आइरिस पौधे के जैसा।

iridescent (इरिडैस्न्ट)—*adj.* showing rainbowlike colours. इन्द्रधनुषी, सतरंगा, रंग-बिरंगा। *n.* **iridescence.** रंगीनी, बहुरंगापन।

iridium (आइरिडियम)—*n.* a white metal. एक श्वेत धातु।

iris (आइरिस)—*n.* rainbow ; circle round the pupil of the eye ; kinds of plant. इन्द्रधनुष ; आँख की पुतली ; इसी प्रकार का एक पौधा।

Irish (आइरिश)—*adj.* of Ireland. आयरलैंड का। *n.* Irish language.

आयरलैंड की भाषा ।

irk (अर्क)—*v. t.* tire ; bore. तंग करना, कष्ट देना ।

irksome (अर्क्सम)—*adj.* tiresome, boring. कष्टदायक ; थकानेवाला ; लाचार ।

iron (आइरन)—*n.* a metal used for tools etc. ; tool of iron heated to smooth linen ; (*pl.*) fetters. लोहा ; इस्तरी ; बेड़ी, हथकड़ी । *adj.* of iron, robust ; unyielding. लोहे का, लौही ; मजबूत, दृढ़ ; अनम्य, सख्त ; लौहित । *v.t.* smooth with iron ; shackle with irons. इस्तरी करना, लोहा फेरना ; बेड़ी या हथकड़ी डालना । *in irons.* बेड़ियों या हथकड़ियों से बँधा हुआ ; *iron age.* लौहयुग, कलियुग ;

ironclad (आइरनक्लैड)—*adj.* protected with iron. लोहे से मँढ़ा हुआ ; *n.* ship cased with iron. लोहे से मँढ़ा हुआ जहाज ।

ironic, ironical (आइरॉनिक, आइरॉनिकल)—*adj.* of or addicted to irony. व्यंग्यात्मक, ताने-वाला ।

ironist (आइरॉनिस्ट)—*n.* one who uses irony. ताना मारनेवाला ; व्यंग्यकार ।

ironmonger (आइरनमंगर)—*n.* dealer in iron goods. लोहे का सामान बेचनेवाला ।

ironmould (आइरनमोल्ड)—*n.* spot caused by rust. मुर्चा, लोहे का दाग ।

ironsmith (आइरनस्मिथ)—*n.* blacksmith. लोहार ।

ironworks (आइरनवर्क्स)—*n. pl.* place where iron goods made. लोहे का कारखाना ।

irony (आइरनी)—*n.* expression of one's meaning by language of opposite ; ill-timed circumstances. व्यंग्य, ताना, तंज ; विडंबना, असामंजस्य । *adj.* of or like iron. लोहे का, लोहे के समान ।

irradiate (इरेडिएट)—*v. t.* throw light on ; light up. किरणें छोड़ना, प्रकाशमान करना, चमकाना, जगमगाना । *n.* **irradiance.** विकिरण, प्रकाश,

irradiation (इरेडिएशन)—*n.* irradiance. प्रकाश, नूर, चमक, तेज । *adj.* **irradiative.** प्रकाश करनेवाला ।

irrational (इरैशनल)—*adj.* illogical ; not reasonable. तर्कहीन, विवेकहीन, बेतुका, बेहूदा

irrationality (इरैशनैलिटी)—*n.* quality of being illogical. तर्कहीनता, विवेकहीनता, बेहूदगी ।

irrealisable (इरिअलाइजेबल)—*adj.* not realisable. न वसूल होने के योग्य ।

irreclaimable (इरिक्लेमेबल)—*adj.* not to be reformed. न सुधरने-योग्य, असोधनीय, नया-गुजरा ।

irreconcilable (इरेकनसाइलेबल)—*adj.* implacably hostile. बैरभाव,

असंगत, परस्पर विरोधी। *n.* **irreconcilability**. असंगति, परस्पर विरोध।

irrecoverable (इरिकवरेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be recovered वसूल न होने योग्य; लाइलाज

irredeemable (इरिडीमेबल)—*adj.* irreclaimable; hopeless; not to be redeemed. न सुधरने-योग्य; बदहाल, नष्ट-भ्रष्ट; अनुत्तेजनीय।

irreducible (इरिड्यूसिबल)—*adj.* not reducible. न घटने-योग्य।

irrefragable (इरेफ्रगेबल)—*adj.* indisputable. निर्विवाद।

irrefrangible. (इरिफ्रैंजिबल)—*adj.* inviolable. अनुल्लंघनीय, अलंघ्य।

irrefutable (इरिफ्यूटेबल)—*adj.* not to be refuted. प्रतिवाद के अयोग्य, जिससे इन्कार न हो सके।

irregular (इरेग्यूलर)—*adj.* contrary to rule; uneven; disorderly; not in regular service. अनियमित, नियम-विरुद्ध; असम, टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा, नाबराबर; अव्यवस्थित, क्रमहीन; **irregularity** (इरेग्यूलैरिटी)—*n.* state of being irregular. अनियमितता; अव्यवस्था; विषमता।

irregulars (इरेग्यूलर्ज)—*n. pl.* troops not in regular service. सैनिक जो नियमित सेवा में न हों।

irrelative (इरेलेटिव)—*adj.* having no relations. असम्बन्ध; बेलगाव।

irrelevant (इरेलिवेंट)—*adj.* not relevant. असंगत, बेमेल, सम्बन्धहीन, बेमौका। *n.* **irrelevance**. असंगति,

irrelievable (इरिलिवेबल)—*adj.* not relievable. माफ न होने-योग्य; न हटाए जाने-योग्य।

irreligion (इरिलिजन)—*n.* indifference to religion; impiety. अधर्म, असंगविरोध, अनास्था।

irreligious (इरिलिजस)—*adj.* not religious. धर्महीन, बेदीन।

irremediable (इरिमीडियबल)—*adj.* past remedy. असाध्य, चिकित्सा के अयोग्य; निराश, लाइलाज।

irremissible (इरिमिसिबल)—*adj.* not pardonable. अक्षम्य, माफ न किए जाने-योग्य।

irremovable (इरिमूवेबल)—*adj.* not removable. अचल, स्थिर। *n.* **irremovability**. अचलता।

irreparable (इरेपरेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be made good. सुधारने के अयोग्य, प्रतिकार या प्रतिवाद के अयोग्य। *adv.* **irreparably**.

irreplaceable(इरिप्लेसेबल)—*adj.* of which the loss cannot be supplied. जिसकी क्षति पूरी न की जा सके, अपूरणीय।

irreprehensible (इरिप्रिहेंसिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be blamed. निर्दोष, त्रुटिहीन।

irrepressible (इरिप्रेसिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be repressed. अदमनीय, न दबनेवाला।

irreproachable (इरिप्रोचेबल)—*adj.* blameless, faultless. निर्दोष, अनिन्दनीय। *n.* **irreproachability.** निर्दोषता, अनिन्दनीयता।

irreprovable (इरिप्रूवेबल)—*adj.* blameless, faultless. निर्दोष,

irresistance (इरिज़िस्टंस)—*n.* not resisting. अधीनता, निर्विरोधता।

irresistible (इरिज़िस्टिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be resisted. मुकाबिला के अयोग्य; अजेय, अजेय,

irresolute (इरेज़ोलूट)—*adj.* wanting in resolution. अस्थिर चित्त, दुविधाग्रस्त, डावाँडोल।

irresolution (इरेज़ोलूशन)—*n.* want of resolution. अस्थिरता,

irresolvable (इरिज़ॉल्वेबल)—*adj.* that cannot be resolved into parts. अविभाज्य।

irrespective (इरिस्पेक्टिव)—*adj.* without reference to. अनपेक्षाकृत,

irresponsible (इरिस्पॉन्सिबल)—*adj.* not responsible. उत्तरदायित्वहीन, गैर-जिम्मेदार। *n.* **irresponsibility.** उत्तरदायित्वहीनता।

irresponsive (इरिस्पॉन्सिव)—*adj.* not responsive. उत्तर न देने वाला।

irretentive (इरिटेंटिव)—*adj* not rententive. अधारक के अयोग्य।

irretrievable (इरिट्रीवेबल)—*adj.* not retrievable. अलाभ्य, निरुपाय,

irreverent (इरेवरेंट)—*adj.* wanting in reverence, अपमान करनेवाला, अनादरकारी, बेअदब। *adv.* **irreverently.** अनादरपूर्वक। *n.* **irreverence.** अनादर,

irreverential (इरेवरेंशल)—*adj.* pertaining to irreverence. अपमानजनक, अनादर-सम्बन्धी।

irreversible (इरिवर्सिबल)—*adj.* that cannot be reversed. अपरिवर्तनीय; अनपलट। *n.* **irreversibility.** अपरिवर्तनीयता।

irrevocable (इरिवॉकेबल)—*adj.* unalterable. अपरिहार्य, न टलनेयोग्य, अटल। *n.* **irrevocability.**

irrigable (इरिगेबल)—*adj.* able to be irrigated. सिंचाई के योग्य।

irrigate (इरिगेट)—*v. t.* supply land with water. सींचना, पानी देना। *adj.* **irrigative.**

irrigation (इरिगेशन)—*n.* act of irrigating. सिंचाई, आबपाशी।

irriguous (इरिग्यूअस)—*adj.* wet; irrigated. तर, भीगा हुआ; सिंचित

irritable (इरिटेबल)—*adj.* easily annoyed. चिड़चिड़ा, झट से क्रोध में आ जानेवाला, तुनक-मिजाज।

irritant (इरिटेन्ट)—*adv.* causing irritation. उत्तेजक; जलन पैदा

करनेवाला। *n.* such substance. उत्तेजक पदार्थ। *n.* **irritancy.** चिड़चिड़ाहट, जलन, उत्तेजना।

irritate (इरिटेट)—*v. t.* excite to anger ; inflame. क्रोध दिलाना, उत्तेजित करना, चिढ़ाना ; जलन पैदा करना, दुखाना।

irritation (इरिटेशन)—*n.* act of irritating ; provocation. क्रोध, उत्तेजना, चिढ़ ; जलन। *adj.* **irritative.** क्रोध दिलानेवाला ; जलन पैदा करनेवाला।

irruption (इरप्शन)—*n.* invasion ; bursting in. चढ़ाई, धावा ; विस्फोट।

is (इज)—*third person, singular number ; present tense of verb* "be". है। (संस्कृत में "अस्ति" और फ़ारसी में "अस्त")।

isinglass (आइसिंग्लास)—*n.* kind of gelatin got from sturgeon etc. : mica. मछली का सरेस ; अभ्रक,

island (आइलंड)—*n.* piece of land surrounded by water. द्वीप, टापू।

isle (आइल)—*n.* island. द्वीप, टापू।

islet (आइलिट)—*n.* small island छोटा द्वीप या टापू।

isma (इज्म)—*n.* theory. वाद, सिद्धान्त।

isobar (आइसोबार)—*n.* line on which the barometric pressure is equal. वह रेखा जहाँ वायु-दाब समान होता है। *adj.* **isobaric.**

isochromatic (आइसोक्रोमैटिक)—*adj.* having the same colour. एक ही रंग का।

isochronous (आइसोक्रोनस)—*adj.* occupying equal time. समकालिक, समान समय का।

isolate (आइसोलेट)—*v. t.* place apart. अलग रखना ; अलग करना।

isolation (आइसोलेशन)—*n.* state of being isolated. अलगाव, पार्थक्य. अलग-थलग रखने की व्यवस्था।

isometric (आइसोमीट्रिक)—*adj.* with equal measure. समपरिमाप वाला।

isosceles (आइसोसिलीज)—*adj.* of a triangle with two equal sides. दो समभुजाओंवाले त्रिकोण से सम्बन्धित।

isotherm (आइसोथर्म)—*n.* line of equal mean annual temperature. समान न्यून वार्षिक तापमान की रेखा।

issue (इश्यू)—*n.* outgoing, outflow ; result, outcome ; children ; question, dispute ; copies of journal issued at one time. निकास, बहाव, निर्गम, सुदर ; परिणाम, निष्कर्ष, नतीजा ; सन्तान ; प्रश्न, मामला, विचारणीय विषय ; प्रकाशन-संख्या, संस्करण। *v. i. & t.* go or come out ; emerge ; result ; send forth ; publish, circulate.

निकलना, बाहर आना ; पैदा होना, जारी होना ; प्राप्त होना, नतीजा निकलना ; निश्चित होना ; जारी करना, चलाना ; देना ; प्रकाशित करना,

isthmus (इस्मस)—*n.* neck of land ; narrow connecting part. स्थलडमरूमध्य, डाकनाव ; संग जोड़ने वाला भाग (शरीर का) ।

it (इट्)—*pron.* the thing named. यह, वह ।

italic (इटैलिक)—*adj.* of ancient Italy. प्राचीन इटली देश का ।

italicize (इटैलिसाइज़)—*v. t.* print in italics. दाहिने को झुके हुए अक्षरों में छापना ।

italics (इटैलिक्स)—*n. pl.* sloping type. दाहिने को झुके हुए छापे के अक्षर ।

itch (इच्)—*n.* irritation in skin ; desire. खुजली, खाज, त्वचा की जलन ; इच्छा, चाह, लत । *v. i.* feel itch ; crave for. खुजली उठना, खाज होना ; इच्छा उठना या होना । *adj.* **itchy**. खाज भरा ।

item (आइटम)—*n.* any one of enumerated things. मद, रक़म, राशि, एक वस्तु । *adv.* also. भी, एवं ।

itemize (आइटमाइज़)—*v. t.* state in items. एक-एक करके बताना ।

iterance (इटरन्स)—*n.* iteration. पुनरुक्ति । *adj.* **iterant**. दुहराने-वाला ।

iterate (इटरेट)—*v. t.* state repeatedly. दुहराना, पुनरुक्ति करना ।

iteration (इटरेशन)—*n.* repetition. दुहराव, पुनरुक्ति ।

iterative (इटरेटिव)—*adj.* tending to iterate. दुहरावा जानेवाला ।

itineracy (इटिनरेसी)—*n.* a travelling from place to place. पर्यटन, भ्रमण, दौरा ।

itinerant (इटिनरेन्ट)—*adj.* travelling from place to place. घूमने-फिरने वाला, घुमक्कड़, रमता ।

itinerary (इटिनरेरी)—*n.* record of travel ; guide-book ; route. यात्रा-वृत्त ; सफ़रनामा ; पथप्रदर्शिका ; मार्ग । *adj.* of roads or travelling. मार्ग या यात्रा सम्बन्धी ।

itinerate (इटिनरेट)—*v. i.* be itinerant. घूमना-फिरना, पर्यटन या भ्रमण करना ।

its (इट्स)—*pron.* possessive of it. इसका, उसका ।

itself (इट्सैल्फ़)—*pron.* emphatic form of it. स्वयं, आप ही आप, खुद ही ।

ivory (आइवरी)—*n.* white substance of tusks of elephants. हाथी-दाँत । *adj.* made of ivory. हाथी-दाँत का बना हुआ ।

ivy (आइवी)—*n.* climbing evergreen with shining leaves. चमकीले की बेल ; सिरसैंच लता ।

J

jab (जैब)—*v. t.* poke roughly ; thrust abruptly. स्वेपन से भोंकना; घुसाना। *n.* abrupt blow. घुसैड़।

jabber (जैबर)—*v. i.* & *t.* chatter volubly ; utter fast and indistinctly. बकबक करनी । बड़-बड़ाना। *n.* gabbl, बकबक ; बड़-बड़ाहट। *n.* **jabberer**. बड़बड़िया।

jabot (जैबो)— *n.* frill on bodice. कुर्ती पर लगाने की किनारी।

jacinth (जेसिन्थ)—*n.* a gem. एक प्रकार का रत्न।

jack (जैक)—*n.* the popular form of the common first name John ; an ordinary fellow ; a machine for lifting weights ; a fish ; ship's flag ; the knave in cards; figure of man which strikes bell on the outside of a clock ; male ass ; a block-head ; a sleevless jacket ; a large and coarse kind of bread-fruit ; a kind of pigeon ; a wedge ; a pitcher ; an instrument for putting off shoes. जॉन का प्रचलित रूप ; साधारण ; भार उठाने की एक मशीन ; एक प्रकार की मछली ; जहाज का झण्डा ; ताश का गुलाम ; मनुष्य की मूर्ति जो क्लॉक के बाहर घड़ियाल बजाती है ; गदहा ; धूर्त, मूर्ख ; बिना बाजू की कुर्ती ; कटहल ; एक प्रकार का कबूतर ; फावा, मेख ; कुप्पा ; मौजाकश

jackal (जैकॉल)—*n.* an animal of dog-kind. गीदड़, सियार, शृगाल।

jackanapes (जैकानेप्स)—*n.* pert fellow. बांका, छबीला।

jackass (जैकऐस)—*n.* male ass ; block head. गदहा : धूर्त मूर्ख।

jack-boots (जैक-बूट्स)—*n. pl.* heavy boots. घुटनों तक का जूता,

jack-daw (जैक-डॉ)—*n.* daw. कौवा, काक।

jacket (जैकिट)—*n.* sleeved outer garment ; animal's coat ; skin of potato ; out-side wrapper of book. कुर्ती, बंडी, सिर्जई ; पशु का परिधान ; आलू का छिलका ; पुस्तक का बाहर का परिधान।

jack-plane (जैक-प्लेन)—*n.* carpenter's tool for rough planing. बढ़ई का रन्दा।

jack-pudding (जैक-पुडिंग)—*n.* merry andrew. मसखरा, विदूषक।

jack-straw (जैक-स्ट्रा)—*n.* a worthless fellow. निकम्मा आदमी।

jacktar (जैकटार)—*n.* a sailor. नाविक, मल्लाह।

jacobin (जैकोबिन)—*n.* a member of a group of revolutionaries who held power during part of the French Revolution ; a pigeon with reversed feathers on back of neck. फ्रेंच क्रान्ति के मध्य क्रान्तिकारियों के एक सशस्त्र दल का सदस्य ; मुर्री कबूतर। *adj.* violent ; revolutionary. हिंसक ; क्रान्तिकारी।

jacobite (जैकोबाइट)—*n.* the follower of James II. जेम्सों के एक सम्प्रदाय का अनुयायी।

jacob's ladder (जैकोब्स लैडर)—*n.* a ladder of rope. रस्से की सीढ़ी।

jaconet (जैकोनिट)—*n.* a cotton cloth of medium thickness. एक प्रकार का कम मोटा सूती वस्त्र।

jactation (जैक्टेशन)—*n.* jaculation. फेंकान।

jaculate (जैक्यूलेट)—*v. t.* dart. निशाने से फेंकना। *n.* **jaculation.**

jade (जेड)—*n.* worn out horse ; a wench. अड़ियल (थका हुआ) घोड़ा ; छिनाल। *v. t.* wear out. थकाना,

jag (जैग)—*n.* sharp point of rock. चट्टान का नोकदार हिस्सा ; दांता। *v. t.* cut in uneven manner दांते डालना, टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा काटना। *n.* **jaggedness.** दांतेदार होना

jaggery (जैग्गरी)—. crude sugar. खांडसारी।

jaggy (जैग्गी)—*adj.* rough-edged. दांतेदार, खुरदरा

jaguar (जैग्वार, जैग्यूअर)—*n.* large carnivorous spotted mammal of cat kind. बिल्ली के आकार का एक बड़ा मांसाहारी पशु।

jail (जेल)—*n.* gaol, prison. कारागार, कैदखाना, बन्दीगृह।

jailer, jailor (जेलर)—*n.* the keeper of a prison. बन्दीगृह का अध्यक्ष।

jalap (जैलाप)—*n.* a purgative drug. रेचक औषधि।

jam (जैम)—*n.* conserve of fruit boiled in sugar. मुरब्बा, जाम। *v. t.* & *i.* squeeze ; thrust violently ; block by crowding. दाबना, निचोड़ना ; भींचना, रौंदना ;

jamb (जैम)—*n.* side post of doorway, window etc. ; side of fire place. पाखा ; अंगीठी का किनारा।

jamboree (जैम्बूरी)—*n.* celebration ; large rally of scouts. समारोह, उत्सव ; बालचरों का विशाल इकट्ठ।

jangle (जैंगल)—*v. i.* & *t.* sound harshly, wrangle. शोर होना, या करना, बेताल बजना या बजाना ; झगड़ा करना, तकरार करना। *n.* harsh noise ; dispute. शोर ;

janitor (जैनिटर)—*n.* doorkeeper दरबान, द्वारपाल।

January (जैन्युअरी)—*n.* first month of the English year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का पहला मास, जनवरी।

jape (जेप)—*v. i.* & *n.* jest. हँसी, मजाक (करना)।

jar (जार)—*v. i.* & *t.* vibrate harshly ; dispute. खड़खड़ाना, झरझराना ; झगड़ना, लड़ना। *n.* harsh sound ; shock ; quarrel ; vessel of earth, stone or glass. कर्कश शब्द ; आघात ; झगड़ा ; मिट्टी, पत्थर या शीशे का घड़ा या मर्तबान।

jargon (जार्गन)—*n.* debased language ; gibberish. अनर्गल भाषा ; गपड़-सपड़।

jargonelle (जार्गनेल)—*n.* kind of pear. एक प्रकार की नाशपाती।

jargonize (जार्गनाइज)—*v. t.* & *i.* utter jargon. अनर्गल भाषा बोलना।

jarvey (जार्वी)—*n.* hackney-coachman. किराया की गाड़ी हाँकने-वाला कोचवान।

jessamin (e), **jessamin** (e)—*n.* shrub with white or yellow flowers. चमेली।

jasper (जस्पर)—*n.* red, yellow or brown opaque quartz. सूर्यकान्त मणि ; संगे-यशब।

jaundice (जॉण्डिस)—*n.* morbid state due to obstruction of bile ; disordered vision. पाण्डु रोग, बरकान, पीलिया। *v. t.* affect with jaundice. सब कुछ पीला दीखना।

jaunt (जॉट)—*n.* pleasure excursion. विहार, भ्रमण, सैर-सपाटा। *v. t.* take a jaunt. भ्रमण करना।

jaunty (जॉटी)—*adj.* airily self-satisfied. सैर-सपाटा करने वाला, घूमक्कड़।

javelin (जेवलिन)—*n.* spear. बर्छी, भाला।

jaw (जॉ)—*n.* bone containing the teeth ; wrangling. जबड़ा ; कहा-सुनी। *v. t.* & *i.* talk tediously. कहा-सुनी करना, तकरार करना

jaw-breaker (जॉ-ब्रेकर)—*n.* a word difficult to pronounce. बोलने में कठिन शब्द।

jaws (जॉज)—*n. pl.* mouth. मुख।

jay (जे)—*n.* a noisy bird of brilliant plumage ; silly chatterer. नीलकंठ पक्षी ; बाचाल व्यक्ति।

jazz (जैज)—*n.* noisy music and dancing, noisy proceedings. कोलाहल के साथ नाच और गान ; शोर की कार्रवाई।

jealous (जैलस)—*adj.* suspicious ; anxious. ईर्ष्यालु ; रिस करनेवाला ; सन्देही

jealousy (जैलसी)—*n.* being jealous ; envy. ईर्ष्या, डाह, रिस।

jean (जेन)—*n.* a twilled cotton cloth. बटे हुए सूत का वस्त्र।

jeer (जिअर)—*v. i. & t.* scoff at : deride. ताना मारना ; चिढ़ाना ; मज़ाक उड़ाना। *n.* scoff, taunt. ताना, ठट्ठा, मज़ाक। *n.* **jeerer**. ताना मारनेवाला : *n.* **jeering**. तानः, बोली ; *adv.* **jeeringly**.

Jehovah (जिहोवा)—*n.* Herbew name of God. ईश्वर का हिब्रू नाम।

jejune (जिजून)—*adj.* poor ; barren. तुच्छ, स्वल्प ; रूखा, निस्सार।

jelly (जैल्ली)—*n.* viscous substance ; fruitjuice boiled with sugar. लुआब, लप्सी ; मुरब्बा, मीठी चटनी. माजून।

jemmy (जैम्मी)—*n.* burglar's crowbar. सेंधमारने का उपकरण ; तबरी।

jennet (जैनिट)—*n.* small Spanish horse. स्पेन देश का टट्टू।

jenny (जैनी)—*n.* locomotive crane ; a machine for spinning. इंजन उठाने का यन्त्र, कताई की चर्खी।

jeopard (जैपर्ड)—*v. t.* put into danger. खतरे या जोखिम में डालना। *n.* **jeoparder**. खतरे में डालनेवाला। *adj.* **jeopardous**.

jeopardize (जैपर्डाइज़)—*v. t.* endanger. खतरे में डालना।

jeopardy (जैपर्डी)—*n.* danger, hazard. खतरा, आपत्ति ; आशंका।

jerk (जर्क)—*n.* sharp sudden pull. झटका, हिचकोला। *v. t. & i.* move with a jerk. झटका लगाना, फेंकना, हिचकोला देना। *adj.* **jerky**.

jerkin (जर्किन)—*n.* man's close-fitting jacket. कुर्ती, मिर्ज़ई, कमरी, बंडरखी।

jerry (जैरी)—*n.* inferior stuff. घटिया वस्तु।

jersey (जर्सी)—*n.* close woollen undervest. तंग ऊनी बंडी।

jess (जैस)—*n.* short strap round each leg of hawk ; strap of leather or silk. बाज़ की टाँग में बाँधनेवाला तसमा ; चमड़े या रेशम का तस्मा।

jest (जेस्ट)—*n.* joke, fun. हँसी, मज़ाक, ठट्ठा। *v. i.* joke, make jests. हँसी उड़ाना, मज़ाक करना।

jester (जेस्टर)—*n.* professional joker of a court. मसखरा, भाण्ड,

jesting (जेस्टिंग)—*n.* act of joking. ठट्ठेबाज़ी, ठिठोली।

jesuit (जेज़ूइट)—*n.* deceitful person. कपटी मनुष्य। *adj.* **jesuitical**. कपटी, मक्कार।

jet (जेट)—*n.* hard black lignite ; shoot of water ; spout. काला पत्थर, संग-ए-मूसा ; फव्वारा, टोंटी। *v. t. & i.* spurt forth in jet. धार बहाना या बढ़ना, फव्वारा छूटना।

jetsam (जेट्सम)—*n.* goods thrown out of ship to lighten it. जहाज़ को हल्का करने के लिए निकाला गया सामान।

jetty (जेट्टी)—*n.* landing-pier ; a projection. जहाज उतारने का स्थान ; उभार, छज्जा, पाया। *adj,* black as a jet. काला स्याह।

Jew (ज्यू)—*n.* person of Herbew race. यहूदी

jewel (जूइल)—*n.* precious stone ; ornament with jewels ; precious thing. रत्न, जवाहर ; आभूषण, जेवर : बहुमूल्य वस्तु।

jeweller (जूइलर)—*n.* dealer in jewels. जौहरी।

jewellery (जूइलरी)—*n.* jewels and ornaments in general. रत्न-आभूषण ; जेवरात, जवाहरात

Jewry (ज्यूरी)—*n.* Jew's quarter in town ; the Jews. यहूदियों की बस्ती ; यहूदी समुदाय।

Jew's harp (ज्यूज हार्प)—*n.* small musical instrument held between the teeth. मुरचंग, एक बाजा

Jezebel (जेज़िबल)—*n.* shameless woman. निर्लज्ज स्त्री।

jib (जिब)—*n.* triangular stay-sail of a ship. जहाज का सबसे आगे का तिकोन पाल। *v. t. & i.* pull sail round to other side ; stop and refuse to go on. पाल को एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे की ओर खींचना : पीछे हटना, अड़ना (घोड़े का)।

jiffy (जिफ्फी)—*n.* moment. क्षण।

jig (जिग)—*n.* lively dance ; music for it. एक प्रकार की नाच की गत ; इस नाच का संगीत। *v. i. & t.* dance jig. यह नाच नाचना।

jiggle (जिग्गल)—*v. t.* jerk lightly. धीरे-धीरे हिलाना।

jigjog (जिगजॉग)—*n.* jolting. हिल-डुल।

Jill (जिल)—*n.* young woman. युवती।

jilt (जिल्ट)—*n.* wowan who capriciously discards lover. प्रेमी से विश्वासघात करनेवाली स्त्री, बेवफा औरत। *v. t.* treat thus. झांसे देना, नखरेबाजी करना, छलना।

jimp (जिम्प)—*adj.* slender, handsome. मृदुल, सुन्दर।

jingle (जिंगल)—*n.* mixed noise as of shaken keys. झनझनाहट छनछन का शब्द। *v. t. & i.* make a jingle ; cause to make a jingle. झनझनाना, छनछन का शब्द होना या करना।

jingo (जिंगो)—*n.* a bellicose patriot. युद्धप्रिय देशभक्त।

jinks (जिंक्स)—*n.* riotous merry-making. असभ्यतापूर्ण आमोद।

jinricksha, jinriksha (जिन-रिक्शा)—*n.* light two-wheeled vehicle drawn by man. मनुष्य द्वारा खींची जानेवाली दोपहिया गाड़ी।

job (जॉब)—*n.* piece of work ; unscrupulous transaction ; post ; situation : prod. छोटा

काम, कार ; ठेके या लाभ का काम ; स्थान, स्थिति ; थोक सौदागर हथियार का एक हाथ । *v. i. & t.* do jobs ; hire for time ; buy and sell as broker ; handle corruptly ; thurst at ; reprimand. छोटा-छोटा काम करना ; भाड़े पर देना ; दलाली करना ; दुराचरण करना ;

jobation (जोबेशन)—*n.* reprimand. झिड़की, फटकार ।

jobber (जॉबर)—*n.* one who jobs ; a dealer ; a blockhead ; छोटे-छोटे काम करनेवाला व्यक्ति ;

jobber-nowl (जॉबर-नोल)—*n.* a blockhead. मूर्ख, बेवकूफ ।

jobbery (जॉबरी)—*n.* corrupt dealing, worthless work. खुः कार्य, दलाली ; निकम्मा काम ।

ob-master (जॉब-मास्टर)—*n.* one who lets out horses and carriages for hire. घोड़े और गाड़ियां किराया पर देनेवाला ।

job-work (जॉब-वर्क)—*n.* light work. हल्का कार्य, ठेके का कार्य ।

jockey (जॉकी)—*n.* rider in horse-races. घुड़दौड़ का सवार । *v.t.* cheat. धोखा देना, ठगना ।

jocko (जॉको)—*n.* chimpanzee. वनमानुष ।

jocose (जकोस)—*adj.* humorous; given to joking. विनोदी, परिहासी, ठिठोल, हँसोड़ । *n.* **jocosity**,

jocund (जॉकंड)—*adj.* merry, sprightly. प्रसन्न, आनन्दित, प्रमुदित

n. **jocundity**. प्रमोद, आनन्द ।

jog (जॉग)—*v. t. & i.* push ; nudge ; stimulate ; walk at slow pace. झटके खाते हुए चलना ; झूमते हुए चलना ; प्रेरित करना ; झकोलना ; झटके से हिलना ; धीरे-धीरे चलना । *n.* push, jerk; slow walk. हिचकोला, झटका, हल्का-सा धक्का ।

jogger (जॉगर)—*n.* one who jogs. झूमते हुए चलनेवाला, मूर्ख-कवि; धक्का देनेवाला, झकेलू ।

joggle (जॉगल)—*v. i. & t.* move to and fro in jerks. हिचकोले खाना, झटके से हिलाना । *n.* slight jog ; key let into two stones. झटकोला ; दो पत्थरों के बीच का जोड़ ।

jogtrot (जॉगट्रॉट)—*n.* slow regular trot. धीमी नियमित गति ।

johnny (जॉनी)—*n.* fellow ; fashionable idler. बूचा, बांका ;

join (जॉइन)—*v. t. & i.* put together ; fasten, unite ; take part with other. जोड़ना, जुड़ना ; बाँधना, बंधना, मिलाना, मिलना ; सम्मिलित होना । *n.* a junction-point or line. जोड़, मिलाव

joinder (जाइण्डर)—*n.* a joining. मेल, जोड़ ।

joiner (जाइनर)—*n.* maker of furniture. मेज-कुर्सी आदि बनानेवाला ; बढ़ई ।

joinery (जाइनरी)—*n.* work of a joiner. बढ़इगिरी ।

joining (जॉइनिंग)—*n.* joint. मेल, मिलाप, जोड़।

joint (जॉइंट)—*adj.* combined; shared by two or more in common. सम्मिलित; संयुक्त, साझे का। *n.* point at which two things join; junction. जोड़, मिलाप। *v. t.* connect by joints; divide at a point. मिलाना, जोड़ना; जोड़-जोड़ अलग करना। *adj.* **jointed.** जोड़ कर मिलाया हुआ; **jointress** (जॉइन्ट्रेस)—*n.* widow holding jointure. स्त्रीधन रखने-वाली स्त्री; धनवान् स्त्री।

joint-stock (जॉइंट-स्टाक)—*n.* common fund; share capital. साझा धन; हिस्सा-पूँजी।

jointure (जॉइन्चर)—*n.* estate settled on wife to be enjoyed by her after husband's death. विधवा की सम्पत्ति, स्त्री-धन।

joist (जॉइस्ट)—*n.* any of the parallel timbers stretched from wall to wall to take ceiling laths or floor boards. बल्ली, कड़ी,

joke (जोक)—*n.* thing said or done to excite laughter. हँसी, मज़ाक, उपहास, टट्टा। *v. i. & t.* make jokes; banter. हँसी करना।

joker (जोकर)—*n.* one who jokes; highest trump card in some games. हँसी करनेवाला; कुछ खेलों में ताश का सबसे बड़ा पत्ता।

jole, jowl (जोल, जॉउल)—*n.* cheek. गाल, कपोल

jollify (जॉलिफ़ाई)—*v. i. & t.* make merry. प्रसन्न होना या करना।

jollity (जॉलिटी)—*n.* merry-making. प्रसन्नता, आनन्द, प्रमोद।

jolly (जॉली)—*adj.* joyful; jovial; delightful. प्रसन्नचित्त; रसिक; आनन्दयुक्त। *v. t.* banter, natter. प्रसन्न करना, अनुनय करना। *n.* **jolliness.** *adv.* **jollily.**

jolly-boat (जॉली-बोट)—*n.* ship's boat. जहाज़ की नाव।

jolt (जोल्ट)—*v. t. & i.* move along with jerks. हिचकोले देना; झटके से हिलाना या हिलना। *n.* such jerk. झटका, हिचकोला

jonquil (जॉन्किल)—*n.* rush-leaved daffodil. नरगिस का फूल।

jordan (जॉर्डन)—*n.* chamber-pot. मूत्रपात्र, पेशाबदान।

jostle (जॉसल)—*v. i. & t.* pusl against. धकेलना, धक्का देना। *n* jostling, धक्का।

jot (जॉट)—*n.* small amount, whit. अल्प परिमाण, कण। *v. t.* write briefly. याददाश्त लिखना,

journal (जर्नल)—*n.* daily record of events: daily newspaper; any periodical. रोज़नामचा; समाचारपत्र, अख़बार; पत्रिका।

journalism (जर्नलिज़्म)—*n.* work

of a journalist. पत्रकारिता, सम्पादन-कला ।

journalist (जर्नलिस्ट)—*n.* writer for a journal. पत्रकार ।

journey (जर्नी)—*n.* travel ; going to a place. यात्रा, सफ़र । *v. i.* pass from place to place. यात्रा करना ।

journey-man (जर्नी-मैन)—*n.* qualified artisan. दैनिक उजरत पर काम करनेवाला कारीगर ।

journey-work (जर्नी-वर्क)—*n.* work of a journey-man. रोज़ाना उजरत या ठेके का काम ।

joust (जूस्ट)—*n.* combat with lances between two mounted knights. दो घुड़सवार नवाबों की लेज़ों के साथ लड़ाई ।

Jove (जोव)—*n.* Jupiter. बृहस्पति ग्रह । *adj.* **Jovian.**

jovial (जोविअल)—*adj.* merry ; joyous. प्रसन्न, हँसमुख, मुदित । *n.* **joviality.** प्रसन्नता, आनन्द । *n.* **jovialness.** *adv.* **jovially.**

jowl (जौल)—*n.* जबड़ा ; cheek. जबड़ा ; गाल ।

joy (जॉय)—*n.* gladness, pleasure. प्रसन्नता, आनन्द, हर्ष, आह्लाद । *v. i.* & *t.* rejoice. प्रसन्न होना या करना । *adj.* **joyful** : **joyous.**

jubilant (जूबिलंट)—*adj.* exultant. प्रसन्न, आनन्दमग्न । *n.* **jubilance.** प्रसन्नता, हर्ष ।

jubilate (जूबिलेट)—*v. i.* exult. manifest joy. प्रसन्न होना, आनन्द दिखाना । *n.* **jubilation.**

jubilee (जूबिली)—*n.* fiftieth anniversary ; public rejoicing. पचासवीं वर्षगाँठ, जयंतीत्सव ; उत्सव,

judge (जज)—*n.* officer appointed to try causes in court of justice ; one appointed to decide dispute or contest. न्यायाधीश, मुनसिफ़ ; निर्णायक ; उस्ताद, ख़लीफ़ा । *v. t.* & *i.* pass sentence upon ; try cause : decide question ; award. दण्डादेश देना ; गुण-दोष जानना ; निर्णय करना :

judgeship (जजशिप)—*n.* post of a judge. न्यायाधीश का पद, मुनसिफ़ी ।

judgement, judgment (जजमेंट)—*n.* sentence of court of justice ; opinion ; facility in judging ; punishment from heaven. दण्डादेश ; निर्णय ; मत विचार ; परख, जाँच ; ईश्वरीय प्रकोप

judicatory (जूडिकटरी)—*n.* court of justice. अदालत, कचहरी. न्यायालय ।

judicature (जूडिकेचर)—*n.* administration of justice ; body of judges. न्याय-प्रशासन ; न्यायालय ; न्यायाधीश का पद या अधिकार ।

judicial (जूडिशल)—*adj.* pertaining to a court of law or a judge ; impartial. न्यायिक, अदालती, न्यायालय या न्यायाधीश

संबंधी ; निष्पक्ष

judiciary (जूडिशरी)—*n.* the judges of a state. न्यायपालिका, न्यायाधीश, न्यायाधीश-समुदाय ।

judicious (जूडिशस)—*adj.* prudent ; skilful. विवेकशील, सूझ-बूझवाला ; कुशल, प्रवीण । *n.* **judiciousness.**

jug (जग्)—*n.* deep vessel for liquids with handle ; prison. डत्तेदार सुराही, घड़ा, गड़वा ; बन्दीखाना । *v. t.* stew in jug ; shut up in a jail. गड़वे में उबालना, बन्दीखाने में बन्द करना ।

jugal (जूगल)—*adj.* pertaining to cheek. गाल सम्बन्धी ।

jugful (जगफुल)—*n.* quantity which a jug can hold. घड़ा-भर ।

juggins (जगिन्ज)—*n.* fool. मूर्ख ।

juggle (जग्गल)—*n.* trick, cheat. छल, कपट । *v. i.* & *t.* play conjuring tricks. छलना, जादू चलाना ।

juggler (जग्गलर)—*n.* conjurer ; cheat. बाजीगर, बट्टेबाज ; छलिया,

jugular (जग्यूलर)—*adj.* of neck or throat. गीवा या कण्ठ सम्बन्धी । *n.* jugular vein. कंठ-शिरा, बाहु-रग ।

juice (जूस) *n* liquid part of vegetable or fruit ; fluid part of animal body. वनस्पति या फल का रस ; शरीर का रस ।

juicy (जूसी)—*adj.* full of juice. रसयुक्त, रसीला । *n.* **juiciness.**

jujube (जूजूब)—*n.* a kernel fruit. झड़बेर, बेर ।

julep (जूलिप)—*n.* sweet drink. शर्बत ।

July (जुलाई)—*n.* seventh month of English year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का सातवाँ मास ।

jumbal (जम्बॅल)—*n.* thin crisp cake of flour, sugar, butter etc. नान-खताई ।

jumble (जम्बल)—*v. t.* & *i* move about in di-order ; mix confusedly. अस्तव्यस्त करना या होना, घाल-मेल करना या होना । *n.* confused heap muddle. अस्त-व्यस्तता, घाल मेल, गड़बड़ी ।

jumbo (जम्बो)—*n.* big clumsy person, animal or thing. बड़ा भद्दा मनुष्य पशु या पदार्थ ।

jump (जम्प)—*v. i.* & *t.* leap ; move with a sudden start ; skip. उछलना, कूदना ; फाँदना । *n.* leap ; sudden, rise. उछाल, कूद ; अचानक वृद्धि (मूल्य आदि की) ।

jumper (जम्पर)—*n.* one who jumps ; jumping insect ; woman's outer garment. कूदने या फाँदने वाला ; कूदनेवाला कीड़ा ; स्त्री का ऊपरी कुर्ता ।

jumpy (जम्पी)—*adj.* nervous. panicky. घबराया हुआ ; आतंकित,

junction (जंक्शन)—*n.* joining-point : station where railway

lines meet. संगमस्थल, मिलने का स्थान ; वह स्टेशन जहाँ रेलवे लाइनें मिलती हैं।

juncture (जंक्चर)—*n.* joining-point ; state of affairs ; critical point. संगमस्थल ; वस्तुस्थिति ; नाजुक समय ; वेला।

June (जून)—*n.* sixth month of the English year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का छठा मास।

jungle (जंगल)—*n.* land covered with tangled vegetation. वन, जंगल।

junior (जूनियर)—*adj.* the younger ; of less standing. छोटा ; कनिष्ठ, अवर। *n* junior person. कनिष्ठ व्यक्ति। *n.* **juniority.** छोटापन।

juniper (जूनिपर)—*n.* coniferous evergreen shrub. एक तेजबार सदाबहार झाड़ी।

junk (जंक)—*n.* lump ; salt meat ; piece of old cable ; scrap metal ; flat-bottomed sailing vessel. कूड़ा-करकट ; नमकीन मांस ; पुरानी तार का टुकड़ा ; क्षतु-जन्य ; एक प्रकार का जहाज।

junket (जंकिट)—*n.* & *v.i.* feast दावत, ज्योनार (करना)।

junta (जुंटा)—*n.* clique, faction. जुंडली, मण्डली, गुट।

Jupiter (जूपिटर)—*n.* king of gods ; largest of the planets देवराज ; बृहस्पति ग्रह।

jural (जूरल)—*adj.* pertaining to law. कानून-सम्बन्धी।

juridical (जूरिडिकल)—*adj.* of judicial proceedings ; legal. न्यायालय-सम्बन्धी, न्यायिक, अदालती।

jurisconsult (जूरिसकन्सल्ट)—*n.* one learned in law. विधि-विशेषज्ञ, कानूनदान।

jurisdiction (जूरिसडिक्शन)—*n* administration of justice ; legal authority ; territory it extends over. न्याय-प्रशासन ; न्याय-सत्ता ; अधिकार-क्षेत्र, क्षेत्राधिकार।

jurisprudence (जूरिस्प्रूडेंस)—*n.* science of law. न्यायशास्त्र, स्मृति-शास्त्र, धर्मशास्त्र। *adj.* **jurisprudential.**

jurist (जूरिस्ट)—*n.* one versed in law ; writer on law. विधि-विशारद, न्यायशास्त्री।

juror (जूरर)—*n.* member of jury ; one who takes oath. पंच ; न्यायिक पंचायत का सदस्य ; सच्ची साक्ष्य की शपथ लेनेवाला व्यक्ति।

jury (जूरी)—*n.* body of persons sworn to render verdict in court of justice. पंचायत, पंच, **jurysman** (जूरीमैन)—*n.* juror. पंच, सांसित।

jussive (जस्सिव)—*adj.* expressing a command. आज्ञा अभिव्यक्त करनेवाला।

just (जस्ट)—*adj.* upright, fair :

correct, due, proper, right. सच्चा, निष्पक्ष ; सही, ठीक, उचित, यथार्थ । *adv.* exactly : not long ago. ठीक-ठीक, अभी-अभी. समीप में ही । *just as.* जैसे ही. जैसा कि ;

justice (जस्टिस)—*n.* justness ; judicial proceedings ; judge. सच्चाई, निष्पक्षता. औचित्य : न्याय, इन्साफ़ ; न्यायाधीश

justiceship (जस्टिसशिप)—*n.* office of a justice. न्यायाधीश का पद ।

justiciary (जस्टिशयरी)—*n.* administration of justice. न्याय-प्रशासन, न्यायपालिका ।

justifiable (जस्टिफ़ाइएबल)—*adj.* that can be justified. उचित ठहराने के योग्य. उत्तरयोग्य. समर्थन करने के योग्य । *n.* **justifiableness.**

justification (जस्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* good reason : the act of showing a thing just : the state of being free from blame. औचित्य ; न्याय-प्रतिपादन : दोषमुक्ति ।

justifier (जस्टिफ़ाइअर)—*n* one who supports : one who pardons. समर्थक. पक्ष-पोषक ; क्षमा करनेवाला, मुक्तिवाला ।

justify (जस्टिफ़ाइ)—*v. t.* show justice. clear from imputed guilt : adjust. न्यायोचित ठहराना ; निर्दोष ठहराना : ठीक बैठाना ।

justle (जसल) *v. t.* push. धकेलना, रेलना, ठेलना ।

just (जट)—*v. i.* project, stand out. उभरना : बाहर को निकलना । *n.* projection. उभार, उभरन ।

jute (जूट)—*n.* fibre from bark used for canvas etc. पटसन, पटुआ ।

jutty (जट्टी)—*n.* a projection. उभार, छज्जा ।

juvenescence (जूवेनिसेंस)—*n.* being juvenile. यौवन, जवानी ।

juvenile (जूविनाइल)—*adj.* youthful : of young persons. युवा, तरुण ; युवकों से सम्बन्धित । *n.* young person. युवा व्यक्ति, युवक ।

juxtapose (जक्सटापोज़)—*v. t.* put side by side. साथ-साथ रखना. निकट रखना ।

juxtaposition (जक्सटापोज़ीशन)—*n.* putting side by side. निकटता, समीपता, सान्निध्य ।

K

k (के)—the eleventh letter of the English alphabet ; the symbol for potassium in chemistry. अंग्रेज़ी वर्णमाला का ग्यारहवाँ अक्षर : रसायनशास्त्र में 'पोटाशियम' के लिए संकेत-चिह्न ।

kale, kail (केल)—*n.* a kind of cabbage. एक प्रकार की बंदगोभी ।

kaleidoscope (कलाइडोस्कोप)—*n.* tube through which are seen symmetrical figures. एक प्रकार की दूरबीन

kali (कैली)—*n.* a plant from which soda ash is obtained. एक पौधा

kangaroo (कैंगरू)—*n.* a large marsupial mammal of Australia. कंगारू नामक एक आस्ट्रेलियन चापाया।

kapok (केपॉक)—*n.* fine cotton wool surrounding seeds of certain trees used for stuffing cushions etc. कुछ वृक्षों को लगे बीजों पर पाया जानेवाला रूँवेदार रूई

kaput (कैपुट)—*adj.* smashed ध्वस्त।

keck (कैक)—*v. i.* make sound as if about to vomit. मचली आना, ओकाना। *keck at.* भोजन को देखकर भी मचलाना।

kedge (कैज)—*v. t. & i.* move by means of a kedge. छोटे लंगर द्वारा जहाज चलाना। *n.* small anchor. छोटा लंगर।

keek (कीक)—*v. i.* peep. टकटकी लगाकर देखना।

keel (कील)—*n.* lowest longitudinal timber of vessel ; ship. जहाज या नाव का पैंदा ; जहाज, नाव। *v. t.* turn ship upwards. जहाज चलाना।

keelage (कीलेज)—*n.* duty on a ship entering a port. जहाज के बन्दरगाह में प्रवेश का शुल्क।

keelless (कील्लेस)—*adj.* supportless. निराधार, आधारहीन।

keen (कीन)—*adj.* having sharp point ; sharp ; strong ; bitter ; eager ; acute. तेज, तीक्ष्ण, तीखा, कड़ा, प्रखर ; उत्सुक, उत्कट। *n.* lamentation over the dead. मृतक के लिए विलाप *v. i.* wail over the dead, मृतक के लिए विलाप करना।

keenness. तीक्ष्णता, उत्सुकता। *adv.* **keenly**. उत्सुकता-पूर्वक।

keener (कीनर)—*n.* professional mourner. मातम मनानेवाला पेशेवर व्यक्ति।

keep (कीप)—*v. t. & i.* observe, celebrate, protect, retain possession of, maintain, detain, restrain, reserve, conceal, continue to follow ; remain in any state, endure, continue, adhere. पालना, मनाना, रक्षा करना, रखना, देख-रेख करना, रोकना, सुरक्षित रखना, छुपाना, जारी रखना ; रहना, टिकना, कायम रहना, ठहरना। *n.* stronghold ; maintenance. गढ़, दुर्ग, रसद, पालन-पोषण की सामग्री,

keeper (कीपर)—*n.* attendant, manager, owner. रक्षक, प्रबन्धक स्वामी।

keeping (कीपिंग)—*n.* care, cus-

tody. देख-रेख, संरक्षण

keepsake (कीपसेक)—*n.* thing kept in remembrance of giver. स्मृति-चिन्ह, निशानी।

keg (केग)—*n.* small barrel. छोटा पीपा।

kelp (केल्प)—*n.* calcined ashes of sea-weed. समुद्री घास की राख।

kemp (केंप)—*n.* coarse hair in wool. ऊन के मोटे बाल।

ken (केन्)—*n.* range of sight or knowledge. दृष्टि अथवा ज्ञान का विषय। *v. t.* recognize at sight. देखते ही पहचान लेना, जान जाना।

kennel (केन्नल)—*n.* house for dogs : pack of hounds ; hole of a fox ; haunt ; gutter. कुत्ता-घर : शिकारी कुत्तों का झुंड, लोमड़ी की माँद ; शिकार ; परनाला, बजबजार्ध। *v. t.* live in a kennel. कुत्ताघर या माँद में रहना।

kepi (केपी)—*n* French military cap फ्रांसीसी फ़ौजी टोपी।

kerb (कर्ब)—*n.* stone edging to pavement. पटरी के किनारे पर का पत्थर।

kerb-market (कर्ब मार्केट) - *n.* a market on the kerb. पटरी पर लगा हुआ बाजार।

kerchief (कर्चिफ़)—*n.* cloth used to cover head. सिर ढाँपने का वस्त्र।

kerf (कर्फ़)—*n.* slit made by cutting with saw ; cut end of felled tree. आरी से काटने पर बनी हुई फाँक ; गिरे हुए वृक्ष का कटा हुआ किनारा।

kernel (कर्नल)—*n.* softer part within hard shell of nut ; body of seed within husk etc. ; nucleus. गूदा, गिरी ; बीज-तत्व ; मध्यभाग, बर्म्बि। *adj.* **kernelly**. गूदेदार।

kerosene (कैरोसीन)—*n.* distilled petroleum. मिट्टी का तेल, पाइलेट।

kersey (कर्सी)—*n.* a coarse narrow woollen cloth. एक मोटा छोटे पनहे का ऊनी कपड़ा।

kerseymere (कर्सीमियर)—*n.* twilled fine woollen cloth. बटा हुआ बढ़िया ऊनी वस्त्र।

ketch (केच)—*n.* two-masted vessel. दो मस्तूलोंवाला जहाज।

ketchup (केचप) - *n.* sauce made from juice of tomatoes etc. टमाटर आदि के रस से तैयार की गई चटनी।

kettle (केटल)—*n.* a metal vessel with spout and handle used for boiling water. केतली, पतीली,

kettle drum (केटल-ड्रम)—*n.* a musical instrument used in cavalry-bands. नगाड़ा, डंका,

key (की)—*n.* an instrument for shutting and opening a lock : a book containing answers to

exercises etc., the middle stone of an arch; that by which something is screwed ; fundamental note of a piece of music. ताली, चाबी ; कुंजी बताना, व्याख्या-पुस्तक ; महराब का बीच का पत्थर ; कील, पेच ; धुरी ; सुर, सुर ।

key-board (की-बोर्ड)—*n.* a row of keys on a piano, organ, typewrite etc. बाजा को बजाने के लिए दबाने के पर्दों का बोर्ड ।

key-industry (की-इण्डस्ट्री) *n.* fundamental industry. बुनियादी उद्योग ।

key-note (की-नोट)—*n.* main idea or principle. मुख्य विचार या सिद्धान्त ।

key-stone (की-स्टोन)—*n.* central stone of an arch ; central principle. महराब का बीच का पत्थर ; मुख्य सिद्धान्त ।

kibble (किबल)—*n.* iron hoisting bucket used in mines. खानों में सामान उठाने की लोहे की बाल्टी । *v. t.* grind coarsely. मोटा पीसना ।

kibe (काइब)—*n.* chilblain of the feet. बिवाई, एड़ी का फटना ।

kibosh (किबाश)—*n.* nonsense. निरर्थक बात, बकवाद ।

kick (किक)—*v. t. & i.* strike with the foot ; grumble ; show annoyance. ठोकर मारना, लात मारना लात चलाना; रोकना, रोष प्रकट करना, घृणा दिखाना । *n.* a blow with the foot ; resistance. ठोकर, लात की मार ; प्रतिरोध, विरोध ।

kicker किकर)—*n.* horse given to kicking. दोलत्ती मारनेवाला घोड़ा ।

kickshaw (किकशॉ)—*n.* fancy dish ; toy ; trifle, अनोखा खाना ; खिलौना ; तुच्छ वस्तु ।

kid (किड)—*n.* young of goat ; leather from skin of kid ; small wooden tub ; child (**kiddy**). बकरी का बच्चा ; बकरी की चमड़ी ; कठौता ; बच्चा, छोरा । *v. t.* give birth to kid ; hoax. बकरी का बच्चा बनना ; धोखा देना ।

kiddle (किडल)—*n.* barrier in river with opening fitted with nets to catch fish. मछलियाँ पकड़ने के लिए नदी में लगाया गया जालोंवाला बाँध ।

kidnap (किडनैप)—*v. t.* carry off person by illegal force. अपहरण करना, उठा ले जाना । *n.* **kidnapper**. अपहरणकर्ता ।

kidney (किडनी)—*n.* flattened gland which secrete the urine ; temperament. गुर्दा ; स्वभाव, प्रकृति ।

kier (किअर)—*n.* vessel in which cloth is boiled for bleaching. पात्र जिसमें धोने के लिए कपड़े उबाले जाते हैं ।

kill (किल)—*v. t. & i.* put to

death ; destroy put to an end ; cause the failure of. मार डालना ; नष्ट करना नष्ट करना ; असफल करना। *n.* act of killing ; animal killed मारने की क्रिया ; मारा गया पशु (शिकार)

killer (किलर)—*n.* one who kills. हत्यारा।

killick, killock (किलिक, किलक)—*n.* small anchor. छोटा लंगर।

killing (किलिंग)—*n.* slaughtering. नर-संहार, हत्या-कांड।

kiln (किल्न)—*n.* oven for burning or baking. भट्ठा, आवा। **brick-kiln.** ईंटों का भट्ठा।

kilo (किलो)—*n.* किलोग्राम, एक हजार ग्राम।

kilt (किल्ट)—*n.* skirt. घाघरा। *v. t.* tuck up round body. कमर पर लपेटना।

kin (किन)—*n.* ancestral family. नातेदार, एक ही परिवार के लोग,

kinchin (किन्चिन)—*n.* child. बालक, बच्चा।

kind (काइंड)—*n.* race, class, sort, quality, character. जाति, वर्ग, किस्म, गुण, स्वभाव. *adj.* gentle, friendly, showing sympathy. दयालु, कृपालु, सिन्नतापूर्ण, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण।

kindergarten (किंडरगार्टन)—*n.* school for developing minds of children by games, toys etc. बच्चों को खेलों, खिलौनों आदि से शिक्षा देने का स्कूल।

kindle (किंडल)—*v. t.* & *i.* set on fire, light ; inspire ; catch fire, become animated ; glow. आग लगाना, प्रज्वलित करना, उत्तेजित करना, आग लगना, क्रुद्ध होना ;

kindly (काइंडली)—*adj.* kind, pleasant. दयालु ; सुहावना। *n.* **kindliness.** दया, सुजनता।

kindred (किंड्रेड)—*n.* blood relationship ; resemblance in character ; relatives. खून का रिश्ता ; सजातीयता ; संबंधी, रिश्तेदार। *adj.* related by blood ; connected ; similar. खून से सम्बद्ध ; सम्बन्धित ; तुल्य।

kine (काइन)—*n. pl.* of cow. गौएँ।

kinema (किनीमा)—*n.* cinema. चलचित्रपट।

kinetic (काइनेटिक)—*adj.* of motion. गति-सम्बन्धी।

kinetics (काइनेटिक्स)—*n.* science of motion. गतिशास्त्र।

king (किंग)—*n.* ruler of independent state ; राजा, भूपाल,

king-craft (किंग् क्राफ्ट)—*n.* skilful exercise of royalty. राजनीति।

king-cup (किंग-कप)—*n.* buttercup. मेंढा।

kingdom (किंगडम)—*n.* monar-

chical state. राजसोच राज्य

king-fisher (किंग-फिशर)—*n.* a small bird feeding on fish मछरिरंगा ।

kinglet (किंगलेट)—*n.* petty king. छोटा राजा ।

kingly (किंगली)—*adj.* royal ; suitable to a king. राजकीय ; राजा के योग्य । *n.* **kinglimess.**

king's evil (किंग्स ईवल)—*n.* a scrofulous disease. गंडमाला रोग ।

kink (किंक)—*n.* twist in rope or chain: mental twist. रस्सी या जंजीर की ऐंठन ; मानसिक ग्रन्थि । *v. t.* & *i.* twist ; cough loudly. ऐंठना, गाठ डालना ; खोर-खोर से खांसना ।

kins-folk (किन्स फोक)—*n.* relations by blood. भाई-बन्धु ।

kinship (किन्शिप)—*n.* blood relation-ship, similarity in character. रक्त-सम्बन्ध ; सजातीयता; नातेदारी ।

kiss (किस)—*v. t.* touch with lips as sign of love. चूमना, चुम्बन करना । *n.* touch given with the lips. चुम्बन ।

kiss-curl (किस-कर्ल)—*n.* a small curl at the side of the forehead. लट, जुल्फ ।

kit (किट)—*n.* wooden tub ; personal equipment ; workman's outfit ; kittten, small fiddle. लकड़ी का कठौता ; व्यक्तिगत उपकरण, बाजी या सिपाही का झोला, कारीगर की पोशाक ; बिल्ली का बच्चा, छोटी सारंगी ।

kitchen (किचन)—*n.* part of house where food is cooked. रसोईघर, चौका ।

kite (काइट)—*n.* a bird of hawk family ; rapacious person ; a paper-toy for flying in air. चील ; लुटेरा, ठग, पतंग, बुड्ढी ।

kith (किथ)—*n.* knowledge ; native land, acquaintance. ज्ञान ; जन्मभूमि, परिचय

knack (नैक)—*n.* skill acquired by habit or practice , dexterity ; nice trick ; toy. कौशल, चतुरता ; पटुता ; युक्ति

knap (नैप)—*n.* crest of hill, rising ground. पर्वत की चोटी ; उन्नत भूमि । *v. t.* break with

knar (नार)—*n.* knot in wood. लकड़ी की गांठ ।

knavery (नेवरी)—*n.* knaviah ness. धूर्तता, शठता, दुष्टता ; छल कपट, धोखेबाजी ।

knead (नीड)—*v. t.* work up into dough or paste ; blend together. गूंधना, सनना ; सानना । *adj.* **kneadable.** गूंधने-योग्य ।

kneel (नील)—*v. i.* fall on the knees. घुटनों के बल बैठना ; घुटने

टेकना ।

knell (नैल)—*n.* sound of a funeral bell ; sign of the end or death of something. मातमी घंटे की आवाज ; किसी के अन्त या मृत्यु की सूचना ; अन्त या मृत्यु की सूचक घटना

knitch (निच)—*n.* faggot. लकड़ियों का बण्डल ।

knitting (निटिंग)—*n.* net work formed by knitting. बुनावट की बानी ; बुनाई की कला ।

knoll (नोल)—*n.* small hill, sound of bell. छोटी पहाड़ी, घंटे की आवाज । *v. t. & i.* ring, sound. घंटा बजाना ; आवाज करना ।

knop (नॉप)—*n.* bud of flower. फूल की कली ।

knot (नॉट)—*n.* a twisting together of parts of two or more strings etc. ; a bond of union ; difficulty ; problem ; hard lump in animal body ; a joint in stem or root of plant ; group of persons ; nautical mile (6,080 ft.) ; cluster of things. डोरे आदि का गाँठ ; बन्धन ; कठिनाई, समस्या ; पशु के शरीर पर उभरी हुई गाँठ ; पौधे की गाँठ ; मंडली, टोली ; समुद्री मील ; गुच्छा । *v. t. & i.* tie in knot ; become tied in knots ; form knots. गाँठ बाँधना, गाँठ लगाना ; जोड़ना — जुड़वाना ; गाँठ लगाना, उलझना (अर्थ)

knotty (नॉटी)—*adj.* full of knots ; hard to explain. गठीला ; जटिल, पेचीदा ।

know (नो)—*v. t. & i.* recognise, be acquainted with ; be aware of. जानना, पहचानना, परिचित होना, अवगत होना, समझना । *n.* **knowledge**, acquaintance. ज्ञान, जानकारी ।

knowable (नोएबल)—*adj.* that may be known. जानने-योग्य । *n.* **knowableness, knowability.** जानने की योग्यता ।

knowing (नोइंग)—*adj.* cunning, wide-awake. चालाक, सचेत ।

knowingly (नोइंगली)—*adv.* intentionally. जान-बूझकर, जानते हुए ।

knowledge (नॉलिज)—*n.* familiarity gained by experience : person's range of information. अनुभव, ज्ञान, जानकारी ।

known (नोन)—*adj.* familiar, famous. जाना हुआ, प्रख्यात, परिचित (*p. p.* of **know**) ।

knuckle (नकल)—*n.* bone at finger-joint. अंगुली के जोड़ की हड्डी ; पोर

knurl (नर्ल)—*n.* knot, knob. गाँठ, गिरह, ग्रंथि ।

knut (नट)—*n.* nut. कजूस ।

kodak (कोडक)—*n.* kind of photographic camera. एक प्रकार का फोटो उतारने का कैमरा ।

L

l (एल)—*n.* twelfth letter of English alphabet ; Roman numeral denoting 50. अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला का बारहवां अक्षर ; 50 सूचक रोमन अंक ।

la, lah (ला)—*interj.* behold ! see ! लो ! देखो !

laager (लागर)—*n.* camp ; park for armoured vehicles. शिविर ; बख्तरबन्द गाड़ियों का अड्डा ।

lab (लैब)—*n.* laboratory. प्रयोगशाला ।

labarum (लैबरम)—*n.* symbolic banner. चिह्न-पताका ।

labefaction (लैबिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* weakening, downfall. दौर्बल्य, क्षीणता, पतन, ह्रास ।

label (लेबल)—*n.* small slip of writing affixed to anything ; adhesive stamp ; drip stone. किसी वस्तु पर चिपकाने की लिखित चिप्पी ; टिकट ; दरवाजे आदि पर उभरा हुआ पत्थर । *v. t.* attach label to. चिप्पी लगाना ।

labial (लेबियल)—*adj.* up-like, of the lips. ओंठ-जैसा, ओंठ-सम्बन्धी ।

labiate (लेबिएट)—*adj.* having unequal lips. दो असमान ओठों-वाला ।

labile (लैबाइल)—*adj.* unstable, liable to change. अस्थिर, परिवर्तन-शील ।

laboratory (लैबोरेटरी)—*n.* room used for experiments in natural science. प्रयोगशाला, अनुसन्धानशाला ।

laborious (लबोरियस)—*adj.* toilsome, hardworking. श्रम-साध्य, परिश्रमी, परिश्रमशील, मेहनती ।

labour (लेबर)—*n.* bodily or mental toil ; labourers collectively ; task ; pains of childbirth. श्रम, मेहनत ; श्रमिक वर्ग ; परिश्रम ; प्रसव-पीड़ा । *v. t. & i.* use labour, work hard. परिश्रम करना, मेहनत करना

labourer (लेबरर)—*n.* one who works with his hands. मजदूर, श्रमिक ।

labourite (लेबराइट)—*n.* member of Labour Party. मजदूर दल का सदस्य ।

labret (लेब्रिट)—*n.* a lip ornament. ओठों का एक आभूषण ।

labyrinth (लैबिरिन्थ)—*n.* complicated structure with many passages hard to find way through ; entangled state

affairs. घूलधुलैया, घूम-घुमाव ; जटिल वस्तु स्थिति ।

lac (लैक)—*n.* resinous substance ; a hundred thousand. लाह ; लाख (एक सौ हजार) ।

lace (लेस)—*n.* cord to draw edges together ; ornamental braid ; fine open-work fabric. डोरी, फीता ; गोटा-किनारी ; झालर । *v. t.* fasten with laces ; beat. फीता या डोरी बाँधना, गोटा-किनारी लगाना ; पीटना ।

lacerate (लैसरेट) —*v. t.* mangle ; distress. चीरना, फाड़ना ; कष्ट देना, पीड़ा पहुँचाना । *n.* **laceration.**

lacertian, lacertine (लसर्टियन, लर्टाइन)—of lizards ; lizard-like. छिपकली से सम्बन्धित ; छिपकली के समान ।

lacet (लैसेट)—*n.* work made of braid. गोटे-किनारी का काम ; फरी का काम ।

laches (लैचिज)—*n.* negligence in performing a legal duty. कानूनी कार्रवाई करने में अवहेलना ; कर्तव्य-पालन में ढिलाई ।

lachrymal (लैक्रिमल)—*adj.* of tears. अश्रु-सम्बन्धी ।

lachrymation (लैक्रिमेशन)—*n.* flow of tears. अश्रु-प्रवाह । *adj.* **lachrymatory.**

lachrymose (लैक्रिमोस)—*adj* tearful. अश्रुपूर्ण, आँसू बहानेवाला ।

laciniate, laciniated (लसिनिएट, लसिनिएटेड)—cut into deep irregular segments. टुकड़े-टुकड़े किया हुआ ।

lack (लैक)—*n.* want ; deficiency, need. कमी, न्यूनता, अभाव, रिक्तता । *v. t. & i.* be without, be deficient in. रहित होना, हीन होना, अभाव होना, कमी होना । *no lack.* प्रचुरता ; *for lack.* न्यूनता या अभाव के कारण । **lackland.** भूमि-हीन (व्यक्ति) ; **lackwisdom.**

lackadaisical (लैकडाइजिकल)—*adj.* languishing. चिन्तित, व्यग्र, आतुर ।

lackbrain (लैकब्रेन)—*n.* a fool. मूर्ख, मंदबुद्धि ।

lackey, lacquey (लैकी)—*n.* footman ; male servant. हरकारा, प्यादा ; दास, चाकर । *v. t.* dance attendance on ; behave servilely to. सेवा करना, चाकरी करना, हाजरी बजाना ।

laconic (लकॉनिक)—a brief, concise. संक्षिप्त ।

laconism (लैकोनिज्म)—*n.* brevity of speech, short pithy saying. मितभाषण, अल्प सारयुक्त बात ।

lacquer, lacker (लैकर)—*n* a gold-coloured varnish for coating on brass. पीतल पर चढ़ाने का सुनहरी वार्निश ।

lacrosse (लक्रॉस)—*n.* a game like hockey. हाकी जैसा एक खेल।

lactation (लैक्टेशन)—*n.* suckling, secreting of milk. स्तन्यपान ; स्तन में दुग्ध-संचय।

lacteal (लैक्टियल)—*adj.* of milk. दूध-सम्बन्धी।

lactescence (लैक्टेसेंस)—*n.* milky appearance. दूधिया रूप, दुधियापन।

lactescent (लैक्टेसेंट)—*adj.* milky. दूधिया।

lactic (लैक्टिक)—*adj.* of milk. दूध का, दूधवाला।

lactiferous (लैक्टिफ़ेरस)—*adj.* yielding milk or milky fluid. दूध या दूधिया तरल देने या पैदा करने वाला।

lactometer (लैक्टोमीटर)—*n.* instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk. दूध की शुद्धता नापने का यंत्र।

lactose (लैक्टोस)—*n.* milk sugar. दूध में होनेवाली शक्कर ; दुग्ध-शर्करा।

lacuna (लक्यूना)—*n.* blank portion; cavity in bone. खाली भाग; हड्डी का पोला हिस्सा।

lacustrine (लकस्ट्राइन)—*adj.* pertaining to lakes. झील-सम्बन्धी।

lad (लैड)—*n.* boy, young fellow. लड़का, बालक, छोकरा।

ladder (लैडर)—*n.* frame with cross-bars used as means of ascent ; means of rising. सीढ़ी ;

lade (लेड)—*v. t.* load ship throw in or out. भार लादना ; उलीचना।

lading (लेडिंग)—*n.* load, cargo. बोझ, जहाज में लदनेवाला भार।

ladle (लेडल)—*n.* long-handled spoon. चम्मच, कड़छी। *v. t.* transfer with ladle. कड़छी से डालना।

lady (लेडी)—*n.* gentle woman : mistress of a house ; wife : feminine of lord. महिला, कुलीन स्त्री ; गृहिणी ; पत्नी ; बेगम, रानी।

lade-brid, lady-bag, lady-cow, lady-fly (लेडी-बर्ड, लेडी-बग, लेडी-काउ, लेडी-फ्लाई)—*n.* reddish-brown winged insect. वीर बहूटी, एक प्रकार का लाल कीड़ा।

lady-chair (लेडी-चेयर)—*n.* contrivance for carrying invalids. दो व्यक्तियों द्वारा रोगी को हाथों पर उठा ले जाने की विधि।

lady-day (लेडी-डे)—*n.* the festival of 25th March. २५ मार्च का उत्सव

lady-like (लेडी-लाइक)—*adj.* behaving as a lady. सभ्य, शिष्ट नाजुक।

lady-love (लेडी-लव)—*n.* man's sweet-heart. प्रेयसी, प्रिया

lady's bedstraw (लेडीज़ बेडस्ट्रॉ)—*n.* a plant. एक प्रकार की सफ़ेद फूलवाली घास।

lady's finger (लेडीज़ फिंगर)—*n.*

a kind of vegetable. भिंडी, रामतोरी।

ladyship (लेडीशिप)—*n.* used as substitute for titled lady's name. महोदया : उच्चवंश स्त्री का सम्बोधन।

lag (लैग)—*v. i.* go too slow ; fall behind. धीरे-धीरे चलना ; पिछड़ जाना।

laggard (लैग्गर्ड)—*adj.* sluggish. सुस्त, मंद। *n.* person who lags behind. सुस्त व्यक्ति, पिछड़ा हुआ मनुष्य।

lagoon (लागून)—*n.* marsh, shallow lake. दलदल ; छिछली झील।

lair (लेअर)—*n.* beasts' lying-place. मांद, जंगली पशुओं का आवास स्थान।

laird (लेअर्ड)—*n.* landowner. जमींदार।

laity (लेटी)—*n.* laymen. जनसाधारण।

lake (लेक)—*n.* large body of water surrounded by land ; crimson colour ; झील, सरोवर ; कुसुमी रंग।

lakelet (लेकलिट)—*n.* small lake. छोटी झील।

lam (लैम)—*v. t. & i.* hit. प्रहार करना या होना।

lamb (लैम)—*n.* young sheep ; innocent child ; helpless person. मेमना, भेड़ का बच्चा ; अबोध बालक ; असहाय व्यक्ति। *v. t. & i.* give birth to lamb. मेमने को जन्म देना।

lambent (लैम्बेंट)—*adj.* playing about a surface ; gently brilliant. कम्पायमान ; झिलमिलाता हुआ। *n.* **lambency.** कम्पन।

lambkin (लैमकिन)—*n.* little lamb. छोटा मेमना।

lame (लेम)—*adj.* crippled ; imperfect. लंगड़ा, पंगु ; अपूर्ण, अंगहीन ; असंतोषप्रद। *v. t.* make lame ; disable. पंगु बनाना असमर्थ करना। *n.* **lameness.**

lamedack (लेमडक)—*n.* disabled person. पंगु या असमर्थ बनाया गया व्यक्ति।

lament (लामेंट)—*n.* passionate expression of grief. विलाप, शोक, रुदन। *v. i. & t.* express or feel grief for. रोना, विलाप करना शोक करना। *n.* **lamentation**

lamina (लैमिना)—*n.* thin plate, flake or layer. वरक, परत, पपड़ी।

laminate (लैमिनेट)—*v. t. & i.* beat metal into laminae. वरक बनाना, कतले करना। *adj.* **laminated.**

lamp (लैम्प)—*n.* vessel with oil and wick for giving light. दीपक, चिराग, दीवा।

lamp-black (लैम्प-ब्लैक)—*n.* pigment made from soot. काजल दीपक की स्याही।

lampion (लैम्पियन)—*n.* glass pot holding light for illuminations. सीसे का प्रकाश-पात्र।

lampoon (लैम्पून)—*n.* piece of virulent satire. निन्दात्मक व्यंग्य लेख। *v. t.* write lampoon against. निन्दात्मक लेख लिखना।

lampoonery (लैम्पूनरी)—*n.* lampoon-writing. निन्दा लेख लिखने की प्रवीणता।

lamprey (लैम्प्री)—*n.* eel-like fish. ताम्बू मछली।

lanary (लानरी)—*n.* place for storing wool. ऊन रखने का गोदाम।

lanate (लेनेट)—*adj.* covered with wool. ऊनदार, रुएंदार।

lance (लान्स)—*n.* horseman's long spear. भाला, बर्छा, नेजा। *v.t.* prick or open with lancet. भाला भोंकना, नश्तर लगाना।

lanceolate (लैन्सियोलेट)—*adj.* shaped like spearhead. भाले-जैसा नुकीला।

lancer (लान्सर)—*n.* soldier armed with a lance. भालाधारी सैनिक।

lancet (लान्सिट)—*n.* a surgical instrument. नश्तर, चीरा देने का चाकू।

lancinate (लान्सिनेट)—*v. t.* open with lancet. चीरा देना।

land (लैंड)—*n.* earth; ground; soil; country; state; landed property. पृथ्वी, भूमि; मिट्टी; देश; राज्य; भू-सम्पत्ति, जमींदारी। *v. t. & i.* disembark; go or put ashore. भूमि पर उतरना, किनारे पर पहुंचना, उतरना।

landau (लैंडो)—*n.* a four-wheeled carriage. एक प्रकार की चौपहिया गाड़ी।

landed (लैंडिड)—*adj.* possessing or consisting of land. भूमि-वाला, भूमि-सम्बन्धी।

land-force (लैंड-फोर्स)—*n.* military force serving on land. स्थल-सेना।

land-grave (लैंड-ग्रेव)—*n.* title of certain German potentates. जर्मन उपाधि।

landholder (लैंडहोल्डर) *n.* landowner. भूस्वामी, जमींदार।

landing (लैंडिंग)—*n.* place for disembarking; stairs. उतरघर, उतारा, मंचिल; सीढ़ी, पैड़ी।

landlady (लैंडलेडी)—*n.* a lady having tenants; a woman keeping lodgings. जमींदारिन, मकान-मालकिन; मकानवाली।

landlord (लैंडलार्ड) *n.* landowner; master of an inn जमींदार, मकान-मालिक; मकानवाला।

landmark (लैंडमार्क)—*n.* boundary-mark. सीमा-चिह्न।

landscape (लैंडस्केप)—*n.* piece of inland scenery; picture of it. दृश्य प्रदेश, नयनगोचर सीमा; दृश्य का चित्र।

landslip (लैंडस्लिप)—*n.* sloping place. ढलान, ढलाव।

land-turn (लैंड-टर्न)—*n.* land-wind. पृथ्वी की ओर से बहनेवाली वायु।

land-wind (लैंड-विंड)—*n.* land-turn. थलकी की हवा।

lane (लेन)—*n.* narrow street. गली कूचा।

language (लैंग्वेज)—*n.* human speech ; form of speech ; style ; expression. भाषा, बोली ; बातचीत का व्यवहार ; वाणी, शैली।

languid (लैंग्विड)—*adj.* suffering from or seeming to be affected by languor ; feeble ; slow in progress. अशक्त, दुर्बल, शिथिल, सुस्त। *n.* **languidness.**

languish (लैंग्विश)—*v. i.* lose vitality ; lose intensity ; droop ; pine for. शक्तिहीन होना ; शिथिल होना ; सीझ पड़ना, मुरझाना। *n.* **languishment.** क्षीणता.

languor (लांगर)—*n.* faintness ; listlessness ; tender mood. दुर्बलता ; शिथिलता : मग्नता ; कोमलता।

lanitary (लेनिटरी)—*n.* canine tooth. अग्रदन्त। *adj.* tearing. फाड़नेवाला।

laniferous (लानिफरस)—*adj.* wool-producing. ऊन-उत्पादक ;

lank (लैंक)—*adj.* lean and tall ; long and limp. दुबला. पतला; कोमल, ढीला। *n.* **lankness.**

lanky (लैंकी)—*adj.* tall. long. लम्बा, दुबला। *n.* **lankiness.**

lanolin (लैनोलिन)—*n.* extract from sheep-wool used in ointments. भेड़ की ऊन का सत्व

lantern (लैंटर्न)—*n.* case for a light to be used out of doors. लालटेन, फानूस, कंदील।

lantern jaws (लैंटर्न जॉज़)—*n. pl.* long thin jaws. लम्बे पतले दाढ़।

lanyard (लैन्यार्ड)—*n.* short cord for fastening something. छोटी रस्सी जो बाँधने के काम आए।

lap (लैप)—*n.* front of woman's skirt held up as a receptacle ; thighs of sitting person. पल्ला, अंचल ; गोद, आगोश। *v. t. & i.* lay over ; wrap ; drink by scooping with the tongue ; make lapping sound. ओढ़ाना ; लपेटना ; जीभ से चाटना ; चट-चट की आवाज करना। *adj.* **lapful.** गोद-भर।

lap-dog (लैप-डॉग)—*n.* small dog to be held in the lap. गोदी में उठाए जानेवाला छोटा कुत्ता।

lapel (लापेल)—*n.* part of coat-breast folded back. कोट की छाती का मुड़ा हुआ पिछला भाग।

lapidary (लैपिडरी)—*n.* dealer in precious stones ; engraver

of gems. जौहरी ; जेमसाँज, पन्नी-कार । *adj.* of stones. पाषाण का ।

lapidate (लैपिडेट)—*v. t.* stone to death. पत्थरों से मार डालना ।

lapidify (लैपिडिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* prepare stone. पत्थर बनाना । *adj.* **lapidific**. पत्थर बना देनेवाला ।

lapis lazuli (लैपिस लैज़्यूलाई)—*n.* a bright blue pigment. नीलमणि, बैदूर्य, लाजवर्द ।

lappet (लैपिट)—*n.* flap or fold of garment etc. or flesh. वस्त्र आदि, अथवा शरीर का झुलकता हुआ भाग ; दामन, दुम्बेला ।

lapse (लैप्स)—*n.* slip of memory etc. ; slight mistake ; backsliding ; coming to an end ; elapsing. भूल ; चूक ; बहाव ; अतिक्रम ; अन्त, समाप्ति । *v. i.* fall back or away ; become void ; elapse. बीतना, गुज़रना ; चूकना ; गिरना, पड़ना । *lapse of time.* समय का बीतना ।

lapsus (लैपसस)—*n.* slip. चूक, भूल ।

lapwing (लैपविंग)—*n.* pewit. टिटिहरी ।

lar (लार)—*n.* household deity. कुलदेवता ।

larboard (लारबोर्ड)—*n.* left-hand side of a ship. जहाज़ का बायाँ हिस्सा ।

larceny (लार्सिनी)—*n.* theft. चोरी । *adj.* **larcenous**.

larch (लार्च)—*n.* a tree of pine kind. एक प्रकार का देवदार का वृक्ष ।

lard (लार्ड)—*n.* pig fat. सूअर की चरबी । *v. t.* smear with lard ; garnish. मोटा करना ; चिकनाना । *adj.* **lardaceous**. चरबीवाला ।

larder (लार्डर)—*n.* room for meat. मांसघर, मांस का भण्डार ।

lares (लेअरीज़)—*n. pl.* household gods. कुलदेवता ।

large (लार्ज) *-adj. of* cosiderable magnitude ; comprehensive ; liberal. बड़ा. विशाल ; उदार ।

largess, largesse (लार्जेस)—*n.* money or gifts scattered on occasions of rejoicing. उपहार, पारितोषिक ; बख़्शीश, इनाम, नज़राना ।

lark (लार्क)—*n.* a small singing bird ; amusing incident. लवा, चंडूल ; मनोरंजक घटना । *v. i.* indulge in lark. आनन्द मनाना ।

larkspur (लार्कस्पर)—*n.* plant with spurshaped calyx. एक प्रकार का छोटा पौधा ।

larrikin (लैरिकिन)—*n.* rowdy street boy. ऊधमी बालक ।

larum (लारम्)—*n.* alarm. ख़तरे का संकेत : शोर ।

larva (लार्वा)—*n.* insect in caterpillar stage. कीड़े की अंड से निकलने की अवस्था. कीट-डिम्ब

laryngoscope (लारिङ्गोस्कोप)—*n.* instrument for inspecting larynx. कंठनली देखने का यंत्र ।

larynx (लैरिङ्क्स)—*n.* cavity in throat holding vocal chords. कंठनली, टेंटुआ, हलक

lascivious (लासीवियस)—*adj.* lustful, wanton. कामी ; लम्पट ।

lash (लैश)—*v. i. & t.* whip ; beat ; kick out, make fast ; rebuke. चाबुक मारना ; जोर से मारना ; ठोकर लगाना ; बाँधना, पकड़ना : डाँटना, झिड़कना । *n.* stroke given with thong ; flexible part of whip. चाबुक की मार ; चाबुक का लचक भाग ।

lashing (लैशिङ्ग)—*n.* a flogging. चाबुक की मार ; कोड़े की सजा ।

lass, lassie (लैस, लैसी)—*n.* girl. लड़की, छोकरी

lassitude (लैसिट्यूड)—*n.* langnor ; weariness. शिथिलता, ग्लानि ; थकान, सुस्ती ।

lasso (लैसो)—*n.* noosed rope for catching cattle. पशुओं को पकड़ने का फंदा ।

last (लास्ट)—*adj.* final ; next before the present ; lowest. अन्तिम ; पिछला ; निचला । *adv.* the last time ; finally. अन्तिम बार ; अन्ततः । *v. i.* go on ; remain in existence. चलना, ठहरना, टिकना, रहना, होना । *n.* shoe-maker's model for shaping shoe on. कालिब, जूता बनाने का ढाँचा

lasting (लास्टिङ्ग)—*adj.* permanent. स्थायी, स्थिर ।

lastly (लास्टली)—*adv.* finally. अन्ततः ; आखिरकार ।

latch (लैच)—*n.* bar with catch as fastening of gate etc. चटखनी, सिटकनी, बिल्ली । *v. t.* fasten with latch. चटखनी लगाना ।

latchet (लैचिट)—*n.* thong for fastening shoe. जूता बाँधने का तस्मा या फीता ।

late (लेट)—*adj.* after the right time ; backward ; that occurred lately ; now dead. अबेर, देरवक्त ; पिछला, विलम्ब का ; स्वर्गीय । *adv.* after right time, far on time. देर करके, विलम्ब से ; बड़े दिन चढ़े : रात-गए । *of late.* अभी-अभी,

lately (लेटली)—*adv.* not long ago. कुछ ही समय पहले ; हाल में ।

latency (लेटेंसी)—*n.* state of being latent. छुपाव, अप्रकटता ।

latent (लेटेंट)—*adj.* concealed, dormant. छुपा हुआ, भीतरी,

lateral (लैटरल)—*adj.* attached to ; directed to the side. बगल का, पहलू का ; इकतरफा

lateritious (लैटरिशस)—*adj.* brick-like. ईंट के समान ।

lath (लाथ)—*n.* thin strip of

wood. तख्ते की पट्टी । *adj.* **lathy.** पतला और लम्बा ।

lathe (लेद)—*n.* machine used in turnery and pottery. खराद ।

lather (लैदर)—*n.* forth of soap and water ; forthy sweat of horse, साबुन की झाग ; घोड़े का झागदार पसीना । *v. i. & t.* form lather ; cover with lather. झाग उठना ; झाग से भरना ।

Latin (लैटिन)—*n.* language of ancient Rome ; inhabitant of ancient Latium. प्राचीन रोम की भाषा ; प्राचीन रोम का निवासी ।

latitude (लैटिट्यूड)—*n.* full extent; freedom from restriction ; angular distance from the equator. चौड़ाई, विस्तार ; छूट, आज़ादी ; अक्ष-रेखा, अक्षांश

latitudinarian (लैटिट्यूडिनेरियन) —*adj. & n.* (person) claiming freedom of interpretation in religion. धर्म में उदार मत रखनेवाला (व्यक्ति), स्वतंत्र विचारों का (मनुष्य) ।

latrant (लैट्रेंट) - *adj.* barking. भौंकनेवाला ।

latrine (लाट्रीन)—*n.* place for evacuation of bowels. पाखाना, टट्टी ।

latter (लैटर)—*adj.* recent mentioned later of the two पिछला ; दो में से बाद का । *adv.* **latterly.** कुछ समय पूर्व, हाल में ।

lattice (लैटिस)—*n.* structure of laths or bars crossing each other with interstices. लकड़ी या लोहे की जाली ; झंझरी ।

laud (लॉड)—*n.* praise, song of praise. प्रशंसा, स्तुति । *v. t.* praise, extol. प्रशंसा करना, स्तुति करना ।

laudable (लॉडेबल)—*adj.* praiseworthy. प्रशंसा या स्तुति के योग्य

laudanum (लॉडेनम्)—*n.* alcoholic tincture of opium. अफ़ीम का तत्व ।

laudation (लॉडेशन)—*n.* praising. प्रशंसा । *adj.* **laudatory**

laugh (लाफ़) - *v. i. & t.* make the sound usual in expressing amusement, exultation and scorn. हँसना, हँसी करना । *n.* sound or act of laughing. हँसी, *adj.* **laughable.** हँसी के योग्य । *n.* **laughing.** हँसी, हास्य ।

laughing-stock (लाफ़िंग-स्टाक)—*n.* object of general derision. मसखरा, हँसी का पात्र ।

laughter (लाफ़्टर)—*n.* laughing. हँसी, कहकहा ।

launch (लांच)—*n.* large boat ; launching of ship. बड़ी नाव ; जहाज़ को पानी में उतारना । *v. t. & i.* hurl, discharge, send forth ; start on a course ; set vessel afloat. फेंकना, छोड़ना, धकेलना ; मार्ग पर अग्रसर होना ; जहाज़ या नाव

को पानी में उतारना।

laundor (लॉडर)—*v. t.* wash and get up linen. कपड़े धोना और इस्तरी करना।

laundress (लॉड्रेस)—*n.* washer woman. धोबिन।

laundry (लॉड्री)—*n.* establishment for washing clothes ; linen for washing. कपड़ों की धुलाई का संस्थान ; धुलाई के कपड़े।

laureate (लॉरिएट)—*adj.* wreathed with laurel; सरेस से अलंकृत। *n.* poet laureate. राजकवि, महाकवि। *n.* **laureateship.**

laurel (लॉरेल)—*n.* kinds of glossy-leaved shrub. चमकदार पत्तियोंवाला एक पौधा। *v. t.* wreathe with laurel. सरेस से अलंकृत करना

lava (लावा)—*n.* matter discharged in fluid form by volcano. ज्वालामुखी पर्वत से निकलनेवाला तरल पदार्थ।

lavatory (लैवाटरी)—*n.* room for washing hands and face. हाथ-मुँह धोने का स्थान।

lave (लेव)—*v. t.* & *i.* wash bathe. धुलाना, नहलाना ; धोना,

lavender (लावडर)—*n.* a fragrant flowered shrub ; colour of its flower. एक सुगन्धित फूलदार पौधा ; हल्का पीला रंग।

laver (लेवर)—*n.* vessel for ablutions ; spiritual cleansing. धोने का पात्र ; आध्यात्मिक शुद्धि।

laverock (लैवरॉक)—*n.* lark. चटूल, चकवाक।

lavish (लैविश)—*adj.* profuse ; overabundant. अतिव्ययी, निरर्थक-खर्च ; अत्यधिक, हद से ज्यादा। *v. t.* spend lavishly. व्यर्थ खर्च करना, उड़ाना नष्ट करना। *n.* **lavishment.** अतिव्यय। *adv.* **lavishly.** अन्धाधुन्ध।

lavisher (लैविशर)—*n.* one who spends lavishly. अतिव्ययी व्यक्ति, उड़ाऊ, बादवी।

law (लॉ)—*n.* a rule established among a community ; any rule of procedure ; litigation ; juris prudence. कानून, विधि ; नियम, सिद्धान्त ; धर्मशास्त्र, व्यवहार-विधि; न्याय.

law-abiding (लॉ-अबाइडिंग)—*n.* obedient to the laws. कानून का पालन करनेवाला।

law-court (लॉ-कोर्ट)—*n.* court of law. न्यायालय।

lawful (लॉफुल)—*adj.* legal ; right. कानूनी, विधिसम्मत, न्याय-सम्मत ; न्यायोचित

law-giver (लॉ-गिवर)—*n.* author of code of laws. कानून-निर्माता, शास्त्रकार।

lawless (लॉलिस)—*adj.* having no laws : disobedient to law

कानूनविहीन, नियम-रहित ; कानून को न माननेवाला। *n.* **lawlessness.**

law-merchant (लॉ-मर्चेंट)—*n.* laws regulating trade and commerce. व्यापार और वाणिज्य के नियम।

law-monger (लॉ-मंगर)—*n.* one who practise law. वकील।

lawn (लॉन)—*n.* kind of fine linen ; close-mown piece of turf in gardens etc. एक प्रकार का बारीक वस्त्र ; बागों आदि में घास का मैदान, घास की पट्टी

law-suit (लॉ-सूट)—*n.* prosecution of claim in law-court. नालिश, मुकद्दमा।

lawyer (लॉयर)—*n.* person pursuing law as a profession. वकील, न्याय-निपुण।

lax (लैक्स)—*adj.* negligent : not strict, loose vague. असावधान, लापरवाह : ढीला शिथिल ; खुला ; सार-हीन। *n.* **laxity.**

laxative (लैक्सटिव)—*adj.* loosening the bowels. रेचक, दस्तावर। *n.* laxative drug. रेचक औषधि।

lay (ले)—*v. t.* place in order ; spread ; calm ; cause to disappear ; produce egg ; bury ; contrive ; impose ; state ; prostrate. रखना, धरना ; जमा करना ; फैलाना ; मन्द करना ; बन्द करना ; अण्डा देना, जमाना ; दबाना ; बाँधना, ओढ़ना ; लगाना, डालना ; बयान करना ; मिटाना, गिराना

layer (लेयर)—*n.* person who lays ; shoot ; stratum. धरनेवाला व्यक्ति ; डाला ; तह, परत। *v. t.* propagate by layer. डाल का डाल लगाकर पौधा बढ़ाना।

layette (लेयट)—*n.* clothes etc. needed for new-born child. नव-जात शिशु के वस्त्र आदि।

lay-figure (ले-फ़िगर)—*n.* joined fifure used by artists for arranging for draperies etc. on ; unreal character. वस्त्रादि रखने के लिए कलाकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाने वाला ढाँचा ; झूठा चरित्र, कल्पित पात्र।

laying (लेइंग)—*n.* the first coat of plaster ; laying eggs. पलस्तर की पहली तह, अंडे देने की क्रिया।

layman (लेमैन)—*n.* person without special knowledge of a subject. साधारण व्यक्ति, अनुभवहीन मनुष्य।

lay-out (ले-आउट)—*n.* plan. खाका।

lazar (लैजर)—*n.* beggar with leprosy. कोढ़ी भिखारी।

lazaretto (लैजरैटो)—*n.* hospital for lepers. कोढ़ियों का अस्पताल।

lazarus (लैजरस)—beggar : poor-man. भिखारी, दरिद्रमनुष्य।

laze (लेज)—*v. i.* indulge in

laziness. आलस्य में रहना । *n.* laziness. आलस्य ।

lazy (लेज़ी)—*adj.* indolent ; averse to work. आलसी, सुस्त, उद्यमहीन । *n.* **laziness**. *adv.* **lazily**.

lazy-bed (लेज़ी-बेड)—*n.* a bed of potatoes. आलुओं की बेंड ।

lea (ली)—*n.* piece of meadow or pasture land. चरागाह, चरान ।

leach (लीच)—*v. t.* wash by percolation. रिस-रिस कर बहना, टपकना ।

lead (लेड)—*n.* a heavy soft grey metal : stick of plumbago in pencil ; bullets ; lump of lead used in sounding water. सीसा, रांगा ; पेंसिल का सुरमा ; सीसे की गोली ; पानी ठेने की डोरी, लग्गो । *v. t.* cover or weight with lead. सीसा भरना । **red lead**. सिन्दूर ;

lead (लीड)—*v. t.* & *i.* force to go with one ; guide ; direct ; show the way towards, play card as first player. ले जाना ; नेतृत्व करना : चलाना ; मार्ग-दर्शन करना ; आगे कदम रखना, ताश की पहली चाल चलना : आगे चलना या होना । *n.* performance done as example ; leader's place. नेतृत्व; अगवानी, रहनुमाई

leaden (लेडन)—*adj.* consisting of lead ; heavy ; sombre. सीसे का ; भारी ; कठोर ।

leader (लीडर)—*n.* one who leads ; a commander ; leading article. नेता, अगुआ ; नायक ; समाचारपत्र का अग्रलेख ।

leaderette (लीडरेट)—*n.* short editorial article. सम्पादकीय टिप्पणी ।

leadership (लीडरशिप)—*n.* office of a leader. नेतृत्व, नेता का पद ।

leading (लीडिंग)—*adj.* chief ; of most importance ; giving guidance. प्रमुख, प्रधान, अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण ; मार्गदर्शक ।

leading article (लीडिंग आर्टिकल)—*n.* editorial article in a news paper. समाचारपत्र का अग्रलेख ।

leading question (लीडिंग क्वेश्चन)—*n.* question so formed as to prompt the answer desired. ऐसा प्रश्न जिसका उत्तर तुरन्त मिल जाए ।

leading strings (लीडिंग स्ट्रिंग्ज)—*n. pl.* strings with which children are taught to walk. बच्चों को चलना सिखाने के सूत्र ।

leady (लेडी)—*adj.* lead-coloured. सीसे के रंग का ।

leaf (लीफ)—*n.* one of the flat green parts of a plant ; two pages in a book ; metal hammered into thin sheets. पत्ता. पात ; पन्ना, पृष्ठ ; वर्क, पन्नी

leafage (लीफेज)—*n.* foliage. पत्तों का समूह।

leaflet (लीफलिट)—*n.* a young leaf; printed paper for distribution. पत्ती, किसलय; बाँटने के लिए छपा हुआ कागज का पन्ना।

league (लीग)—*n.* measure of about three miles' length; association for common interests. लगभग तीन मील का एक नाप; संघ, संगठन। *v. t. & i.* combine in league. संघटित करना; संघटित होना, मिलना, बँधना।

leaguer (लीगर) *n.* member of league, siege; besieger's camp. संघ का सदस्य; घेरा; आक्रमणकर्ता का शिविर।

leak (लीक)—*n.* hole through which liquid makes its way. छेद, दरार। *v. t.* let liquid pass through, leak. चूना, रिसना, टपकना

leakage (लीकेज)—*n.* what leaks out. रिसाव, टपकाव।

leaky (लीकी)—*adj.* having leaks. छेदोंवाला, रिसनेवाला।

leal (लील)—*adj.* loyal; honest. सत्यवान्, वफादार; सच्चा, ईमानदार।

lean (लीन)—*adj.* thin, not fat. दुबला, पतला, कृश। *n.* the lean part of meat. मांस का पतला भाग, बिना चरबी का मांस। *v. i. & t.* put in a sloping position: be inclined to; rest against. झुकना; झुकाव होना; सहारा लेना, टेक लगाना।

leaning (लीनिंग)—*n.* inclination. झुकाव, रुझान, प्रवृत्ति।

leap (लीप)—*v. i. & t.* jump, ccpulate. कूदना, फलांगना; कुदाना उछालना; चढ़ बैठना। *n.* jump. space passed by leaping. कूदान, उछाल, फलांग; एक फलांग का अन्तर।

leap-frog (लीप-फॉग)—*n.* game in which players vault over others bending down. मेंढक कूद; एक खेल जिसमें झुके हुए खिलाड़ी पर से कूदा जाता है।

leap-year (लीप-इयर)—*n.* year with 29th Feb. as intercalary day. हर चौथा वर्ष जिसमें एक दिन बढ़ा दिया जाता

learn (लर्न)—*v. t. & i.* get knowledge, find out. सीखना; जानना, ज्ञान प्राप्त करना

learned (लर्निड)—*adj.* deeply read; skilled. विद्वान्, पंडित; कुशल, प्रवीण। *adv.* **learnedly.**

learner (लर्नर)—*n.* person learning. विद्यार्थी।

learning (लर्निंग)—*n.* knowledge got by study. विद्या, ज्ञान, पाण्डित्य।

lease (लीस)—*n.* contract by which land or tenement is conveyed for a term by its owner. ठेका, पट्टा, इजारा। *v. t.* grant or take on lease. पट्टे पर देना या लेना।

lease-holder (लीस-होल्डर)—*n.* tenant on lease. पट्टेदार।

leash (लीश)—*n.* thong for holding dogs. कुत्ते बाँधने का पट्टा या डोरी। *v. t.* hold in leash. पट्टे में बाँधना।

leasing (लीजिंग)—*n.* falsehood. असत्य, झूठ।

least (लीस्ट)—*adj.* smallest. न्यूनतम, लघुतम

leather (लैदर)—*n.* material made by tanning hides. कमाया हुआ चमड़ा, चर्म। *v. t.* cover with leather, flog. चमड़ा लगाना; चमड़ा उधेड़ना; कोड़े मारना।

leather-back (लैदर-बैक)—*n.* a kind of turtle, एक प्रकार का कछुआ।

leather-dresser (लैदर-ड्रैसर)—*n.* one who dresses leather. मोची, चमड़ा बनाने वाला।

leatherette (लैदरेट)—*n.* imitation leather. कृत्रिम चर्म।

leather-head (लैदर-हैड)—*adj.* & *n.* stupid, dull (person). मूर्ख, जड़ (व्यक्ति)।

leathering (लैदरिंग)—*n.* flogging. चमड़ा उधेड़ना, कोड़े लगाना।

leathern (लैदर्न)—*adj.* made of leather. चमड़े का बना हुआ।

leathery (लैदरी)—*adj.* like leather. चमड़े के समान।

leave (लीव)—*n.* permission; departure. अनुमति, इजाजत; रुखसत, छुट्टी; प्रस्थान, विदाई, रवानगी। *v. t.* & *i.* depart from; abandon; bequeath; entrust. प्रस्थान करना; त्यागना; छोड़कर मरना, पीछे छोड़ जाना; सौंपना, सुपुर्द करना

leaved (लीव्ड)—*adj.* having leaves. पत्तोंवाला।

leaven (लैवन)—*n.* barm. खमीर। *v. t.* ferment; imbue. खमीर उठाना; बिगाड़ना, अपना-सा कर लेना। *adj.* **leavenous**'s. खमीरवाला।

leavings (लीविंग्ज)—*n. pl.* what someone has left as worthless. बची-खुची वस्तु, झूठन।

lecher (लैचर)—*n.* debauchee. कामी पुरुष, रंडीबाज। *adj.* lecherous. कामी, कामुक

lechery (लैचरी)—*n.* lowdness. कामुकता।

lectern (लैक्टर्न)—*n.* reading desk in a church. गिरजाघर में पढ़ने की मेज।

lection (लैक्शन)—*n.* different reading in a book. पुस्तक का पाठ-भेद।

lecture (लैक्चर)—*n.* discourse on any subject; reproof व्याख्यान, भाषण; फटकार, भर्त्सना। *v. i.* & *t.* deliver lecture; admonish. व्याख्यान देना; डाट-डपट करना

lecturer (लैक्चरर)—*n.* one who lectures. व्याख्यानदाता, प्राध्यापक।

lectureship (लैक्चरशिप)—*n.*

appointment as lecturer. प्राध्यापक का पद।

ledge (लेज)—*n.* narrow projection ; rockridge below sea-level; layer. पहाड़ का बाहर को उभरा हुआ भाग ; समुद्र की सतह के नीचे पत्थर की चट्टान ; परत। *adj.*

ledger (लेजर)—*n.* account book. पक्की बही, खाता-बही।

lee (ली)—*n.* side of something away from the wind. वायु से ओट का स्थान।

leech (लीच)—*n.* physician; blood-sucking worm used in bleeding; edge of sail. चिकित्सक, जिरह, जोंक ; पाल का किनारा। **horse-leech**. बड़ी जोंक : मलोत्री।

leek (लीक)—*n.* onion-like herb. प्याज- जैसा एक पौधा ; गन्दना।

leer (लीअर)—*v. t.* glance with malign expression. तिरछी नजर से देखना। *n.* such glance. तिरछी नजर, कटाक्ष।

leery (लीअरी)—*adj* knowing ; sly. जानकर; कपटी, मक्कार।

lees (लीज)—*n. pl.* sediment of wine etc, worst part after best is gone. तलछट, मैल।

left (लेफ्ट) *p. t. & p. p.* of **leave**. *adj.* opposite to the right. बायाँ, वाम। *n.* the left side. बायीं तरफ

left-handed (लेफ्ट-हैंडड)—*adj.* using the left hand more easily ; awkward. बाँया ; बेंगहरवा बनावटी, फूहड़

leg (लेग)—*n.* one of the limbs on which person or animal walks and stands ; support of any piece of furniture ; anything that supports as a leg ; section journey. टांग, पाव ; पाया, पैर ; सहारा ; पड़ाव

legacy (लेगेसी)—*n.* gift left by will. वसीयत से प्राप्त वस्तु, उत्तरदान, दान-मतरूका।

legal (लीगल)—*adj.* according to law ; lawful. कानूनी ; न्याय-संगत ; शास्त्रोक्त ; *adv.* **legally.**

legality (लिगैलिटी)—*n.* lawfulness. न्यायसम्मतता, वैधता।

legalize (लीगलाइज)—*v.t.* make lawful. वैध या न्याय-सम्मत बनाना।

legate (लेगेट)—*n.* papal ambassador. लाट पादरी दूत।

legatee (लेगटी)—*n.* recipient of legacy. उत्तरदान, प्राप्तकर्ता ; वसीयत पाने वाला।

legation (लिगेशन)—*n.* body of deputies ; diplomatic minister and his suite ; his residence. दूतकार्य ; राजदूत और उसका दावात ; राजदूत का निवासस्थान।

legend (लेजंड)—*n.* traditional story ; myth ; inscription on coin. उपाख्यान, पौराणिक कथा ; बखसाना, किस्सा ; सिक्के के लिये अंकित शब्द।

legendary (लेजंडरी)—*adj.* famous, existing only in legend. प्रख्यात, पौराणिक।

legendry (लेजंड्री)—*n.* collection of legends. उपाख्यान ग्रंथ, पौराणिक कथा संग्रह।

legerdemain (लेजरडिमेन)—*n.* sleight of hand; juggling. हाथ की सफ़ाई, करतब।

leghorn (लेहॉर्न)—*n.* a breed of fowls; kind plaited straw for hats. एक प्रकार का मुर्ग़ा; टोपियों में लगाने की एक प्रकार की सुन्दर घास।

legible (लेजिबल)—*adj.* easily read; apparent. सुपाठ्य; स्पष्ट। *n.* **legibility.** सुपाठ्यता, स्पष्टता।

legion (लीजन)—*n.* a military force; a great number. सेना, लश्कर; दल, गिरोह।

legionary (लीजनरी)—*adj.* of legion. सेना-सम्बन्धी, फ़ौजी। *n.* soldier of legion. सेना का सिपाही।

legislate (लेजिस्लेट)—*v. i.* make laws. कानून बनाना, विधानकरण करना।

legislation (लेजिस्लेशन)—*n.* law-making, laws made. कानून-निर्माण, विधानकरण; निर्मित कानून।

legislative (लेजिस्लेटिव)—*adj.* pertaining to legislation. विधान-सम्बन्धी, वैधानिक।

legislator (लेजिस्लेटर)—*n.* one who legislates. विधायक, कानून-निर्माता। (*fem.* **legislatress.**)

legislature (लेजिस्लेचर)—*n.* legislative body of a state. विधानमण्डल, विधायिका।

legist (लेजिस्ट)—*n.* one skilled, law. कानूनदान।

legitimacy (लिजिटिमेसी)—*n.* being legitimate. न्यायोचित्य; यथार्थता; खरापन, सचाई।

legitimate (लिजिटिमेट)—*adj.* lawful; regular; proper. न्यायोचित; यथार्थ; नियमानुसार, उचित, खरा। *v. t.* legitimatize. make lawful; न्यायोचित बनाना; खरा करना। *adv.* **legitimately.**

legitimation (लिजिटिमेशन)—*n.* act of rendering legal. वैध-करण।

legitimatize, legitimize (लिजिटिमटाइज, लिजिटिमाइज)—*v. t.* make legitimate. वैध बनाना, न्यायोचित सिद्ध करना। *n.* **legitimatization.** वैध करण।

legume (लिग्यूम)—*n.* edible part of a fruit. फली, छेमी, फल का खाने योग्य भाग।

leguminous (लिग्यूमिनस)—*adj.* bearing seed in valved pods. दो दाल वाले दाने का, शमी-सदृश।

leisure (लेजर)—*n.* spare time, freedom from pressing business. अवकाश, छुट्टी, फ़ुरसत।

leisurely (लेजरली)—*adj.* deliberate. धीमा। *adv.* without

hurry. शीघ्रतापूर्वक।

leman (लेमन)—*n.* sweetheart; paramour. प्रेमिका, रखैल।

lemon (लेमॅन)—*n.* pale-yellow acid fruit. नीबू, नीबू।

lemonade (लेमनेड)—*n.* a drink made from lemon juice, sugar and water. नीबू का शर्बत।

lemur (लीमर)—*n.* a mammal allied to monkeys. बन्दर के समान एक पशु।

lend (लेंड)—*v. t.* loan; let for hire; bestow. उधार देना; किराये पर देना; दे डालना

lender (लेंडर,—*n.* one who lends. ऋणदाता, महाजन।

length (लेंग्थ)—*n.* measurement from end to end; a definite extent लम्बाई, तूल; विस्तार, फैलाव।

lengthen (लेंग्थन)—*v. t.* & *i.* make or become longer. लम्बा करना या होना; बढ़ाना या बढ़ना।

lengthways, lengthwise (लेंग्थवेज, लेंग्थवाइज)—*adv.* in the direction of length. लम्बान, लम्बाई में।

lengthy (लेंग्थी)—*adj.* of unusual length. बहुत लम्बा

lenience, leniency. (लीनिएन्स, लीनिएन्सी)—*n.* gentleness, mercy. कोमलता, मृदुलता; दया।

lenient (लीनिएन्ट) *adj.* mild. merciful; not severe. कोमल, मृदुल, दयापूर्ण, नर्म।

lenitive (लेनिटिव)—*adj.* & *n.* smothing (drug). शान्तिदायक, आरामदेह (औषधि)।

lens (लेन्ज)—*n.* piece of glass spherically convex on one or both sides by which rays of light are concentrated. चश्मे, दूरबीन या कैमरा आदि का शीशा; लेन्स।

lent (लेंट) *p. t.* & *p. p.* of **lend.** *n.* period of fasting from Ash Wednesday to Easter Eve. ईसाइयों का 40 दिन का एक व्रत।)

lenticular (लेंटिक्युलर)—*adj.* lentil-shaped. मसूर के आकार का।

lentil (लेंटिल)—*n.* an edible seed. मसूर।

lentisk (लेंटिस्क)—*n.* mastic-yielding tree मस्तगी का वृक्ष।

lentitude (लेंटिट्यूड)—*n.* sluggishness. आलस्य, सुस्ती।

lentoid (लेंटॉइड)—*adj.* lens-shaped, लेन्स-सदृश।

lentor (लेंटर.—*n.* tenacity. श्यानता।

Leo (लीओ)—*n.* sign of zodiac; the lion. सिंह—राशि, सिंह।

leonine (लीओनाइन)—*adj.* lion-like. सिंह के समान।

leopard (लेपर्ड)—*n.* large carnivorous beast; panther. चीता, बाघ, तेंदुआ।

leopardess (लेपर्डेस)—*n. fem.* female leopard. मादा चीता या तेंदुआ।

leper (लेपर)—*n.* person with leprosy. कोढ़ी।

lepid (लेपिड)—*adj.* charming. आकर्षक, मनोहारी।

leporine (लेपॅराइन)—*adj.* of the hare kind. खरहे की जाति का।

leprosy (लेप्रॅसी)—*n.* loathsome disease of the skin. कोढ़, कुष्ट।

leprous (लेप्रस)—*adj.* infected with leprosy. कोढ़ी, कुष्टग्रस्त।

lesbian (लेस्बियन)—*adj.* pertaining to unnatural crime. अप्राकृतिक अपराध-सम्बन्धी।

lese-majesty (लीज़-मैजिस्टी)—*n.* treason. राजद्रोह।

lesion (लीज़न)—*n.* injurious change in the action or texture of an organ. किसी अंग की गति या गठन में हानिकारक परिवर्तन; चोट।

less (लेस)—*adj.* smaller; of lower rank or degree; fewer. कम, न्यून; छोटा, ओछा, अल्प, घट। *n.* a less amount. कमी, न्यूनता, अल्पमात्रा। *adv.* to a less degree. अल्पमात्रा में, थोड़ा करके। *prep.* minus. बिना, रहित, हीन

lessee (लेसी)—*n.* tenant; person to whom a lease is given. किरायादार, पट्टेदार, ठेकेदार, इजारादार।

lessen (लेसन)—*v. i. & t.* diminish, make less. कम होना या घट करना; घटना, घटाना।

lesser (लेसर)—*adj.* smaller; minor. न्यूनतर, कमतर; अपेक्षाकृत छोटा।

lesson (लेसन)—*n.* thing to be learnt by pupil; spell of teaching; a warning experience; example. पाठ, सबक; शिक्षा, उपदेश; नसीहत, घुड़की; उदाहरण, मिसाल। *v. t.* instruct; reprimand. उपदेश या शिक्षा देना; घुड़कना।

lessor (लेसर)—*n.* owner; person who lets on a lease. मालिक, स्वामी; पट्टा देनेवाला व्यक्ति; जिमींदार।

lest (लेस्ट)—*conj.* in order that; for fear that. ऐसा न हो कि; ईश्वर न करे कि; कदाचित्।

let (लेट)—*v. t. & i.* hinder; permit; hire; cause or allow to escape. रोकना, अटकाना; अनुमति देना, होने देना; करने देना, किराये पर देना। *n.* hindrance. रोक, अटकाव।

lethal (लीथल)—*adj.* causing death. प्राण घातक।

lethargic (लिथार्जिक)—*adj.* apathetic; dull. तन्द्रायुक्त; सुस्त,

lethargy (लेथर्जी)—*n.* apathetic state. तन्द्रा, नींदासा; सुस्ती, आलस्य।

letter (लेटर)—*n.* symbol of a sound; written message; literal meaning. अक्षर; पत्र, चिट्ठी; शब्दार्थ। *v. t.* impress title etc. on book-cover पुस्तक की जिल्द

पर नाम आदि अंकित करना ; अक्षर बनाना या खोदना ।

lettered (लेटर्ड)—*adj.* well-read. विद्वान्, पण्डित ; सुशिक्षित, पढ़ा-लिखा ।

letter-perfect (लेटर-पर्फ़ैक्ट)—*adj.* knowing one's part perfectly. (नाटक में) अपनी भूमिका को भली प्रकार जानने वाला ।

letterpress (लेटरप्रैस)—*n.* matter printed from type. मुद्रित सामग्री ।

letters (लेटर्ज़)—*n. pl.* kinds of legal or formal letter ; type used in printing ; literature ; authorship as a profession. कानूनी या औपचारिक पत्र ; मुद्रण में प्रयुक्त सीसे के अक्षर ; साहित्य ; पाण्डित्य, विद्या ।

letter-weight (लेटर-वेट)—*n.* balance for weighing postal letters ; thing used to keep papers still on table. डाक के पत्र तोलने का काँटा ; मेज़ पर काग़ज़ों को दबाए रखने की वस्तु ।

lettuce (लेटिस)—*n.* herb grown for salad. काहू, चुकन्दर, सलाद ।

leucocyte (ल्यूकोसाइट)—*n.* colourless bloodcorpuscle. रंगहीन रक्ताणु ।

leucoderma (ल्यूकोडर्मा)—*n.* whiteness of skin. चुनचुही, सफ़ेद कोढ़ ।

leucoma (ल्यूकोमा)—*n.* an eye-disease. एक चक्षु-रोग ।

leucorrhoea (ल्यूकोरिया)—*n.* the whites ; a female-disease. श्वेत प्रदर ।

levant (लिवैन्ट)—*v. i.* abscond without paying one's debts. ऋण दबाकर भाग जाना ।

Levant (लिवैंट)—*n.* the East Mediterrnean region. पूर्व-भूमध्य-सागरीय प्रदेश ।

Levanter (लिवैंटर)—*n.* easterly wind in the Levant. पूर्व-भूमध्य-सागरीय प्रदेश की पुरवा ।

Levantine (लिवैंटाइन)—*adj.* of the Levant. पूर्व-भूमध्यसागर-प्रदेशीय । *n.* native of the Levant. पूर्वभूमध्यसागर प्रदेश का निवासी ।

levator (लिवेटर)—*n.* surgeon's instrument ; muscle which raises an organ. चिरहा का एक औज़ार जो होंठ या कटे उठाने के काम आता है ; किसी अंग को उभारने वाली मांसपेशी ।

levee (लैवी)—*n.* sovereign's reception for men only ; any gathering of visitors. राज दरबार ; आगन्तुकों की सभा ।

level (लैवल)—*n.* instrument for testing horizontal line or plane ; such line or plane ; a social or intellectual standard ; flat country. चुनिया, समिया, साधनी ; समरेखा, समभूमि ; सामाजिक या बौद्धिक स्तर ; सतह, सपाट भूमि ; समता । *adj.* horizontal ; on an

equality with ; even ; in the same line with anything. समतल, सपाट ; समान, तुल्य, बराबर का ; चपटा । *v. t.* make smooth ; lay flat ; reduce to quality of condition ; aim. समतल बनाना ; चपटा करना ; समान बनाना ; बराबर करना ; निशाना बाँधना, सीध पर लगाना ।

levelcrossing (लेवलक्रासिंग)—*n.* intersection of road and railway. सड़क और रेलवे को *आ*पस में काटना चौरस्ता ; फाटक ।

leveller (लेवलर) *n.* person who would a polish social distinctions. सामाजिक भेदभावों को दूर करने वाला व्यक्ति ; बराबर करने वाला ।

lever (लीवर)—*n.* a bar used as a mechanical aid to raise a weight. उत्तोलन दण्ड, डंडे, डंडसी ।

leverage (लीवरेज)—*n.* use or action of levers. उत्तोलन-दण्ड की क्रिया या प्रयोग ।

leveret (लेवरिट)—*n.* young hare. खरगोश का बच्चा ।

leviable (लेविएबल)—*adj.* that may be levied. कर के योग्य ।

levianthan (लिवाइथन)—*n.* sea monster ; huge ship. समुद्री दैत्य ; बड़ा जलपोत (जहाज) ।

levigate (लेविगेट)—*v. t.* rub-down into powder or paste. चूर्ण करना, पीसना, घिसना, घोटना । *n.* **levigation**. पिसाई, घुटाई ।

levitate (लेविटेट)—*v. i.* float in the air. वायु में तैरना ।

levitation (लेविटेशन)—*n.* power or act of raising into air by spiritualism. आध्यात्मिक बल द्वारा वायु में उठने या उठाने की शक्ति या क्रिया ; वायु में तैराकी ।

levity (leviti) *n.* lightness ; frivolity ; inconstancy. हल्कापन, लघुता ; ओछापन, छिछोरापन ; चंचलता, बेवफाई ।

levy (लेवी)—*n.* collecting of tax ; enrolling of soldiers ; amount or number levied. कर-संग्रह, सैन्य-संग्रह, संग्रहीत सेना ; कर-राशि, कर-संख्या । *v. t.* raise or impose compulsorily. सैनिक भर्ती करना ; कर लगाना ; लेना, लगाना, संग्रहीत करना, उगाहना ।

lewd (ल्यूड)—*adj.* lustful indecent. कामुक, ; कामी, छिनाल ; नीच,

lexicographer (लैक्सिकोग्राफर)—*n.* maker of dictionaries. शब्द-कोष-निर्माता, कोषकार ।

lexicography (लैक्सिकोग्राफी)—*n.* making of dictionaries. शब्द-कोष-रचना, कोष-निर्माण ।

lexicon (लैक्सिकन)—*n.* dictionary. शब्दकोष ।

lexigraphy (लैक्सिग्राफी) *n.* system of writing in which each

character represents a word. वह लेखन-प्रणाली जिसमें एक शब्द के लिए एक चिन्ह होता है।

ley (ले)—*n.* land temporarily under grass. ऐसी भूमि जिसे पर कभी कभी घास बाए।

liability (लाइबिलिटी)—*n.* being liable. उत्तर दायित्व, जवाबदेही।

liabilities (लाइबिलिटीज)—*n. pl.* debts. देनदारी, ऋण।

liable (लाइएबल)—*adj.* legally bound; answerable for; exposed to. जिम्मेदार; उत्तरदाता; योग्य, लायक, काबिल; अधीन।

liaison (लिएज़न)—*n.* illicit amour; touch. अनुचित सम्बन्ध, आशनाई; सम्पर्क, सम्बन्ध।

liar (लाइअर)—*n.* person who utters an intentionally false statement. मिथ्यावादी, झूठा व्यक्ति।

libation (लाइबेशन)—*n.* drink-offering. मदिरा-तर्पण; देव-तर्पण। *adj.* **libatory**. तर्पण-सम्बन्धी।

libel (लाइबल)—*n.* published statement damaging to person's reputation; false defamatory statement. अपमानजनक प्रकाशित वक्तव्य; झूठा अपमानजनक वक्तव्य; अपमान-लेख, निन्दापत्र। *v. t.* defame falsely. बदनाम करना, निन्दित करना।

libellous (लाइबेलस)—*adj.* defamatory. निन्दाजनक, बदनाम करने वाली।

liberal (लिबरल)—*adj.* generous; abundant; open-minded. दयालु, दानशील; विशाल, विस्तृत, उदार, स्वतंत्र विचारोंवाला, स्वच्छ मनवाला। *n.* advocate of democratic reforms. उदारतावादी। *adv.* **liberally**. उदारतापूर्वक।

liberalism (लिबरलिज़्म)—*n.* principles of liberal party. उदारतावाद; विचार-स्वातन्त्र्य का सिद्धान्त। *n.* **liberalist**. उदारतावादी।

liberality (लिबरैलिटी)—*n.* freedom from narrow views, उदारता, विचार-स्वातन्त्र्य।

liberalize (लिबरलाइज़)—*v. t.* free from narrowness. उदार या स्वतन्त्र विचारोंवाला बनाना। *n.* **liberalization**.

liberate (लिबरेट)—*v. t.* set at liberty. मुक्त करना, छोड़ना।

liberation (लिबरेशन)—*n.* act of liberating. मुक्ति, छुटकारा, रिहाई।

liberator (लिबरेटर)—*n.* one who liberates. मुक्तिदाता, छुटकारा देनेवाला।

libertine (लिबर्टिन)—*n.* licentious man. लम्पट मनुष्य, कामी व्यक्ति अथवा वा बदकार आदमी।

libertinism (लिबर्टिनिज़्म)—*n.* debauchery. कामुकता, लम्पटता,

liberty (लिबर्टी)—*n.* freedom; right to do as one pleases. मुक्ति,

स्वतंत्रता : स्वाधीनता, आज्ञा

libidinous (लिबाइडिनिस)—*adj.* lustful. कामी, लम्पट, रमाशक्तीन ।

libra (लाइब्रा)—*n.* pound weight; pound sterling; seventh sign of zodiac. एक पौंड का बटखरा ; पौंड का सिक्का ; तुलाराशि ।

librarian (लाइब्रेरियन)—*n.* custodian of library. पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष ।

library (लाइब्रेरी)—*n.* collection of books ; place in which it is kept. पुस्तक-संग्रह ; पुस्तकालय ।

librate (लाइब्रेट)—*v. i.* oscillate, quiver ; balance हिलाना; काँपना, तोलना । *n.* **libration.**

libretto (लिब्रेटो)—*n.* book of musical work. गायन-पुस्तिका ।

lice (लाइस)—*n. pl.* of **louse.** जूएँ ।

licence (लाइसेंस)—*n.* permisson to do something otherwise prohibited ; document conveying it ; excessive liberty of action ; licentiousness. अनुमति, आज्ञा ; सनद, अधिकार पत्र ; खुली छूट, स्वतंत्री ; दुराचरण, व्यभिचार ।

license (लाइसेंस)—*v. t.* authorise ; grant licence to or for. अधिकार देना; अनुमति या आज्ञा देना ।

licensee (लाइसेन्सी)—*n.* holder of a licence. लाइसेंसदार ।

licenser (लाइसेन्सर)—*n.* official granting licences. लाइसेंस देनेवाला अधिकारी ।

licentiate (लाइसेन्शिएट)—*n.* holder of a certificate from a examining body. सनदयाफ्ता व्यक्ति, प्रमाणपत्रधारी व्यक्ति ।

licentious (लाइसेन्शस)—*adj.* immoral in sexual relations. व्यभिचारी, दुराचारी

lichen (लाइकन)—*n.* kinds of flowerless plant forming a crust on stones tree trunks. एक प्रकार की वनस्पति जो पत्थरों, वृक्ष स्कन्धों आदि पर उग आती है ; काई ।

lick (लिक)—*v.t.* pass tongue over ; thrash ; defeat. चाटना ; मारना, पीटना ; हराना । *n.* act of licking ; smart blow ; small quantity. चटाई ; मार, पिटाई ; स्वल्प मात्रा

likerish (लिकरिश)—*adj.* fond of dainty fare ; greedy. चटोरा ; लालची, लोभी ।

licking (लिकिंग)—*n.* thrashing defeat. मार, पिटाई ; हार ।

licorice (लिकोरिस)—*n.* sweet root of a certain plant. मुलहठी ।

lid (लिड)—*n.* cover fitting an aperture. ढक्कन, चप्पर ।

lie (लाइ)—*n.* intentional false statement ; a fiction. झूठ, असत्य ; किस्सा, झूठी कहानी । *v. i* tell lie ;

be deceptive ; prostrate ; occupy a place ; remain ; belong. झूठ बोलना ; धोखा देना ; लेटना ; धरे होना, रखे होना ; रहना, ठहरना ; निर्भर या सम्बन्धित होना।

lief (लीफ़)—*adv.* with willingness. इच्छापूर्वक, सहर्ष।

liege (लीज)—*adj* entitled to receive or bound to give feudal service. स्वामिभक्त, जमींदार की सेवा का पावन्द। *n.* one's liege lord. स्वामी, प्रभु, हाकिम।

lien (लीअन)—*n.* right to hold another's property till debt on it is paid. ऋण के भुगतान तक दूसरे की सम्पत्ति रखने का अधिकार।

lieu (ल्यू)—*n.* room, place. स्थान, जगह, बदल। *in lieu.* स्थान पर, बदले में।

lieutenant (लैफ़्टिनेंट)—*n* deputy or subordinate commander. उपसेनापति, अधीनस्थ सेनाध्यक्ष ; नायब,

life (लाइफ़)—*n.* state of existence as a living being ; pleasures of the world ; way of living ; a biography ; liveliness, vigour. जीवन्त्व, चेतना ; जीवन, जिन्दगी ; सांसारिक सुख ; जीवन क्रम ; जीवन चरित्र, सजीवता,

lifebelt (लाइफ़ बैल्ट)—*n.* a belt which keeps a person from sinking in water. एक प्रकार की पेटी जो मनुष्य को डूबने नहीं देती।

lifeblood (लाइफ़ब्लड)—*n.* blood that is necessary for life. जीवन के लिए आवश्यक रक्त।

life boat (लाइफ़बोट)—*n.* a specially built boat for saving lives from wrecks. जीवन रक्षक नाव।

lifebuoy (लाइफ़ बुआॅय)—*n.* appliance for keeping person afloat. मनुष्य को तैरता रखने वाला एक उपकरण।

lifeguard (लाइफ़गार्ड)—*n.* body-guard. अंग रक्षक।

lifeless (लाइफ़लिस)—*adj.* dead ; dull. मृत ; निर्जीव, नीरस, रूखा।

life like (लाइफ़लाइक)—*adj.* like a living thing. जीवित-सा, जिन्दा।

life-long (लाइफ़-लॉग)—*adj.* lasting throughout life. जीवन-भर का।

life-preserver (लाइफ़-प्रिज़र्वर)—*n.* a short stick used as a weapon. हथियार के रूप में प्रयुक्त होनेवाली छोटी छड़ी।

life size (लाइफ़ साइज)—*adj.* having same size as the object that is represented. पूर्णाकार।

life-time (लाइफ़-टाइम)—*n.* duration of person's life. जीवन काल।

lift (लिफ़्ट)—*v. t. & i.* raise to higher level ; elevate ; remove. ऊपर को उठाना, ऊँचा करना ; उन्नति देना, बढ़ावा : उठाकर ले जाना। *n.*

lifting ; apparatus for raising and lowering people etc. from floor to floor. उन्नयन, उठान, उत्थार ; एक छत से दूसरे छत तक लाने व ले जाने का यंत्र

ligament (लिगमेंट)—*n.* tough fibrous tissue binding bones together. पट्टा, नस । *adj* **ligamental, ligamentory**

ligate (लाइगेट)—*v. t.* tie up a bleeding artery. बहते खून को रोकने के लिए धमनी को बाँधना । *n.* **ligation.**

ligature (लिगेचर)—*n.* bandage ; act of binding ; two or more letters joined. पट्टी ; बन्धन ; जुड़वाँ अक्षर ।

light (लाइट)—*n.* the natural agent that makes things visible ; a source of light ; flame ; expression of brightness ; knowledge ; an aspect ; a famous person ; model ; medium of light ; life ; a window frame ; the dawn of day. प्रकाश, उजाला, ज्योति ; प्रकाश देनेवाली वस्तु (सूर्य, दीपक, अग्नि, लालटेन, आदि) ; ज्वाला ; नूर, चमक, आनन्द, उल्लास ; ज्ञान, विद्या ; पहलू, ढंग, रूप ; प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति ; नमूना, दृष्टान्त ; प्रकाश-माध्यम, रोशनदान आदि ; प्राण, जीवन ; किवाड़ का खाँचा ; भोर, सुबह का उजाला, रोशनी । *adj.* not heavy ; easy to wield or digest or do ; elegant ; not grave ; trivial ; inconstant ; loose ; not dense. हल्का ; सुगम ; सुपच ; सुकर ; सुन्दर, चारु ; सामान्य ; तुच्छ ; अस्थिर ; ढीला, खाली ; फीका ; थोड़ा-सा, पीसा-सा । *adv.* lightly. हल्केपन से, सरलता-पूर्वक । *v. t.* set fire to ; give light to. जलाना, सुलगाना; प्रकाश देना, प्रकाश दिखाना । *v. i.* come by chance upon ; rest ; fall ; descend. हो जाना, पतित होना ; बैठना, रम लेना ; पड़ना, गिरना ; उतरना

light-armed (लाइट-आर्म्ड)—*adj.* having light equipment and weapons. हल्के शस्त्रास्त्र धारण करनेवाला ।

light-brain (लाइट-ब्रेन)—*n.* simpleton. मूर्ख, मंद-बुद्धि व्यक्ति ।

lighten (लाइटन)—*v. t. & i.* make or grow lighter ; relieve of care ; suffuse with light ; shed light on ; flash. हल्का करना या होना, बोझ उतारना ; प्रसन्न करना, बहलाना ; प्रकाशित करना, चमकाना ;

lighter (लाइटर)—*n.* person or thing that lights ; boat for shifting goods between ship and land. प्रकाश करने या जलानेवाला व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; बोझ उतारनेवाली नाव ।

light-fingered (लाइट-फिंगर्ड)—*adj.* skilful in using the hands ; clever at stealing. चालाक, हाथचला: चोरी करने में कुशल ।

light-footed (लाइट-फुटिड)—*adj.* nimble in walking. सुबुक रफ्तार, तेज-चलनेवाला।

light-headed (लाइट-हेडिड)—*adj.* dizzy ; thoughtless. विक्षिप्त, बावला ; निश्चिन्त, बेपरवाह।

light-hearted (लाइट-हार्टिड)—*adj.* gay, cheerful. प्रसन्न, चिन्ता-रहित।

light-house (लाइट-हाउस)—*n.* tower provided with a strong light to guide ships. प्रकाशस्तम्भ, रोशनी का मीनार।

lightless (लाइटलेस)—*adj.* without light, प्रकाशहीन, अन्धकारपूर्ण।

lightly (लाइटली)—*adv.* with little weight ; without reason ; easily ; wantonly ; nimbly. हल्के से; धीरे से; अकारण, व्यर्थ ; सरलतापूर्वक; चंचलता या शोखी से ; फुर्ती से।

light-minded (लाइट-माइंडिड)—*adj.* flighty ; irresponsbile. अस्थिर, चंचल ; गैर-जिम्मेदार।

lightness (लाइटनेस)—*n.* want of weight ; nimbleness ; wantonness. हल्कापन ; चंचलता ; फुर्ती, शोखी, मस्ती।

lightning (लाइट्निंग)—*n.* discharging of electricity from cloud to cloud. बिजली, दामिनी, तड़ित।

lights (लाइट्स)—*n. pl.* lungs of animals as food. जानवरों के फेफड़े जो खुराक के काम आएँ।

lightsome (लाइट्सम)—*adj.* gracefully light ; merry. उजला, चमकता हुआ ; प्रसन्न।

ligneous (लिग्नियस)—*adj.* of the nature of wood ; having wood. लकड़ी के समान ; लकड़ी का, पोथी।

ligniferous (लिग्निफिरस)—*adj.* wood-producing. लकड़ी पैदा करने वाला।

ligniform (लिग्निफॉर्म)—*adj.* like wood. लकड़ी के समान।

lignite (लिग्नाइट)—*n.* brown coal of woody texture. लकड़ी का भूरा कोयला।

lignum vitae (लिग्नम् वाइटी)—*n.* a hard wooded tree. एक कठोर लकड़ी का वृक्ष।

like (लाइक)—*adj.* resembling another; equal, समान, तुल्य, सदृश। *prep.* in the manner of. सा, तरह *adv.* in the same manner ; probably. उसी प्रकार से ; सम्भवतः। *n.* counterpart, like thing or person ; (*pl.*) likings. प्रतिरूप, उपमान, सानी ; चाह, पसन्द इत्यादि। *v.t.* find agreeable, feel attracted by. चाहना, पसन्द करना,

likelihood (लाइकलीहुड)—*n.* probability. संभावना।

likely (लाइकली) *adj.* pro

bable ; apparently suitable. संभाविक, सम-पक्ष्य । *adv.* probably. संभवतः ।

likeen (लाइकन)—*v. t.* represent as comparable. मिलाना, उपमा देना ।

likeness (लाइकनिस)—*n.* resemblence ; portrait. उपमा, समानता ; चित्र, मूर्ति ।

likewise (लाइकवाइज)—*adv. & conj.* similarly ; *also*, moreover. उसी प्रकार से ; भी, तथापि ।

liking (लाइकिंग)—*n.* taste ; inclination ; pleasure. रुचि, इच्छा ; चाव, अनुराग ; खुशी ।

lilac (लाइलक)—*n.* a flowering shrub. बकाम ; एक फूलदार झाड़ ।

liliaceous (लिलिएशस)—*adj.* like a lily. नरगिस (कुमुदिनी) के सदृश ।

lilliputian (लिलिपयूशन)—*adj. & n.* pygmy, dwarf. छोटे कदवाला, बौना ।

lilt (लिल्ट)—*v. t. & i.* sing with rhythmical effect. ताल-सुर से गाना । *n.* such effect. ताल-सुर ।

lily (लिली)—*n.* a plant with showy flowers. कुमुदिनी, नरगिस, सोसन । **water lily.** कमल ।

limb (लिम्ब)—*n.* leg, arm, or wing ; main branch of a tree. अंग, अवयव, डाला ; टाँग, बाजू, हाथ-पाँव ; टहना, डाल । *v. t.* supply with limbs ; pull to pieces. अंग या अवयव लगाना : अंग-अंग काटना,

limber (लिम्बर)—*n.* detachable front of gun-carriage. तोप-गाड़ी का अग्रिम भाग । *adj.* flexible; litho. लचीला ; पिलपिला, नरम ।

limber-neck (लिम्बर-नैक)—*n.* disease of poultry. मुर्गियों का रोग ।

limbo (लिम्बो)—*n.* hell ; prison. नरक ; बन्दीगृह ।

lime (लाइम)—*n.* white caustic substance ; fruit of lemon kind ; lime tree. लासा, सीलम ; चूना, सफेदी ; नीबू ; नीबू का वृक्ष ।

lime-kiln (लाइम-किल)—*n.* furnace for making lime. चूने की भट्ठी ।

lime light (लाइमलाइट)—*n.* intense light given by heating lime. चूना जलाने से होने वाला तीव्र प्रकाश ।

limestone (लाइमस्टोन)—*n.* kinds of rock with much lime. चूने का पत्थर ।

limerick (लिमरिक)—*n.* a nonsense verse. अर्थहीन कविता ।

limit (लिमिट)—*n.* bounding line; terminal point. सीमा, हद, छोर ; रोक, बंधेज । *v. t.* set limits to ; restrict. सीमित करना ; हद बाँधना ; रोकना, घेरना । *adj.* **limitable.**

limitary (लिमिटरी)—*adj.* restrictive. अवरोधक, सीमा में बाँधने

वाला, सीमा-सम्बन्धी ।

limitation (लिमिटेशन)—*n.* limiting ; limited condition or disability. सीमा बन्दी, हद ; नियाद,

limn (लिम)—*v. t.* paint picture ; portray. चित्र में रंग भरना ; चित्र खींचना या बनाना ,

limner (लिम्नर)—*n.* one who limns ; painter. चित्र में रंग भरने वाला कलाकार ; चितेरा ।

limnology (लिम्नॉलॉजी)—*n.* study of lakes. सरोवर विज्ञान ।

limous (लाइमस)—*adj.* muddy ; slimy. मटियाला, कंकरीला ।

limousine (लिमूज़ीन)—*n.* motor-car with closed body and roof over the driver. एक प्रकार की बन्द मोटर कार ।

limp (लिम्प)—*v.i.* go with lame gait ; halt. लँगड़ाना, लँगड़ाकर चलना । *n.* limping gait. लँगड़ाहट, लँगड़ाहट । *adj.* without energy ; flexible. ढीला, फुसफसा ; लचीला ।

limpet (लिम्पिट)—*n.* tent-shaped shellfish sticking tight to rock. एक प्रकार की घोंघा-मछली

limpid (लिम्पिड)—*adj.* transparently clear. स्वच्छ, साफ़ । *n.* **limpidity**. स्वच्छता ।

limpy (लिम्पी)—*adj.* viscous. लसलसा, चिपचिपा ।

linament (लिनामेंट)—*n.* lint for a wound. घाव पर बाँधने की पट्टी ।

linchpin (लिन्चपिन)—*n.* pin passed through axle-end to keep wheel on. धुरे की वह कील जो पहिये को बाहर निकलने से रोकती है ।

linctare (लिङ्क्चर)—*n.* lickerish medicine. चाटने वाली औषधि, चटनी, अवलेह ।

linden (लिन्डन)—*n.* the lime-tree. नीबू का वृक्ष ।

line (लाइन)—*n.* piece of cord ; thread-like mark ; limit ; lineament ; a row ; a short letter ; a verse ; course; direction ; track ; progeny ; the equator ; *infantry*, *trench* ; outline ; ships following same route ; measure of one-twelfth of an inch ; wire over which messages travel. रस्सी, डोरी, धागा ; रेखा, लकीर, हद, सीमा ; झुर्री, शिकन ; कतार, पंक्ति ; रुक्का, पर्चा ; कविता का पद ; ढंग ; मार्ग, रास्ता ; दिशा ; पटरी ; वंश, नस्ल ; भूमध्य रेखा ; पैदल सेना ; खाई, मोर्चा ; रूप-रेखा, खाका ; एक ही मार्ग पर चलने वाले जहाज ; इंच का बारहवाँ भाग ; टेलिफोन आदि की तार ; सीध, सिलसिला । *v. t. & i.* mark with lines ; put in the inside ; place along the side; cover. रेखा खींचना; निशान डालना ; अस्तर लगाना ; कतार लगाना ; मँढना, ढँकना

lineage (लिनिएज)—*n.* descent ; pedigree. कुलवंश ; नस्ल, वंशावली ।

lineal (लिनियल)—*adj.* hereditary. वंशानुगत, पैतृक, मौरूसी

lineament (लिनियमेंट)—*n.* distinctive feature. मुखाकृति, सूरत, रूप।

linear (लिनियर)—*adj.* of or in lines ; long and narrow. रेखा-सम्बन्धी ; लंबी रेखाओंवाला ; लम्बा और तंग।

lineation (लिनिएशन)—*n.* delineation ; arrangement of lines. रेखांकन ; रेखाचित्र।

line-drawing (लाइन-ड्रॉइंग)—*n.* a drawing by pen or pencil. रेखाचित्र

linen (लिनिन)—*adj.* made of flax. सन का बना हुआ। *n.* linen cloth. सन का वस्त्र।

linen-draper (लिनिन-ड्रेपर)—*n.* dealer in linen. सन के वस्त्रों का व्यापारी, बजाज।

liner (लाइनर)—*n.* ship of a line of passenger-ships. यात्री जहाजों की पंक्ति का जहाज।

linesman (लाइन्समैन)—*n.* soldier of line regiment. पैदल सेना का सिपाही।

ling (लिंग)—*n.* a sea-fish ; kinds of heather. एक समुद्री मछली ; एक प्रकार की झाड़ी।

linger (लिंगर)—*v. i.* be slow to depart ; stay about ; be protracted. विलम्ब करना, देर करना ; विलंबित रहना, देर में पड़े रहना।

lingerer (लिंगरर)—*n.* one who lingers. विलम्बकर्ता, दीर्घसूत्री मनुष्य।

lingerie (लैंजरी)—*n.* linen articles ; women's underclothing. सन की बनी हुई वस्तुएं ; स्त्रियों के भीतर पहनने के वस्त्र।

lingo (लिंगो)—*n.* foreign language ; queer way of talking. विदेशी भाषा ; बोली, ज़बान।

lingua franca (लिंग्वा फ्रैंका)—*n.* mixture of several languages ; any language serving as medium between different peoples. मिश्रित-भाषा, जनभाषा : वह भाषा जो विभिन्न जातियों के बीच व्यवहार में काम आए, सम्पर्क भाषा।

lingual (लिंग्वल)—*adj.* of the tongue : of speech. जिह्वा-सम्बन्धी ; भाषा-सम्बन्धी, भाषाई।

linguist (लिंग्विस्ट)—*n.* person skilled in foreign languages. अनेक भाषाओं का ज्ञाता, भाषाशास्त्री, बहुभाषाज्ञ।

linguistic (लिंग्विस्टिक)—*adj.* of the study of languages of speech. भाषाओं के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित ; भाषा-सम्बन्धी, भाषाई।

linguistics (लिंग्विस्टिक्स)—*n.* study of languages. भाषाशास्त्र।

liniment (लिनिमेंट)—*n.* liquid for rubbing into affected part. मालिश की दवा, लेप, लिनी।

lining (लाइनिंग)—*n.* layer of material applied to the inside

of anything. अस्तर, भीतरी आवरण।

link (लिंक)—*n.* one ring of a chain ; loop of knitted work ; thing or person that unites ; measure of 7·92 in. ; torch. छल्ला, कड़ी ; फंदा ; रिश्ता, सम्बन्ध ; ७·९२ इंच का पैमाना ; मशाल ' *v. t. & i.* connect ; clasp. जोड़ना, मिलाना।

link-boy, linkman (लिंक-बॉय, लिंकमैन)—*n.* torch-bearer. मशालची।

links (लिंक्स)—*n. pl.* ground on which golf is played. गोल्फ खेलने का मैदान।

linn (लिन)—*n.* waterfall ; ravine. जलप्रपात ; कन्दरा।

linnet (लिनिट)—*n.* a songbird गानेवाली चिड़िया।

linoleum (लिनोलियम)—*n.* floor-covering of canvas thickly coated with a preparation of linseed. भूमि पर बिछाने का सन का कपड़ा

linotype (लाइनोटाइप)—*n.* machine producing stereotyped lines of type. छापे की पूरी पंक्ति ढालने का यंत्र।

linseed (लिन्सीड)—*n.* seed of flax. अलसी।

linsey-woolsey (लिन्सी-वूल्सी)—*n.* fabric of coarse wool and cotton. मोटी ऊन और सूत का बना हुआ एक प्रकार का कपड़ा।

linstock (लिन्स्टॉक)—*n.* staff holding match for firing gun. तोप को पलीता लगाने का डंडा।

lint (लिंट)—*n.* linen with one side fluffy. रूई, घाव पर बाँधने का एक मुलायम वस्त्र।

lintel (लिंटल)—*n.* wood or stone across top of door or window. सरदल, दरवाजे की पाट।

liny (लाइनी)—*adj.* marked with lines. लकीरदार, धुरियाला, रेखा-युक्त।

lion (लाइन)—*n.* large carnivorous beast ; courageous person ; celebrity. सिंह, शेर ; साहसी मनुष्य ; विलक्षण वस्तु

lioness (लाइअनिस)—*n. fem.* female of a lion. सिंहिनी, शेरनी।

lionize (लाइअनाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* treat (person) as a celebrity. विलक्षण दिखाना, आश्चर्यजनक पदार्थ बताना।

lip (लिप)—*n.* either edge of the opening into the mouth ; brim of vessel ; saucy talk. ओंठ, अधर, लब ; किनारा, कगार ; उद्धतपन, बक्र। *v. t.* utter ; kiss. बुड़बुड़ाना ; चूमना

lip-labour (लिप-लेबर)—*n.* words without deeds. जबानी जमा-खर्च।

lippper (लिप्पर)—*n.* a ripple. लघुलहर।

lipstick (लिपस्टिक)—*n.* stick of cosmetic for rouging lips. ओंठ रँगने का सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन।

liquate (लिक्वेट)—*v. t.* purify by liquefying. धातु को गला कर शुद्ध करना। *n.* **liquation.** धातुशोधन।

liquefy (लिक्विफाई)—*v. t. & i.* bring or come into liquid condition. पिघलाना, गलाना; पिघलना, गलना। *n.* **liquefaction.** गलाने या गलने की क्रिया

liquescent (लिक्वेसेंट)—*adj.* becoming liquid. गलनेवाला, पिघलनेवाला।

liqueur (लीक्यर)—*n.* a strong alcoholic liquor. एक प्रकार की शराब।

liquid (लिक्विड)—*adj.* having a consistence like that of water or oil; flowing, clear, pure. तरल, द्रवमान, पतला; जलवत्, अस्थिर; प्रवाहमान्, स्पष्ट, शुद्ध (अक्षर)। *n.* a liquid substance. तरल पदार्थ; कोमल अक्षर। *n.* **liquidity.** तरलता।

liquidate (लिक्विडेट)—*v. t. & i.* pay off (debt); wind up the affairs. चुकाना, चुकाना, देवाला करना, निबटाना।

liquidation (लिक्विडेशन)—*n.* process of winding up affairs. चुकतान; देवाकरी, ऋणमुक्ति; दीवाला।

liquidator (लिक्विडेटर)—*n.* official appointed to liquidate company etc. ऋण आदि का निबटारा करने वाला अधिकारी।

liquidise (लिक्विडाइज)—*v. t.* make liquid. तरल बनाना, पतला करना।

liquor (लिकर)—*n.* alcoholic or other drinks. मदिरा, शराब; पेय पदार्थ।

liquorice (लिकरिस)—*n.* black substance used in medicine and as sweetmeat. मुलेठी।

liquorish (लिकरिश)—*adj.* fond of drink. सुराप्रिय, शराबी।

lira (लिरा)—*n.* Italian franc. इटली का सिक्का।

lisp (लिस्प)—*v. i. & t.* fail to pronounce the sibilants clearly. तुतलाना। *n.* lisping pronunciation. तुतलाहट। *n.* **lisper.** तुतला कर बोलने वाला व्यक्ति।

lissom (लिस्म)—*adj.* lithe, agile. अस्थिर, चंचल।

list (लिस्ट)—*n* a strip of cloth; a boundry; a roll; arena; desire. कपड़ी, किनारा, कोर; बाड़ा, हद; सूची, फ़हरिस्त; अखाड़ा, दंगल; चाह, इच्छा। *v. t.* sew together; register; enlist as a soldier; listen; desire; lean to one side. सीकर जोड़ना; दर्ज करना; भर्ती

करना ; सुनना ; इच्छा करना ; एक ओर झुकना ।

listen (लिसन)—*v. i.* give ear to ; be inclined ; yield to advice. सुनना, ध्यान देना, आकृष्ट होना ; मानना । *n.* **listener**. सुननेवाला ।

listless (लिस्टलिस)—*adj.* without inclination or energy. अनाग्रहवान, ढेपरवाह, आलसी

litany (लिटनी)—*n.* series of petitions for use in church services. ईसाइयों की एक उपासना-विधि जो गिरजाघर में की जाती है ।

literacy (लिटरसी)—*n.* ability to read and write. पढ़ने-लिखने की योग्यता ; साक्षरता ।

literal (लिटरल)—*adj.* of the letters or a letter ; exactly corresponding to the original. अक्षरिक, आक्षिक ; लफ़्ज़ी ; अक्षरशः ;

literary (लिटररी)—*adj.* concerned with literature. साहित्यिक, शास्त्रीय ।

literate (लिटरेट)—*adj.* able to read and write. पढ़ा-लिखा, शिक्षित । *n.* literate person. पंडित, विद्वान् ।

literati (लिटरेटाई)—*n. pl.* the learned. विद्वान् लोग ।

literatim (लिटरेटिम)—*adv.* letter for letter. अक्षरशः ।

literature (लिटरेचर)—*n.* books and written composition ; printed matter. साहित्य, शास्त्र-समुदाय ; मुद्रित मामली ।

litharge (लिथार्ज)—*n.* monoxide of lead. मुर्दासंग ।

lithe (लाइद)—*adj.* pliant, supple; easily bent. नरम, मुलायम, कोमल ; लचीला ।

lithium (लिथियम)—*n.* a metallic element. एक धातु-तत्त्व ।

lithograph (लिथोग्राफ़)—*v.* engrave or draw on stone and print impressions from it. पत्थर पर से छापना । *n.* such impression. पत्थर का छापा । *adj.* **lithographic**. *n.* **lithographer**. पत्थर की छपाई करनेवाला ।

lithography (लिथोग्राफ़ी)—*n.* the art or process of printing from stone. पत्थर की छपाई, लीथो ।

lithotomy (लिथोटमी)—*n.* cutting operation for stone. पथरी का आपरेशन ।

litigant (लिटिगंट)—*adj.* engaged in lawsuit. मुकद्दमा लड़नेवाला ।

litigate (लिटिगेट)—*v. i.* & *t.* go to law ; contest at law. मुकद्दमा करना ; मुकद्दमा लड़ना ।

litigation (लिटिगेशन)—*n.* Judicial contest. मुकद्दमा, विवाद, झगड़ा ।

litigious (लिटिजस) —*adj.* fond of litigation ; contentions.

झगड़ेबाज झगड़ालू

litmus (लिट्मस)—*n.* blue colouring matter. नीली रंगाई वस्तु-विशेष।

litre (लीटर)—*n.* unit of capacity in metric system. दाशमिक प्रणाली में मापने का एक पैमाना।

litter (लिटर)—*n.* carrying-couch used as a carriage ; stretcher for the wounded ; bedding for beasts ; odds and ends lying about ; the young brought forth at a birth. डोली, पालकी ; पिंजरी, पटरी ; पुआल, पशुओं का बिछौना ; कूड़ा-करकट ; झोल, ब्यात। *v. t.* provide with litter ; make untidy ; bring forth young. पुआल या घास बिछाना ; गंदा करना, अस्तव्यस्त करना ; बयाना, झोल निकालना।

little (लिटल)—*adj.* not big ; not much ; unimportant ; mean. छोटा, नन्हा ; थोड़ा, कुछ ; महत्त्वहीन, अल्प ; तुच्छ। *n. & pron.* only a small amount. स्वल्प वस्तु, अल्प मात्रा। *adv.* to a small extent only; not at all. थोड़ा-सा, कुछ एक ; बिल्कुल नहीं

little people (लिटल पीपल)—*n.* fairies. परियाँ।

littoral (लिट्टोरल)—*adj.* on the shore ; close to the sea. तटवर्ती ; समुद्र के निकट का। *n.* littoral district of a country. किसी देश का तटीय क्षेत्र।

liturgy (लिटर्जी)—*n.* a Church's formularies for public worship. ईसाइयों की उपासना-विधि, कर्मकांड।

live (लिव)—*v. i. & t.* have life ; be alive ; subsist ; conduct oneself in specified way ; enjoy life to the full ; spend or pass ; dwell. जीना, जीवित रहना ; अस्तित्व रखना ; जीवन बिताना ; आनन्दपूर्वक जीवन गुज़ारना ; गुज़ारा ; बसना, रहना। *adj.* (लाइव) alive ; real ; active ; not dead ; not exhausted ; wideawake. जीवित, ज़िन्दा ; सच्चा, सत्य ; सजीव, फुर्तीला, प्रागवान् ; सुलगता हुआ।

livelihood (लाइवलिहुड)—*n.* means of living. आजीविका, रोज़ी, रोज़गार।

liveliness (लाइवलिनैस)—*n.* cheerfulness. आनन्द, प्रसन्नता,

livelong (लिवलांग)—*adj.* the whole, समग्र, सारा

lively (लाइवली)—*adj.* lifelike ; full of energy ; gay. सजीव, मुंहबोलता ; ओजस्वी ; प्रसन्न-चित्त।

liven (लाइवन)—*v. t. & i.* brighten up. प्रसन्न करना या होना ; सजीव बनाना।

liver (लिवर)—*n.* organ secreting bile and purifying the blood ; flesh of animal's liver as food. जिगर, यकृत ; कलेजी।

livery (लिवरी)—*n.* release from wardship ; allowance of pro-

vender for horses ; distinctive clothes worn by person's servant ; a ration ; livery stables. सम्पत्ति का वैध हस्तान्तरण, सम्पत्तिदानी ; घोड़ों की रक्षा ; नौकरों की पोशाक, वर्दी ; निश्चित खुराक ; किराये के घोड़ों का अस्तबल

liverymen (लिवरीमैन)—*n.* liver-ied servant ; keeper of livery stables. वर्दीधारी नौकर ; घोड़ों के अस्तबल का रखवाला ।

livery-stable (लिवरीस्टेबल)—*n.* stable where horses are let out for hire. किराये के घोड़ों का अस्तबल ।

livid (लिविड)—*adj.* of bluish leaden colour. सीसे के रंग का, नीला, हल्का काला । *n.* **lividity.** नीलापन, नीलिमा, कालिख ।

living (लिविंग)—*n.* livelihood. आजीविका, रोजी ; *adj.* now alive ; lifelike ; exact. जीवित ; सजीव ; हू-ब-हू ।

lixivial (लिक्सिविअल)—*adj.* saltish. नमकीन, नमकदार ।

lizard (लिजर्ड)—*n.* a four-legged reptile. छिपकली, गोह ।

llama, lama (लामा)—*n.* wooly ruminant used in America as beast of burden. छोटे कद का ऊँट-जैसा एक पशु जिसका अमरीका में भार ढोने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

lo (लो)—*interj.* look, behold. देखो ! यह लो ! लो !

loach (लोच)—*n.* small fresh water fish. तालाब पानी में रहने वाली एक छोटी मछली ।

load (लोड)—*n.* what is carried ; the charge of a gun. बोझा, असबाब ; तोप का बुकसा । *v. t. & i.* put load on ; burden ; charge the gun. बोझ लादना ; भार डालना ; असबाब डालना ; तोप भरना ।

loader (लोडर)—*n.* one who puts load. लादनेवाला, भरनेवाला ।

loadstar (लोडस्टार)—*n.* pole star. ध्रुवतारा ।

loadstone (लोडस्टोन)—*n.* magnetic oxide of iron. चुम्बक पत्थर, लौह-चिकनाहीव ।

loaf (लोफ़)—*n.* a piece of baked bread ; sugar in lump or in small lumps cut from it. पाव-रोटी, नान-पाव ; कन्द की डली । *v. i.* spend time idly ; hang about. इधर-उधर फिरना ; आवारागर्दी करना ।

loafer (लोफ़र)—*n.* one who spends time idly. आवारागर्द ; समय नष्ट करने वाला व्यक्ति ।

loaf-sugar (लोफ़-शुगर)—*n.* sugar in lump. कन्द-पिंड ।

loam (लोम)—*n.* rich soil ; clay paste for brick making. उपजाऊ मिट्टी ; ईंटें बनाने की चिकनी मिट्टी ।

loan (लोन)—*n.* thing lent ; sum to be returned with or without interest. उधार, देनदारी ; ऋण,

कर्ज़ । *v. t.* grant loan of. उधार या ऋण देना ।

loath, loth (लोथ)—*adj.* disinclined; reluctant, unwilling. अनिच्छुक, बेदिल; विमुख, नाराज़ी ।

loathe (लोद)—*v. t.* regard with disgust. घृणा करना, घिन खाना । *n.* **loatheness** घिन ।

loathing (लोदिंग)—*n.* extreme disgust. घृणा, नफ़रत

loathsome (लोद्सम)—*adj.* exciting disgust; odious. घृणास्पद; घिनौना, घृणित ।

lob (लॉब)—*n.* sluggish person; something thick and heavy. बेकार या अनाड़ी मनुष्य; ढेला, डला । *v. t. & i.* toss; bowl. फिर देना, झुका देना, नीचे को फेंकना ।

lobate (लोबेट)—*adj.* lobed. लटकता हुआ ।

lobby (लॉबी)—*n.* entrance-hall; corridor; hall open to outsiders as well as members. दालान, ड्योढ़ी; सभाकक्ष का प्रांगण ।

lobbying (लॉबिइंग)—*n.* frequenting of parliamentary lobby to solicit votes. संसदीय सभाकक्ष के प्रांगण में मतों के लिए प्रचार की प्रक्रिया ।

lobe (लोब)—*n.* lower pendulous part of outer ear; similar flap of other natural objects. कान की लटकन; किसी वस्तु का लटकता हुआ भाग । *adj.* **lobed**

lobelia (लोबीलिआ)—*n.* a garden flower used as edging. एक फूल का पौधा जो बाग में किनारे पर लगाया जाता है ।

lobgoound (लॉबरगाउंड)—*n.* prison for beggars. भिक्षुओं का जेल खाना ।

lobster (लॉब्स्टर)—*n.* long-tailed clawed shellfish. झींगा मछली ।

lobular (लॉब्यूलर)—*adj.* lobe-shapped. कान की लटकन जैसा ।

lobule (लॉब्यूल)—*n.* small lobe. छोटी लटकन ।

local (लोकल)—*adj.* of place; peculiar to some place. स्थानीय, स्थानिक, मुक़ामी; *adv.* **locally.**

locale (लोकेल)—*n.* locality of events. घटनास्थल ।

localism (लोकलिज़्म)—*n.* attachment to a place; a local idiom. स्थान-प्रेम; प्रदेशवार देशभाषा, स्थानीय विशेषता

locality (लोकैलिटी)—*n.* thing's position; site of something. स्थिति; स्थान, जगह ।

localize (लोकलाइज़)—*v. t.* make local; decentralise. स्थानीय बनाना; स्थानीयकरण या विकेन्द्रीयकरण करना । *n.* **localization** स्थानीयकरण, विकेन्द्रीकरण ।

locate (लोकेट)—*v. t. & i.* situate locality of; establish in a place. निर्धारित करना, स्थापित करना

location (लोकेशन)—*n.* relative position. स्थान, मौका।

locative (लॉकटिव)—*adj.* denoting place. स्थान-निर्देशक। *n.* locative case. अधिकरण कारक, सप्तमी विभक्ति।

loch (लॉख)—*n.* lake : arm of the sea. झील ; समुद्र का लंबा भाग।

lock (लॉक)—*n.* a tuft of hair ; fastening for a door etc. ; mechanism by which gun is fired ; section of river confined within sluiced gates. गुच्छा, लट, काकुल ; ताला, कुफ्ल ; बन्दूक का घोड़ा ; बाँध। *v. t.* fasten with lock ; shut up ; confine. ताला लगाना ; बंद करना ; बाँध लगाना ; घेरना

lockage (लॉकिज)—*n.* canal-locking. नहर का बाँध।

lock-chain (लॉक-चेन)—*n.* chain for locking a wheel. पहिये को ताला लगाने की जंजीर।

locker (लॉकर)—*n.* small cup board especially reserved for individual in public room. ताला-बन्द स्थान, जो किसी व्यक्ति के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाए।

locket (लॉकिट)—*n.* small lock ; amulet. छोटा ताला ; ताबीज, डोलना, लोलक।

lock-hospital (लॉक-हॉस्पिटल)—*n.* hospital for patients of venereal diseases. गुप्त रोगों के रोगियों का अस्पताल।

lock-jaw (लॉक जॉ)—*n.* kind of tetanus in which the jaws are rigidly closed. हनुस्तम्भ रोग, जबड़े बन्द हो जाने का रोग।

lockout (लॉक आउट)—*n.* exclusion of workmen by an employer in a dispute. तालाबन्दी, झगड़ा हो जाने पर मालिक द्वारा मजदूरों का काम बन्द कर दिया जाना।

locksmith (लॉकस्मिथ)—*n.* maker and mender of locks कुफ्लसाज, ताले बनाने वाला।

lock-up (लॉक-अप)—*n.* time of locking up ; room for detention of prisoners. ताला बन्द करने का समय ; हवालात।

locomotion (लोकोमोशन)—*n.* going from one place to another ; power of accomplishing this. चाल, गति, चलन-शक्ति।

locomotive (लोकोमोटिव)—*adj.* of locomotion ; not stationary. चलनसम्बन्धी ; चलनशील, गत्वात्मक ; प्रचालनी, चलता-फिरता। *n.* locomotive engine. रेल का इंजन।

locus (लोकस)—*n.* exact place of something. नियत स्थल ; बिन्दुपद।

locust (लोकस्ट)—*n.* a destructive winged insect ; a kind of tree. टिड्डी, बलवी, टीरी ; एक प्रकार का पेड़।

locution (लोक्यूशन)—*n.* style of speech ; a phrase or idiom.

बोलने का ढंग ; सम्भाषण शैली ; मुहावरा।

lode (लोड)—*n.* vein of metal ore ; water-course. धातु मिश्रित भूमि, पिंडा, खान की नस ; पानी का कटाव, जलमार्ग।

lodestar (लोडस्टार)—*n.* the pole-star ; guiding object. ध्रुव-तारा ; पथप्रदर्शक वस्तु।

lodge (लाज)—*n.* small house ; gatekeeper's cottage ; place where freemasons meet. छोटा मकान या बंगला ; ड्योढ़ी, दरबान-खाना ; रैन-बसेरा ; मिलन-स्थल। *v. t. & i.* provide with sleeping quarters ; reside as lodger ; deposit ; fix in ; settle ; place. रैन-बसेरा देना ; बसेरा करना या लेना ; धरना, रखना ; बैठना, टिकना ; बसना,

lodgement (लॉजमेंट)—*n.* act of lodging, stable position gained ; collection. टिकाव, ठहराव ; जमाव, मोर्चा ; ढेर, अंबार।

lodger (लाजर)—*n.* person paying for accommodation in another's house. दूसरे के मकान में भाड़ा देकर टिकनेवाला।

lodging (लॉजिंग)—*n.* place where one lodges. रैन-बसेरा, रहने का ठिकाना।

loft (लॉफ्ट)—*n.* upper room directly covered by roof ; gallery in a hall. अटारी, मचान, कोठा, छत।

lofty (लॉफ्टी)—*adj.* of imposing height ; haughty ; exalted. ऊँचा, बुलन्द ; घमंडी, मगरूर ; श्रेष्ठ,

log (लॉग)—*n.* an unhewn piece of felled tree ; any large rough piece of wood ; apparatus for gauging ship's speed. लकड़ी कुन्दा ; लट्ठा ; जहाज़ी चाल नाप।

logarithm (लागरिद्म)—*n.* one of a series of reckoning-numbers tabulated for simplifying computation. लघुगणक।

logbook (लागबुक)—*n.* book containing daily record of ship's rate of progress. जहाज़ की रफ़्तार का रोज़नामचा।

loggerhead (लॉगरहेड)—*n.* a blockhead. बड़बुद्धि व्यक्ति ; मूर्ख।

logic (लॉजिक)—*n.* the science of reasoning ; power of convincing. तर्कशास्त्र ; तर्क, युक्ति

logistics (लॉजिस्टिक्स)—*n.* art of stationing and moving troops. सेना-संचालन की कला।

logomachy (लगॉमकी)—*n.* dispute about words. शब्द-विवाद।

logwood (लागवुड)—*n.* a tree yielding dye. एक वृक्ष जिससे रंग पैदा होता है।

loin (लॉइन)—*n.* the back part between the hip-bone and the ribs. कमर, कटि। *sack in loins.* कमर का ढीला; *gird up ones loins*

कमर कसना ।

loin-cloth (लाइन-क्लॉथ)—*n.* cloth for wearing round the loins. लंगोटा, बुंदी, कौपीन ।

loiter (लॉइटर)—*v. i.* hang about, be dilatory. सुस्ती करना, देर करना ; टालमटोल करना ।

loiterer (लाइटरर)—*n.* one who loiters. सुस्त, काहिल आदमी ।

loll (लॉल) *v. i. & t.* lie at ease ; hang out ; put out the tongue. पड़े रहना, लेटे रहना, सुस्ताना ; जीभ निकालना, जीभ लपलपाना ।

lollipop (लॉलिपॉप)—*n.* sugar-plum. खांड का खेला, एक अंग्रेजी मिठाई ।

lollop (लॉलप)—*v. i.* stir in a lounging way. सुस्त चाल करना, मजे में घूमना ।

lone (लोन)—*adj.* companionless ; uninhabited. अकेला, एकाकी ; निर्जन, वीरान ।

lonely (लोनली)—*adj.* solitary ; isolated. एकान्त, सुनसान, एकला ।

lonesome (लोनसम)—*adj.* making feel lonely. उदास, तनहा, सुनसान-सा । *n.* **lonesomeness.**

long (लॉन)—*adj.* measuring much from end to end ; tall ; protracted ; dilatory. लम्बा ; दराज ; बड़ा, ऊँचा ; विस्तृत ; दूर का ; धीमा, मंदा ; दीर्घ, चिरौ । *n.* a long period दीर्घ काल *adv.* for a long time. देर तक, दूर तक । *v. i.* yearn; wish vehemently. इच्छा करना, चाहना, तरसना

long-cloth (लॉन-क्लॉथ)—*n.* kind of calico. लंक-क्लाट, लट्ठा ।

long-clothes, long-coats (लॉन-क्लोद्ज, लॉन-कोट्स)—*n. pl.* clothes of boy in arms. गोद के बच्चे के वस्त्र ।

longevity (लॉजिविटी)—*n.* long life. दीर्घायु । *adj.* **longeval.** दीर्घजीवी ।

longfirm (लॉनफर्म)—*n.* set of swindlers. ठगों का गिरोह ।

long-headed (लॉन-हेडिड) - *adj.* sagacious. दीर्घदर्शी, तीव्रबुद्धि, मामला समझनेवाला ।

longing (लॉनिंग)—*n.* vehement desire. उत्कट इच्छा, चाहना, चाह ।

longish (लॉनिश)—*adj.* somewhat long. लंबा-सा, कुछ लम्बा ।

longitude (लॉनजिट्यूड)—*n* length; angular distance ; east or west from the meridian. लंबाई, तूल ; मूलमध्यरेखा से पूर्व या पश्चिम का अन्तर, देशान्तर ।

longitudinal (लॉनजिट्यूडिनल)—*adj.* of or in length ; lying longways ; of longitude. लम्बा ; लम्बावमान ; देशान्तर-सम्बन्धी ।

longsighted (लॉनसाइटिड)—*adj.* having the faculty of seeing far off. दूरदर्शी ।

longsome (लॉनसम)—*adj.* tiresome. थकानेवाला ।

long-tongued (लांग-टंग्ड)—*adj.* loquacious. वाचाल, बुलादराज, बुस्ताख ।

longways, longwise (लांगवेज, लांग्वाइज)—*adv.* in a direction parallel with a thing's length लम्बान, लंबे बल ; समानान्तर ।

loo (लू)—*n.* a card game. ताश का एक खेल ।

looby (लूबी)—*n.* a silly fellow. मूर्ख ; अनाड़ी ।

look (लुक)—*v. i. & t.* see ; search out ; watch ; seem ; expect ; face ; consider. देखना, दृष्टि डालना ; ढूंढना, खोजना ; देख-रेख करना ; दिखना, विदित होना ; देख पड़ना ; राह देखना ; सामने होना ; विचारना । *n.* act or looking ; gaze ; appearance. दर्शन ; दृष्टि, नज़र ; झलक, झाँकी ; सूरत, दिखावट ।

looker-on (लुकर-ऑन)—*n.* spectator. दर्शक ; तमाशबीन ।

looking-glass (लुकिंग-ग्लास)—*n.* mirror. दर्पण, आईना ।

look-out (लुक-आउट)—*n.* watch ; post of observation ; man stationed to watch ; view ; person's own concern. देख-रेख, चौकसी, चौकी ; चौकसी करनेवाला आदमी ; दृष्टि ; दृष्टिकोण ।

loom (लूम)—*n.* weaving-machine ; inner part of an oar ; haze. करघा, चर्खा ; चप्पू का वह भाग जो नाव के भीतर रहता है ; अस्पष्ट दर्शन । *v. i.* appear dimly ; be seen in vague magnified shape. अस्पष्ट दीखना, दूर से बड़ा दिखाई देना ।

loon (लून)—*n.* scamp, fellow ; a diving bird. दुष्ट, धूर्त, पाजी ; एक प्रकार का गोताखोर पक्षी ।

loony (लूनी)—*n.* lunatic. पागल ।

loop (लूप)—*n.* a folding of a string ; a small narrow opening ; फंदा, छोटा, चक्कर ; छेद, सुराख । *v. t. & i.* make loop ; form loop ; fasten with loop. फंदा या सुराख बनाना ; फंदा या छेद बनना ; फंदे से बाँधना ।

looper (लूपर)—*n.* a creeping insect. एक रेंगनेवाला कीड़ा ।

loop-hole (लूप-होल)—*n.* narrow slit on wall ; means of evasion ; सुराख, छेद ; छिद्र ; बच निकलने का मार्ग, भागने की जगह ।

loop-line (लूप-लाइन)—*n.* piece of railway or telegraph that leaves main line and joins it again. रेलवे या टेलिग्राफ का वह भाग जो मुख्य लाइन को छोड़ देता है और फिर उसी में आ मिलता है ।

loose (लूस)—*adj.* released from bonds ; not tight ; not exact ; careless ; wanton. मुक्त, स्वतन्त्र ; ढीला, ढीला ; अनिश्चित, अव्यवस्थित ; लापरवाह ; चरित्रहीन । *v. t.* let loose ; free from constraint ;

खोलना, ढीला करना ; मुक्त करना, छोड़ देना। *break loose.* खुल जाना ; छूट जाना ; *at a loose end.* अव्यवस्थित। *n.* **looseness.** ढीलापन।

loosen (लूसन)—*v. t. & i.* make or become loose ; relax. ढीला करना या होना ; खोलना, खुलना ; मुक्त करना या होना ; छोड़ना, छूटना।

loot (लूट)—*n.* booty. लूट का माल ; लूट। *v. t. & i.* take loot from ; carry off loot. लूटना, लूटपाट करना।

lop (लॉप)—*v. t. & i.* cut away branches of tree ; cut off ; hang limply. वृक्षों की शाखाएँ काटना ; कलम करना ; काट गिराना ; लटकना।

lope (लोप)—*n.* long bounding stride. लम्बा डग या कदम। *v. i.* run with such stride. लम्बे-लम्बे कदम रखना, डग मारते हुए दौड़ना।

lop-ear (लॉप-इअर)—*n.* drooping ear ; rabbit with such ears. लटकता हुआ कान ; लटकते कान वाला खरगोश।

lopper (लॉपर)—*n.* one who lops. वृक्ष काटनेवाला।

lop-sided (लॉप-साइडिड)—*adj.* with one side lower. एक ओर को झुका हुआ, उभार, असंतुलित।

loquacious (लक्वेशस)—*adj.* talkative. वाचाल, बकवादी।

loquacity (लक्वेसिटी)—*n.* talkativeness. बकवाद, वाचालता।

lord (लॉर्ड)—*n.* feudal superior ; master ; owner ; husband ; God ; a nobleman ; a title. सामन्त, महाराजा ; प्रभु ; स्वामी ; पति : ईश्वर, परमात्मा, सामान्य व्यक्ति ; राव, ठाकुर, नवाब आदि की पदवी।

lording (लॉर्डिंग)—*n.* petty lord. छोटा नवाब।

lordly (लॉर्डली)—*adj.* beseeming a lord. महाराजा-सदृश, अमीराना ; गर्वील, अकड़बाज। *n.* **lordliness.** गर्व, रौब।

lordship (लॉर्डशिप)—*n.* rule over ; ownership of ; lord's personality : domain. प्रभुत्व ; स्वामित्व ; सरदारी ; तानका, परवना,

lore (लोर)—*n.* special knowledge ; body of tradition and facts. विशिष्ट ज्ञान, विद्या व शिक्षा।

loricate (लॉरिकेट)—*v. t.* plate over ; cover with a coating. मँढना ; परत चढ़ाना। *adj.* having defensive parts. कवचयुक्त।

lorn (लॉर्न)—*adj.* desolate, forlorn. असहाय, बेचारा, बेकस।

lorry (लॉरी)—*n.* long low sideless wagon. बड़ी मोटरवाड़ी।

lory (लोरी)—*n.* a parrot-like bird. एक प्रकार का तोता।

lose (लूज़)—*v. t. & i.* be deprived of ; waste ; miss ; suffer loss ; cease to view ;

fail to obtain ; not to win. खोना, वंचित होना ; नष्ट करना, खराब करना ; घटना ; हानि उठाना ; घाटा होना या करना ; असफल रहना ; हारना।

loser (लूज़र)—*n.* one who is deprived of anything ; not a winner. खोनेवाला, हारनेवाला; वंचित, पराजित ; हानि उठानेवाला।

loss (लॉस)—*n.* losing ; what is lost ; detriment resulting from losing. हानि, घाटा, नाश ; हार, मात ; दुविधा, हैरानी

lost (लॉस्ट)—*adj.* vanished ; not to be found ; deprived of help ; astray. नष्ट किया हुआ ; खोया हुआ, नाशता ; निस्सहाय ; भटका हुआ,

lot (लॉट)—*n.* one of a set of objects used in securing a chance selection ; share ; fortune ; appointed task ; piece of land allotted to a person ; set of articles put up for sale at auction etc. पर्ची, चिट्ठी ; भाग, अंश ; भाग्य, दैव ; निश्चित कार्य ; भूभाग ; अम्बार, ढेर (जो नीलामी आदि के लिए लगी हो)। *v. t.* distribute ; separate into lots. बाँटना, हिस्से करना ; ढेरियाँ लगाना

lotion (लोशन)—*n.* wash for wounds. घाव धोने की दवा।

lottery (लॉटरी)—*n.* distribution of prizes by lot. कुरअन्दाज़ी ; चिट्ठी द्वारा पुरस्कार वितरण।

lotus (लोटस)—*n.* water lilly. कमल, पद्म।

loud (लाउड)—*adj.* strongly audible ; noisy ; obtrusive. तीव्र ध्वनिवाला ; शोर मचानेवाला ; शोरदार, भारी, गहरा। *adv.* with loud voice. ऊँचे स्वर से

loudspeaker (लाउडस्पीकर)—*n.* instrument for magnifying sound. ध्वनिप्रसारण यंत्र।

lough (लॉह)—*n.* lake ; arm of sea. झील ; समुद्र सांकरा भाग।

lounge (लाउन्ज)—*v. i.* spend time lazily ; recline at ease. पड़े रहना, सुस्ती से समय गुज़ारना ; आराम करना, सुस्ताना। *n.* place for lounging ; spell of lounging; deep chair, आराम का स्थान ; आराम परस्ती ; आराम कुर्सी।

lounger (लाउन्जर)—*n.* one who lounges ; an idler. निकम्मा, निठल्ला या आरामपरस्त आदमी।

lour, lower (लाउर)—*v. i.* frown ; look sullen. भौंएँ चढ़ाना, त्यौरियाँ चढ़ाना। *n.* a scowl ; gloominess. भयावह आकृति ; विषण्णता। *adj.* **loury** भयावह,

louse (लाउस)—*n.* a parasitic insect. जूँ, चिल्लर। *pl.* **lice** (जूएँ)

lousy (लाउज़ी)—*adj.* infested with lice. जूँओं से भरा हुआ।

lout (लाउट)—*n.* rough-mannered fellow. गँवार, अनाड़ी मनुष्य।

louver, louvre (लूवर)—*n.* erection on roof with unglazed side-openings for ventilation. etc. चबाला, मोखा, धुँआकश।

lovable (लवेबल)—*adj.* inspiring affection. प्रिय, प्यारा, प्यार के योग्य।

love (लव्)—*n.* fondness; warm affection; sexual passion; object of love; sweetheart. प्रेम, प्यार; स्नेह, लाड; इश्क, मदन; प्रिय वस्तु; प्रेमी, प्रेमिका। *v. t.* be in love; feel affection for; delight in; admire; like to see. प्रेम करना; स्नेह करना; चाहना; पसन्द करना, इच्छा रखना

love-apple (लव-एपल)—*n.* tomato. टमाटर, बनावटी बैंगन।

love-bird (लव-बर्ड)—*n.* kind of small parrot. एक प्रकार का छोटा तोता।

love-child (लव-चाइल्ड)—*n.* illegitimate child. हरामी बच्चा।

love-ince (लवेन्स)—*n.* libertine. लंपट कामी।

loveless (लवलेस)—*adj.* unloving; unloved. निस्नेह, निर्मोही, प्रेमहीन।

love-lorn (लव-लोर्न)—*adj.* forsaken by one's love. बिछुड़ी।

lovely (लवली)—*adj.* exquisitely beautiful; delightful. सुन्दर, मनोहर, प्यारा। *n.* **loveliness.**

over (लवर)—*n.* one who loves; woman's suitor; admirer devotee. प्रेमी, यार, चाहने वाला, आशिक, प्रशंसक; भक्त।

loving (लविंग)—*adj.* kind, affectionate. प्रिय, स्नेहभाजन, प्यारा।

low (लो)—*n.* the sound made by cows. रँभाई, गाय-बैल की हकार। *v. i.* utter low. रँभना, हकारना। *adj.* not high; below par; depressed; moderate; mean; deep; late in time; weak; simple; subordinate; cheap; not loud; impoverished; humble. नीचा, बिछला; कम, थोड़ा; मन्दा, ठंडा; उथला, खुला, मद्धम, हल्का; नीच, कमीना; गहरा, धीमा; सर्वसाधारण, असीका, दुर्बल; साधारण; अधीन, हीन; सस्ता; धीमा, कोमल; झुका, तंग। *adv.* in or to low place; in low voice; under the usual price; meanly. नीचे, तले, अधीन; धीमे से, होले से; सस्ते में, कम कीमत पर; नीचतापूर्वक; कमीनगी से

lower (लोवर)—*v.t. & i.* let down; be degrading to; reduce in price; make or become lower. उतारना; नीचा करना; मूल्य कम करना या घटाना; झुकाना, झुकना।

lowermost (लोवरमोस्ट)—*adj.* very lowest. निम्नतम, सबसे नीचा।

lowland (लोलैंड)—*n.* low-lying country. तराई, घाटी, निम्नप्रदेश।

lowly (लोली)—*adj.* humble; unpretending. विनम्र, विनीत; दीन,

lowtide (लोटाइड)—*n.* low water. भाटा, उतार।

lowwater (लोवाटर)—*n.* level of sea between ebb and flow ; out of funds. भाटा, उतार ; निर्धनता, दरिद्रता।

loyal (लायल)—*adj.* faithful ; true to allegiance ; devoted to the sovereign. वफ़ादार ; आस्थावान्; राजभक्त। *adv.* **loyally**.

loyalism (लायलिज़्म)—*n.* adherence to the sovereign. राजभक्ति, वफ़ादारी।

loyalist (लायलिस्ट)—*n.* one who is loyal. राजभक्त।

loyalty (लायल्टी)—*n.* faithfulness ; devotion to a sovereign. आस्था, वफ़ादारी ; राजभक्ति।

lozenge (लॉज़िन्ज)—*n.* rhombus ; small tablet of medicine, food or sweet stuff. विषमकोण चतुर्भुज ; दवाई, भुरका या मिठाई की टिकिया।

lubber (लबर)—*n.* clumsy fellow ; lout. मूढ़ आदमी, गँवार, कामचोर व्यक्ति।

lubberly (लबर्ली)—*adj.* awkward ; unskilful. गँवार, फूहड़, बेढंगा, बनावटी।

lubric (ल्यूब्रिक)—*adj.* having a smooth surface ; unsteady ; lascivious. चिकनाया, चिकना, साफ़ ; अस्थिर, चंचल ; कामातुर, मदमाता।

lubricant (लूब्रिकंट)—*n.* substance used to oil machinery. मशीन को चिकना रखनेवाला तेल ; चिकनाई।

lubricate (लूब्रिकेट)—*adj.* oil or grease (machinery) ; make slippery. तेल या चिकनाई देना ; चिकना करना या बनाना।

lubrication (लूब्रिकेशन)—*n.* act of lubricating. चिकना करने का कार्य ; स्निग्धीकरण।

lubricator (लूब्रिकेटर)—*n.* that which lubricates. चिकनाहट देनेवाली वस्तु।

lubricious (ल्यूब्रिशस)—*adj.* smooth ; oily. चिकनाया ; स्निग्ध, चिकना।

lubricity (लूब्रिसिटी)—*n.* slipperiness ; lewdness. फिसलन, रपटन ; कामातुरता, लंपटता।

luce (ल्यूस)—*n.* a kind of fish. एक प्रकार की मछली।

lucency (ल्यूसेन्सी)—*n.* brightness. तेज, प्रकाश। *adj.* **lucent**. प्रकाशमान्।

lucerne (लूसर्न)—*n.* a clover-like fodder plant. एक प्रकार की चारे की घास, लूसर्न।

lucid (लूसिड)—*adj.* free from obscurity ; clearly expressed ; bright. उज्ज्वल, प्रकाशवान् ; स्पष्ट, साफ़ ; चमकीला। *n.* **lucidity**.

lucifer (लूसिफ़र)—*n.* the morning star. भोर का तारा।

luciferous (लूसिफ़रस)—*adj.* shining. चमकीला, प्रकाशवान्।

lucifugous (लूसिफ़्यूगस)—*adj.* shunning daylight. प्रकाश से भागनेवाला।

luck (लक)—*n.* fortune; event. भाग्य, किस्मत; संयोग, दैव

luckily (लकिली)—*adj.* fortunately. भाग्यवश; किस्मत से।

luckless (लकलेस)—*adj.* unfortunate. अभागा, दुर्भाग्यशाली, बदकिस्मत।

lucky (लकी)—*adj.* favoured by fortune. सौभाग्यशाली, भाग्यवान्; शुभ। *n.* **luckiness.** सौभाग्य, शुभकिस्मती।

lucrative (लूक्रेटिव)—*adj.* yielding considerable profit. अच्छा लाभदायक, नफ़ेवाला।

lucre (लूकर)—*n.* pecuniary gain. प्राप्ति, लाभ, कमाई।

lucubrate (लूक्यूब्रेट)—*v.i.* study or work at night. रात के समय पढ़ना या काम करना; चिराग़ के सामने पढ़ना।

lucubration (लूक्यूब्रेशन)—*n.* nocturnal study; essay. रात्रि-अध्ययन; रात्रि-लेख।

luculent (लूक्यूलेंट)—*adj.* clear; lucid. स्पष्ट; दीप्तिमान्, रोशन।

ludicrous (लूडिक्रस)—*adj.* absurd; ridiculous. मूर्खा, बेहूदा, हास्यास्पद। *adv.* **ludicrously.**

ludification (लूडिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* ridiculousness; joke. हँसी, ठट्ठा,

luff (लफ़)—*v.i.* bring ship's head nearer the wind. जहाज़ का मुँह हवा की तरफ़ फेरना। *n* ship's head. जहाज़ का अग्रिम भाग।

lug (लग)—*v. t. & i.* drag with effort; pull hard at. घसीटना, खिंचना; खींचना, खिंचना; ऐंठना। *n.* act of lugging; ear. खिंचाई; कान।

luggage (लग्गेज)—*n.* traveller's baggage. यात्री का सामान, असबाब।

lugger (लग्गर)—*n.* a small ship. एक छोटा जहाज़।

lugsail (लगसेल)—*n.* four-cornered sail. चौकोनी पाल।

lugubrious (लूग्यूब्रियस)—*adj.* doleful. उदास; ग़मगीन।

lukewarm (लूकवॉर्म)—*adj.* neither hot nor cold; half-hearted. कुनकुना, ढीला-ढाला; अनमना, उत्साहहीन, ठण्डा

lull (लल)—*v. t. & i.* send to sleep; soothe; fall quiet, लोरी देकर या थपकाकर सुलाना; सान्त्वना देना; शान्त करना, शमन या धीमा करना; शान्त या चुप होना। *n.* quality of soothing; intermission in storm. सान्त्वना, शान्ति, मौन; तूफ़ान की शान्ति; सन्नाटा।

lullaby (ललाबाई)—*n.* lulling song. लोरी, बच्चों को सुलाने का

पीड़ा ।

lumbago (लम्बेगो)—*n.* rheumatism in loins. कमर-दर्द, कटिपीड़ा । *adj.* **lumbaginous.** कटिपीड़ा-सम्बन्धी ।

lumbar (लम्बर)—*adj.* of the loins. कटि-सम्बन्धी ।

lumber (लम्बर)—*n.* cumbered articles ; roughly prepared timber. बेकारा वस्तुएँ, बेढ़ब-बेढ़ब ; कड़ी-तख्ता, काट-कबाड़ । *v. i. & t.* cumber, obstruct ; move heavily. ढेर लगाना, रुकावट करना ; भारी भारी पाँव रखना ; भारी बदन रखना ।

luminary (लूमिनरी)—*n.* shedder of light especially sun or moon ; person noted for learning. प्रकाशपुंज—सूर्य, चन्द्र ; ज्ञानी, प्रखर बुद्धिवाला मनुष्य ।

luminosity (लूमिनॉसिटी)—*n.* **luminousness.** प्रकाश, रोशनी ।

luminous (लूमिनस)—*adj.* shedding light. प्रकाशवान, रोशनी देनेवाला : चमकदार

lump (लंप)—*n.* compact shapeless mass ; the whole taken together ; swelling ; heavy ungainly person. ढेर, ढेला ; समूह, अंबार ; सूजन, फोड़ा ; भद्दा भकारा मनुष्य । *v. t. & i.* class together ; take in the lump. इकट्ठा करना, ढेर लगाना ; थोक रूप में लेना

lumpish (लम्पिश)—*adj.* heavy ; clumsy ; dull. भारी, स्थूल ; भद्दा, बेडौल ; मूर्ख, सुस्त, ढीला ।

lump sum (लम्प सम)—*n.* single sum in lieu of instalments. किस्तों के स्थान पर एक मुश्त राशि ; थोक रकम ।

lumpy (लम्पी)—*adj.* full of lumps. गुत्थम, ढेलेदार, ढेर लगा हुआ ।

lunacy (लूनासी)—*n.* insanity ; folly. पागलपन, उन्माद, बेवकूफी, जनून ।

lunar (लूनर)—*adj.* pertaining to the moon. चन्द्रमा-सम्बन्धी ।

lunate (लूनेट)—*adj.* crescent-shaped. अर्धचन्द्राकार ।

lunatic (लूनाटिक)—*adj.* insane. पागल, उन्मत्त । *n.* **lunatic person.** पागल मनुष्य ।

lunation (लूनेशन)—*n.* moon's changes. from one new moon to next. एक चन्द्रोदय से दूसरे चन्द्रोदय तक होनेवाले परिवर्तन ।

lunch (लंच)—*n.* mid-day meal. तीसरे पहर का भोजन । *v. i. & t.* take lunch ; provide lunch for. तीसरे पहर का भोजन करना ; तीसरे पहर का भोजन देना ।

luncheon (लंचन)—*n.* lunch. तीसरे पहर का भोजन ।

lunette (लूनेट)—*n.* arched aperture in concave ceiling to

admee light. छत में बना चन्द्राकार झरोखा, छत का रौशनदान।

lung (लंग)—*n.* air-breathing organ फेफड़ा।

lunge (लंज)—*n.* thrust with sword ; horse-breaker's long rope. तलवार का आघात ; घोड़ा साधनेवाले की रस्सी। *v. t. & i.* make use of lunge ; thrust with a sword. घोड़ा फेरना ; तलवार मारना।

lunulaform (लूनिलाफॉर्म)—*adj.* crescent shaped. अर्द्धचन्द्राकार।

lupine (लूपाइन)—*adj.* of wolves ; like wolves. भेड़िये-सम्बन्धी ; भेड़िये के सदृश। *n.* a leguminous plant. एक प्रकार का पौधा।

lurch (लर्च)—*n.* sudden shifting of the weight to one side. बोझ का एकाएक एक तरफ को झुकाव। *v. i.* make a lurch. एकाएक एक तरफ को झुक जाना। *leave in the lurch.* विपत्ति में छोड़ना।

lure (ल्योर)—*n.* falconer's apparatus for recalling hawk ; something used to entice ; enticing quality. चमड़े की चिड़िया, शिकार फँसाने का साधन ; प्रलोभन ; फरेब। *v. t.* recall with lure ; entice. फँसाना, फुसलाना ; प्रलोभन देना, मोहित करना।

lurid (ल्यूरिड)—*adj.* ghastly, terrible. घोर, भीषण, बीभत्स।

lurk (लर्क)—*v. i.* keep out of sight ; be hidden. छुपे रहना, दबकना ; घात में बैठना। *n.* **lurking.** घात ; **lurker.** घात में बैठनेवाला।

luscious (लशस)—*adj.* richly sweet in taste or smell. मधुर, मीठा, स्वादु ; सुवासित। *n.* **lusciousness.** मधुरता, सुवास।

lush (लश)—*adj.* luxuriant ; succulent. सघन ; रसीला। *n.* liquor, drink. मदिरा, शराब। *v. t.* drink. शराब पीना।

lushy (लशी)—*adj.* drunk. मदिरा-पान किए हुए।

lust (लस्ट)—*n.* carnal appetite ; longing desire. काम, मैथुन की इच्छा ; लालसा। *v. i.* have passionate longing. लालसा रखना ; कामेच्छा करना।

lustful (लस्टफुल)—*adj.* lascivious. कामुक, कामी

lustral (लस्ट्रल)—*adj.* used in lustration. पवित्र करनेवाला, शुद्धिकारक।

lustrate (लस्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* make pure. पवित्र या शुद्ध करना।

lustration (लस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* ceremonial washing. शुद्धिकरण।

lustre (लस्टर)—*n.* gloss ; splendour ; brightness. प्रकाश, चमक, कान्ति, शोभा ; कीर्ति, यश।

lustrine (लस्ट्रिन)—*n.* a glossy

silk fabric. एक चमकदार रेशमी कपड़ा।

lustrous (लस्ट्रस)—*adj.* shining; luminous. चमकदार, कान्तिमान;

lustrum (लस्ट्रम)—*n.* period of five years. पाँच वर्षों का समय।

lusty (लस्टी)—*adj.* healthy and strong; vigorous; lively. हृष्टपुष्ट; मोटा-ताजा; ओजस्वी; सजीव। *n.* **lustiness.** बल, ओज।

lutanist (लूटानिस्ट)—*n.* lute player. वीणावादक, सितारवादक।

lute (लूट)—*n.* guitar-like instrument; composition for making joints air-tight. तम्बूर, बीन, सितार; मुँह या जोड़ या छिद्र बन्द करने की वस्तु।

lutestring (लूटस्ट्रिंग)—*n.* lustrine. एक चमकदार रेशमी कपड़ा।

lutose (लूटोस)—*adj.* covered with mud. कीचड़ से ढका।

luxate (लक्सेट)—*v. t.* dislocate. उखाड़ना, स्थान से हटाना

luxuriance (लक्सूरिएन्स)—*n.* exuberance. समृद्धि, प्रचुरता, बहुतायत।

luxuriant (लग्ज़ूरिएन्ट)—*adj.* profuse; florid सघन, प्रचुर,

luxuriate (लग्ज़ूरिएट)—*v. i.* feel keen delight in; grow profusely. आनन्द करना, मजे उड़ाना; सघन होना, फल-फूलना, प्रचुरता से होना।

luxurious (लग्ज़ूरिअस)—*adj.* fond of luxury; self-indulgent; exuberant. भोगी, विलासी; समृद्धशील; सघन, प्रचुर

luxury (लग्शरी)—*n.* gratification of senses; desirable thing that can be done with. भोग-विलास, ऐश्वर्य, विलासद्रव्य।

lycanthropy (लाइकनथ्रापी)—*n.* a kind of madness. एक प्रकार का पागलपन।

lychnobite (लिक्नोबाइट)—*n.* one who sleeps in the day and works at night. दिन को सोने और रात को काम करने वाला व्यक्ति।

lydian (लिडियन)—*adj.* soft; effiminate. कोमल, मृदुल; स्त्री-स्वभाव का, स्त्रैण।

lye (लाइ)—*n.* water alkalized with wood ashes. क्षारीयुक्त पानी; क्षारयुक्त जल।

lying (लाइंग)—*n.* telling lies. झूठ, असत्य।

lyke-wake (लाइक-वेक)—*n.* watch kept at night over dead body. रात को मुर्दे की रखवाली।

lymph (लिम्फ)—pure water; colourless fluid from organs of the body. शुद्ध जल; पंक, शरीर के अवयवों से निकलने वाला बेरंग पानी।

lynceam (लिन्सियन)—*adj.* keen sighted. तीव्र दृष्टिवाला।

lynch (लिंच)—*v. t.* execute by

lynch law. मनमाना दंड देना।

lynch law (लिचलॉ)—*n.* procedure of a self-constituted court that summarily executes offender. ऐसे स्वघटित न्यायालय की प्रक्रिया जो सरासरी सुनवाई करके अपराधी को दंड दे देता है।

lynx (लिंक्स)—*n.* feline wild beast noted for keen sight. बनबिलाव, स्याहगोश।

lyre (लायर)—*n.* a stringed musical instrument. वीणा।

lyrate (लायरेट)—*adj.* lyre-shaped. वीणा के आकार का।

lyric (लिरिक)—*adj.* of or for the lyre; of the nature of song. वीणा का, वीणा-सम्बन्धी; गीतात्मक। *n.* lyric poem. गीत; वीणा पर का गायन।

lyrical (लिरिकल)—*adj.* resembling lyric poetry. गीतात्मक।

lyrist (लिरिस्ट)—*n.* one who plays upon a lyre. वीणावादक।

M

ma (मा)—*n.* short for **mamma**. माँ, अम्मा।

ma'am (माम)—short for **madam**. मालकिन, महोदया।

mab (मैब)—*n.* queen of the fairies. परियों की रानी।

mac (मैक्)—*n.* son. पुत्र, बेटा।

macabre (मकाबर)—*adj.* gruesome. भयंकर, भयावह।

macadam (मकैडम)—*n* road-surface got by compacting stone broken small. रोड़ी कूट कर बनाई गई सड़क।

macadamize (मकैडमाइज)—*v. t.* cover a road by compacting stone broken small. सड़क पर रोड़ी या कंकड़ बिछाना। *n.* **macadamization**. रोड़ी बिछाने की क्रिया।

macaroni (मैकरोनी)—*n.* wheated paste formed into long tubes for cooking; dandy. मैदे की सेवई; बाँका, छैला।

macaronic (मैकरानिक)—*adj.* containing foreign words. विदेशी शब्द-मिश्रित, अपभ्रष्ट। *n.* jumble. अनेक भाषाओं का मिश्रण।

macaroon (मैकरून)—*n* biscuit of ground almonds etc. बादामी बिस्कुट।

macaw (मकॉ)—*n.* a kind of parrot. एक प्रकार का तोता।

mace (मेस)—*n.* medieval hammer-like weapon ; nutmeg husk dried and used as spice. गदा, मूर्ज, बल्लम ; जावित्री।

macerate (मैसरेट)—*v. t. & i.* make or become soft by soaking, make lean by fasting. भुगाना, तुआना ; भुगना, तुआना, सूखना ; अनशन द्वारा दुर्बल बनाना। *n.* **maceration.**

Machivellian (मैकिवलियन)—*adj.* crafty, unscrupulous. धूर्त, छलिया, चालबाज।

machination (मैकिनेशन)—*n.* intrigue ; underhand devices. षड्यन्त्र, दाँव पेच, तोड़-जोड़, गुप्त चाल।

machinate (मैकिनेट)—*v. t.* form an intrigue. षड्यन्त्र रचना, दाँव-पेच करना। *n.* **machinator.** षड्यन्त्रकारी मनुष्य।

machine (मशीन)—*n.* apparatus for applying mechanical force. यन्त्र, कल, पुर्जा।

machine-gun (मशीनगन)—*n.* gun which maintains continuous fire. निरन्तर गोलियाँ बरसानेवाली बन्दूक।

machinery (मशीनरी)—*n.* machines ; mechanism ; organisation. यन्त्र-समूह ; यन्त्र-कार्य ; संगठनीकरण।

machinist (मशीनिस्ट)—*n.* maker of machinery worker of machine. यन्त्र निर्माता ; यन्त्र-चालक।

mackerel (मैकरल)—*n.* a sea fish. एक समुद्री मछली।

mackinac, mackinaw (मैकिनॉक, मकिनॉ)—*n.* heavy blanket. भारी कंबल।

mackintosh (मैकिन्टॉश) *n.* cloth water-proofed with rubber. बरसाती कपड़ा।

macrocosm (मैक्रोकॉज्म)—*n.* the great world. विश्व, जगत्, ब्रह्माण्ड।

macrology (मैक्रॉलजी)—*n.* verbosity. बकवास, बड़बड़ाहट।

macron (मेक्रॉन)—*n.* mark placed over vowel to show that it is long. स्वर का दीर्घ का चिह्न।

macula (मैक्यूला)—*n.* dark spot in sun ; permanent mark on skin. सूर्य का काला धब्बा ; चमड़ी पर पक्का चिह्न ; दाग, निशान। *adj.* **macular.** धब्बेवाला।

maculate (मक्यूलेट)—*v. t.* stain, spot. दाग या धब्बा लगाना। *n.*

mad (मैड)—*adj.* insane ; rabid ; annoyed. पागल, उन्मत्त ; क्रोधग्रस्त। *adv.* **madly.**

madam (मैडम)—*n.* polite form of address to women. महोदया, साहिबा।

madcap (मैडकैप)—*n.* reckless person. झक्की या सनकी मनुष्य।

madden (मैड न)—*v. t.* s

make mad : grow mad. सनकना या उन्मत्त करना, बड़काना ; पागल होना, उन्मत्त होना ।

madder (मैडर)—*n.* herbaceous climbing plant ; dye got from this. मजीठ, झाड़झंखीला ; इसका रंग ।

mademoiselle (मैड्माज़ेल)—*n.* unmarried woman. कुमारी, कन्या ।

madhouse (मैड्हाउस)—*n.* lunatic asylum. पागलखाना ।

madrigal (मैड्रिगल)—*n.* love song. प्रेमगीत ; कजरी ।

magazine (मैगज़ीन)—*n.* store for explosives ; literary miscellay. बारूदखाना, भंडागार ।

maggot (मैगॅट)—*n.* grub, larva ; whim. कृमि, एक प्रकार का कीड़ा ; वहम, लहर । *adj.* **maggoty.**

magic (मैजिक)—*n.* witch craft ; mysterious power. जादू, इन्द्रजाल ।

magician (मैजीशन)—*n.* one skilled in magic. जादूगर, ओझा ।

magisterial (मैजिस्टीरियल)—*adj.* of a magistrate. न्यायाधीश-सम्बन्धी ; न्यायिक

magistracy (मैजिस्ट्रसी)—*n.* the magistraies ; a magisterial office. न्यायाधीश-मंडल ; न्यायाधीश का पद या कार्यालय ।

magistrate (मैजिस्ट्रेट)—*n.* civil officer administering law. न्यायाधीश ।

magnanimous (मग्नैनिमस)—*adj.* high-souled ; not petty. उदार, शूर, सूरमा । *n.* **magnanimity.** उदारता, शूरमापन ।

magnate (मैगनेट)—*n.* person influential by wealth or position. संभ्रान्त व्यक्ति, धनी-मानी व्यक्ति, रईस ।

magnesia (मैग्नीशिया)—*n.* oxide of magnesium. एक प्रकार की क्षारयुक्त सफेद मिट्टी ।

magnesium (मैग्नीशियम)—*n.* a chemical element. एक रासायनिक तत्त्व ।

magnet (मैग्निट)—*n.* piece of iron having the property of attracting iron. चुम्बक, सिकनातीस । *adj.* **magnetic.** चुम्बकीय ।

magnetism (मैग्निटिज्म)—*n.* magnetic phenomena ; science of these ; personal charm. चुम्बक-शक्ति ; चुम्बक विज्ञान ; आकर्षण-शक्ति ।

magnetise (मैग्निटाइज)—*v. t.* make into magnet ; attract like a magnet. चुम्बक-शक्ति उत्पन्न करना ; चुम्बक की भाँति आकर्षित करना । *n.* **magnetization.** चुम्बकीकरण ।

magneto (मैग्नीटो)—*n.* generator of electric current. विद्युत्-शक्ति उत्पादक यन्त्र ।

magnificent (मैग्निफिसेन्ट)—*adj.* splendid, imposing ; first-class.

शानदार, ठाठ-बाट वाला ; ऐश्वर्यपूर्ण। *adv.* **magnificently**. ठाठ-बाट से ; *n.* **magnificence**. शान,

magnifier (मैग्निफ़ाइअर)—*n.* magnifying lens. छोटी वस्तु को बड़ी दिखाने वाला शीशा, आतशी शीशा।

magnify (मैग्निफ़ाई)—*v. t.* show on enlarged scale ; extol. छोटी वस्तु को बड़ी करके दिखाना ; बढ़ाना ; अतिशयोक्ति करना, अति प्रशंसा करना।

magnifying-glass (मैग्निफाइंग-ग्लास)—*n.* magnifier. आतशी शीशा।

magniloquence (मैग्निलॅक्वेन्स)—*n.* high-flown words or style. शब्दाड़म्बर, प्रगल्भ शैली।

magniloquent (मैग्निलॅक्वेन्ट)—*adj.* bragging , boastful. प्रगल्भ भाषी ; शेखीखोर।

magnitude (मैग्निट्यूड)—*n.* size, bulk ; importance. आकार ; परिमाण ; महत्त्व।

magnolia (मैग्नोलिआ)—*n.* a flowering tree. एक फूलदार वृक्ष।

magnum (मैग्नम)—*n.* two-quart bottle. दो क्वार्ट (एक पैमाना) की बोतल।

magpie (मैगपाई)—*n.* black and whight chattering bird. नीलकंठ पक्षी।

maid (मेड)—*n.* virgin ; young girl ; female servant. कुमारी, कन्या ; युवा लड़की ; टहलनी, बाँदी, दासी।

maiden (मेडन)—*n.* virgin ; spinister. कुमारी, कन्या। *adj.* pertaining to a virgin ; fresh. कुँवारी, अविवाहिता ; ताज़ा, नवीन ; कोरा अछूता। *adj.* **maidenish,**

maiden hair (मेडनहेयर)—*n.* a delicate fern. बालछड़, सुम्बल।

maidenhead, maidenhood (मेडनहेड, मेडनहुड)—*n.* virginity ; newness. कौमार्य, तरुणाई ; नव्यता,

maidenname (मेडन्नेम)—*n.* married woman's previous surname. विवाहित स्त्री का विवाह से पहले का नाम।

maidenspeech (मेडनस्पीच)—*n.* person's first speech in an assembly. सभा में किसी व्यक्ति का प्रथम भाषण।

mail (मेल)—*n.* armour of metal rings or plates ; bag of postel letters ; post conveyed by mail. कवच, जिरहबख्तर ; डाक का थैला ; डाक, डाकिया। *v. t.* send by mail. डाक से भेजना।

maim (मेम)—*v. t.* cripple mutilate. लंगड़ा करना, अपाहज बनाना ; गलत-मलत करना। *adj.* **maimed.**

main (मेन)—*adj.* chief ; principal ; absolute. मुख्य, प्रमुख, प्रधान ; आवश्यक, महत्त्वपूर्ण। *n.* strength ; chief part ; the high sea ; continent ; match ; a hand at dice ; main channel for water or gas. शक्ति, बल ; मुख्य भाग ;

महासागर, महाद्वीप : ओढ़, मुकाबिला ; डोंग : पानी या बंस की बड़ी नाली।

mainland (मेनलंड)—*n.* a country or continent without its adjacent inlands. पड़ोसी द्वीपों के बिना देश या महाद्वीप ; मुख्य भूमि।

mainspring (मेनस्प्रिंग)—*n.* chief spring of a watch or clock. घड़ी की मुख्य कमानी।

mainstay (मेनस्टे)—*n.* chief support. मुख्य आधार, बड़ा सहारा।

maintain (मेनटेन)—*v. t.* keep up ; keep going ; support ; assert as true. कायम रखना ; उपस्थित रखना, जारी रखना ; निर्वाह करना, पालना ; प्रतिपादन करना, पुष्टि करना, रक्षा करना, संभालना, सहारा देना, सिद्ध करना। *adj.* **maintainable.** निर्वाह, पालन, प्रतिपादन या रक्षा के योग्य।

maintenance (मेन्टिनेन्स)—*n.* maintaining ; a subsistence. निर्वाह, पालन, रक्षण, प्रतिपादन, जीविका, रोटी-कपड़ा।

mainyard (मेनयार्ड)—*n.* yard supporting mainsail. लाट-डंडा ; पाल-दंड।

maize (मेज)—*n.* Indian corn. जवार, मक्का।

maizena (मेज़ीना)—*n.* maize starch. मक्के का आटा।

majestic (मजैस्टिक)—*adj.* stately ; splendid ; elevated. राजकीय, शाही ; शानदार, ऐश्वर्यपूर्ण, वैभवशाली, बुलन्द, उच्च। *adv.* **majestically.** शान से।

majesty (मैजिस्टी)—*n.* grandeur; dignity ; stateliness, वैभव, ऐश्वर्य ; प्रतिष्ठा, महिमा ; राज-वैभव, शान-शौकत।

major (मेजर)—*adj.* greater ; senior. बड़ा, वरिष्ठ। *n.* person no longer a minor; an army officer. वयस्क, बालिग ; एक सैन्य अधिकारी,

majority (मजॉरिटी)—*n.* greater number ; being of age ; rank of major. बहुसंख्या, बहुमत, वयस्कता;

make (मेक)—*v. t.* & *i.* create ; form ; produce ; execute ; earn ; take a direction ; cause to thrive ; cause to be ; represent; compel ; constitute ; reach ; suffer ; provide ; intend ; tend ; contribute ; appear. उत्पन्न करना, उपजाना ; बनाना, निर्मित करना, रूप देना, गढ़ना, रचना, अर्जन करना, सम्पन्न करना, इकट्ठा करना, प्राप्त करना, कमाना, जीतना ; चलना, मुड़ना, संभालना ; कारण बनना ; स्थापित करना, प्रस्तुत करना, विवश करना, कायम करना ; पहुँचना ; सहना, उठाना ; प्रदान करना ; अर्थ रखना ; आने जाने, झुकना ; देना, पहुँचाना ; दिखाई देना, प्रतीत होना। *n.* way thing is made ; figure, shape. बनावट, निर्मिति ; आकार, रूप

makebate (मेकबेट)—*n.* mischievous person. बदमाश,

आदमी, उपादी ।

make-believe (मेक-बिलीव)—*n.* pretence. बहाना ।

makepeace (मेकपीस)—*n.* peace-maker. शान्ति-स्थापक ।

maker (मेकर)—*n.* one who makes anything ; the creator. निर्माता, कर्ता ; सृष्टि-निर्माता ।

makeshift (मेकशिफ्ट)—*n.* method. tool. तदबीर, बदल । *adj.* temporary. अस्थायी, झट से बदलने-वाला ।

make-up (मेक-अप)—*n.* way actor is made up ; way type is made up into pages ; a fabrication : cosmetics ; outer appearance of a book. अभिनेता या अभिनेत्री की सज्जा ; मुद्रणाक्षरों की पृष्ठों के रूप में सज्जा ; बनावट, जाल-साजी ; सौन्दर्य-प्रसाधन ; पुस्तक की बाहर की सज्जा ।

makeweight (मेकवेट)—*n.* small quantity added to make up weight. पासंग, बढ़ ।

making (मेकिंग)—*n.* workman-ship ; structure. दस्तकारी, बनावट, रचना, बनाव ।

malachite (मैलॅकाइट)—*n.* a green mineral. एक प्रकार का हरा खनिज ।

maladjustment (मैलॅडजस्टमैंट)—*n.* faulty adjustment. असमञ्जस कुप्रबन्ध ।

maladministration (मैलॅड्-मिनिस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* faulty ad-ministration. कुशासन, दुर्व्यवस्था ।

maladroit (मैलॅड्रॉइट)—*adj.* bungling, tactless. फूहड़, अनाड़ी ।

malady (मैलडी)—*n.* ailment, disease ; moral defect. रोग, बीमारी ; बुराई ।

mala fide (मेला फाइडी)—*adv.* dishonestly. बेईमानी से, बुरी नीयत से ।

malaise (मैलेज)—*n.* feeling of illness or uneasiness. रुग्णता, बेचैनी ।

malapert (मैलॅपर्ट)—*adj.* saucy ; forward. धृष्ट, अविनम्र ; गुस्ताख, शोख ।

malapropism (मैलप्रॉपिज्म)—*n.* ludicrous confusion between words. शब्दजाल, शब्दाडम्बर ।

malapropos (मैलेप्रॉपो)—*adv.* inopportunely. बेमौका, बुरे अवसर पर ।

malar (मेलर)—*adj.* pertaining to the cheek. कपोल-सम्बन्धी ।

malaria (मलेरिया)—*n.* fever due to mosquito bites. मच्छरों के काटने से होने वाला ज्वर । *adj.* **malarial, malarious.**

malcontent (मैलकॉन्टेन्ट)—*n.* disaffected person. असन्तुष्ट मनुष्य, बेकार इन्सान ।

male (मेल)—*adj.* of the impregnating sex. नर, नरीना । *n.* a

male person or animal. पुरुष, नर ; नर-पशु ।

malediction (मैलिडिक्शन)—*n.* curse ; imprecation. अभिशाप, दुर्वचन, लानत

malefaction (मैलिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* crime, sin. अपराध, पाप, कुकर्म ।

malefactor (मैलिफ़ैक्टर)—*n.* criminal. अपराधी, पापी ।

malefic (मलैफ़िक)—*adj.* hurtful ; noxious. हानिकारक, अपकारक ।

maleficence (मलैफ़िसंन्स)—*n.* hurtfulness ; evil-doing. हानि ; अपकार ।

malevolence (मलैवलेन्स)—*n.* ill-will, malice. ईर्षा, द्वेष, दुर्भावना, वैर ।

malevolent (मलैवलेंट)—*adj.* wishing ill to others. द्वेषपूर्ण,

malfeasance (मैलिफ़ीज़न्स)—*n.* official misconduct. सरकारी दुर्व्यवहार, दुराचरण ।

malformation (मैलफ़ॉर्मेशन)—*n.* faulty formation. बुरी बनावट, बेतरतीबी ।

malice (मैलिस)—*n.* ill-will ; desire to do harm. ईर्षा, द्वेष, डाह, दुर्भावना । *adj.* **malicious.**

malign (मलाइन)—*adj.* malevolent ; malignant. द्वेषपूर्ण, घातक । *v. t.* slander. बदनाम करना, **malignance, malignancy.** (मलिग्नन्स, मलिग्नन्सी)—*n.* malevolence ; unfavourableness ईर्षा; दुर्भावना ।

malignant (मलिग्नन्ट)—*adj.* outrageously malevolent ; of the more virulent type. अति द्वेषपूर्ण ; अत्यन्त घातक

malignity (मलिग्निटी)—*n.* malignant disposition or properties. अतिद्वेषभाव, तीव्र ईर्षा ।

malinger (मलिंगर)—*v. i.* pretend illness to escape duty. काम से बचने के लिए रोग का बहाना करना ।

malison (मैलिसन)—*n.* curse. अभिशाप ।

mallkin (मॉल्किन)—*n.* mop ; dirty drab. झाड़न, झाड़ू ; फूहड़ स्त्री ।

mall (मॉल)—*n.* sheltered walk छायादार सैरगाह, ठंडी सड़क ।

mallard (मैलर्ड)—*n.* wild duck. जंगली बत्तख ।

malleability (मैलिएबिलिटी)—*n.* quality of being malleable, कूटने और बढ़ने की योग्यता ; कुशायन, नरमी ।

malleable (मैलिएबल)—*adj.* that can be shaped by hammering ; pliable. कूटकर बढ़ने के योग्य ; नमीला, वर्द्धनशील, नरम ।

malleate (मैलिएट)—*v. t.* extend by hammering. कूटकर बढ़ाना, बढ़ना, ठोंकना । *n.* **malleation.**

ठोंक, पीट, पड़ाई।

mallet (मैलिट)—*n.* hammer with large wooden head. मोगरा, काठ का हथौड़ा।

malleus (मैलियस)—*n.* bone of the ear. कान की हड्डी।

mallow (मैलो)—*n.* a wild plant. एक जंगली पौधा, खतमी, बैंड का पौधा।

malm (माम)—*n.* soft chalky rock. मुलायम खड़िया मिट्टी की चट्टान।

malmsey (माम्ज़ी)—*n.* a strong sweet wine. एक तेज़ मीठी शराब।

malnutrition (मैल्न्यूट्रिशन)—*n.* underfeeding. अपर्याप्त पोषण।

malodorous (मैलोडरस)—*adj.* stinking. दुर्गन्धयुक्त, बदबूदार, नाक को काटने वाला।

malpractice (मैलप्रैक्टिस)—*n.* wrong doing. दुराचरण, बदचलनी।

malt (माल्ट)—*n.* barley or other grain prepared for brewing. शराब निकालने के लिए तैयार किया गया जौ या दूसरा अनाज। *v. t.* convert grain into malt. अनाज से 'माल्ट' तैयार करना।

malt-horse (माल्ट-हॉर्स)—*n.* block head. मूर्ख, बेवकूफ़ मनुष्य।

maltose (मॉल्टोस)—*n.* sugar obtained from starch. स्टार्च से निकली हुई चीनी।

maltreat (मैलट्रीट)—*v. t.* handle roughly; use badly. दुर्व्यवहार करना, दुरुपयोग करना।

maltreatment (मैलट्रीटमेंट)—*n.* ill treatment. दुर्व्यवहार, दुराचरण।

maltster (माल्स्टर)—*n.* one who makes malt. माल्ट बनाने वाला।

malvaceous (मैल्वेशस)—*adj.* of mallows. खतमी-सम्बन्धी।

malversation (मैल्वर्सेशन)—*n.* corrupt handling of public money. खोटा व्यवहार, बद-दयानती, ग़बन।

mamma (ममा)—*n.* mother. माँ, अम्मा, मैया, माता।

mammal (मैमल)—*n.* animal that gives suck. दूध पिलानेवाला प्राणी; स्तनोंवाला जन्तु। *adj.* **mammalian.**

mammary (मैमरी)—*adj.* of the breasts. स्तन्य, स्तन-सम्बन्धी।

mammiferous (ममिफ़रस)—*adj.* having breasts. स्तनोंवाला चूचुकवाला।

mammilla (ममिला)—*n.* nipple of female breasts. चूचुक, चूची।

mammon (मैमन)—*n.* wealth as an object of pursuit; the purse-proud. धन, दौलत; कुबेर, धनिक।

mammonist (मैमनिस्ट)—*n.* pursuer of wealth. दौलतपरस्त, धन का लोभी मनुष्य।

mammoth (मैमथ)—*n.* an extinct elephant. एक विशालकाय

जन्तु । *adj.* huge. विशाल, बहुत बड़ा ।

man (मन)—*n.* human being; the human race ; adult person; husband ; male servant ; workman ; ordinary soldier. मनुष्य , आदमी ; मानव, इन्सान ; वयस्क ; पति ; सेवक, नौकर ; श्रमिक, कर्मी ; सामान्य सिपाही । *v. t.* supply with men ; guard ; fortify. आदमी रखना, भर्ती करना ; रक्षित करना ; पुष्ट करना, सुदृढ़ बनाना ।

manacle (मैनकल)—*n.* fetter. हथकड़ी । *v. t.* put manacles on. हथकड़ी पहनाना ।

manage (मैनेज)—*v. t. & i.* conduct the working of ; bend to one's will ; contrive. प्रबन्ध या व्यवस्था करना, चलाना ; अनुकूल बना लेना, साधना । *adj.* **manageable**

management (मैनिजमैंट)—*n* administration ; skilful handling ; managers of a concern प्रबन्ध, व्यवस्था, इन्तजाम ; प्रबन्धक-मंडल ।

manager (मैनिजर)—*n.* one who has control. प्रबन्धक, व्यवस्थापक ।

mangeress (मैनिजरैस)—*n. fem* woman manager. प्रबन्धकर्त्री ।

managerial (मैनिजीरिअल)—*adj.* pertaining to management. प्रबन्ध-सम्बन्धी, प्रबन्धक का ।

manatee (मैनटी)—*n.* an aquatic animal. एक जलीय जन्तु ।

manciple (मैन्सिपल)—*n.* catering official in college etc. कालेजों आदि में सामान खरीदने वाला अधिकारी ।

mandamus (मैन्डेमस)—*n.* superior courts writ conveying command to lower one. परमादेश, फरमान, परवाना ।

mandarin. (मैन्डरिन)—*n.* Chinese official ; party leader who lags behind the times ; small orange. चीनी अधिकारी ; समय से पिछड़ा हुआ दल-नेता ; छोटी नारंगी ।

mandatary (मैन्डेटरी)—*n.* receiver or holder of a mandate. आदेशपत्रधारी व्यक्ति ।

mandate (मैन्डेट)—*n.* authoritative command ; commission to act for another ; instruction from electorate. अधिकृत आदेश ; प्रतिनिधित्व का अधिकार, सरपरस्ती ; फ़तवा, जनमत । *adj.* **mandatory.** आदेशात्मक ।

mandible (मैन्डिबल)—*n.* lower jaw-bone. निचला जबड़ा ।

mandolin (मैन्डोलिन)—*n.* kind of lute. सारंगी जैसा एक बाजा ।

mandragora (मैन्ड्रैगरा)—*n.* a narcotic plant. एक विषैला पौधा ।

mandrel (मैन्ड्रल)—*n.* axis on which material revolves in lathe. खराद का धुरा ।

mandrill (मैन्ड्रिल)—*n.* large

baboon. बड़ा लंगूर या बन्दर।

manducate (मैन्ड्यूकेट)—*v. t.* chew. चबाना, चूँघना।

mane (मेन)—*n.* long hair of horse's or lion's neck. अयाल, घोड़े या शेर की गर्दन के लम्बे बाल।

manege (मैनेज)—*n.* riding-school ; horsemanship. अश्वारोहण विद्यालय ; अश्वारोहण।

manes (मेनीज)—*n. pl.* souls of ancestors ; spirit of dead person. पितरों की आत्माएँ ; प्रेतात्मा।

manful (मैनफुल)—*adj.* brave, resolute. वीर, साहसी ; दृढ़निश्चयी।

manganese (मैंगनीज)—*n.* a metal. एक प्रकार की धातु।

mange (मेंज) —*n.* a skin-disease of dogs etc. कुत्तों आदि का खुजली का रोग। *adj.* **mangy**.

manger (मेंजर)—*n.* eating-trough in stable. दाना या चारा खिलाने की नाँद।

mangle (मैंगल)—*n.* machine for pressing and smoothing linen. कपड़ा साफ़ करने का यन्त्र। *v. t.* put through mangle ; hack, cut about ; mutilate. यंत्र से कपड़े साफ़ करना ; बोटी-बोटी कर देना, टुकड़े कर देना ; खराब करना, नष्ट करना।

mango (मैंगो)—*n.* an Indian fruit and tree. आम, आम्रफल।

mangy (मैन्जी)—*adj.* shabby. रुग्ण ; खुजीला

manhole (मैनहोल)—*n.* apperture in floor, sewer etc. for man to pass through. छत या नाली आदि में मनुष्य के गुज़रने का सुराख़

manhood (मैनहुड)—*n.* men of a country ; adult age in males ; manliness. जन-बल ; व्यस्कता, प्रौढ़ता (पुरुषों की) ; पौरुष मर्दानगी।

mania (मेनिया)—*n.* madness ; prevailing craze ; devotion to a hobby. उन्माद, पागलपन ; शौक़, झक ; अनुरक्ति।

maniac (मेनिएक)—*n.* raving madman. पागल आदमी, दीवाना, सौदाई।

manicure (मैनिक्योर)—*n.* person undertaking the treatment of finger-nails and hands ; such treatment. नाखूनों और हाथों की चिकित्सा करानेवाला व्यक्ति, हस्त-नख-चिकित्सा। *v. t.* apply such treatment to. नाखूनों और हाथों की चिकित्सा करना।

manifest (मैनिफ़ैस्ट)—*adj.* clear to sight or mind. प्रत्यक्ष, स्पष्ट, दृष्टिगोचर। *n.* list of cargo. बीजक, जहाज के माल की सूची। *v. t.* make manifest. प्रत्यक्ष, प्रकट या स्पष्ट करना, उघाड़ना, प्रकाशित कर देना।

manifestation (मैनिफ़ैस्टेशन)—*n.* disclosure, revelation. प्रकटीकरण,

उद्घाटन ।

manifesto (मेनिफ़ेस्टो)—*n.* declaration of policy or intentions issued by a sovereign or leader. राज्य या नेता की नीति की घोषणा, घोषणापत्र ।

manifold (मैनिफ़ोल्ड)—*adj.* of various forms, origins, functions etc. ; many and diverse. बहुविध, बहुवर्गीय ; अनेक और विविध प्रकार का । *v. t.* multiply copies of letters etc. पत्रों आदि की अनेक प्रतिलिपियां तैयार करना । *adv.* **manifoldly**. विविध प्रकार से ।

manikin (मैनिकिन)—*n.* little man ; lay figure. बौना, छोटा आदमी ; पुतला, पंजरी ।

manilla (मनिला)—*n.* fibre used for ropes etc. रस्से आदि बनाने का एक प्रकार का तन्तु ।

manipulate (मैनिप्यूलेट)—*v. t.* handle ; deal skilfully with. हाथ से काम करना ; हस्तकारी करना ; कुशलता या चतुराई से करना ।

manipulation (मनिप्यूलेशन)—*n.* act of manipulating. हस्तकौशल, हस्तकारी ।

manipulator (मनिप्यूलेटर)—*n.* one who manipulates. कुशल हस्तकार ।

mankind (मैनकाइन्ड)—*n.* the human species. मानव, मनुष्य-जाति, इन्सान ।

manlike (मैनलाइक)—*adj.* of or like a man. मनुष्याकार, मनुष्य-जैसा ।

manly (मैनली)—*adj.* having the qualities of a man ; firm. मानवीय, मनुष्य-सुलभ ; दृढ़, मर्दाना ।

manna (मैना)—*n.* spiritual food ; a sweet juice used in medicine. आध्यात्मिक भोजन, देवताओं का भोजन ; एक मधुर रस

mannequin (मैनिकिन)—*n.* person employed to show off costumes. वस्त्र पहनाने वाला नौकर ।

manner (मैनर)—*n.* way thing is done or happens ; sort or kind ; style. ढंग, प्रकार, शैली, रूप । *pl.* social bearing. व्यवहार, आचरण, चलन

mannerism (मैनरिज्म)—*n* trick of behaviour. रस्म-रिवाज की पाबन्दी, परिपाटी ।

mannerless (मैनर्लस)—*adj* unmannerly. अशिष्ट, असभ्य ।

mannerly (मैनर्ली)—*adj.* well-behaved. शिष्ट, सभ्य ।

mannish (मैनिश)—*adj.* like a man, मनुष्य सुलभ, मर्दानी ।

manoeuvre (मनूवर)—*n.* strategical or tactical movement ; skilful or crafty plan. दाँव-पेंच, कपट-नीति ; चालाकी । *v. i. & t.* perform or make perform (troops, ships) manoeuvre ; adroitly work one-self or

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others into or out of a position. (किसी, व्यक्तियों की) स्थिति बदलना या बदलवाना ; दाँव-पेच चलना,

manner (मैनर)—*n.* a territorial unit of the feudal period. जागीर, ज़मींदारी, तालुक़ा
adj. **manorial** जागीर सम्बन्धी।

manor-house (मैनर-हाउस)—*n.* lord of the manor's residence. जागीरदार का मकान।

manse (मैन्स)—*n.* parsonage. पादरियों का मकान।

mansion (मैन्शन)—*n.* large dwelling-house. भवन, हवेली, महल।

mansuetude (मैन्स्यूइड)—*n.* gentleness ; mild temper. सभ्यता, शीलवत्ता।

mantel (मैन्टल)—*n.* structure enclosing fire place. अँगीठी का आस-पास का ढाँचा

mantilla (मैन्टिला)—*n.* woman's lace veil. बुरक़ा, ओढ़नी।

mantle (मैन्टल)—*n.* loose sleeveless cloak ; hood fixed round gas-jet. चोग़ा, लबादा ; बत्ती की ऊपर की जाली। *v. t. & i.* cover as with mantle : become covered ; take delight. ओढ़ाना, ढाँपना ; ढकना, छिपना ; प्रसन्न होना।

mantlet (मैन्ट्लिट)—*n.* short mantle ; moveable bullet-proof screen. छोटी ओढ़नी ; गोली से प्रभावित न होने वाला पर्दा।

manual (मैन्यूअल)—*adj.* of or done with hand. हाथ का, हाथ से किया हुआ, बस्ती। *n.* hand-book ; primer ; text-look. पुस्तिका, लघु ग्रंथ ; प्रवेशिका ; मूलपुस्तक

manufactory (मैन्यूफ़ैक्टरी)—*n.* factory, workshop. कारख़ाना, निर्माणशाला।

manufacture (मैन्यूफ़ैक्चर)—*n.* making of articles on a large quantity. बड़ी मात्रा में वस्तुओं का निर्माण, दस्तकारी, शिल्पकार्य। *v. t.* work up materials into finished articles. निर्माण करना, दस्तकारी करना।

manufacturer (मैन्यूफ़ैक्चरर)—*n.* one who manufactures. निर्माता, शिल्पकार।

manumission (मैन्यूमिशन)—*n.* setting free. ग़ुलामों की मुक्ति।

manumit (मैन्यूमिट)—*v. t.* give freedom to slave. ग़ुलाम को मुक्त करना।

manure (मन्योर)—*n.* substance used for fertilizing soil खाद, उर्वरक। *v. t.* treat with manure. खाद डालना, खाद से उपजाऊ बनाना।

manuscript (मैन्यूस्क्रिप्ट) —*adj.* hand-written. हस्तलिखित, क़लमी। *n.* manuscript book or document. हस्तलिखित पुस्तक या दस्तावेज़ ;

हस्तलेख, हस्तलिपि ।

many (मैनी)—*adj.* much more than one. अनेक, बहुत-से, बहुतेरे । *n.* multitude ; the populace. समूह, जनसमूह

map (मैप)—*n.* flat representation of the earth. भूगोल-चित्र, नक्शा । *v. t.* make map of. नक्शा बनाना या खींचना

maple (मेपल)—*n.* a sugar producing tree. एक वृक्ष जिससे चीनी निकलती है ।

mappery (मैपरी)—*n.* map-making. नक्शा बनाने की कला ।

mar (मार)—*v. t.* impair ; spoil. हानि पहुँचाना, नष्ट करना ; बिगाड़ना, खराब करना ।

marasmus (मरॉज्मस)—*n.* wasting away of the body. शरीर-क्षय ; सोखड़ा । *adj.* **marasmic.**

maraud (मरॉड)—*v.i.* make raid ; pillage. हमला बोलना, लूट-मार करना । *n.* plundering attack. लूट-मार । *n.* **marauder.** लुटेरा ।

marble (मार्बल)—*n.* a kind of limestone used in sculpture. संगे-मरमर । *marble-hearted.* पत्थर-दिल, पाषाण-हृदय ।

marbles (मार्बल्स)—*n. pl.* collection of sculpture ; small ball of stone used in child's game. संगे-मरमर की मूर्तियों का संग्रह ; बच्चों के खेलने की पत्थरों की गोली

marcel (मार्सेल)—*n.* artificial wave in hair. बालों का कृत्रिम रूप से घुंघरालापन ।

March (मार्च)—*n.* third month of year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का तीसरा मास

march (मार्च)—*v i. & t.* walk with regular paces ; go steadily on. कदम मिलाकर चलना कूच करना । कूच करना ; बढ़ना, प्रगति करना; चलाना, कूच कराना; *n.* action of marching; progress, advance. कूच, प्रस्थान ; प्रगति, बढ़ोतरी । *pl.* boundary between countries. सीमान्त, सरहद ।

marchioness (मार्शनिस)—*n* wife of a marquis. बेगम,

marchpane (मार्चपेन)—*n.* a kind of sweet bread. मीठी रोटी, मालपूआ ।

marcid (मार्सिड)—*adj.* weak, feeble. दुर्बल, दुबला । *n.* **marcidity.** दुर्बलापन ।

marconigram (मार्कोनिग्रैम)—*n.* wireless message. बेतार का तार ।

mare (मेअर)—*n.* female horse घोड़ी ।

marena (मरीना)—*n.* a kind of fish. एक प्रकार की मछली ।

mare's-nest (मेअर्ज़-नैस्ट)—*n* fancied discovery. कल्पित वस्तु ।

margarine (मार्गरिन, मार्जरिन)—*n.* imitation butter. नकली मक्खन ।

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margin (मार्जिन)—*n.* border ; strip near the edge of something : unprinted space round printed page ; extra amount over what is necessary. किनारा, कोर ; हाशिया, छपे हुए पृष्ठ के चारों ओर अमुद्रित स्थान ; बुंचाइश, अन्तर ।

marginal (मार्जिनल)—*adj.* pertaining to a margin ; written or printed in the margin. कोर, हाशिया, बुंचाइश सम्बन्धी ; हाशियों में लिखित या मुद्रित ।

marginalia (मार्जिनलिआ)—*n. pl.* marginal notes. हाशिया में लिखे हुए नोट ।

marginate, marginated (मार्जिनेट, मार्जिनेटिड)—*adj.* having a margin. हाशियेदार ।

margrave (मार्ग्रेव)—*n.* title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire. रोम साम्राज्य के कुछ राजकुमारों की उपाधि

marigold (मैरिगोल्ड)—*n.* a yellow flowered plant. गेंदा,

marine (मरीन)—*adj.* pertaining to the sea : of shipping. समुद्रीय, नौचालन-सम्बन्धी । *n.* shipping ; naval soldier. नौचालन, जहाजरानी ; नौसैनिक ।

mariner (मरीनर)—*n.* sailor. नाविक, जहाजचालक ।

marinorama (मरीनेरामा)—*n.* seaview. समुद्री दृश्य ।

marionette (मैरिअनेट)—*n.* puppet worked with strings. धागों से चलनेवाली पुतली ।

marital (मैरिटल)—*adj.* of a husband ; of husband and wife. पति-सम्बन्धी ; दम्पती-सम्बन्धी ।

maritime (मैरिटाइम)—*adj.* situated near the sea ; marine. समुद्र के निकट स्थित ; समुद्रीय ।

marjoram (मार्जोरम)—*n.* a kind of herb. एक प्रकार की बूटी ; नेडबो. कुठला ।

mark (मार्क)—*n.* German coin ; target ; normal standard ; trace left by something ; visible sign ; unit in appraising merit of work. जर्मन मुद्रा ; लक्ष्य, निशाना ; सामान्य स्तर, मोहर ; चिह्न, निशान ; प्रशंसा-चिह्न, पूंदक, तमगा । *v. t.* & *i.* distinguish with a mark ; serve as a mark ; assign marks of merit to ; notice ; record as score. निशान लगाना ; चिह्नित होना ; पदक आदि देना या लगाना ; देखना, ध्यान करना ; अंक दर्ज करना

markedly (मार्किडली)—*adv.* unmistakably. बिना किसी गलती के ।

marker (मार्कर)—*n.* one who marks ; counter, thing used to mark place in book. चिह्न लगाने वाला, गिनती करने वाला ; पुस्तक में निशान लगाने की वस्तु ।

market (मार्किट)—*n.* a public place where goods are bought and sold ; buying and selling in general ; seat of trade. बाजार, मंडी ; क्रय-विक्रय ; दुकान, हाट। *v. t. & i.* sell in market ; buy goods in market. मण्डी में बेचना ; मंडी में माल खरीदना ; क्रय-विक्रय करना।

marketgarden (मार्किट गार्डन)—*n.* garden growing vegetables for sale. बिक्री के लिए सब्जियां पैदा करने वाला बाग।

market-price (मार्किट प्राइस)—*n.* prevailing price. बाजार-भाव, प्रचलित मूल्य।

marketable (मार्किटेबल)—*adj.* fit for sale ; in demand. बिक्री के योग्य ; जिसकी बाजार में मांग हो।

marking (मार्किंग)—*n.* variegated colours of feathers. परों की रंगीनी, रंगारंग के पर।

marksman (मार्क्समैन)—*n.* one who is skilful to hit a mark. निशानेबाज, लक्ष्य भेदी।

marl (मार्ल)—*n.* a rich soil used as manure. उपजाऊ मिट्टी, खरीली मिट्टी। *adj.* **marly.**

marmalade (मार्मलेड)—*n* orange jam. नारंगी का मुरब्बा।

marmoreal (मार्मोरिअल —*adj* of marble ; like marble. संगमरमर का ; संगे-मरमर के सदृश।

marmoset (मार्मोसेट)—*n.* small bushytailed monkey. झाड़ी पूंछ वाला एक बंदर।

marmot (मार्मट)—*n.* rodent allied to the squirrel. एक प्रकार की गिलहरी।

marocain (मैरकेन)—*n.* a dress-fabric. एक प्रकार का कपड़ा, मारकीन।

maroon (मॅरून)—*n.* brownish-crimson colour ; kind of fire-work ; marooned person. भूरा-सा लाल रंग ; एक प्रकार की आतिशबाजी ; निर्जन स्थान पर परित्यक्त व्यक्ति। *adj.* maroon-coloured. भूरे लाल रंग का। *v. t.* put and leave ashore or a desert island निर्जन द्वीप के किनारे पर छोड़ देना।

marquee (मार्की)—*n.* large tent. बड़ा खेमा।

marquis, marquess (मार्क्विस)—*n.* peer ranking between duke and earl. इंग्लैंड की एक नवाबी पदवी।

marquisate (मार्क्विसेट)—*n.* marquis's patent. मार्क्विस का पद।

marriage (मैरिज)—*n.* wedding, wedlock. विवाह, शादी ; पाणिग्रहण।

marriageable (मैरिजबल)—*adj.* old enough for marriage. विवाह-योग्य।

marrow (मैरो)—*n.* fatty substance in cavity of bones ; the best part. मज्जा, हड्डी का गूदा ;

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सार, तत्व। *adj.* **marrowy.**

marry (मैरी)—*v. t. & i.* unite in wedlock ; take a wife or husband. गठ-बन्धन करना, जोड़ना ; विवाह करना, ब्याहना, पाणिग्रहण करना।

mars (मार्स)—*n.* god of war ; a planet. युद्ध का देवता ; मंगल ग्रह।

marsh (मार्श)—*n.* piece of low watery ground. दलदल, कीचड़ वाली भूमि। *adj.* **marshy.**

marshal (मार्शल)—*n.* a military official ; steward at assembly. प्रधान सेनापति ; विधान सभा का प्रबन्धक या संरक्षक अधिकारी। *v. t.* arrange in due order. पंक्तिबद्ध करना, सज्जित करना।

marshy (मार्शी)—*adj.* boggy ; produced in marshes. दलदली, कीचड़दार ; दलदल में उत्पन्न।

mart (मार्ट)—*n.* place of trade. बाजार, मंडी।

marten (मार्टिन)—*n.* a kind o weasel. एक प्रकार का नेवला।

martial (मार्शल)—*adj.* war-like ; loving war ; suited to war. सैन्य, फ़ौजी, जंगी ; युद्धप्रिय ; युद्ध के योग्य।

martian (मार्शियन)—*n. & adj.* inhabitant of **mars.** मंगल ग्रह में रहने वाला।

martin (मार्टिन)—*n.* bird of swallow kind. अबाबील जाति का पक्षी।

martinet (मार्टिनेट)—*n.* strict disciplinarian. कठोर अनुशासक।

martingale (मार्टिंगेल)—*n.* check-strap preventing horse from rearing or throwing up head ; gambling system of doubling the stake at each venture. घोड़े का बेलगाम ; जुए की विधि जिसमें प्रत्येक बाजी पर दाँव दुगुना कर दिया जाए।

martini (मार्टीनी)—*n.* a kind of rifle. एक प्रकार की बन्दूक।

martlet (मार्टलिट)—*n.* footless heraldic bird. बिना पैर का एक हेरावल पक्षी।

martyr (मार्टर)—*n.* person put to death for adherence to a cause. शहीद, हुतात्मा, बलिदानी।

martyrdom (मार्टरडम)—*n.* martyr's death. शहादत, बलिदान।

martyrology (मार्टरोलजी)—*n.* history of martyrs. शहीदों का इतिहास, शहादतनामा।

marvel (मार्वल)—*n.* wonderful thing. अद्भुत वस्तु, अचंभा, अजूबा। *v. i.* wonder. आश्चर्य करना, चकित होना।

marvellous (मार्वलस)—*adj.* astonishing. अद्भुत, आश्चर्यजनक।

mascot (मैस्कट)—*n.* luck-bringer. भाग्य बनानेवाली वस्तु, शकुनदेवी, ताबीज।

masculine (मास्क्यूलिन)—*adj.* of the male gender; male, manly; vigorous; mannish. पुरुष जाति का; नर; मर्दाना; दृढ़पुरुष; पौरुषपूर्ण, साहसपूर्ण; *n.* masculine gender. पुलिंग

mash (मैश)—*n.* malt, bran or other substance mixed with water into a thick liquid for brewing, horse-food etc. मसाला, मसाले मिलाई। *v. t.* make into mash; practise fascination on. मसला, घुलाना, बहलाना, भुलाना, लुभाना; डोरे डालना,

masher (मैशर)—*n.* lady killer; dandy. स्त्रियों पर डोरे डालनेवाला, छैला, बाँका।

mask (मास्क)—*n.* artificial face worn as disguise; pretext; masquerade; entertainment. नकाब, परिवेश; बहाना; स्वाँग; नाट्यरंग। *v. t.* cover with mask; disguise as with mask. नकाब डालना; चेहरा लगाना; छुपाना; स्वाँग बनाना

masker (मास्कर)—*n.* one who masks. नकाबपोश।

mason (मेसन)—*n.* builder in stone; freemason. राजमिस्त्री, मीमार, राजगीर।

masonic (मसॉनिक)—*adj.* of freemasons. राजगीरी-सम्बन्धी, मीमारी।

masonry (मेसनरी)—*n.* stone-work: buildup stones. राजगीरी, मीमारी।

masque (मैस्क)—*n.* kind of poetic drama with pageantry. एक कवितामय नाटक

masquerade (मैस्करेड)—*n.* dance at which masks are worn. नकाबपोशों का नृत्य: नाट्य।

mass (मैस)—*n.* large body of matter; dense aggregation of objects; (*pl.*) the general body of the people; a Roman Catholic service. ढेर, पिंड; समूह; [illegible]-पुंज, संग्रह; भीड़, जमघट; ईसाइयों का धर्मसंस्कार। *v. t.* & *i.* gather into a mass. ढेर या भीड़ लगाना

massacre (मैसकर)—*n.* general slaughter. सब-कुछ [illegible]-मार। *v. t.* make massacre [illegible] संहार करना।

massage (मासाज)—*n.* kneading and rubbing the muscles as curative treatment. मालिश, संमर्दन। *v. t.* apply massage to. मालिश करना।

masseur (मैसर)—*n.* one who applies massage to. मालिश करने वाला मनुष्य, मालशिया।

massive (मैसिव)—*adj.* large and heavy, solid. भारी, विशाल, बहुत बड़ा, ठोस।

mast (मास्ट)—*n.* upright to which ship's yards and sails are attached; upright for decoration etc. मस्तूल, खंभा, स्तूप, दंड।

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master (मास्टर)—*n.* man who has authority over or teaches others ; employer ; skilled artist. किसी वस्तु पर आधिपत्य रखने वाला व्यक्ति ; गुरु, शिक्षक ; स्वामी, मालिक ; कारीगर ; कौशलयुक्त व्यक्ति । *v. t.* acquire complete knowledge ; reduce to subjection. आधिपत्य रखना, पूर्णता, प्राप्त करना,

masterful (मास्टरफुल)—*adj.* imperious. पूर्ण, आधिपत्ययुक्त ।

masterhand. (मास्टरहैंड)—*n.* expert. कारीगर, कुशल व्यक्ति, उस्ताद ।

master-key (मास्टर-की)—*n.* a key which can open several locks. अनेक तालों को खोल सकनेवाली चाबी ।

masterly (मास्टरली)—*adj.* of consummate skill ; most excellent. अधिकारपूर्ण, कुशलतापूर्ण ; अत्युत्तम, बढ़िया ·

masterpiece (मास्टरपीस)—*n.* best specimen of an artist's work. सर्वश्रेष्ठ कलाकृति ।

masterstroke (मास्टरस्ट्रोक)—*n.* an act of the greatest skill. श्रेष्ठतम कौशल का कार्य, उस्तादी का काम ; कमाल ।

mastery (मास्टरी)—*n.* masterly skill ; dominion ; superiority. कौशलता, पूर्णता ; आधिपत्य, अधिकार ; श्रेष्ठता, वरीयता ।

mastic (मैस्टिक)—*n.* kind of resin. गोंद, गाच, लासा ।

masticate (मैस्टिकेट)—*v. t.* reduce to pulp by chewing. चबाना, चर्वण करना । *adj.* **masticable.** चबाने के योग्य ।

mastication (मस्टिकेशन)—*n.* act of chewing. चर्वण, चबाने की क्रिया ।

masticator (मस्टिकेटर)—*n.* one who musticates. चबानेवाला, चर्वणकर्त्ता ।

mastiff (मास्टिफ़)—*n.* dog of a powerful breed. एक प्रकार का ताकतवर नस्ल का बड़ा कुत्ता ।

mastitis (मैस्टाइटिस)—*n.* disease of the female breast. स्तन की सूजन ।

mastodon (मैस्टडन)—*n* extinct animal allied to elephant. हाथी जैसा एक पशु ।

mastoid (मैस्टाइड)—*adj.* breast-shaped. स्तनाकार ;

mastology (मास्टॉलजी)—*n.* natural history of mammals. स्तनपायी जीवों का प्राकृतिक इतिहास ।

masturbate (मैस्टर्बेट)—*v. i.* practise self-abuse. हस्तमैथुन करना, हथरसी करना ।

masturbation (मैस्टर्बेशन)—*n.* self-abuse. हस्तमैथुन, हथरसी ।

mat (मैट्)—*n.* coarse fabric of plaited fibre. चटाई । *v. t.* cover with mats ; twist together. चटाई बिछाना, लगाना या बाँधना ; चटाई बनाना ।

matador (मैटडर)—*n.* man whose task is to kill bull in bull-fight. बैलों की लड़ाई में बैल को मारनेवाला।

match (मैच)—*n.* slip of wood, wax etc. with head that ignites when rubbed, fuse ; person or thing resembling to another ; marriage ; contest ; game. दिया-सलाई, फ़तीला ; प्रतिद्वन्द्वी, बराबरीवाला व्यक्ति वा पदार्थ ; जोड़ ; विवाह, शादी ; मुक़ाबिला, प्रतियोगिता ; खेल। *v. t. & i.* find or be a match for ; show similarity ; marry. बराबर होना या करना ; मुक़ाबिला करना ; विवाह करना।

matchless (मैचलिस)—*adj.* incomparable. अतुल्य, बेजोड़, अनोखा। *n.* **matchlessness.**

matchlock (मैचलाक)—*n.* obsolete musket fired with fuse. तोड़ेदार बन्दूक।

matchmaker (मैचमेकर)—*n.* one who makes matches ; one who effects a union. दियासलाई बनानेवाला ; विवाह करानेवाला, बिचौलिया।

mate (मेट)—*n.* one of a pair of birds, lovers or married people ; fellow workman ; subordinate officer of merchant-ship ; checkmate in chess. साथी, हमजोली, जीवन-संगी ; सहयोगी, सहायक ; जहाज़ का एक सहायक अफ़सर ; शतरंज में शाह की स्थिति। *v. t.* pair especially for breeding ; checkmate. विवाह करना, जोड़ा बनाना ; मात देना।

material (मटीरियल)—*n.* that from which something is made ; textile fabric. पदार्थ, सामग्री, द्रव्य ; वस्त्र का थान। *adj.* pertaining to matter ; unspiritual ; essential. द्रव्य-सम्बन्धी ; भौतिक, दैहिक ; आवश्यक। *adv.* **materially.** भौतिक रूप से।

materialism (मटीरियलिज़्म)—*n.* belief that nothing exists but matter. भौतिकवाद, अनात्मवाद।

materialist (मटीरियलिस्ट)—*n.* believer in materialism. भौतिकवादी, अनात्मवादी।

materialistic (मटीरियलिस्टिक)—*adj.* imbued with materialism. भौतिकवाद (अनात्मवाद) सम्बन्धी।

materialize (मटीरियलाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* make materialistic ; be fulfilled. भौतिक रूप देना ; पूर्ण होना, अमल में आना। *n.* **materialization.** भौतिकीकरण।

maternal (मटरनल)—*adj.* of a mother ; from the side of one's mother. माता का, मातृक, मातृपक्ष का,

maternity (मटर्निटी)—*n.* motherhood. मातृत्व, मातृ-सम्बन्ध।

mathematical (मैथिमैटिकल)—*adj.* relating to mathematics. गणित-सम्बन्धी।

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mathematician (मैथिमैटिशन)—*n.* one who is versed in mathematics. गणित-शास्त्री ।

mathematics (मैथिमैटिक्स)—*n.* science of space and number. गणितशास्त्र ।

matin (मैटिन)—*n.* (*pl.*) morning prayer. प्रातः कालीन प्रार्थना । *adj.* of the morning. प्रातःकालीन ।

matinee (मैटिने)—*n.* theatrical performance in afternoon. दोपहर का नाटक आदि का खेल ।

matriarchy (मैट्रिआर्की)—*n.* social organisation in which mother is head of family. ऐसा सामाजिक संगठन जिसमें माता परिवार की मुखिया हो, मातृवादी संगठन ।

matricide (मैट्रिसाइड)—*n.* killing of one's mother ; person guilty of it. मातृवध ; माता का हत्यारा ।

matriculate (मट्रिक्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* admit or be admitted as student in university. विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र के रूप में प्रवेश देना या प्रविष्ट होना ।

matriculation (मट्रिक्यूलेशन)—*n.* admission as a university student. विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र के रूप में प्रवेश ।

matrimony (मैट्रिमनी)—*n.* state of having a husband or wife. पति-पत्नी सम्बन्ध, वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध ; विवाह । *adj.* **matrimonial.**

matrix (मेट्रिक्स)—*n.* womb ; mould in which cast is made ; substance in which mineral is found embedded. गर्भाशय ; ढलाई का साँचा : धातु का पहुर ।

matron (मेट्रन)—*n.* elderly married woman, woman in charge of hospital ; house keeper in school or institution. वृद्ध, विवाहित स्त्री ; बड़ी-बूढ़ी. गृहस्वामिनी ; अस्पताल की निरीक्षिका ; स्कूल या संस्था की निरीक्षिका

matter (मैटर)—*n.* physical substance ; object ; material ; affair ; purulent discharge. द्रव्य, पार्थिव वस्तु ; पदार्थ ; वस्तु ; विषय, मामला, बात, काम, तात्पर्य ; मवाद, पीप । *v. i.*, be . of importance ; make difference. आवश्यक होना ; अन्तर करना । ***does matting*** (मैटिंग)—*n.* fabric used for mats. चटाई का कपड़ा ।

mattock (मैटॉक)—*n.* tool like pickaxe. कुदाल, फावड़ा, फरसा ।

mattress (मैट्रिस)—*n.* large cushion on which bed-clothes rest. तोशक, गद्दा ।

maturate (मैट्यूरेट)—*v. i.* come to maturation. पकना, पुक्ता होना, प्रौढ़ होना ।

maturation (मैट्यूरेशन)—*n.* ripening of morbific matter. पकाव, परिपक्वता, पुख्तगी ।

mature (मच्योर)—*adj.* fully develcped ; ripe ; adult. पका हुआ ; परिपक्व ; प्रौढ़ा। *v. t. & i.* bring to or reach maturity ; ripen. पकाना, पकना ; तैयार करना

maturity (मच्योरिटी)—*n.* state of being mature. परिपक्वता, प्रौढ़ता।

matutinal (मैट्यूटाइनल)—*adj.* of the morning. प्रातःकालीन, भोर का।

maudlin (मॉड्लिन)—*adj.* weakly sentimental. मदमस्त, मदहोश, उन्मत्त-सा।

maul (मॉल)—*n.* a heavy hammer. मोंगरा। *v. t.* beat and bruise. मोंगरे से पीटना, चुमना या ठोंकना।

maulstick (मॉलस्टिक)—*n.* stick used to steady the hand in painting. एक लंबी बिलका चित्रकारी में हाथ को स्थिर रखने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

maund (मॉंड)—*n.* measure of weight ; a hand-basket. भार का तौल ; डलिया, टोकनी। *v. t. & i.* beg-भीख माँगना।

maunder (मॉंडर)—*v. i.* talk ramblingly. बुड़बुड़ाना, भुनभुनाना ; बेतुकी बातें करना। *n.* beggar. भिखारी।

maundy (मॉंडी)—*n.* foot-washing ceremony on Thursday before Easter ; royal alms given on that day. ईस्टर के पूर्व बृहस्पतिवार को चरण-प्रक्षालन की रीति ; इस दिन दिया जाने वाला राजकीय दान।

mausoleum (मॉसोलीयम)—*adj.* pertaining to mausoleum. मकबरे (समाधि) से सम्बन्धित।

mausoleum (मॉसोलीयम)—*n.* building erected as tomb and monument. मकबरा, रौज़ा, समाधि।

mavis (मेविस)—*n.* a singing bird. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया।

maw (मॉ)—*n.* stomach of an animal. पोटा, उदर, पेट।

mawkish (मॉकिश)—*adj.* of faint sickly flavour ; feebly sentimental. फीका, बेस्वाद ; भावुकता-पूर्ण।

maxilla (मैक्सिला)—*n.* upper jawbone. जबड़े या दाढ़ की ऊपर वाली हड्डी। (*pl.* **maxillae.**)

maxillary (मैक्सिलरी)—*adj.* of jaw. जबड़े का, दाढ़ की हड्डी का।

maxim (मैक्सिम)—*n.* piece of wisdom or advice expressed in a sentence ; a machine gun. कहावत, सूक्ति, एक प्रकार की बन्दूक।

maximalist (मैक्सिमलिस्ट)—*n.* person who holds out for the maximum of his demands and rejects compromises. अधिक से अधिक माँगों पर अड़ा रहने वाला व्यक्ति।

maximise (मैक्सिमाइज़)—*v. t.*

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increase to the utmost. चरम सीमा तक बढ़ा देना। *n.* **maximization.** चरम सीमा या वृद्धि।

maximum (मैक्सिमम)—*n.* highest degree. चरम सीमा, परम संख्या या परिमाण।

maximus (मैक्सिमस)—*adj.* eldest of the name. नाम में सबसे बड़ा।

May (मे)—*n.* the fifth month of the year; youth, the prime of life; hawthorn blossom. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का पाँचवाँ मास (वैशाख-ज्येष्ठ); यौवन; बाल्यावस्था; नागफनी पुष्प। *May-day.* वसन्तोत्सव के रूप में मनाया जाने वाला मई का प्रथम दिवस;

may (मे)—*v. auxiliary.* be able; be possible; be permitted. हो सकना, संभव होना; शायद हो सकना; सकना, शक्य होना।

may-be (मे-बी)—*adv.* perhaps; possibly. संभवतः, कदाचित, शायद।

mayor (मेयर)—*n.* head of town corporation. महापौर, महानगरपालिका की अध्यक्ष। *adj.* **mayoral.**

mayoralty (मेयरल्टी)—*n.* mayor's office or tenure. महापौर का पद या कार्यावधि।

mayoress (मेयरेस)—*n. fem.* mayor's wife; female mayor. महापौर की पत्नी; महिला महापौर।

mazarine (मैजरीन)—*n. & adj.* deep blue. (colour) गहरा नीला (रंग)।

maze (मेज़)—*n.* network of pathos or lines; tangle of facts. भूलभुलैया, चक्रव्यूह; मँवर-जाल, उलझाव, परेशानी। *v. t.* bewilder, stupefy. उलझाना, परेशान करना। चकराना। *adj.* **mazed.** परेशान, व्याकुल; *n.* **mazedness.**

me (मी)—*pron.* objective case of I. मुझे, मुझको।

mead (मीड)—*n.* fermented honey and water as alcoholic drink; meadow. शहद की शराब; चरागाह, तृणागार।

meadow (मीडो)—*n.* pieces of grassland. चरागाह, घास का मैदान।

meagre (मीगर)—*adj.* lean; scanty; insufficient. पतला, तुच्छ, थोड़ा, क्षीण, अपर्याप्त

meal (मील)—*n.* grain or pulse ground to powder; taking of food. पिसा हुआ अनाज, जैसे—आटा, बेसन, सत्तू; आहार, खुराक, खाना। *v. i.* take meal, grind to powder. आहार करवा; पीसना, चूर्ण करना।

mealie (मीली)—*n.* maize. मकार भुट्टा।

mealy (मीली)—*adj.* of, like or containing meal. आटे का, आटे जैसा, आटेवाला।

mealy-mouthed (मीली-माउथ्ड)—*adj.* not outspoken. मृदुभाषी ; चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातें करने-वाला ।

mean (मीन)—*adj.* low ; base ; ignoble, ungenerous ; intermediate. नीच, तुच्छ, अधम, कमीना ; मध्यम, बीच का, मझोला । *n.* mean degree or state or course. मध्य का दर्जा या अवस्था या मार्ग ; मध्य, औसत । *v. t. & i.* intend ; signify ; purpose. चाहना, विचार करना ; अर्थ या प्रयोजन रखना ; सूचित करना, बताना ।

meander (मिएण्डर)—*n.* departure from straight course. घुमाव, चक्कर, भूलभुलैया । *v.i.* wind about. घूमना, चक्कर खाना ; मुड़ना ।

meaning (मीनिंग)—*n.* what is meant ; significance. अभिप्राय, तात्पर्य, सार । *adj.* full of meaning. सार्थक, अभिप्रायपूर्ण ।

meaningless (मीनिंगलैस)—*adj.* having no meaning. अर्थहीन, निरर्थक ।

meanly (मीन्ली)—*adv.* ignobly. नीचतापूर्वक ।

means (मीन्ज)—*n. pl.* intermediate steps to an end ; recources ; money. उपाय, तदबीर ; साधन ; धन

meantime (मीन्टाइम)—*adv.* in the intervening time. इस समय में, सम्प्रति, इस दौरान ।

measles (मीज़ल्ज)—*n. pl.* infectious human disease with red rash. चेचक, शीतला माता का रोग, खसरा । *adj.* **measly.**

measurable (मैज़रेबल)—*adj.* that may be measured. नापने के योग्य । *adv.* **measurably.** नाप से ।

measure (मैज़र)—*n.* size or quantity in relation to a standard ; appliance for ascertaining or testing this ; prescribed amount ; limit ; rhythm ; metre ; expedient calculated action ; parliamentary bill or act. नाप, मान ; पैमाना, मापने या तौलने का साधन ; निर्धारित राशि; सीमा, हद ; लय, ताल ; नियम, कायदा ; कदम, उपाय, कार्रवाई ; विधेयक (बिल) ; अधिनियम (कानून) । *v. t.* ascertain size, quantity etc. with measure ; estimate. नापना, मापना ; अनुमान लगाना, अन्दाजा करना

measured (मैज़र्ड)—*adj.* moderate ; uniform , limited. नपा-तुला, परिमित ; बराबर ; सीमित, निश्चित ।

measureless (मैज़रलैस)—*adj.* without any measure. असीम, बे-अन्दाजा, बेहद ।

measurement (मैज़रमैंट)—*n.* act of measuring ; the area. नाप, पैमाइश ; विस्तार लंबाई-चौड़ाई ।

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meat (मीट)—*n.* flesh of beasts as food ; food in general. (भोजन के रूप में) मांस ; भोजन ।

meaty (मीटी)—*adj.* full of meat. मांस से भरपूर ।

mechanic (मिकैनिक)—*n.* skilled artisan who works with tools. शिल्पकार, दस्तकार ।

mechanical (मिकैनिकल)—*adj.* of machines ; automatic. यान्त्रिक यन्त्र-सम्बन्धी ; स्वचालो

mechanician (मैकनिशन)—*n.* one skilled in constructing machines. यन्त्र-निर्माण में कुशल ।

mechanics (मिकैनिक्स)—*n. pl.* science of motion ; science of machinery. गतिविज्ञान, यन्त्रविज्ञान ।

mechanism (मैकनिज्म)—*n.* way a machine works ; piece of machinery, frame work of story. यन्त्र-संचालन, यन्त्र-रचना ; पुर्जा ;

mechanist (मैकनिस्ट)—*n.* expert in mechanics. यन्त्र-विज्ञान में कुशल व्यक्ति । *adj.* **mechanistic.**

mechanize (मैकनाइज)—*v. t.* make mechanical. यान्त्रिक बनाना । *n* **mechanization.** यन्त्रीकरण ।

meconic (मीकानिक)—*adj.* obtained from opium. अफीम में से निकाला हुआ ।

meconium (मीकोनियम) *n.* juice of poppy. अफीम ।

medal (मेडल)—*n.* coinlike metal disk with device. पदक, तमगा ।

medallion (मिडैलिन)—*n.* large medal. बड़ा तमगा, महापदक ।

medallist. (मैडलिस्ट)—*n.* winner of prizemedal. पदक-प्राप्त व्यक्ति, पदक-विजेता ।

meddle (मैड्ल)—*v. i.* busy oneself unduly, interfere. हस्तक्षेप करना, दखल देना, बीच में पड़ना ।

meddler (मैड्लर)—*n.* one who meddles. हस्तक्षेपकर्ता, दखल देने वाला व्यक्ति ।

meddlesome (मैड्लसम)—*adj.* given to meddling. हस्तक्षेप करने-वाला, विघ्नकारी ।

meddling. (मैड्लिंग)—*n.* interfering in other's affairs. हस्तक्षेप, मदाखलत ।

media (मीडिया)—*n. pl.* agency. साधन, माध्यम ।

medial, median (मीडियल, मीडियन)—*adj.* in the middle. मध्यवर्ती, बीचका, दरम्याना ।

measly. खसरा । *adj.* **measly.**

measurable (मैजरेबल)—*adj.* that may be measured. नापने के योग्य । *adv.* **measurably.** नाप से ।

measure (मैजर)—*n.* size or

mediation (मीडिएशन)—*n.* interposition ; intercession. मध्यस्थता;

mediator (मीडिएटर)—*n.* one who mediates. मध्यस्थ, पंच, सालिस

medical. (मैडिकल)—*adj.* of, medicine. औषधि-सम्बन्धी, चिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी। *adv.* **medically.**

medicament (मैडिकमैंट)—*n.* thing used as medicine. औषध, लेप, मरहम।

medicaster (मैडिकास्टर)—*n.* quack. नीम हकीम, ढोंगी चिकित्सक।

medicate (मैडिकेट)—*v.t.* impregnate with medicinal substance. औषधियुक्त करना, दवा मिलाना। *n.* **medication.**

medicinal (मैडिसिनल)—*adj.* healing; curative. आरोग्यकर, स्वास्थ्यदायक; औषधि-सम्बन्धी

medicine (मैडिसन)—*n.* the art of preserving and restoring health; drugs etc. used in this. चिकित्साविज्ञान, वैद्यक; औषधि।

medieval, mediaeval (मैडिईवल)—*adj.* of the middle ages. मध्ययुगीन।

meditate (मैडिटेट)—*v. t. & i.* plan; ponder over. चिन्तन करना, गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना, सोचना।

mediocre (मीडिओकर)—*adj.* middling; second-rate. बीच का, औसत दर्जे का; सामान्य। *n.* mediocre person. सामान्य व्यक्ति।

mediocrity (मीडिऑक्रिटी)—*n.* moderation; सामान्यता, औसत।

meditation (मैडिटेशन)—*n.* reflection. चिन्तन, ध्यान।

meditative (मैडिटेटिव)—*adj.* meditating. चिन्तनशील, ध्यानावस्थित।

medium (मीडियम)—*n.* middle quantity; means; person serving as go-between in spiritualism. मध्यम परिमाण; साधन, माध्यम; अध्यात्म-गुरु। *adj.* remote from either extreme. मध्यम, सामान्य, औसत (*pl.* **media.**)

medlar (मैड्लर)—*n.* a tree-fruit eaten when decayed. एक फल जो सूख जाने पर खाया जाता है।

medley (मैडली)—*n.* heterogeneous mixture. सम्मिश्रण, खिचड़ी, गदमद।

medullar, medullary (मिडुलर, मिडुलरी)—*adj.* of marrow or pith. गूदेदार, गूदे से सम्बन्धित।

meed (मीड)—*n.* reward; recompense. इनाम, पारितोषिक; प्रतिफल, इनाम।

meek (मीक)—*adj.* submissive; gentle. विनम्र, निरभिमान; कोमल-स्वभाव, सज्जन-स्वभाव। *n.* **meekness.** विनम्रता; *adv.* **meekly.**

meet (मीट)—*n.* assembly preparatory to starting hunt. तैयारी के लिए इकट्ठ। *adj.* fitting, proper. उचित, योग्य, मुनासिब। *v. t. & i.* come into contact; confront; become perceptible

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to ; satisfy the claims of ; assemble together. मिलना, सामने आना ; मुकाबिला करना या होना, भिड़ना ; प्राप्त करना, पाना ; पूरा या सन्तुष्ट करना, स्वीकार करना, कबूलना ;

meeting (मीटिंग)—*n.* duel ; contest ; assembly ; a coming together. द्वन्द्व ; प्रतियोगिता ; सभा, भेंट, मिलाप ।

meetness (मीटनैस)—*n.* suitableness. योग्यता, औचित्य ।

megaphone (मैगफ़ोन)—*n.* speaking-trumpet. ध्वनिप्रसारक यंत्र ।

megrim (मीग्रिम)—*n.* brow-ague : a flat-fish. आध-सीसी, आधे सिर की दर्द, एक मछली ।

melancholia (मैलन्कोलिआ)—*n.* mental disease marked by melancholy. विषाद का रोग, मानसिकोलिया ।

melancholic (मैलन्कॉलिक)—*adj.* of or liable to melancholia. विषादयुक्त, उदासीन

melancholy (मैलन्कली)—*n.* mental depression ; lack of cheerfulness. विषाद, खिन्नता, उदासी । *adj.* sad, depressed. खिन्न, उदास ।

melee (मैले)—*n.* confused fight or struggle. लड़ाई, दंगा, मिश्रण ।

melinite (मैलिनाइट)—*n.* an explosive. एक विस्फोटक पदार्थ ।

meliorate (मीलियरेट)—*v. t.* make better ; improve. बेहतर बनाना, सुधारना, संवारना । *n.* **melioration.** सुधार, बेहतरी ।

melliferous, mellific. (मैलिफ़रस, मैलिफ़िक)—*adj.* honey-producing. मधु (शहद) पैदा करने वाला ।

mellifluence (मैलिफ़्लुऐन्स)—*n.* sweetness. मधुरता, मिठास ।

mellifluent, mellifluous. (मैलिफ़्लुएन्ट, मैलिफ़्लुअस)—*adj.* honey-sweet. मधुर, मीठा ।

mellow (मैलो)—*adj.* soft and rich in flavour, colour or sound ; intoxicated. कोमल, मृदुल, सरस ; मस्तमाता, मतवाला । *v. t. & i.* make or grow mellow. कोमल बनाना या बनना ; मृदुल करना

melodeon (मिलोडिअन)—*n.* kind of accordion. एक प्रकार का सुरीला बाजा ।

melodic (मिलोडिक)—*adj.* containing melody. सुरीला ।

melodious (मिलोडिअस)—*adj* full of melody. सुरीला, मधुर स्वर वाला । *n.* **melodiousness.**

melodist (मैलॅडिस्ट)—*n.* artist in melody. सुरीला गायक, मधुर स्वरों में गानेवाला कलाकार । *-v. t.* **melodize**

melodrama (मैलॅड्रामा)—*n.* drama marked by crude appeals to emotion. भावना-प्रधान नाटक । *adj.* **melodramatic.**

melody (मैलडी)—*n.* sweetness of sound ; songs or music ; the air in harmonized music. स्वर-माधुर्य ; संगीत, राग, तराना ; मधुर समीरण ।

melon (मैलन)—*n.* kinds of gourd eaten as fruit. तरबूज, खरबूजा, सरदा, फूट ।

melt (मैल्ट)—*v. i. & t.* pass or convert from solid to liquid form ; dissolve, dwindle, vanish. गलना, पिघलना, द्रवित होना, पसीजना ; नष्ट होना, जाते रहना ; गलाना, पिघलाना, द्रवित करना, नष्ट करना, लुप्त कर देना ।

melton (मैल्टन)—*n.* kind of cloth for men's clothes. पुरुषों की पोशाक का एक कपड़ा ।

member (मैंबर)—*n.* vital organ ; one of a society. अंग, अवयव ; सदस्य ।

membership (मैंबरशिप)—*n.* state of being a member. सदस्यता ।

membrane (मैम्ब्रेन)—*n.* pliable sheet-like tissue connecting parts of animal or vegetable body. झिल्ली, पर्दा, जाल *adj.* **membranaceous.**

memento (मिमैन्टो)—*n.* object serving as a memorial. स्मारक, यादगार, चेतावनी ।

memo (मैमो)—*n.* memorandom. ज्ञापन, यादगारी ।

memoir (मैम्वॉर)—*n.* brief biography. संक्षिप्त जीवनचरित्र, जीवन-झाँकी, जीवन-परिचय ।

memorabillia (मैमरेबिलिया)—*n. pl.* memorable things.

memorable (मैमरेबल)—*adj.* likely or worthy to be remembered. स्मरणीय, यादगारी ।

memorandom (मैमरेन्डम)—*n.* note made for future use ; informal business communication. ज्ञापन ; स्मरणपत्र, याददाश्त ।

memorial (मिमोरिअल)—*adj.* commemorative. स्मरणार्थक, स्मृत्यात्मक, यादगारी । *n.* commemorative monument : written representation. स्मारक, यादगार, स्मृतिचिह्न ; प्रार्थनापत्र, अर्जी ।

memorialist (मिमोरिअलिस्ट)—*n.* signatory of memorial. प्रार्थनापत्रदाता, प्रार्थी ।

memorialize (मिमोरिअलाइज)—*v. t.* address memorial to. प्रार्थनापत्र देना ।

memorize (मैमोराइज)—*v. t.* learn by heart. स्मरण करना, याद करना ।

memory (मैमरी)—*n.* faculty by which things are recalled to or kept in mind ; posthumous repute. स्मृति, याद, स्मरण-शक्ति ; मरणोत्तर कीर्ति, यादगार ।

men (मैन्)—*n. pl.* of man. एक से अधिक आदमी ।

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menace (मैनस)—*n.* threat; apparent danger. धमकी; खतरा, प्रत्यक्ष भय। *v. t.* threaten. धमकी देना; खतरा पैदा करना।

menage (मैनाज)—*n.* household; its management. गृहस्थी; गृहस्थी का प्रबन्ध।

menagerie (मिनैजरी)—*n.* show of caged wild animals. पिंजरे में बन्द जंगली पशुओं का प्रदर्शन।

mend (मैन्ड्)—*v. t.* & *i.* repair, patch; put right; improve; rectify. मरम्मत करना, पैबन्द लगाना; ठीक या दुरुस्त करना; सुधारना; संशोधन करना; दुरुस्त होना, सुधारना। *adj.* **mendable**. मरम्मत या सुधार के योग्य। *n.* **mending**.

mendacious (मैन्डेशस)—*adj.* lying; given to lying. झूठा, मिथ्यावादी। *adv.* **mendaciously**

mendacity (मैन्डैसिटी)—*n.* falsehood. झूठ, असत्य, मिथ्याभाषण।

mender (मैन्डर)—*n.* one who mends. सुधार या मरम्मत करनेवाला।

mendicancy (मैन्डिकन्सी)—*n.* beggary. भिखारी पन, भिक्षावृत्ति।

mendicant (मैन्डिकन्ट)—*n.* beggar. भिखारी, भिक्षुक।

menial (मीनियल)—*n.* household servant. नौकर, चाकर, दास। *adj.* low, mean. छोटा, नीच, मीच।

meningitis (मैनिन्जाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of membrane enclosing the brain. मस्तिष्क की झिल्ली की सूजन।

menology (मीनॉलजी)—*n.* monthly calender. मासिक पञ्जी।

mensal (मैन्सल)—*adj.* monthly. मासिक।

menses (मैन्सीज)—*n. pl.* monthly discharge from the womb. मासिक धर्म, रजस्वला होने के दिन।

menstrual (मैन्स्ट्रुअल)—*adj.* monthly; of the menses. मासिक; मासिक धर्म-सम्बन्धी।

menstruate (मैन्स्ट्रुएट)—*v. i.* discharge the menses. मासिक धर्म होना, रजस्वला होना

menstruum (मैन्स्ट्रुअम)—*n.* solvent liquid. घुलनेवाला द्रव पदार्थ

mensurable (मैन्सुरेबल)—*adj.* measurable. नापने योग्य।

mensuration (मैन्सुरेशन)—*n.* the art or practice of computing measurements. क्षेत्रमिति, नापविद्या, पैमाइश।

mental (मैन्टल)—*adj.* of or in the mind. मानसिक, मस्तिष्क-सम्बन्धी, दिमागी। *adv.* **mentally**.

mentality (मैन्टैलिटी)—*n.* character of a person's mind. मनोवृत्ति, मनःस्थिति।

menthol (मैन्थॉल)—*n.* camphor-like substance. कपूर जैसी एक औषधि।

mention (मेंन्शन)— *v.t.* speak of; call attention to. बखानना, चर्चा या उल्लेख करना, निर्देश करना, ध्यान दिलाना। *n.* a mentioning. चर्चा, उल्लेख। *adj.* **mentionable.** उल्लेखनीय, चर्चा के योग्य। *adj.* **mentioned.** उल्लिखित, चर्चित।

mentor (मैन्टर)—*n.* adviser. परामर्शदाता।

menu (मैन्यू, मैनू)—*n.* bill of fare. किराया या भोजन का पर्चा।

mephitis. (मिफ़ाइटिस)—*n* noxious emanation from below ground. भूमि से निकलने वाली दुर्गन्ध। *adj.* **mephitic.** दुर्गन्धयुक्त।

mercantile (मर्कन्टाइल)—*adj.* of trade; commercial. व्यापार-सम्बन्धी, व्यावसायिक, तिजारती।

mercenary (मर्सिनरी)—*adj.* working for money or reward. भाड़े या इनाम के लिए काम करने वाला, रुपये पर बिका हुआ, भाड़े का टट्टू। *n.* hired soldier. भाड़े का सिपाही।

mercer (मर्सर)—*n.* dealer in silken fabrics. रेशमी कपड़ों का व्यापारी।

mercerize (मर्सराइज)—*v. t.* prepare cotton goods with silkly gloss. सूती वस्त्रों पर रेशम की चमक लाना।

mercery (मर्सरी)—*n.* trade of a mercer. रेशमी कपड़ों का व्यापार।

merchandise (मर्चन्डाइज)—*n.* mercantile commodities; goods for sale. व्यापारिक वस्तुएँ; बिक्री का सामान; जिन्स, माल।

merchant (मर्चन्ट)—*n.* wholesale trader; dealer; shopkeeper. थोक का व्यापारी; सौदागर; दुकानदार।

merchantable (मर्चन्टेबल)—*adj.* salable; in demand. बिकने-योग्य, सौदागरी-योग्य।

merciful (मर्सिफुल)—*adj.* disposed to mercy; kind. दयालु, दयावान्, मेहरबान। *n.* **mercifulness.** दयालुता; **mercifully.**

merciless (मर्सिलिस)—*adj.* cruel; pitiless. क्रूर, ज़ालिम; निर्दय। *n.* **mercilessness.**

mercurial (मर्क्यूरिअल)—*adj* of lively temperament; containing mercury. चंचलचित्त; फुर्तीला, चुस्त; पारे का, पारा-सा।

mercury (मर्क्युरी, मर्करी)—*n.* white normally liquid metal; Roman god; messenger of Jove; messenger. पारा, पारद; एक रोमन देवता; बुद्ध-ग्रह; संदेशवाहक। *adj.* **mercuric.**

mercy (मर्सी)—*n.* compassionateness. दया, तरस, रहम।

mere (मिअर)—*n.* lake. झील *adj.* only; bare. केवल, मात्र, निरा, सिर्फ़।

merely (मिअर्ली)—*adv.* just, only. केवल, मात्र।

meretricious (मेरिट्रिशस)—*adj.*

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showily attractive ; flashy. दिखावटी, दर्शनी, चमकदार ।

merge (मर्ज)—*v. t. & i.* lose or cause to lose identity by absorption. विलीन या विलोप करना या होना ; डुबोना, डूबना ; विला देना, लिंग बनना । *n.* **mergence.**

merger (मर्जर)—*n.* absorption in a greater whole. विलयन, सम्मिलन ।

meridian (मिरिडियन)—*n.* an imaginary circle passing through the north and south poles and any place on the earth's surface ; midday ; the highest point of fame etc. देशान्तर-रेखा ; दोपहर, मध्याह्न ; पराकाष्ठा, बुलन्दी । *adj.* pertaining to midday ; pertaining to the highest point. मध्याह्न-सम्बन्धी, पराकाष्ठा-सम्बन्धी ; उच्च, बुलन्द ।

meridional (मिरिडियनल)—*adj.* of south ; of a meridian. दक्षिणी ; देशान्तर-रेखा-सम्बन्धी ।

merills (मरिल्ज)—*n.* a kind of games. लड़कों का एक खेल ।

meringue (मरेंग)—*n.* sweet made with white of egg, sugar etc. अंडे की सफेदी, चीनी आदि से बना एक मिठाई ।

merino (मरीनो)—*n.* kind of sheep ; fine woollen yarn. एक प्रकार की भेड़ ; एक प्रकार का ऊनी कपड़ा, मलीना ।

merit (मैरिट)—*n.* commendable quality ; goodness. गुण, योग्यता, पात्रता, खूबी ; औचित्य ; *pl.* **merits.** (deserts). गुण-दोष । *v. t.* deserve. पात्र होना, गुण रखना ।

meritorious (मैरिटोरियस)—*adj.* praiseworthy ; deserving. प्रशंसनीय, गुणयुक्त, औचित्यपूर्ण । *n.* **meritoriousness.**

merle (मर्ल)—*n.* blackbird. कोयल ।

merlin (मर्लिन)—*n.* kind of falcon. एक प्रकार का बाज ।

mermaid (मर्मेड)—*n.* *fem.* woman of the sea with fish-tail. मछली की पूंछ वाली जलपरी ।

merriment (मैरिमेंट)—*n.* amused enjoyment ; mirth. आमोद-प्रमोद, हंसी-खुशी ; विनोद ।

merry (मैरी)—*adj.* laughing full of fun. आनन्दित, प्रसन्न, मस्त ।

merry-andrew (मैरी-एन्ड्रू)—*n.* a buffoon. मसखरा, ठिठोलिया ।

merry-go-round (मैरी-गो-राउण्ड)—*n.* a structure with seats in the shape of animals which go round by machinery. मशीन से चलने वाला चारों ओर घूमने वाला झूला ।

merry-making (मैरी-मेकिंग)—*n.* festivity. उत्सव ; हंसी-मजाक, विनोद ।

merry-thought (मैरी-थॉट)—*n.* the forked bone of a bird's

breast. पक्षी की छाती की कंटिदार हड्डी

mersion (मर्शन)—*n.* immersion. डुबकी, गोता।

mesalliance (मैज़ेलिअन्स)—*n.* a lowering marriage. निम्न जाति में विवाह।

meseems (मिसीम्ज़)—*v. t.* it seems to me. मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है।

mesentery (मिसैन्टरी)—*n.* a fold in the intestinal canal. आँतों की झिल्ली या थैली। *adj.* **mesenterial, mesenteric.**

mesh (मैश)—*n* space between the threads of a net. *pl.* net. झंझरी, जाली का छिद्र; (ब० व०) जाली, जाल। *v. t.* catch in a net. जाल में फंसाना। *adj.* **meshy.**

mesmerism (मैज़्मरिज़्म)—*n.* hypnotic state induced in a person by the exercise of another's will power. सम्मूर्च्छन विद्या। *adj.* **mesmeric.**

mesmerist (मैज़्मरिस्ट)—*n.* one who mesmerizes. सम्मूर्च्छन विद्या का ज्ञाता।

mesmerize (मैज़्मराइज़)—*v. t.* subject to mesmerism. सम्मूर्च्छित करना।

mesne (मीन)—*adj.* intermediate. मध्यवर्ती, बीच का।

mess (मैस)—*n.* portion of food; spilt liquid; untidiness; company feeding together; mess-room. भोजन, खाना; गिरा हुआ द्रव पदार्थ; गन्दगी, घाल-मेल; सहभोजन; पंगत; भोजन कक्ष। *v. t.* & *i.* make dirty; bungle; take meals. गन्दा करना; घाल-मेल करना; साथ मिलकर भोजन करना; पंगत में बैठना।

message (मैसेज)—*n.* communication sent; what a prophet or moralist is inspired to say. समाचार, संवाद; सन्देश, पैग़ाम।

messenger (मैसिन्ज़र)—*n.* bearer of message. संदेशवाहक, दूत, हरकारा।

Messrs (मैसर्ज़)—*n.* title prefixed to name of firm or to list of gentlemen. सर्वश्री।

messuage (मैस्यूएज)—*n.* dwelling-house without buildings and land. हवेली जिसके साथ छोटे-छोटे मकान और ज़मीन हो।

metabolism (मिटैबलिज़्म)—*n.* the changes undergone by nutritive material in the body. पौष्टिक तत्त्व द्वारा शरीर में होने वाले परिवर्तन, चयापचय

metacarpus (मैटकार्पस)—*n.* hand from wrist to finger-roots. हथेली।

metal (मैटल)—*n.* any of a class of substances represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and tin; stone for road-

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making ; (*pl.*) the rails of a railway. धातु ; सड़क बनाने का पत्थर, रोड़ी ; रेलवे की पटरी (ब. व.) *v. t.* fit with metal ; make with metal. धातु लगाना ; पत्थर की सड़क बनाना।

metallic (मिटैलिक)—*adj.* of, or as of, metal. धातवीय, धातु का ; धातु-सदृश।

metalliferous (मैटलिफ़रस)—*adj.* metal-producing. धातु पैदा करने वाला।

metalline (मैटलाइन)—*adj.* of the nature of or yielding metal. धातु-रूप ; धातु-उत्पादक।

metallist (मैटलिस्ट)—*n.* a worker in metals. धातु का काम करने वाला कारीगर।

metallize (मैटलाइज़)—*v. t.* give metallic qualities to. धातु-रूप बनाना।

metallurgy (मिटैलर्जी)—*n.* art of extracting metal from ore ; art of working in metal. धातु शोधन, धातु-कर्म। *n* **metallurgist.** धातुशोधक, धातुकर्मी।

metamorphic (मैटमॉर्फ़िक)—*adj.* changed in structure by natural agency. रूपान्तरित, रूप-परिवर्तित, कायाकल्पित।

metamorphism (मैटमॉर्फ़िज़्म)—*n.* state of being metamorphic रूपान्तरण, कायाकल्प।

metamorphose (मटमॉर्फ़ोज़)—*v. t.* subject to metamorphosis. रूप बदल देना।

metamorphosis (मैटमॉर्फ़िसिस)—*n.* change of form ; change of character. रूप-परिवर्तन ; कायापलट, कायाकल्प।

metaphor (मैटफ़र)—*n.* a way of speaking or writing in which a word or phrase is used to mean or describe something quite different from what it usually expresses. रूपक, लक्षणा।

metaphrase (मैटफ़्रेज़)—*n.* word by word tranalation. शब्दशः अनुवाद। *adj.* **metaphrastic.**

metaphysics (मैटफ़िज़िक्स)—*n. pl.* speculations on nature of being, truth and knowledge. तत्त्वात्मविद्या, तत्त्वज्ञान, ईश्वरीय ज्ञान।

metastasis (मैटस्टसिस)—*n.* transferring of disease from one part of the body to another. रोग का शरीर के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में चले जाना।

metatarsus (मैटटार्सस)—*n.* bones between tarsus and toes. तलवा। *adj.* **metatarsal.**

metathesis (मिटैथिसिस)—*n.* transposition of the letters or sounds in a word. शब्द में अक्षरों या ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में बदल-बदल।

mete (मीट)—*v. t.* measure.

नापना, मापना। *n.* measurement. नाप, पैमाना।

metempsychosis (मिटेम्सिकोसिस)—*n.* migration of soul at death into another body. पुनर्जन्म, आवागमन; मृत्यु पर आत्मा का दूसरे शरीर में प्रवेश।

meteor (मीटिअर)—*n.* shooting star. टूटता तारा, उल्का।

meteoric (मीटिओरिक)—*adj.* brilliant and transitory as a meteor; of meteors. उल्का के समान चमकदार और चंचल; उल्का-सम्बन्धी।

meteorite (मीटिअराइट)—*n.* fallen meteor. टूटा हुआ तारा।

meteorologist (मीटिअरॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* wellversed in meteorology. ऋतुविज्ञानवेत्ता, अन्तरिक्षविद्।

meteorology (मीटिअरॉलजी)—*n.* science of the weather. ऋतु-विज्ञान, अन्तरिक्षविद्या

meter (मीटर)—*n.* apparatus registering the amount of gas or other fluid. मापयन्त्र।

methinks (मिथिंक्स)—*v. i.* मैं समझता हूँ।

method (मैथड)—*n.* way of doing something; orderliness. विधि, उपाय, ढंग, तरीका; व्यवस्था.

methodical (मिथॉडिकल)—*adj.* orderly, systematic. क्रमबद्ध, विधियुक्त, व्यवस्थित।

Methodist (मैथडिस्ट)—*n.* a sect of Christians. ईसाइयों का एक सम्प्रदाय।

methodist (मैथडिस्ट)—*n.* a person of strict piety. नियमबद्ध व्यक्ति; पाबन्द आदमी, सूफ़ी।

methodize (मैथडाइज)—*v. t.* introduce method into. व्यवस्था करना, क्रमबद्ध करना।

methyl (मैथिल)—*n.* the base of wood spirit. एक प्रकार का मद्यसार।

methylate (मैथिलेट)—*v. t.* mix with methyl. मैथिल मिलाना।

metonymy (मिटॉनिमी)—*n.* substitution of an attribute for the name of the thing meant. एक साहित्यालंकार जिसमें किसी वस्तु के स्थान पर उसके गुण का उल्लेख कर दिया जाता है।

metre (मीटर)—*n.* verse rhythm; unit of length in metric system. छन्द, वृत्त, वज़न; दाशमिक प्रणाली की एक लम्बाई की इकाई (३९·३७ इंच)।

metric, metrical (मैट्रिक, मैट्रिकल)—*adj.* pertaining to metre. दाशमिक; छन्द-सम्बन्धी।

metrology (मिट्रॉलजी)—*n.* science of measures. माप-विज्ञान। विधि, उपाय, ढंग, तरीका; व्यवस्था, प्रबन्ध।

methodical (मिथॉडिकल)—*adj.* orderly, systematic. क्रमबद्ध,

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विधिबद्धता, व्यवस्थित ।

Methodist (मंथडिस्ट)—*n.* a sect of Christians. ईसाइयों का एक

metropolitan (मैट्रपॉलिटन)—*adj.* of a metropolis. महानगर-सम्बन्धी ।

mettle (मैट्टल)—*n.* spirit, courage. साहस, उत्साह, दिलेरी । *adj.* **mettled.** उत्साही, दिलेर ।

mettlesome (मैट्टलसम)—*adj.* spirited. साहसी, दिलेर ।

mew (म्यू)—*n.* sea-gull ; cage for hawks ; livery stable ; sound of cat or baby. बाज-जैसा एक बड़ा पक्षी ; बाज का पिंजरा ; अस्तबल, अश्वशाला ; बिल्ली या बच्चे की आवाज । *v. i. & t.* moult ; shut up hawk in mew ; shut up ; cry like cat or baby. पर झाड़ना ; बाज को पिंजरे में बन्द करना ; कैद करना, कमरे बन्द कर देना ; बिल्ली या बच्चे की तरह बोलना, म्याऊँ-म्याऊँ करना ।

mewl (म्यूल)—*v. i.* cry like cat or baby. म्याऊँ म्याऊँ करना ; ऊँ-ऊँ करना । *n.* such sonnd. म्याऊँ-म्याऊँ

mezzotint (मैज़टिन्ट)—*n.* method of engraving ; a print so produced. अक्षर-खुदाई की विधि ; अक्षर-खुदाई से मुद्रित वस्तु ।

miasma (माइऐज़मा)—*n.* noxious exhalation. दूषित वाष्प, विषाक्त दुर्गन्ध ; *adj.* **miasmal.**

mica (माइका)—*n.* a glittering mineral. अभ्रक ।

micaceous (माइकेशस)—*adj.* of or like mica. अभ्रक का, अभ्रक-तुल्य ; चमकदार ।

mickle (मिकल)—*n.* large amount. बड़ी मात्रा या राशि । *adj.* great, much. बड़ा, बहुत, अधिक ।

micro (माइक्रो)—*pref.* in sense of small or millionth part. 'अत्यल्प' या 'दस लाखवां भाग' सूचक उपसर्ग ।

microbe (माइक्रोब)—*n.* minute plant or animal especially cause of disease. सूक्ष्मजीव, जीवाणु

microcosm (माइक्रकॉस्म)—*n.* man as an epitome of the universe. ब्रह्माण्ड के सूक्ष्म रूप में मनुष्य, सूक्ष्म-मानव ।

micron (माइक्रन)—*n.* millionth of a metre. मीटर का दस लाखवां भाग ।

microphone (माइक्रफ़ोन)—*n.* device for making faint sounds louder. ध्वनिवर्द्धक यंत्र ।

microscope (माइक्रस्कोप)—*n.* lens by which minute objects are made visible. सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र, खुर्दबीन । *adj.* **microscopic,**

microscopy (माइक्रॉस्कपी)—*n.* use of a microscope सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र का प्रयोग । *n.* — **microscopist.** सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र का प्रयोक्ता ।

micturition (मिक्चूरिशन)—*n.*

passing of urine. मूत्रस्राव, बार-बार पेशाब का आना।

mid (मिड्)—*adj.* that is in the middle. बीच का, मध्य का, दरम्याना।

midday (मिड्डे)—*n.* noon दोपहर, मध्याह्न।

midden (मिडन)—*n.* dung-hill, refuse-heap. गोबर या कूड़ा-करकट का ढेर।

middle (मिडल)—*adj.* medial; intermediate. मध्य का, बीच का, दरम्याना। *n.* middle point or position; the waist. मध्य, बीच, दरम्यान; मध्य-बिन्दु, मध्य-स्थिति; कमर।

middleman (मिडलमैन)—*n.* dealer intervening between producer and consumer. बिचौलिया, आढ़ती, दलाल।

middling (मिडलिंग)—*adj.* moderately good. मध्य स्थिति का, औसत दर्जे का।

midge (मिज)—*n.* gnat; small fly. मच्छर; वनमक्खी, कुटकी।

midget (मिजिट)—*n.* diminutive person; photograph of small size. छोटे कद का मनुष्य, बौना; छोटे आकारवाला चित्र।

midland (मिड्लैंड)—*adj.* remote from the sea or border. समुद्र या सीमान्त से दूर का, देश के मध्यवर्ती।

midnight (मिडनाइट)—*n.* twelve o'clock at night. मध्यरात्रि, रात के १२ बजे का समय।

midriff (मिड्रिफ)—*n.* the diaphragm. छाती और पेड़ू के बीच का पर्दा।

midst (मिड्स्ट)—*n.* middle. मध्य, बीच। *prep.* amidst. बीच में।

midsummer (मिडसमर)—*n.* summer solstice. ग्रीष्म ऋतु का ठीक मध्य।

midwife (मिड्वाइफ)—*n.* woman who assists others in childbirth. दाया; बच्चा जननेवाली स्त्री।

midwifery (मिड्वाइफरी)—*n.* obstetrics. दाया का काम, प्रसूति-विज्ञान।

mien (मीन)—*n.* person's bearing or look. मुखाकृति, छवि, सूरत, तौर।

miff (मिफ़)—*n.* petty quarrel. नाराज़गी, झगड़ा, अनबन। *v. t.* quarrel. झगड़ना, रिसाना।

might (माइट)—*n.* great power or strength or resources. बल, शक्ति, सामर्थ्य, ताकत

mighty (माइटी)—*adj.* having might; massive. बलवान्, शक्तिशाली; विशाल, भारी, शानदार। *n.*

mignonette (मिन्योनैट)—*n.* a fragrant-flowered plant. सुगन्धित फूलोंवाला एक पौधा।

migrant (माइग्रैन्ट)—*adj.* that migrates. देश या स्थान छोड़नेवाला, प्रवासक। *n.* migrant bird etc. स्थान छोड़नेवाला पक्षी आदि; पथेरू।

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migrate (माइग्रेट)—*v. i.* change one's abode ; come and go with the seasons. देश छोड़ जाना, प्रवसन करना, हिजरत करना ; मौसमों के अनुसार आते-जाते रहना ।

migration (माइग्रेशन)—*n.* act of migrating. देशत्याग, प्रवसन, हिजरत ।

migratory (माइग्रेटरी)—*adj.* roving, wandering. चलता-फिरता, घूमने-फिरनेवाला, घुमक्कड़ ।

mikado (मिकाडो)—*n.* Emperor of Japan. जापान का सम्राट् ।

mike (माइक)—*v. i.* & *n.* shirk work. काम से जी चुराना ।

milch (मिल्च)—*adj.* giving milk. दूधारी, दुधार ।

mild (माइल्ड)—*adj.* gentle ; not severe ; not bitter. विनम्र, सुकुमार ; कोमल, मृदुल ; धीमा, हल्का,

mildew (मिल्ड्यू)—*n.* growth minute fungi on plants etc. उर्ली, बेदई, चेपा, पौधों का एक रोग । *v. t.* & *i.* taints or be tainted with mildew. बेदई लगाना या

mile (माइल)—*n.* linear measure (1760 yards). लम्बाई का एक पैमाना, मील (१७६० गज) ।

mileage (माइलेज)—*n.* distance reckoned in miles ; cost per mile. मीलों की दूरी ; प्रति मील व्यय ।

milepost, milestone (माइल-पोस्ट, माइलस्टोन)—*n.* roadside pillar stating milage. मील का पत्थर ।

milfoil (मिल्फ़ोइल)—*n.* kinds of plant with minute leaf-divisions. एक प्रकार का पौधा ।

militant (मिलिटंट)—*adj.* engaged in warfare ; combative. युद्ध-रत ; लड़ाका । *n.* combative person. योद्धा

militarism (मिलिटरिज़्म)—*n.* reliance on military force. सैन्यवाद, सैनिक प्रवृत्ति या शासन ।

militarist (मिलिटरिस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in militarism. सैन्यवादी, युद्धप्रिय व्यक्ति ।

military (मिलिटरी)—*adj.* pertaining to soldiers or army. सैनिक, फौजी । *n.* the soldiery. सेना, फ़ौज ।

militate (मिलिटेट)—*v. i.* serve as an argument or influence (against). विरोधी होना, विरोध करना, लड़ना, युद्ध करना ।

militia (मिलिशा)—*n.* a body of citizens who are not members of the regular army but who receive regular training. ऐसे नागरिकों का संगठन जो नियमित सेना के सदस्य नहीं होते परन्तु नियमित प्रशिक्षण लिए हुए होते हैं ; स्वयंसेवक सेना ; देशरक्षक दल ।

milk (मिल्क)—*n.* liquid with which mammals feed their

children. दूध । *v. t.* draw milk from. दूध दोहना ; स्तनपान करना, दूध चूंघना ।

milker (मिल्कर)—*n.* one who draws milk from. दूध दोहनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

milk livered (मिल्क-लिवर्ड)—*adj.* cowardly. कायर, डरपोक ।

milkmaid (मिल्कमेड)—*n.* woman milking cows or working in dairy. ग्वालिन, गूजरी ।

milkman (मिल्कमैन)—*n.* seller of milk. दूध बेचनेवाला, ग्वाला ।

milksop (मिल्कसॉप)—*n.* unmanly fellow. कायर या नपुंसक व्यक्ति ।

milky (मिल्की)—*adj.* made of milk ; resembling milk ; giving milk. दूध का बना हुआ, दूध के समान, दूधिया ; दूध देनेवाला, दूधारू ।

milky way (मिल्की वे)—*n.* galaxy. आकाश गंगा ।

mill (मिल)—*n.* building in which corn is ground ; grinding machine ; factory. वह इमारत जिसमें अनाज पीसा जाता है ; चक्की, पिसाई की मशीन ; कारखाना । *v. t.* grind in mill. अनाज पीसना, दलना ।

millboard (मिलबोर्ड)—*n.* stout paste-board. कागज की मजबूत तख्ती ।

millenarian (मिलिनेरिअन)—*adj.* of the millennium. हजार वर्ष का । *n.* believer in the millennium. हजार वर्ष की आयु में विश्वास रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

millenary (मिलिनरी)—*adj.* consisting of a thousand years. सहस्रवर्षीय ।

millennium (मिलैनिअम)—*n.* thousand-year period ; coming time of happiness on earth. हजार वर्ष की अवधि ; पृथ्वी पर आने वाला सुख का समय

millepede (मिलिपीड)—*n.* many legged creature ; wood-louse. अनेक पैरोंवाला कीड़ा, हजार-पाया, गोजर, लकड़ी का कीड़ा ।

miller (मिलर)—*n.* one whose business is to grind corn. चक्की वाला ।

millesimal (मिलैसिमल)—*adj.* thousandth. हजारवाँ ।

millet (मिलिट)—*n.* a cereal with minute seeds. कोदों, जवार, बाजरा, मँडुवा, कँगनी आदि । मो

millhand (मिलहैंड)—*n.* factory-worker. कारखाने में काम करने वाला मजदूर ।

milliard (मिलियर्ड)—*n.* a thousand millions. दस हजार लाख ।

milliner (मिलिनर)—*n.* maker-up of or dealer in women's

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hats, ribbons etc. स्त्रियों की टोपियाँ, फीते आदि बनाने या बेचने वाला।

millinery (मिलिनरी)—*n.* articles made or sold by a milliner. स्त्रियों की टोपियाँ-फीतों आदि का सामान।

million (मिलियन)—*n.* ten hundred thousand. दस लाख।

millionaire (मिलियनेअर)—*n.* very rich person. अत्यन्त धनी व्यक्ति, लक्षपति।

millstone (मिलस्टोन)—*n.* stone used for grinding grain. चक्की का पाट।

mill-wright (मिल-राइट)—*n.* one who constructs a mill. चक्की बनाने वाला।

milt (मिल्ट)—*n.* spawn of male fish. नर मछली का वृतफा, मत्स्य-वीर्य। *v. t.* impregnate (female roe) मछली को गर्भवती करना।

milter (मिल्टर)—*n.* male fish. मत्स्य।

mime (माइम)—*n.* dramatic scene of ancient common life with mimicry; performer in it. हास्यजनक स्वांग; बहुरूपिया, स्वांगी।

mimesis (माइमीसिस)—*n.* close external resemblance between animal and another animal or inanimate object. आकृति-सादृश्य।

mimetic (माइमेटिक)—*adj.* of mimesis; given to mimicry. आकृति-सादृश्य सम्बन्धी; नकल-सम्बन्धी, स्वांगिया।

mimic (मिमिक)—*adj.* sham; imitative. स्वांगिया, नकलिया, हँसाने-वाला, अनुकरण करने वाला। *n.* person who mimics other. भाँड, नकलची, बहुरूपिया। *v. t.* copy the speech or gestures of; closely imitate. नकल उतारना,

mimicry (मिमिक्री)—*n.* mimicking; imitative action or objects. नकल, स्वांग, अनुकरण।

mimosa (मिमोज़ा)—*n.* a sensitive plant. छुई-मुई का पौधा।

minaret (मिनरैट)—*n.* turret of mosque. मीनार, लाठ, मुनारा।

minatory (मिनटरी)—*adj.* threatening. भयावह, डरावना।

mince (मिन्स)—*v. t.* & *i.* cut quite small; walk with affect-edly short steps. बोटी-बोटी करना, कीमा करना; चबा-चबा कर बोलना; मटकते हुए चलना। *n.* minced meat. कीमा, कोफ्ता।

mince-pie (मिन्स-पाई)—*n.* patty of mince-meat. कीमे का समोसा।

mind (माइन्ड)—*n.* the seat of consciousness; thought, volition and feeling; intellectual powers; memory; opinion. मन, अन्तःकरण·

बुद्धि ; विचार, ध्यान ; स्मृति, इच्छा, मत, राय । *v. t.* bear in mind ; heed; take charge of; have any objection. ध्यान देना, चित्त लगाना, विचार करना ; याद करना, याद दिलाना.

minded (माइन्डिड)—*adj.* disposed ; inclined. प्रवृत्त, निरत, लीन । *n.* **mindedness**. झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति ।

mindful (माइन्डफुल)—*adj.* not forgetful. सावधान, सतर्क, खबरदार । *n.* **mindfulness**. सतर्कता । *adv.* **mindfully**. सावधानीपूर्वक ।

mine (माइन)—*pron. & adj.* belonging to me. मेरा, मेरी ; अपना, अपनी । *n.* excavation from which minerals are extracted ; explosive charge placed ready to go off when required. खान, आकर ; सुरंग । *v. t. &. i.* dig for minerals, lay explosive charges under or in. खान खोदना ; सुरंग लगाना ।

miner (माइनर)—*n.* worker in mine ; soldier who lays mines. खान-मजदूर ; सुरंगें लगानेवाला सिपाही ।

mineral (मिनरल)—*n.* inorganic substance. खनिज पदार्थ, धातु । *adj.* pertaining to minerals ; impregnated with minerals. खनिज, धातवीय ; धातु-मिश्रित ।

mineralogy (मिनरैलजी)—*n.* the science of minerals. खनिज-विज्ञान । *adj.* **mineralogical**.

minerva (मिनर्वा)—*n.* the goddess of knowledge. विद्या की देवी, सरस्वती ।

mingle (मिंगल)—*v. i. & t.* be mixed ; be united with ; mix, blend. मिलना, सम्मिलित होना ; मिलाना, सम्मिलित करना ।

miniate (मिनिएट)—*v. t.* paint with vermilion. सिंदूरी करना ; सिंदूर से चित्रित करना ।

miniature (मिनिएचर)—*n.* painted portrait on small scale. लघु चित्र, छोटी-सी तसवीर । *adj.* small-scale. लघु, छोटे पैमाने का । *in miniature.* संक्षिप्त रूप में ।

minify (मिनिफाई)—*v. t.* make small in size. छोटा करना, आकार घटाना ।

minikin (मिनिकिन)—*n.* a pin ; darling. एक प्रकार का छोटा सनोबर ; प्रिया, प्रेयसी ।

minim (मिनिम)—*n.* anything very minute ; a drop ; a musical note. अत्यल्प वस्तु ; बूँद ; एक प्रकार का राग, ठुमरी । *adj.* **minimal**. अत्यल्प ।

minimalist (मिनिमलिस्ट)—*n.* person ready to accept a minimum provisionally. न्यूनतम वेतन आदि स्वीकार कर लेने वाला व्यक्ति ।

minimise (मिनिमाइज)—*v. t.* reduce to or estimate at the minimum. न्यूनतम बनाना, थोड़े से

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थोड़ा आँकना।

minimum (मिनिमम)—*n.* least possible amount. न्यूनतम मात्रा।

minimus (मिनिमस)—*n.* the youngest of the same name. एक ही नामवालों में सबसे छोटा।

minion (मिनियन)—*n.* spoilt darling; favourite; a small printing type. कृपापात्र प्रिय, चहेता; छपाई के छोटे अक्षर।

minister (मिनिस्टर)—*n.* executive agent; person in charge of State department; ambassador; clergyman. कार्यकर्ता, कारकुन; मन्त्री, वज़ीर, राजदूत; पुरोहित, धर्मगुरु, इमाम। *v. i.* be serviceable or contributory; officiate as minister of religion. सेवा करना, अंशदान करना; सहायता, दान या चन्दा देना; पुरोहिताई करना; सहायता करना।

ministerial (मिनिस्टीरियल)—*adj.* pertaining to a minister; official. मन्त्री, राजदूत या पुरोहित सम्बन्धी; राजकीय, सरकारी

ministerialist (मिनिस्टीरियलिस्ट)—*n.* Government supporter. सरकारी पक्ष का व्यक्ति।

ministrant (मिनिस्ट्रंट)—*adj.* & *n.* (person) ministering. सेवा करनेवाला, सहायता या दान देनेवाला

ministration (मिनिस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* rendering help; priestly service. सहायता-कार्य, सेवा-सम्पादन; पौरोहित्य-कार्य।

ministry (मिनिस्ट्री)—*n.* priestly office; ministers of a church; office of a State minister; the ministers of a Government. पुरोहित-पद; पुरोहित-मण्डल; मंत्री-पद; मंत्रि-मण्डल; मंत्रालय, मंत्री का कार्यालय।

miniver (मिनिवर)—*n.* plain white fur in robes of peers etc. नवाबों की पोशाक में लगाने वाली एक प्रकार की सफ़ेद पशम।

mink (मिंक)—*n.* kinds of small animal; their fur. ऊदबिलाव-जैसा एक जानवर, उसकी पशम या बालदार चमड़ी।

minnow (मिनो)—*n.* small freshwater fish. एक प्रकार की छोटी मछली।

minor (माइनर)—*adj.* lesser of two units or sets; of the lesser kind. छोटा, कम महत्त्व का, गौण। *n.* person under age. अवयस्क, नाबालिग।

minority (माइनॉरिटी)—*n.* being a minor; the smaller number. अवयस्कता, अल्पसंख्या, अल्पमत।

minster (मिन्स्टर)—*n.* a large church. बड़ा गिरजा घर।

minstrel (मिन्स्ट्रल)—*n.* medieval singer; poet. भाट, चारण; कवीया; दरबारी कवि।

minstrelsy (मिन्स्ट्रलसी)—minstrel's art; a company of

minstrels ; the collective body of songs. भाटकर्म, गायन-व.र्ग ; बधैया की टोली, गिरावली, बधैयी ; राग-संग्रह, विरुदावली ।

mint (मिन्ट)—*n.* aromatic herb; place where money is coined. पोदीना ; टकसाल *v. t.* coin money; invent. मुद्रा ढालना, रुपये बनाना ; आविष्कृत करना, निर्मित करना ।

mintage (मिन्टेज)—*n.* what is minted; duty paid for minting. मुद्रा-निर्माण, सिक्का-ढलवाई ; निर्मित मुद्रा, सिक्का; मुद्रा-शुल्क ।

minter (मिन्टर)—*n.* one who mints. टकसालिया ।

minuet (मिन्यूऐट)—*n.* slow stately dance. एक प्रकार का कोमल नृत्य ।

minus (माइनस)—*prep.* less, with the deduction of. न्यून, घटवा, मनफी ।

minute (मिनिट)—*n.* sixtieth of of an hour ; a short time ; sixtieth of a degree ; an official paper. घंटे का ६०वां भाग ; पल, क्षण ; डिग्री का ६०वां भाग ; स्मरणार्थ पत्र या लेख, खुलासा । (*pl.*) summary of proceedings. कार्रवाई का खुलासा । *v. t.* note down. स्मरणार्थ लिखना, याददाश्त लिखना ।

minute (माइन्यूट)—*adj.* very small ; precise. सूक्ष्म, बारीक ; विस्तृत, ब्योरेवार । *adv.* **minutely**

minute-book (मिनिट-बुक)—*n.* the book in which proceedings of a meeting are recorded. सभा की कार्यवाही लिखने की पुस्तक ।

minute-hand (मिनिट-हैंड)—*n.* the long hand of a watch. घड़ी की बड़ी सूई ।

minutia (मिन्यूशिया)—*n.* trivial point ; small detail. तुच्छ बात ; सूक्ष्म विवरण । (*pl.* **minutiae**)

minx (मिन्क्स)—*n.* sly girl. निर्लज्ज, अविनीत लड़की ।

miracle (मिरकल)—*n.* event due to supernatural agency ; remarkable event. चमत्कार, अद्भुत घटना ; अचम्भा, आश्चर्य ।

mirculous (मिरैक्यूलस)—*adj.* supernatural ; wonderful. चमत्कारी ; आश्चर्यजनक, अद्भुत ·

mirage (मिराज)—*n.* illusion produced by atmospheric conditions. मृगतृष्णा, मिथ्या, भास ।

mire (माइर)—*n.* swampy ground ; mud. दलदल ; कीचड़, चहला । *v. t.* entangle in mud. दलदल या कीचड़ में फँसाना

mirk (मर्क)—*adj.* dark, gloomy. अंधेरा, अन्धकार-पूर्ण । *n.* gloom. अन्धकार ।

mirror (मिरर)—*n.* a looking-glass. आईना, दर्पण, मुँह देखने का शीशा । *v. t.* reflect image of प्रतिबिम्बित करना ।

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mirth (मर्थ)—*n.* being merry, हर्ष, आनन्द । *adj.* **mirthful.**

miry (माइरी)—*adj.* muddy. कीचड़वाला, दलदल वाला ।

misadventure (मिसद्वेंचर)—*n.* unlucky accident. दुर्भाग्य, विपदा, दुर्गति ।

misalliance (मिसलाइऐन्स)—*n.* unsuitable marriage. अयोग्य विवाह ; कुसंगत ।

misanthrope (मिसन्थ्रोप)—*n.* hater of mankind. मानव-शत्रु, मनुष्यद्रोही । *adj.* **misanthropic.**

misanthropy (मिसन्थ्रपी)—*n.* misanthrope's temper. मानव-द्रोह, मनुष्य से घृणा ।

misapply (मिसप्लाई)—*v. t.* apply wrongly. दुरुपयोग करना, नष्ट करना । *n.* **misapplication.** दुरुपयोग ।

misapprehend (मिसैप्रिहेन्ड)—*v. t.* misunderstand. गलत या उल्टा समझना ।

misapprehension (मिसैप्रिहेन्शन)—*n.* misunderstanding. गलत धारणा, भूल, भ्रम ।

misappropriate (मिसप्रोप्रिएट)—*v. t.* use other's money as one's own. चुपचुपे करना, गबन करना ।

misappropriation (मिसप्रोप्रिएशन)—*n.* act of misappropriating. गबन ; दूसरे के धन को गुप्त रूप से अपने में मिलाना ।

misarrange (मिसरेंज)—*v. t.* arrange in a wrong order. बेतरतीब करना, अस्त-व्यस्त रखना । *n.* **misarrangement.** अव्यवस्था,

misascribe (मिसस्क्राइब)—*v. t.* ascribe wrongly. मिथ्यारोपण करना, कुछ का कुछ कर देना ।

misassign (मिसैसाइन)—*v. t.* give wrongfully. भूल से दे देना, गलत जगह दे देना ।

misbecome (मिस्बिकम)—*v. t.* suit ill. शोभा न देना, उपयुक्त न लगना ।

misbegotten (मिस्बिगॉटन)—*adj.* illegitimate. हराम का, नाजायज, बास्त्र ।

misbehave (मिस्बिहेव)—*v. i.* behave improperly. दुराचरण करना, दुर्व्यवहार करना ।

misbehaviour (मिस्बिहेवियर)—*n.* improper behaviour ; misconduct. दुर्व्यवहार ; दुराचरण, बदचलन ।

misbelief (मिस्बिलीफ़)—*n.* wrong belief ; false opinion. मिथ्या विश्वास ; झूठा मत ।

misbelieve (मिस्बिलीव)—*v. t.* hold a wrong belief. मिथ्या विश्वास करना ।

miscalculate (मिस्कैल्क्युलेट)—*v. t. & i.* calculate wrongly. गलत हिसाब लगाना, गलत गिनना *n.* **miscalculation** मिस्कैल्क्युलेशन ।

miscall (मिस्कॉल)—*v. t.* call by wrong name ; abuse. ग़लत नाम से पुकारना, गाली देना।

miscarriage (मिसकैरिज)—*n.* miscarrying ; woman's untimely delivery. विफलता, लक्ष्य की अप्राप्ति, दुर्दैव ; दुराचरण ; अकाल प्रसव ; गर्भपात।

miscarry (मिस्कैरी)—*v. i.* fail to success ; have abortion. विफल होना, सफल न होना ; गर्भपात होना।

miscast (मिस्कास्ट)—*v. t.* calculate wrongly. ग़लत हिसाब लगाना, चूकना। *n.* **miscasting.**

miscellanea (मिसलेनिया)—*n. pl.* odds and ends ; stray items. परचून वस्तुएं ; इधर-उधर बिखरे ; छितराया, खिचड़ी।

miscellaneous (मिसलेनियस)—*adj.* consisting of various kinds. परचून, पंचमेल, अनेक प्रकार का।

miscellany (मिसलनी)—*n.* literary or other medley. संग्रह, संकलन, पंचमेल।

mischance (मिसचान्स)—*n.* unlucky event. दुर्दैव, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना, बदनसीबी, दुर्भाग्य।

mischief (मिस्चिफ़)—*n* harm or injury wrought by person or other agent ; ill ord ; childish scrapes. उपद्रव, शरारत ; छोटाई, दुष्टई ; ऊधम।

mischievous (मिस्चिवस)—*adj.* tending to harm ; full of mischief. अनिष्टकारी, हानिप्रद ; शरारतपूर्ण, उपद्रवी

miscible (मिसिबल)—*adj.* able to be mixed. मिलाने-योग्य। *n.* **miscibility.** मिलनशीलता।

miscite (मिसाइट)—*v. t.* quote wrongly. ग़लत उद्धरण देना। *n.* **miscitation.** मिथ्या उद्धरण।

misclaim (मिस्क्लेम)—*n.* wrong claim. झूठा दावा।

misconceive (मिसकन्सीव)—*v. i.* & *t.* have wrong idea of ; misunderstand. ग़लत या उल्टा समझना ; भ्रम में पड़ना या रहना।

misconception (मिसकन्सेप्शन)—*n.* wrong idea. भ्रान्त विचार, ग़लत सूझ, ग़लत-फ़हमी।

misconduct (मिस्कॉन्डक्ट)—*n.* improper conduct. दुराचरण, दुश्चरित्र। *v. t.* conduct badly. दुराचरण करना।

misconjecture (मिस्कॉन्जेक्चर)—*n.* wrong conjecture. झूठा तर्क या अनुमान।

misconstruction (मिस्कान्स्ट्रक्शन)—*n.* a wrong interpretation of words. शब्दों का अशुद्ध अर्थ।

misconstrue (मिस्कान्स्ट्रू)—*v. t.* put wrong construction on.

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बहुत अर्थ करना।

miscount (मिसकाउन्ट)—*n.* wrong count, गलत गणना। *v. t.* count wrongly. गलत गिनती करना

miscreant (मिस्क्रियन्ट)—*n.* wicked person. दुष्ट व्यक्ति; पापी; कुकर्मी।

misdate (मिस्डेट)—*v. t.* date wrongly. गलत तारीख लिखना या डालना।

misdeal (मिसडील)—*v. i.* make mistake in dealing cards. ताश बाँटने में गलती करना। *n.* wrong deal. ताश की गलत बाँट।

misdeed (मिस्डीड)—*n.* sinful act. पाप, कुकर्म, बुरा काम।

misdeem (मिस्डीम)—*v. t.* have a wrong opinion. गलत सोचना या समझना।

misdemean (मिस्डिमीन)—*v. t.* behave badly. दुर्व्यवहार करना, कुचाल चलना।

misdemeanant (मिस्डिमीनन्ट)—*n.* person convicted of misdemeanour. दुर्व्यवहार के लिए दंडित व्यक्ति, दुर्व्यवहार का अपराधी।

misdemeanour (मिस्डिमीनर)—*n.* indictable but not felonious offence. दुर्व्यवहार का अपराध, दुराचरण-दोष, सामान्य दोष।

misdirect (मिस्डिरैक्ट)—*v. t.* direct wrongly. गलत मार्ग दिखाना, गुमराह करना। *n.* **misdirection.** गलत मार्गदर्शन।

misdo (मिस्डू)—*v. t.* commit a crime. अपराध, पाप या कुकर्म करना। *n.* **misdoer.** अपराधी, पापी, कुकर्मी मनुष्य।

misdoing (मिस्डूइंग)—*n.* misdeed. पाप, कुकर्म, अपराध।

misdoubt (मिस्डाउट)—*v. t.* have doubts. सन्देह करना।

misemploy (मिसैम्प्लॉई)—*v. t.* employ in a wrong manner. दुरुपयोग करना, नष्ट करना। *n.* **misemployment.** दुरुपयोग, दुर्व्यय।

miser (माइज़र)—*n.* avaricious person; hoarder of money. कंजूस आदमी, लोभी व्यक्ति

miserable (मिज़रेबल)—*adj.* pitiable; very unhappy; contemptible; mean. दयनीय; अत्यन्त दुःखी; अभागा; तुच्छ, कृपण। *adj.* **miserably.**

misery (मिज़री)—*n.* acute unhappiness; distressing poverty. विपदा, संकट; अभाव,

misfeasance (मिस्फ़ीज़न्स)—*n.* wrongful exercise of lawful authority. वैध सत्ता का दुरुपयोग।

misfire (मिस्फ़ाइर)—*v. i.* fail to act; fail to ignite. निशाने पर न लगना; दगना, बाण न पकड़ना।

misfit (मिसफ़िट)—*n.* garments that do not fit अनुचित रूप से ढीले

न बैठने वाला वस्त्र ।

misform (मिसफार्म)—*v. t.* put into a bad shape. कुरूप बनाना, शक्ल बिगाड़ना ।

misfortune (मिसफॉर्चून)—*n.* bad luck ; calamity. दुर्भाग्य ; विपदा; बदकिस्मती ।

misgive (मिस्गिव)—*v. t.* fill with doubt. सन्देह उत्पन्न करना. धोखा देना ।

misgiving (मिस्गिविंग)—*n.* apprehension. संदेह, चूक, धोखा ।

misgovern (मिस्गवर्न)—*v. t.* govern badly. कुशासन करना, कुप्रबन्ध करना । *n.* **misgovernment**. कुशासन, कुप्रबन्ध ।

misguide (मिस्गाइड)—*v. t.* mislead. गुमराह करना. बुरे या गलत रास्ते पर डालना ।

mishandle (मिस्हैन्डल)—*v. t.* illtreat. गलत ढंग से निपटना, दुर्व्यवहार करना ।

mishap (मिस्हैप)—*n.* minor calamity. दुर्भाग्य, विपत्ति, दुर्घटना ।

mishappen (मिस्हैपन)—*v. t* happen ill. बुरी बात होना, दुर्घटना घटना ।

mishear (मिस्हियर)—*v. t.* hear wrongly. गलत सुनना, ध्यान से न सुनना ।

mishmash (मिश्मैश)—*n.* confusion ; medley. घाल-मेल, खिचड़ी : गड़बड़ ।

misinfer (मिस्इन्फर)—*v. t.* draw a wrong meaning. गलत अर्थ निकालना ।

misinform (मिस्इन्फॉर्म)—*v. t.* give wrong information. झूठी सूचना देना । *n.* **misinformation**. झूठी सूचना या खबर । *n.* **misinformer, misinformant**. झूठी सूचना देने वाला व्यक्ति ।

misinterpret (मिस्इन्टर्प्रिट)—*v. t.* give wrong interpretation to ; make wrong inference from. गलत स्पष्टीकरण करना ; अशुद्ध अर्थ लगाना या निकालना । *n.* **misinterpretation**. गलत स्पष्टीकरण, मिथ्या अर्थ ।

misjudge (मिस्जज)—*v. t.* judge wrongly, have wrong opinion of. गलत निर्णय देना ; गलत राय लगाना, उल्टा समझना ।

mislay (मिस्ले)—*v. t.* so place a thing as to be unable to find it. गलत जगह पर रख देना, रख कर भूल जाना ।

mislead (मिस्लीड)—*v. t.* lead astray ; give wrong impression to. बहकाना, भटकाना, गुमराह करना ।

mismanage (मिस्मैनेज)—*v. t.* manage badly or wrongly. कुप्रबन्ध करना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना । *n.* **mismanagement**. कुप्रबन्ध ।

misname (मिस्नेम)—*v. t.* call by wrong name. गलत नाम लेना या रखना ।

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misnomer (मिस्नोमर)—*n.* name applied wrongly ; wrong use of term. ग़लत संज्ञा या नाम ; नाम का अशुद्ध प्रयोग ।

misogamy (मिसॉगमी)—*n.* hatred of marriage. विवाह से घृणा । *m.* **misogamist**. विवाह से घृणा करने वाला व्यक्ति ।

misogyny (मिसॉजिनी)—*n.* hatred of women. स्त्रियों से घृणा । *n.* **misogynist**. स्त्रियों से घृणा करने वाला व्यक्ति ।

misplace (मिसप्लेस)—*v. t.* put in wrong place. ग़लत स्थान पर रखना ।

misprint (मिस्प्रिंट)—*n.* error in printing. छापे की भूल । *v. t.* make error in printing. ग़लत छापना ।

misprise (मिस्प्राइज़,—*v. t.* act wrongly ; make omission. अशुद्धि करना, भूल या दोष करना ।

misprision (मिस्प्रिज़न)—*n.* wrong action or omission. अशुद्ध कार्य ; दोष, भूल ।

misprize (मिस्प्राइज़)—*v. t.* scorn ; undervalue. घृणा करना, भर्त्सना करना ; कम मूल्य आँकना ।

mispronounce (मिस्प्रॅनाउन्स)—*v. t.* pronounce wrongly. अशुद्ध उच्चारण करना ।

mispronunciation (मिस्प्रनन्सिएशन)—*n.* wrong pronunciation. अशुद्ध उच्चारण ।

misquote (मिस्क्वोट)—*v. t.* quote wrongly. अशुद्ध उद्धरण देना । ग़लत हवाला देना । *n.* **misquotation**. अशुद्ध उद्धरण ।

misread (मिस्रीड)—*v. t.* read wrongly. अशुद्ध पढ़ना ।

misreceive (मिस्रिसीव)—*v. t.* hear or understand wrongly. ग़लत सुनना या समझना ।

misreckon (मिस्रैकन)—*v. t.* reckon wrongly. ग़लत गिनना ।

misrelate (मिस्रिलेट)—*v. t.* relate wrongly. ग़लत बयान करना ।

misremember (मिस्रिमेंबर)—*v. t.* make a mistake in remembering. स्मृति में भूल खाना ।

misreport (मिस्रिपोर्ट)—*v. t.* report erroneously. ग़लत सूचना देना । *n.* false report. ग़लत सूचना ।

misrepresent (मिस्रैप्रिज़ेन्ट)—*v. t.* represent wrongly ; falsify. ग़लत रूप से प्रस्तुत करना ; झूठा वर्णन करना । *n.* **misrepresentation**. झूठा वर्णन ; ग़लत प्रतिनिधित्व ।

misrule (मिस्रूल)—*v. t.* rule badly. कुशासन करना । *n.* bad rule. कुशासन ।

miss (मिस्)—*v. t.* & *i.* fail to hit, reach, meet, find, catch

or preceive ; pass over ; regret absence of ; have a failure. रह जाना, खाली जाना, प्राप्त न करना, न पहुँचना ; बहक जाना, भूल करना ; छोड़ना, त्यागना, भुला देना ; याद करना : सफल न होना ; वंचित रहना ; प्राप्त न होना ; चूकना । *n.* loss ; mistake ; unmarried woman or girl. हानि ; गलती, भूल, चूक ; अविवाहित स्त्री ; कुमारी ।

missal (मिसल)—*n.* R. C. mass-book. पादरियों की प्रार्थना-पोथी ।

missel (मिसेल)—*n.* large kind of thrush. एक प्रकार का भुजङ्गा पक्षी ।

mis-shapen (मिस्शेपन)—*adj.* deformed. कुरूप, बदसूरत ।

missile (मिसाइल)—*n.* thing that can be thrown to do damage. प्रक्षेपास्त्र, फेंक कर मारने का हथियार ।

missing (मिसिंग)—*adj* not to be found. लापता, गायब, लुप्त ।

mission (मिशन)—*n* persons sent out as envoys ; their task or operations ; station of missionaries. दूत-मंडल ; दूतकार्य, कार्य ; दूतावास ।

missionary (मिशनरी)—*adj.* concerned with religious missions. धर्मकार्यों से सम्बन्धित । *n.* person who goes on missionary work. धर्मदूत ; धर्मप्रचारक ; पादरी ।

missis (मिसिस)—*n.* mistress ; wife. मालकिन ; पत्नी ।

missive (मिसिव)—*n.* letter especially official one. सरकारी पत्र ; पैगाम ।

mis-spell (मिस्-स्पेल)—*v. t.* spell wrongly. अशुद्ध शब्द-विन्यास करना, गलत हिज्जे करना ।

mis-spend—(मिस्-स्पेंड)—*v. t.* spend wastefully. व्यर्थ व्यय करना, नष्ट करना ।

mis-state (मिस्-स्टेट)—*v. t.* state wrongly. गलत बयान करना, अशुद्ध वक्तव्य देना । *n.* **mis-statement.**

mist (मिस्ट)—*n.* water-vapour in drops smaller than rain ; bleared effect given by tears in the eyes etc. कोहरा, कुहासा, धुन्ध, पर्दा, अन्धेरा । *adj.* **misty.**

mistake (मिस्टेक)—*v. t. & i.* come to wrong conclusion about ; misinterpret. गलती करना ; गलत समझना, भूलना ; सन्देह में पड़ना । *n.* error ; blunder. गलती, अशुद्धि, भूल ।

mistaken (मिस्टेकन)—*adj.* ill-judged ; wrong. गलत, अशुद्ध,

Mister (मिस्टर)—*n.* master ; sir. महाशय, साहब ।

mistime (मिस्टाइम)—*v. t.* judge time wrongly. समय पर न करना ; बेवक्त करना, समय टाल देना ।

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mistletoe (मिसल्टो)—*n.* parasitic white-berried plant. आकाशबेल, अंबरबेल ।

mistranslate (मिस्ट्रान्स्लेट)—*v. t.* translate incorrectly. ग़लत अनुवाद करना । *n.* **mistranslation.**

mistress (मिस्ट्रिस)—*n.* woman in relation to servants ; woman having control ; female teacher ; man's paramour ; गृहिणी ; स्वामिनी ; घरवाली ; अध्यापिका, उस्तानी ; प्रेमिका, रखैल ।

mistrust (मिस्ट्रस्ट)—*v. t.* feel no confidence in. अविश्वास करना, सन्देह करना । *n.* lack of confidence. अविश्वास, सन्देह ।

misty (मिस्टी)—*adj.* of mist ; obscure. कोहरेवाला ; धुन्धला ; अन्धकारपूर्ण ।

misunderstand (मिसन्डर्स्टैंड)—*v. t. & i.* take in wrong sense ; come to false conclusion about. ग़लत समझना ।

misunderstanding (मिसन्डर्स्टैंडिंग)—*n.* misconception ; disagreement. भ्रान्त धारणा, ग़लत फ़हमी ; अनबन, खटपटी ।

misusage (मिस्यूसेज)—*n.* misuse. दुर्व्यवहार, दुरुपयोग ।

misuse (मिस्यूज)—*v. t.* apply to wrong use ; ill-treat. दुरुपयोग करना, दुर्व्यवहार करना । *n.* (मिस्यूस) ill-treatment ; wrong use. दुर्व्यवहार ; दुरुपयोग ।

mite (माइट)—*n.* anything very small ; small child or person ; small insect found in cheese ; very small coin. कण, ज़र्रा ; छोटा-सा बच्चा या व्यक्ति ; छोटा-सा कीड़ा, घीज, घुन, चूँ ; बहुत छोटा सिक्का, पाई ।

mithridate (मिथ्रिडेट)—*n.* an antidote for poison. बहरमोहरा, विषमार ।

mitigate (मिटिगेट)—*v. t.* appease ; reduce severity. शान्त करना, तुष्ट करना ; तीव्रता घटाना, मन्द करना । *adj.* **mitigable** ;

mitigation (मिटिगेशन)—*n.* the act of mitigating. शान्तकरण, शमन ; कमी, घटी ।

mitre (माइटर)—*n.* tall cap worn by bishops ; joint between boards. पादरी का टोप ; कोनिया । *v. t.* adorn with a mitre ; unite. टोप पहनाना ; कोनिया जोड़ना, कोण बनाना । *adj.* **mitral.**

mitt, mitten (मिट, मिट्टन)—*n.* glove leaving fingers and thumb-tip bare. बिना अंगुलियों का दस्ताना

mity (माइटी)—*adj.* full of mites. रवेदार, दानेदार ।

mix (मिक्स)—*v. t. & i.* unite or blend into one mass

compound together ; become united ; mingle. मिलाना, मिश्रित करना ; मिलना, घुलमिल जाना।

mixed (मिक्स्ड)—*adj.* of diverse qualities or elements ; confused. मिश्रित, मिला-जुला ; वर्णसंकीर्ण।

mixture (मिक्स्चर)—*n.* mixing ; compound especially a medicinal draught. मिश्रण, मिलाव ; दवा, पंचमेल।

mizzen (मिज़न)—*n.* lowest square sail of mizen-mast. जहाज़ का पिछला पाल

mizzle (मिज़ल)—*n.* a fine shower. फुहार, फुई।

mnemonic (निमॉनिक)—*adj.* designed to aid the memory. स्मरणशक्ति बढ़ाने वाला।

mnemonics (निमॉनिक्स)—*n. pl.* mnemonic art. स्मरणशक्ति बढ़ाने की कला।

moa (मोआ)—*n.* a large bird resembling ostrich. बाज़ जैसा एक बड़ा पक्षी।

moan (मोन)—*n.* low inarticulate sound expressing pain or grief. कराहट, सिसकना। *v. i. & t.* utter moan ; lament. कराहना, सिसकना ; शोक करना, सिसकियाँ भरना। *adj.* **moanful**.

moat (मोट)—*n.* defensive ditch round castle, town, etc. किले, नगर के इर्दगिर्द सुरक्षात्मक खाई, परिखा।

mob (मॉब)—*n.* a riotous crowd; a promiscuous gathering. भीड़, मजमा, बलवा, बाज़ारी लोग। *v. t.* crowd upon ; ill-treat. भीड़ करना, बलवा करना, हल्ला बोलना, घेर लेना।

mob-cap (मॉब-कैप)—*n.* woman's indoor cap. एक प्रकार की बनावटी टोपी, जो घर के भीतर पहनी जाती है।

mobile (मोबाइल)—*adj.* not fixed. चल, अस्थिर चलने-फिरनेवाला।

mobility (मबिलिटी)—*n.* activity ; fickleness. चलनशीलता ; गतिशीलता ; अस्थिरता।

mobilize (मोबिलाइज़)—*v. t. & i.* render movable ; prepare for active service. चलनशील या अस्थिर बनाना, गतिमान् करना ; लामबन्दी करना, सेना को लड़ाई के लिए तैयार करना। *n.* **mobilization**. लाम-बन्दी।

mock (मॉक)—*v. t. & i.* scoff at ; ridicule ; mimic. चिढ़ाना, चिढ़ाना ; हँसी उड़ाना ; नक़ल करना। *n.* laughing-stock ; mocking. हँसी, ठट्ठा ; नक़ल। *adj.* sham, mimic, counterfeit. झूठा, नक़ली,

mockery (मॉकरी)—*n.* derision ; laughing-stock ; futile action. हँसी-मज़ाक़, ठिठोली ; तिरस्कार, विडम्बना ; दिखावा, ज़ाहिरदारी।

mocking-bird (मॉकिंग-बर्ड)—*n*

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kinds that mimic other birds' notes. मैना पक्षी।

modal (मोडल) *adj.* of mode and not of substance. दिखावटी, स्वविषयक। *n.* **modality.**

mode (मोड)—*n.* way in which thing is done ; current fashion. विधि, रीति, ढब।

model (मॉडल)—*n.* standard ; pattern ; specimen ; representation. आदर्श, नमूना ; साँचा, ढाँचा ; खाका, प्रतिमूर्ति। *v. t.* mould ; give shape to. नमूने में ढालना ; खाका बनाना।

moderate (मॉडरेट)—*adj.* not given to extremes ; not excessive ; middling in quantity or quality. मध्यम श्रेणी का, परिमित ; स्वल्प, मन्द, थोड़ा, हल्का, धीमा। *n.* politician of moderate views. मध्यमार्गी राजनीतिज्ञ, नरमदलीय राजनेता। *v. t. & i.* make or become less violent ; act as moderate. नरम, हल्का या कम करना या होना ; मध्यस्थता करना।

moderation (मॉडरेशन)—*n.* moderating ; moderateness. नरमी, धीमापन, धीरज।

moderator (मॉडरेटर)—*n.* mediator. मध्यस्थ, सभापति।

modern (मॉडर्न)—*adj.* of the present times, आधुनिक, वर्तमान युग का। (*pl. n.*) persons living in modern times. वर्तमान युग के लोग। *n.* **modernity.** आधुनिकता.

modernism (मॉडर्निज्म)—*n.* tendency to subordinate tradition to harmony with modern thoughts. आधुनिकतावाद ;

modernize (मॉडर्नाइज)—*v. t. & i.* assimilate to modern ideas. आधुनिकीकरण करना ; नवीन के अनुसार बनाना। *n.* **modernization.** आधुनिकीकरण।

modest (मॉडिस्ट)—*adj.* not overrating one's own merit ; not excessive ; pure-minded. मर्यादायुक्त ; परिमित ; सादा-सुथरा, लज्जाशील, विनीत, आडम्बर रहित।

modesty (मॉडिस्टी)—*n.* ; modestness. मर्यादा, आडम्बरहीनता, शालीनता,

modicum (मॉडिकम)—*n.* small quantity. अल्प मात्रा।

modifiable (मॉडिफ़ाइएबल)—*adj.* able to be modified. संशोधनीय, परिवर्तनीय।

modification (मॉडिफ़िकेशन)—*n* the act of modifying. संशोधन सुधार, रूप-परिवर्तन।

modify (मॉडिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* tone down ; make less severe change form of. सुधारना, संशोधित करना ; परिमित या मर्यादित रूप बदलना।

modish (मोडिश)—*adj.* fashionable. रस्मी, चलती रीति

के अनुकूल । *n.* **modishness.**

modulate (मॉड्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* vary or regulate the pitch ; attune. आवाज को घटाना-बढ़ाना, अलापना, स्वर साधना ।

modulation (मॉड्यूलेशन)—*n.* the act of modulating ; melody. सरोहावरोह : अलाप ; स्वर-साधना ।

modulator (मॉड्यूलटर)—*n.* one who modulates. स्वरसाधक, अलापक ।

module (मॉड्यूल)—*n.* model. नमूना, नक्शा ।

modulus (मॉड्यूलस)—*n.* a constant multiplier. गुणन की स्थिर संख्या, मापांक ।

modus operandi (मोडस ऑपरेंडी)—*n.* method of procedure. प्रक्रिया-विधि ।

modus vivendi (मोडस विवेन्डाई)—*n.* compromise pending settlement of dispute. विवाद के समाधान होने तक का समझौता ।

mohair (मोहेअर)—*n.* hair of goat ; yarn or fabric of it. बकरी का रुआं ; बकरी के रुएं का धागा या वस्त्र ; एक प्रकार की बढ़िया ऊन ।

moider (मॉइडर)—*v. t.* confuse. घबड़ाना ।

moiety (मॉइएटी)—*n.* a half. अर्द्धभाग, आधा ।

moil (मॉइल)—*v. i.* dredge. परिश्रम करना, थकाना ।

moist (मॉइस्ट)—*adj.* slightly wet ; humid. सीला, गीला, तर, आर्द्र, नम । **moistness.**

moisten (मॉइस्टन)—*v. t. & i.* make or become moist. सीला या नम करना या होना ।

moisture (मॉइस्चर)—*n.* liquid in a diffused state. सील, नमी, तरी, आर्द्रता ।

moke (मोक)—*n.* donkey. गधा ।

molar (मोलर)—*adj.* serving to grind. पीसनेवाला । *n.* a molar teeth. दाढ़, चबानेवाला दांत ।

molasses (मलैसिज)—*n.* drainings of raw sugar ; treacle. शीरा, गुड़ ; चूसी ।

mole (मोल)—*n.* permanent dark excrescence of the skin ; a small burrowing animal with short dark fur ; break water. तिल, मस्सा ; छछूंदर ; बांध, कृत्रिम बन्दरगाह ।

molecule (मॉलिक्यूल)—*n.* one of the uniform particles of which a homogeneous substance is composed. परमाणु, किनका । *adj.* **molecular.** परमाणु-सम्बन्धी ।

mole-eyed (मोल-आइड)—*adj.* having small eyes. चौंधा, छोटी आंखों वाला ।

molehill (मोलहिल)—*n.* mound thrown up by mole. बांबी,

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वाल्मीक, मिट्टी का ढेर जो छछूंदर बनाती है

molest (मलैस्ट)—*v. t.* subject to intentional annoyance. कष्ट देना, सताना, दुखी करना।

molestation (मॉलिस्टेशन)—*n.* the act of molesting. पीड़ा, कष्ट।

mollify (मॉलिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* soften; calm down. नरमाना, कोमल करना, प्रशान्त करना। *n.* **mollification.** कोमलता, नरमी, प्रशमन।

moly (मोली)—*n.* a magic herb. एक जादुई बूटी।

moment (मोमंट)—*n.* point or brief space of time. क्षण, पल।

momentary (मोमंटरी)—*adj.* lasting only a moment. क्षणिक,

momentous (ममैन्टस)—*adj.* of great importance. अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण। *adj.* **momentously.**

momentum (ममैन्टम)—*n.* quantity of motion of a moving body; impetus gained by movement. वेग, चाल, वेग, रफ़्तार।

momus (मोमस)—*n.* a fault-finder. छिद्रान्वेषी।

monachal (मॉनकल)—*adj.* monastic. मठ-सम्बन्धी।

monachism (मॉनकिज़्म)—*n.* a monastic living. मठवास, मठवासिता।

monad (मॉनड)—*n.* a unit; a simple organism assumed as the first term in evolution. इकाई; परमाणु। *adj.* **monadic.**

monarch (मॉनर्क)—*n.* imperial ruler of a State. सम्राट्, राजा। *adj.* **monarchal.**

monarchy (मॉनर्की)—*n.* monarchical system or State. राजतन्त्र, साम्राज्य, सल्तनत।

monastery (मॉनस्टरी)—*n.* residence of community of monks. मठ, विहार, आश्रम, डेरा।

monastic (मनैस्टिक)—*adj.* of monks or monasteries. मठवासियों या मठों-सम्बन्धी।

monasticism (मॉनस्टिसिज़्म)—*n.* life in monasteries. मठों का जीवन, वैराग्य।

Monday (मन्डे,—*n.* second day of the week. सोमवार।

monetary (मनिटरी)—*adj.* of coinage or money. मुद्रा-सम्बन्धी, धन-सम्बन्धी।

monetize (मनिटाइज़)—*v. t.* make into or put into circulation as money. मुद्रा बनाना, मुद्रा चलाना। *n.* **monetization.**

money (मनी)—*n.* current coin; wealth. धन, प्रचलित मुद्रा; सम्पदा। *adj.* **moneyed.** धनवान्

money-changer (मनी-चेंजर)—*n.* person giving the

equivalent of money in another coinage. सराफ, खुरदिया।

money-lender (मनी-लेंडर)—*n.* one who lends money. साहूकार, महाजन।

money-market (मनी-मार्किट)—*n.* haunts and operations of dealers in stocks and bills. हुण्डी बाज़ार, सराफ़ा।

money-order (मनी-आर्डर)—*n.* an order for money deposited at one post office and payable at another. धनादेश, डाकघर से रुपये भेजने की विधि।

monger (मंगर)—*n.* dealer, seller. व्यापारी, बेचने वाला।

mongoose (मांगूज)—*n.* ichneumon noted for killing venomous snakes. नेवला।

mongrel (मंग्रल)—*adj.* of mixed breed. दोगला, वर्णसंकर। *n.* a mongrel animal, hybrid plant or person. दोगला पशु; वर्णसंकर पौधा या मनुष्य।

monism (मॉनिज़्म)—*n.* forms of doctrine maintaining that there is only one kind of being ब्रह्मवाद, वेदान्त।

monist (मॉनिस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in monism. ब्रह्मवादी,

monition (मॉनिशन)—*n.* admonition; legal or official notice to do or refrain from doing something. शिक्षा, उपदेश; किसी काम को करने या न करने की कानूनी या सरकारी सूचना; निर्देश।

monitor (मॉनिटर)—*n.* person who gives admonishes; senior schoolboy placed in authority. उपदेशक, निर्देशक; स्कूल का वह छात्र जो सारी कक्षा की देख-रेख करता है।

monitory (मॉनिटरी)—*adj.* giving or serving as warning. निर्देशात्मक, उद्बोधक, चेतावनी देनेवाला।

monk (मंक)—*n.* member of male community living apart under religious vows. योगी, मुनि, वैरागी, तपस्वी, संन्यासी, भिक्षु, साधु। *adj.* **monkish**.

monkey (मंकी)—*n.* kinds of mammal closely allied to man. बन्दर, वानर। *pl.* temper. क्रोध, आवेश। *v. i.* play tricks. चालाकी करना।

monkish (मंकिश)—*adj.* of monks. मुनि, साधु, वैरागी, फ़क़ीर आदि सम्बन्धी।

monochord (मॉनकर्ड)—*n.* one-stringed musical instrument. एक तारवाला बाजा।

monochrome (मॉनक्रोम)—*n.* one-colour picture. इकरंगा चित्र।

monocle (मॉनकल)—*n.* single eye-glass. एक ताल का चश्मा।

monocular (मनॉक्यूलर)—*adj.* one-eyed. एक आँखवाला

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monody (मॉनडी)—*n.* dirge or elegy. एक व्यक्ति द्वारा गाया गया गीत ; नौहा ।

monogamist (मनॉगमिस्ट)—*n.* man who has only one wife. एकपत्नीव्रती ।

monogamy (मनॉगमी)—*n.* custom by which one man has one wife. एकपत्नीव्रत ; एक ही स्त्री से विवाह की प्रथा

monogram (मॉनग्रैम)—*n.* set of letters interwoven in one design. एक साँचे में बुँधे अक्षरों का समूह ; तुगड़ा

monograph (मॉनग्राफ़)—*n.* treatise on a single subject. एक ही विषय का वर्णन या उल्लेख

monographist (मॉनग्राफ़िस्ट)—*n.* writer of a monograph. एक ही विषय का लेखक ।

monolith (मॉनलिथ)—*n.* single block of stone as pillar etc. एक ही पत्थर का बना हुआ स्तम्भ

monologue (मॉनलॉग)—*n.* dramatic composition in which only one person speaks. स्वगत संवाद ; नाटक का वह संवाद जिसे एक ही पात्र अपने-आप बोलता है ।

monomania (मॉनमेनिआ)—*n.* madness on a single subject. किसी एक ही बात का सौदाईपन, एक ही बात की झक ।

monomaniac (मॉनमेनिऐक)—*n.* one affected by monomania. एकोन्माद का रोगी ।

monoplane (मॉनप्लेन)—*n.* aeroplane with one plane. एक पंखवाला विमान ।

monopolist (मनॉपलिस्ट)—*n.* one who holds of favours a monopoly. एकाधिकारी व्यक्ति, एकाधिकारवादी, इजारेदार ।

monopolize (मनॉपलाइज़)—*v. t.* secure monopoly of. एकाधिकार प्राप्त करना । *n.* **monopolization.** एकाधिकरण ।

monopoly (मॉनॉपली)—*n.* exclusive privilege of trade in something ; sole possession or control of. क्रय-विक्रय का एकमात्र अधिकार ; एकाधिकार, इजारादारी ।

monorail (मॉनरेल)—*n.* railway with cars on a single rail. एक ही पटरीवाला रेलमार्ग ।

monosyllable (मॉनसिलेबल)—*n.* word of one syllable. एक पदांश का शब्द ।

monotheism (मॉनथीइज़्म)—*n.* doctrine that there is only one God. एकेश्वरवाद, अद्वैतवाद ।

monotone (मॉनटोन)—*n.* successive sounds or utterance without change of pitch. एक ही स्वर या लय, एक सुरता ।

monotonous (मनॉटनस)—*adj.* unvarying in tone ; wearisome. एक ही लय या स्वर का, नीरस, थकानवाला ।

monotony (मनौटनी)—*n.* monotonousness. एकरसता।

monotype (मॉनटाइप)—*n.* method of producing single letters of movable type and assembling them into readable matter by means of composing and casting machines. छापे बजर जोड़ने और ढालने की उन्नत विधि।

monsieur (मेसर्ज़)—*n.* Mr.; sir; Frenchman. महाशय, महोदय, साहिब; फ्रांसीसी।

monsoon (मॉन्सून)—*n.* seasonal wind. मौसमी हवा; पवनसमीर।

monster (मॉन्स्टर)—*n.* misshapen creature; misc. देत्य, राक्षस; भयानक वस्तु।

monstrosity (मॉन्स्ट्रॉसिटी)—*n.* monstrousness; misshapen or outrageous thing. राक्षसपना; कुरूप या भयानक वस्तु।

monstrous (मॉन्स्ट्रस)—*adj.* of the nature of a monster; huge; outrageous. राक्षसरूप; दैत्याकार, विलक्षण, बदसूरत; भयानक।

month (मन्थ)—*n.* any of the twelve divisions of a year. मास, महीना।

monthly (मन्थली) *adj. & adv.* once a month मासिक, प्रतिमास होनेवाला। *n.* monthly magazine. मासिक पत्रिका।

monument (मॉन्यूमंट)—*n.* anything designed or serving to commemorate something. स्मृति-चिह्न, स्मारक, यादगार

mood (मूड)—*n.* state of mind; mode; anger. चित्तवृत्ति, मिजाज, स्वभाव; आवेश, भाव।

moody (मूडी)—*adj.* humoursome; depressed. सनकी, चिड़चिड़ा, खिन्नचित्त; उदास, मलिन, बेसुध।

moon (मून)—*n.* satellite revolving round earth in lunar month and reflecting light from sun. चन्द्रमा, चाँद। *v. i.* go dreamily or listlessly about. विक्षिप्त-सा होना।

moon-beam (मून-बीम)—*n.* moonlight. चाँदनी, चन्द्रिका।

moon-calf (मून-काफ़)—*n.* born fool. जन्मजात मूर्ख।

moonet (मूनिट)—*n.* small moon. छोटा चाँद।

moonlight (मूनलाइट)—*n.* light of moon. चाँदनी चन्द्रिका।

moonshine (मूनशाइन)—*n.* visionary stuff. दिखावा, ज़ाहिरदारी।

moon-stone (मून-स्टोन)—*n.* pearly feldspar. चन्द्रकान्त-मणि, चन्द्रमणि।

moonstruck (मूनस्ट्रक)—*adj.* lunatic. पागल, दीवाना, चाँद-मारा।

moony (मूनी)—*adj.* dreamy. विक्षिप्त, उदास।

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moor (मूर)—*n.* tract of uncultivated and often heather-clad ground; one of a Mohammedan race. दलदल, धसन, कीचड़; हब्शी, काफ़िर। *v. t.* attach boat etc. by rope to shore. नाव को बाँधना, लंगर लगाना।

moorage (मूरेज)—*n.* place or charge made for mooring. नाव बाँधने का स्थान, नाव बाँधने का शुल्क।

mooring (मूरिंग)—*n.* anchored chains etc. नाव बाँधने की जंजीर

moorish (मूरिश)—*adj.* boggy. दलदल वाला।

moose (मूस)—*n.* an elk. एक प्रकार का हिरण।

moot (मूट)—*n.* meeting of legislative or judicial kind. वैधानिक या न्यायिक ढंग की सभा। *v. t.* raise question for discussion. विचारार्थ प्रश्न उठाना, वाद-विवाद करना।

moot-case, moot-point (मूट-केस, मूट-पाइंट)—*n.* matter on which opinions differ. विवादास्पद विषय।

mop (मॉप)—*n* bundle of yarn etc. fixed to stick for use in cleaning. झाड़ू, बुहारन, कूंची। *v. t.* clean with mop-head. झाड़ना, बुहारना, झाड़ू फेरना।

mope (मोप)—*v. i.* be in depressed state. उदास होना, उद्विग्न होना; सुस्त होना, ऊँघना। *n.* person giving to moping. सुस्त आदमी।

mopish (मोपिश)—*adj.* inclined to mope. सुस्त, उदास, ढीला।

moppet (मॉपिट)—*n.* puppet made of cloth. गुड़िया, पुतली।

moraine (मॅरेन)—*n.* debris deposited by glacier. हिम नदी द्वारा लाया गया कूड़ा-करकट।

moral (मॉरल)—*adj.* concerned with right and wrong conduct. नैतिक, गुण-दोष-विवेकात्मक। *n.* the guidance deducible from a fable, incident etc. शिक्षा, सीख, नसीहत; (*pl.*) conduct of person, nation etc. नैतिक आचरण, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र। *adv.* **morally**.

morale (मॅरेल)—*n.* discipline and spirit pervading an army or other body of persons. मनोबल, नैतिक साहस, बुलन्द हौसला।

moralist (मॉरलिस्ट)—*n.* person given to moralizing. नैतिकतावादी, धर्मात्मा।

morality (मॅरैलिटी)—*n.* ethics; morals; moral conduct. आचार-शास्त्र; आचार, चलन, नैतिक आचरण।

moralize (मॉरलाइज़)—*v. i. & t.* talk on the moral aspect of things; draw the moral of. उपदेश देना, नसीहत करना; चरित्र में लाना। *n.* **moralization**.

morass (मॅरैस)—*n.* marsh, slough. दलदल, कीच।

Moratorium (मॉरटोरियम)—*n.* legal authorization to defer payment. भुगतान रोकने का कानूनी अधिकार ; आर्थिक नाकाबन्दी ।

morbid (मॉर्बिड)—*adj.* not natural and healthy ; diseased. विकृत, बिगड़ा हुआ-सा ; अस्वस्थ, रोगी-सा । *n.* **morbidity**.

morbific (मॉर्बिफ़िक)—*adj.* causing disease. रोगोत्पादक ।

mordacious (मॉर्डेशस)—*adj.* biting, corrosive. काटने वाला, तीव्र, तीखा । *n.* **mordacity**. काट, तेज़ी ।

mordant (मॉर्डेन्ट)—*adj.* biting ; acute ; corrosive. काटने वाला ; तीव्र ; तीखा ।

more (मोर)—*adv.* greater, additional. अधिक, ज़्यादातर, बहुत ; अतिरिक्त, और । *adv.* in a greater quantity ; again, besides. अधिक देर तक, और भी ; फिर, और ।

moreen (मोरीन)—*n.* a stuff for curtains. पर्दों का एक मोटा कपड़ा ।

morel (मरेल)—*n.* a kind of edible fungus. एक प्रकार का खाद्यछत्ता ।

moreover (मोरोवर)—*adv.* and further. सिवा, इसके आगे, अलावा, इस पर भी, अधिक ।

morglay (मॉर्ग्ले)—*n.* a lethal weapon. सरोही, दुधारा ।

moribund (मॉरिबड)—*adj.* at the point of death. मरणासन्न ।

morion (मॉरियन)—*n.* steel cap. लोह टोप ।

morn (मॉर्न)—*n.* morning. प्रातःकाल ।

morning (मॉर्निङ्ग)—*n.* the day from down till noon. प्रातःकाल, तड़का, सवेरा ।

morocco (मरोको)—*n.* leather of goatskin tanned with sumac. बकरी की खाल का कमाया हुआ चमड़ा ।

morose (मॅरोस)—*adj.* of bitter temper ; sullen. क्रोधी स्वभाववाला, चिड़चिड़ा, रूखा । *adv.* **morosely** ; *n.* **morosity**. रूखापन ।

morpheus (माफ़्यूस)—*n.* god of dreams. निद्रादेव, स्वप्नों का देवता ।

morphia, morphine (मॉर्फ़िआ, मार्फ़िन)—*n.* narcotic principle of opium. अफ़ीम का सत्व ।

morris (मॉरिस)—*n.* kind of dance with bells, cudgels etc. घंटियों, गठकों के साथ किया जाने वाला एक प्रकार का नृत्य ।

morrow (मॉरो)—*n.* day that follows a day. आनेवाला दिन, अगला कल ।

morse (मॉर्स)—walrus. दरियाई घोड़ा ।

morsel (मॉर्सल)—*n.* mouthful, bit ; small quantity. ग्रास, कौर, निवाला ; टुकड़ा ।

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mortal (मॉर्टल)—*adj.* subject to or causing death. मरणशील, विनाशी ; घातक, प्राणलेवा । *n.* human baing. मानव, मर्त्य, इन्सान ।

mortality (मॉर्टैलिटी)—*n.* being mortal ; human being ; death-rate. मरण, मृत्यु ; मर्त्य ; मृत्यु-दर ।

mortar (मॉर्टर)—*n.* vessel in which drugs etc. are pounded with a pestle ; short gun throwing shells ; mixture of lime, water etc. used in building. ओखली, खरल ; गोले फेंकने की छोटी तोप ; गारा, चूना ।

mortgage (मॉर्गेज)—*n.* conveyance of property as security for debt. गिरवी, रेहन, बन्धक । *v. t.* make over by mortgage. गिरवी रखना ।

mortgagee (मॉर्गेजी)—*n.* person to whom mortgage is given. गिरवी रखनेवाला (जिसके पास गिरवी रखा जाए) ।

mortgagor (मार्गेजर)—*n.* person who mortgages. गिरवी डालनेवाला ।

mortification (मॉर्टिफिकेशन)—*n.* the death of one part of an animal body ; abstinence ; humiliation ; cause of vexation ; gangrene. किसी अंग का चेतनाहीन हो जाना ; संयम, इन्द्रियदमन ; अपमान, अवनमन ; दुःख का हेतु ; मांस आदि की सड़न ।

mortify (मॉर्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* chasten by repression ; humiliate ; be affected with gangrene. अंग को चेतनाहीन करना ; वश या संयम में करना ; अवमानित करना, दुखी करना ; मांस आदि का सड़ना ।

mortise, mortice (मॉर्टिस)—*n.* hole made in piece of wood to receive the end of another piece. साल, सुराख, छेद । *v.t.* make mortise in ; join by mortise. साल्ना, छेद डालना ; चूल ठोंकना ।

mortmain (मॉर्ट्मेन)—*n.* condition of land etc. held inalienably by a corporation. अहस्तान्तरणीय सम्पत्ति ।

mortuary (मॉर्ट्यूअरी)—*adj.* of or for burial. दफ़न-सम्बन्धी । *n.* burial place. क़ब्रिस्तान, मरघट ।

mosaic (मज़ेइक)—*n.* picture or pattern made with small coloured pieces of stone or glass. पच्चीकारी, जड़तकारी का काम ।

mosque (मॉस्क)—*n.* Mohammedan place of worship. मस्जिद ।

mosquito—(मस्कीटो)—*n.* a biting gnat. मच्छर, डाँस ।

moss (मॉस)—*n.* swamp ; a small plant growing on moist surfaces. कीच, दलदल ; काई, सिवार । *adj.* **mossy.**

most (मोस्ट)—*adj.* the greatest

number or quantity of. अधिकतम, सर्वाधिक, सबसे अधिक। *adv.* to the greatest extent. अधिकांशतः, ज्यादातर

mostly (मोस्ट्ली)—*adv.* for the most part. अधिकांशतः, बेशतर।

mote (मोट)—*n.* particle of dust. कण, रेणु।

moth (मॉथ)—*n.* a winged insect resembling butterflies. पतंगा, शलभ, परवाना।

mother (मदर)—*n.* female parent; old woman; source. माता; बूढ़ी माँ; स्रोत, निकास। *v. t.* be mother of; act as mother to. माँ बनना; माता की तरह व्यवहार करना। **mother of pearl.** सीपी।

mother in-law (मदर-इन-लॉ)—a wife's or husband's mother. सास।

mother-tongue (मदर-टंग)—*n.* one's native language. मातृ-भाषा।

mother-wit (मदर-विट)—*n.* commonsense. सामान्य बुद्धि।

motion (मोशन)—*n.* moving; a gesture; proposal for action to be taken. गति, चाल; चेष्टा, इशारा, भंगिमा; प्रस्ताव, तजवीज. *v. i.* & *t.* make significant gestures. इंगित या चेष्टा करना।

motive (मोटिव)—*adj.* productive of motion. गतिमान, चलनेवाला प्रेरक, निमित्त। *n.* what impels a person to action. उद्देश्य, निमित्त।

motley (मोट्ली)—*adj.* parti-coloured. रंग-बिरंगा, बहुरंगा, चमेल।

motor (मोटर)—*n.* what imparts motion; machine supplying motive power. प्रेरक उपकरण; चालक यन्त्र। *v. i.* & *t.* go or convey by motor car. मोटर गाड़ी द्वारा यात्रा करना।

mottle (मॉटल)—*v. t.* make mottled. चित्तेदार बनाना। *n.* mottled surface. चित्तेदार सतह।

mottled (मॉटल्ड)—*adj.* showing colours in blotches चित्तेदार, चितकबरा।

motto (मॉटो)—*n.* saying chosen for inscription or quotation. कहावत, मकूला, आदर्श वाक्य।

moujik (मूजिक)—*n.* Russian peasant. रूसी किसान।

mould (मोल्ड)—*n.* loose earth; woolly fungous; matrix in which metal is cast; form; pattern. चिकनी मिट्टी, फफूंदी; साँचा; आकृति; ढब; नमूना। *v. t.* shape according to a pattern. साँचे में ढालना; रूप देना।

moulder (मोल्डर)—*v. i.* decay to dust; crumble away. खाक होना, कण-कण होना, नष्ट होना।

moulding (मोल्डिंग)—*n.* piece of ornament running along

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some line in building. घेरा, हाशिया, सचावंट।

mouldy (मोल्डी)—*adj.* covered with mould. फफूंदी लगा हुआ।

moult (मोल्ट)—*v. i. & t.* shed feathers. पर झड़ना या झाड़ना।

mound (माउन्ड)—*n.* heap or bank of earth. टीला, मिट्टी का ढेर, तोदा।

mount (माउन्ट)—*n.* mountain; card on which photograph is mounted; horse on which person is to be mounted. पहाड़ी, पर्वत; टीला; तसवीर के नीचे का मोटा काग़ज़, तसवीर का बस्ते का चीथटा; सवारी का घोड़ा। *v. i. & t.* ascend; climb on to; put upon horse etc.; provide with supports or setting. चढ़ना; सवार होना, फलांग मार कर चढ़ना; ऊँचा उठाना; चढ़ना, चीथटा लगाना।

mountain (माउन्टेन)—*n.* hill of impressive height. पहाड़, पर्वत, गिरि।

mountaineer (माउन्टेनियर)—*n.* dweller in mountains; mountain-climber. पर्वतवासी; पर्वतारोही।

mountainous (माउन्टेनस)—*adj.* abounding in mountains; huge. पर्वतों वाला, पहाड़ी; बड़ा भारी, विशालकाय।

mountebank (माउन्टिबैंक)—*n.* quack: charlatan. मजमा लगाने वाला; नीम-हकीम।

mourn (मोर्न)—*v. i. & t.* be sorrowful or distressed; grieve for the loss of. शोक मनाना, विलाप करना, सन्ताप करना। *adj.* **mournful.**

mourner (मोर्नर)—*n.* one who mourns; person attending funeral. शोक मनाने वाला; सवयात्रा में सम्मिलित होने वाला व्यक्ति।

mourning (मोर्निङ्ग)—*n.* lamentation; clothes worn in sign of bereavement. विलाप, शोक, मातम; मातमी वस्त्र।

mouse (माउस)—*n.* kinds of small rodent. चूहिया, चूहा, मूसी। *v. i.* hunt mice. चूहे मारना या पकड़ना। (*pl.* **mice**)

mouser (माउजर)—*n.* mouse-catcher; cat. चूहेमार; बिल्ली।

mouse-trap (माउस-ट्रैप)—*n.* an appliance for catching mice. चूहेदान, चूहे पकड़ने का पिंजरा।

moustache (मुस्टाश)—*n.* the hair of the upper lip. मूँछ।

mouth (माउथ)—*n.* the cavity of the head used in eating and speaking; opening at which anything enters; outfall of river; impudent talk. मुँह, मुख, मुखड़ा, चेहरा; नदी का मुहाना, मार्ग प्रवाह, छोर-मुख। *v. t. & i.* grimace in speaking; touch with the mouth. विकृत मुख, भारी

आवाज से बोलना ; मुँह में लेना, खाना चाटना

mouthful (माउथफ़ुल)—*n.* as much as the mouth contains at one. कौर, ग्रास, निवाला ।

mouth-organ (माउथ-ऑर्गन)—*n.* kinds of musical instrument. मुँह से बजाने का बाजा ।

mouth-piece (माउथ-पीस)—*n.* part of musical instrument or tobacco pipe placed between lips ; person commissioned to speak for others. बाजे या हुक्के का वह भाग जो होठों के बीच रहता है, मुँहनाल ; प्रवक्ता, दूसरे की ओर से बोलने वाला व्यक्ति ; मुखिया ।

movability (मूवेबिलिटी)—*n.* state of being movable. चलनशीलता ।

movable (मूवेबल)—*adj.* not fixed. चलनशील, अस्थिर चलता-फिरता । *n.* **movableness.**

movables (मूवेबल्ज़)—*n. pl.* personal property. चल, सम्मान, व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति, चीज-वस्त ।

move (मूव)—*v. t. & i.* change position, posture, or place ; stir, rouse ; affect with emotion ; propose as a resolution चलाना, चलना ; चेष्टा करना, गति दे या करना ; स्थान बदलना ; प्रेरित करना, ग करना ; द्रवित करना ; प्रस्तावित करना, अर्जी देना । *n.* moving of piece at chess ; step ; proceeding. शतरंज की चाल; चाल, गति ; पग, कदम ; कार्रवाई ।

movement (मूवमैंट)—*n.* moving ; combined endeavour. गति, चेष्ठा ; लहर, आन्दोलन, संयुक्त प्रयास ।

mover (मूवर)—*n.* source of motion ; originator ; proposer of motion. गति-स्रोत, चलाने-वाला प्रवर्त्तक, संचालक ; प्रस्तावक, प्रस्ताव कर्त्ता ।

movies (मूवीज़)—*n. pl.* cinema pictures. चलचित्र ; सिनेमा के चित्र ।

moving (मूविंग)—*adj.* changing; touching. चलता-फिरता, गतिमान ; करुणाजनक, मार्मिक

mow (मो)—*n.* stack of hay, corn etc. सूखी घास आदि का ढेर । *v. t. & i.* cut grass etc. with scythe. हँसुए से घास आदि काटना ।

Mr. (मिस्टर)—*n.* title prefixed to name of man. श्री, जनाब । (*fem.* **Mrs.** श्रीमती) ।

much (मच)—*adj. adv. & pron.* a great amount of ; to a great degree, by a great deal ; a great deal ; a great amount of something. बहुत, अधिक, ज्यादा ; बहुतात; अधिकता । *much at one.* बराबर ; *make much of.* सन्मान करना ; *as much as.* उतना ही ;

mucilage (म्यूसिलेज)—*n.* viscous substance extracted from plants ; adhesive gum. चेपदार

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वस्तु जो पौधों से निकलती है ; सुवाद, सत । *adj.* **mucilaginous.**

muck (मक)—*n.* manure ; dirt ; dirty state. खाद ; मल, कूड़ा-करकट; गन्दगी । *v. t. & i.* make dirty. गन्दा करना या होना । *adj.* **mucky.**

mucus (म्यूकस)—*n.* thick fluid secreted by mucous membrane. कफ, बलगम ; इन्द्रिय-मल । *adj.* **mucous.** कफ़युक्त ।

mud (मड)—*n.* mixture of earth with water. कीचड़, कीच, पंक । *v. t.* spatter with mud. कीचड़ पोतना, मैला करना

muddle (मडल)—*v. t. & i.* bewilder ; bungle ; mix up ; put things through in haphazard way, गड़बड़ करना, घालमेल करना ; गन्दा या मैला करना ; मिला देना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना ।

muddy (मडी)—*adj.* soiled ; foul with mud ; containing mud; dull. मैला; गन्दला; कीचड़वाला; मलिन, मन्द ।

mudguard (मडगार्ड)—*n.* appliance protecting cyclist etc. from mud. साइकलसवार आदि को बचाने वाला उपकरण (पंख)

muff (मफ़)—*n.* cover of fur for the hands ; unenterprising person. ऊनी दस्ताना ; कूढ़ व्यक्ति ।

muffin (मफ़िन)—*n.* a kind of light cake. फूलका, पोपाती ।

muffle (मफ़ल)—*v. t.* wrap up for warmth ; deaden sound by wrapping up. गरम रखने के निमित्त ढाँपना, छुपाना, लपेटना या ओढ़ाना ; ढाँप कर आवाज बन्द करना । *n.* the upper thick lip of animals ; a plate placed within a furnace. पशुओं का ऊपरी ओंठ ; तन्दूर के भीतर की चादर ।

muffler (मफ़्लर)—*n.* neck-wrap. गुलूबंद ।

mug (मग)—*n.* drinking vessel. पीने का पात्र, लोटा ।

muggy (मग्गी)—*adj.* warm and moist ; oppressive. घुटक-तर ; घुटा हुआ, हुमसदार । *n.* **mugginess.**

mulatto (म्यूलैटो)—*n.* person of mixed negro and white blood. काले और गोरे माता-पिता की सन्तान ।

mulberry (मल्बरी)—*n.* a dark-red oval compound fruit ; tree bearing it. शहतूत ; शहतूत का वृक्ष ।

mulch (मल्च)—*n.* wet straw, leaves etc. put round plants roots. गीली घास, पत्ते आदि जो किसी पौधे की जड़ों के आस-पास रक्षा के लिए रखे जाते हैं ; अध-सड़ी घास ।

mulct (मल्कट)—*n.* a fine. अर्थ-दण्ड, जुर्माना, तावान । *v. t.* fine as a punishment ; deprive of. जुर्माना करना. तावान डालना

mule (म्यूल)—*n.* offspring of mare by he-ass ; any hybrid .

obstinate person ; kind of spinning-machine. खच्चर, कोई भी दोगला जानवर ; ढीठ व्यक्ति ; चरखा; कई कातने का एक यंत्र ।

muleteer (म्यूलिटिअर)—*n.* mule-driver. खच्चर हाँकने वाला ।

mulish (म्यूलिश)—*adj.* obstinate. हठी, ढीठ ।

mull (मल)—*v. t.* heat and spice. मसाला देना, मसालेदार बनाना ।

muller (मलर)—*n.* a flat-bottomed stone used in grinding. लोढ़ा, बट्टा ;

mullet (मलिट)—*n.* a sea fish. एक समुद्री मछली ।

mullion (मलयन)—*n.* upright separating the lights of a divided window. खिड़की का खड़ा डंडा या बंध । *adj.* **mullioned.**

mullock (मलक)—*n.* rock which does not contain gold ; refuse from which gold has been extracted. ऐसा पत्थर जिसमें सोना न हो ; वह कूड़ा जिसमें से सोना निकाल लिया गया हो ; गर्दा ।

multangular (मल्टैंगुलर)—*adj.* having many angles. बहुकोण ।

multifarious (मल्टिफ़ैरिअस)—*adj.* of many kinds. बहुविध, अनेक प्रकार का ।

multifold (मल्टिफ़ोल्ड)—*adj.* many times doubled. बहुगुना, अनेक गुना ।

multiform (मल्टिफ़ार्म)—*adj.* of many forms. बहुरूप, अनेक रूपों-वाला ।

multilateral (मल्टिलैटरल)—*adj.* having many sides. बहुभुजी, बहुपक्षीय ।

multimillionaire (मल्टिमिल्य-नेअर)—*n.* person with two or more millions of money. करोड़पति मनुष्य ।

multinominal (मल्टिनोमिनल)—*adj.* of more than two terms. अनेक नामोंवाला ।

multipartite (मल्टिपर्टाइट)—*adj.* divided into many parts. अनेक भागोंवाला, बहुपक्षी ।

multiple (मल्टिपल)—*adj.* of many parts, components, origins etc. गुणा, अपवर्त्य । *n.* quantity exactly divisible by another. पूर्ण रूप से विभाज्य राशि ; गुणनफल ।

multiplex (मल्टिप्लेक्स)—*adj.* manifold. अनेक तत्त्वों का ।

multipliable, multiplicable (मल्टिप्लाइएबल, मल्टिप्लिकेबल)—*adj.* that may be multiplied. गुणन-योग्य ।

multiplicand (मल्टिप्लिकैंड)—*n.* quantity to be multiplied. गुण्य, गुणन-योग्य संख्या ।

multiplication (मल्टिप्लिकेशन)—*n.* multiplying process. गुणन, वर्ग ।

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multiplicity (मल्टिप्लिसिटी)—*n.* being multiplied. प्रचुरता, बहुतायत।

multiplier (मल्टिप्लायर)—*n.* number by which multiplicand is multiplied. गुणक, गुणा करनेवाली संख्या।

multiply (मल्टिप्लाई)—*v. t. & i.* make or become many. गुणा करना या होना ; बढ़ाना।

multipresence (मल्टिप्रेज़ेन्स)—*n.* power of being present at several places simultaneously. एक ही समय अनेक स्थानों पर उपस्थित होने की शक्ति।

multitude (मल्टिट्यूड)—*n.* great number ; crowd of people. बड़ी संख्या, प्रचुरता ; भीड़, समूह। *adj.* **multitudinous**. प्रचुर,

multocular (मल्टिक्यूलर)—*adj.* having more than two eyes. अनेक आँखोंवाला।

multure (मल्चर)—*n.* the toll of grain given to a mill-owner. अनाज के रूप में पिसाई का भाड़ा।

mum (मम्)—*interj.* enjoying silence. चुप ! खामोश ! *adj.* silent. मौन। *n.* a kind of beer. एक प्रकार की जौ की शराब। *v. i.* act in dumb show. मौन अभिनय करना।

mumble (मम्बल)—*v. i. & t.* pronounce or chew like a toothless person. चबाकर बात करना, बुड़बुड़ाना ; पपोल कर खाना, पपोलना। *n.* indistinct talk. अस्पष्ट भाषण।

mummm (मम)—*v. t.* mask ; make diversion with a mask on. चेहरा लगाना, नकाब पहनना, स्वांग करना।

mummer (ममर)—*n.* actor in dumb show. चेहरा लगा कर अभिनय करनेवाला. नकाबपोश अभिनेता।

mummery (ममरी)—*n.* buffoonery ; ridiculous ceremonial. बहुरूपियापन, तमाशा ; स्वांग. बहुरूप।

mummify (मामफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make into a mummy. शव को मसाला लगा कर सुरक्षित रखना। *n.* **mummification**. शव को मसाला लगाकर सुरक्षित रखने की प्रक्रिया।

mummy (ममी)—*n.* embalmed corpse. मसाला लगाकर सुरक्षित किया हुआ शव, मोमियाई।

mump (मम्प)—*v. i.* be sullen and silent ; nibble ; go about begging ; deceive. चुपके-चुपके और जल्दी-जल्दी बोलना, मुँह में बोलना ; कुतरना, चोंच मारना ; माँगते फिरना ; छलावा देना, दग़ा करना।

mumper (मम्पर)—*n.* beggar. भिखारी, भिखमंगा।

mumps (मम्प्स)—*n. pl.* contagious disease with swollen neck and face. कंठमाला (रोग), कनफेड़े।

munch (मंच)—*v. t. & i.* chew steadily. चपर-चपर करते हुए खाना ; बड़े-बड़े कौंके लगाना ।

mundane (मंडेन)—*adj* worldly earthly. सांसारिक, ईहलौकिक ।

mundatory (मण्डेटरी)—*adj* cleansing. साफ़ करने वाला ।

municipal (म्यूनिसिपल)—*adj* pertaining to a municipality. नगरपालिका-सम्बन्धी, नगर-सम्बन्धी ।

municipality (म्यूनिसिपैलिटी)—*n.* town with local-self-government ; its governing body. स्थानीय स्वशासनवाला नगर ; नगरपालिका ।

municipalize (म्यूनिसिपलाइज़)—*v. t.* bring under municipal control. नगरपालिका के नियन्त्रण में लाना । *n.* **municipalization.**

munificence (म्यूनिफ़िसैन्स)—*n.* liberality ; bountifulness. उदारता ; दानशीलता ।

munificent (म्यूनिफ़िसैन्ट)—*adj.* splendidly generous. उदार, दानी ।

muniment (म्यूनिमैंट)—*n.* defence ; fortification. बचाव, सहारा, आसरा ; मोर्चा, कोट ।

muniments (म्यूनिमैन्ट्स)—*n. pl.* titledeeds and similiar records. अधिकारपत्र तथा तत्सम्बन्धी कागज़-पत्र ।

munitions (म्यूनिशन्स)—*n. pl.* ammunition. गोला-बारूद, डाक, युद्ध-सामग्री ।

murage (म्यूरेज)—*n.* tax levied for building the walls of a town. नगर की दीवारें बनाने के लिए लगाया जानेवाला कर ।

mural (म्यूरल)—*adj.* of, in, on, a wall. दीवार का, दीवार में, दीवार पर, दीवार-सम्बन्धी ।

murder (मर्डर)—*n.* unlawful killing. हत्या, वध, कत्ल । *v. t.* kill unlawfully ; spoil by bad execution. हत्या करना ; नष्ट करना,

murderer (मर्डरर)—*n.* one who murders. हत्यारा, घातिन ।

murderous (मर्डरस)—*adj.* guilty of murder हत्यारा, घातक ।

mure (म्योर)—*v. t.* confine. बन्दी करना । *n.* wall. दीवार ।

muriate (म्यूरिएट)—*n.* hydrocholoric acid. नमक का तेज़ाब ।

murky (मर्की)—*adj.* thick with darkness. अंधेरे में, धुंधला ।

murmur (मर्मर)—*n.* a low sound ; mutter. मन्द ध्वनि, कलकल शब्द ; बुड़बुड़ाहट, फुसफुस । *v. i. & t.* make murmur ; utter softly. मन्द ध्वनि करना ; बुड़बुड़ या फुसफुस करना । *adj.* **murmurous.**

murphy (मर्फ़ी)—*n.* potato. आलू ।

murrain (मरिन)—*n.* a cattle-disease ; plague. एक पशु रोग ; महामारी ।

murrey (मरी)—*adj.* of purple-red colour. बहतूतिया ।

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murrhine (मरिन)—*n.* a delicate ware. चीनी का एक कोमल पात्र जो सिर डालने से तुरन्त टूट जाता है।

muscadel, muscadine, muscatel (मस्केडल, मस्केडिन, मस्केटल)—*n.* grape tasting or smelling of musk or wine made from it. कस्तूरी अंगूर ; कस्तूरी अंगूर की शराब।

muscle (मसल्)—*n.* contractile fibrous band producing motion in animal body. मांसपेशी, पुट्ठा, स्नायु।

muscular (मस्क्यूलर)—*adj.* of the muscles ; having much muscle. पुट्ठेदार, स्नायवीय, मांसल,

muse (म्यूज)—*v. i.* ponder, meditate. विचारना, चिन्तन करना।

museum (म्यूज़ीयम)—*n.* building in which objects illustrating art or science are kept for show. अजूबाघर, संग्रहालय, अजायबघर।

mush (मश)—*n.* soft pulp. पूआ, कोमल तत्त्व। *adj.* **mushy.**

mushroom (मशरूम)—*n.* kinds of edible fungus noted for rapidity of growth ; upstart person or thing. कुकुरमुत्ता ; छत्रक, सर्प की टोपी, वमनभूमि, खुंबी ; 'दो दिन का नवाब', 'चार दिन की चाँदनी'।

music (म्यूज़िक)—*n.* art of expressing emotion by harmonious combination of sounds : any pleasant sound. संगीत, गायन ; मधुर ध्वनि।

musical (म्यूज़िकल)—*adj.* fond of or skilled in music ; sweet-sounding. संगीतसम्बन्धी, संगीत-प्रेमी, संगीत-कुशल ; सुरीला।

musician (म्यूज़िशन)—*n.* one well versed in music. गायक, गवैया, रागी।

musk (मस्क)—*n.* substance secreted by male musk-deer. कस्तूरी, मृगमद। *adj.* **musky.**

musk-deer (मस्क-डियर)—*n.* the deer that yields musk. कस्तूरी मृग।

musket (मस्किट)—*n.* infantry-man's gun. सैनिक की बन्दूक, नुफंग।

musketeer (मस्किटिअर)—*n.* soldier with musket. बन्दूकधारी सैनिक।

musketry. (मस्किट्री)—*n.* small arm fire. बन्दूक-चालन कला।

musk-rat (मस्क-रैट)—*n.* a large aquatic rodent. छछून्दर।

musky (मस्की)—*adj.* smelling like musk. कस्तूरी की गंधवाला।

muslin (मस्लिन)—*n.* a cotton gauze. मलमल, तनछेब।

musquash (मस्क्वाश)—*n.* fur of the musk-rat. छछून्दर की ऊन।

muss (मस)—*v. t.* throw into

disorder. छीनाझपटी करना, गड़बड़ी करना। *n.* state of confusion. गड़बड़ी, छीनाझपटी। *adj.* **mussy**.

mussel (मसल)—*n.* kinds of bivalve, mollusc. एक प्रकार का सीप का कीड़ा।

must (मस्ट) - *n.* grape-juice during fermentation ; new wine. द्राक्षासव ; मदिरा। *v. aux.* be obliged to ; be certain to. अवश्य होना, निश्चित रूप से होना ; पड़ेगा, होगा, चाहिए।

mustang (मस्टैंग)—*n.* Mexican wild horse. मैक्सिको का जंगली घोड़ा।

mustard (मस्टर्ड)—*n.* kinds of plant ; the ground seeds of some of them. एक प्रकार का पौधा; सरसों, तोरिया, तारामीरा।

muster (मस्टर)—*n.* assembling of men for inspection etc. जमाव, उपस्थिति, गिनती, शुमार। *v. t.* & *i.* hold muster of ; bring or come together ; collect. गिनती करना, हाज़िरी लगाना ; इकट्ठे करना

muster-roll (मस्टर-रोल)—*n.* official list of officers and men. अधिकारियों और जवानों की सरकारी सूची।

musty (मस्टी)—*adj.* mouldy ; antiquated. सड़ा, दुर्गन्धयुक्त ; पुराना, बासी। *n.* **mustiness**.

mutable (म्यूटेबल)—*adj.* liable to change ; fickle. परिवर्तनशील, अस्थिर, चंचल। *n.* **mutability**.

mutation (म्यूटेशन)—*n.* change the befalls something. परिवर्तन, तबदीली, स्थिति-अन्तरण।

mutch (मच)—*n.* woman's or child's linen cap. स्त्री या बालक की कपड़े की टोपी।

mute (म्यूट)—*adj.* silent ; dumb; soundless. मौन, चुपचाप, गूंगा, बेज़ुबान ; ध्वनिरहित, बेआवाज़। *n.* dumb person ; a mute consonant. गूंगा मनुष्य ; ध्वनिरहित व्यंजन। *v. i.* void dung. बीठ करना ; हगना। *n.* **muteness**.

mutilate (म्यूटिलेट)—*v. t.* injure or make imperfect by depriving of a part. अंग-भंग करना ; छाँटना, काट-कूट करना

mutilation (म्यूटिलेशन)—*n.* the act or mutilating. अंगभंग ; काट-छाँट ; खंड-विखंड।

mutineer (म्यूटिनियर)—*n.* partaker in mutiny. विद्रोही, बाग़ी,

mutinous (म्यूटिनस)—*adj.* rebellious. विद्रोही, बाग़ी, बग़ावती।

mutiny (म्यूटिनी)—*n.* refusal of body of persons under discipline to obey orders. विद्रोह, बग़ावत। *v. i.* engange in mutiny. विद्रोह करना।

mutt (मट)—*n.* fool. मूर्ख मनुष्य।

mutter (मटर)—*v. i.* & *t.* speak in low tone ; talk inwardly.

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बुड़बुड़ाना, बुदबुदाना ; कुनकुनाना, मुँह में बोलना । *n.* muttering. बुड़बुड़ाहट, कुनकुनाहट ।

mutton (मटन)—*n.* sheep's meat. भेड़ का मांस ।

mutual (म्यूचुअल)—*adj.* felt or done by each to the other. परस्परिक, आपसी, दोतरफा ।

mutuality परस्परिकता, परस्पर व्यवहार ।

muzzle (मज़ल)—*n.* beast's nose and mouth ; open end of gun-barrel ; cage etc. put on animal's muzzle. बाँधनी, पशुमुख ; बन्दूक का दहाना ; पशु के मुँह पर लगाने का छींका । *v. t.* put muzzle on ; impose silence on. बाँधनी पर छींका बाँधना ; चुप कराना ।

muzzy (मज़ी)—*adj.* stupid with drink. मतवाला, मदमस्त ।

my (माई)—*adj.* belonging to me. मेरा, मम ।

myalgia (माईऐल्जिया)—*n.* muscular rheumatism. वातरोग, दर्द-रीह, पट्ठों का गठिया ।

mycology (माईकॉलजी)—*n.* study of fungi. कुकुरमुत्तों का अध्ययन ।

myology (माईऑलजी)—*n.* study of muscles. मांस-पेशियों का अध्ययन, स्नायुशास्त्र ।

myope (माईओप)—*n.* short-sighted person. अल्प दृष्टिवाला मनुष्य ।

myopia; myopy (माईओपिया, माईओपी)—*n.* short sight. अल्प दृष्टि, मन्द दृष्टि । *adj.* **myopic.**

myriad (मिरिअड)—*n.* — vast number ; ten thousand. भारी संख्या, दस हजार; हजारों । *adj.* vastly numerous अति संख्यावाला ।

myrmidon (मर्मिडन)—*n.* member of person's retinue or following. चाकर, निम्नस्तर का नौकर ।

myrrh (मर)—*n.* gum-resin used in perfumes etc. एक प्रकार का गोंद जो सुगन्धियों आदि में प्रयुक्त होता है ।

myrtle (मर्टल)—*n.* a kind of evergreen shrub. विलायती मेहँदी, हिना ।

mysterious (मिस्टीरिअस)—*adj.* full of mystery. रहस्यपूर्ण, गूढ़,

mystery (मिस्टरी)—*n.* revealed religious truth beyond human intelligence ; miracle-play ; secrecy ; obscurity. रहस्य, गूढ़ तत्व ; आश्चर्य, अद्भुत बात ; गुप्त बात ; अस्पष्ट बात ।

mystic (मिस्टिक)—*adj.* spiritually symbolic ; of hidden meaning. रहस्यपूर्ण, गूढ़ अर्थवाला,

mysticism (मिस्टिसिज़्म)—*n.* profession of spiritual things.

रहस्यवाद ; अध्यात्मिकता ।

mystify (मिस्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* hoax : bewilder. धोखा देना, व्याकुल करना, पेचीदा करना । *n.* **mystification.**

myth (मिथ)—*n.* primitive tale ; fictitious person or thing. पौराणिक गाथा, काल्पनिक कथा, किस्सा ; कल्पित व्यक्ति या वस्तु

mythologist (मिथॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* one versed in mythology. पुराणकार ; पौराणिक ।

mythology (मिथॉलजी)—*n.* body of myths ; study of myths. पुराण, देवताओं का इतिहास ; पुराण-शास्त्र ।

mythoplasm (मिथॉप्लाज्म)—*n.* narration of myth. पुराण-वाचन, किस्सा कहना ।

mythus (माइथस)—*n.* fictitious story involving super-natural agency. देवी-देवताओं की कथा ।

N

nab (नैब)—*n.* summit. शिखर, चोटी । *v. t.* catch unexpectedly. दबोचना, झपटना, एकाएक पकड़ लेना ।

nacelle (नसैल)—*n.* car of air-ship. विमान का डिब्बा ।

nacre (नेकर)—*n.* shell yielding pearl. सीपी, शुक्ति ।

nadir (नेडिर)—*n.* point opposite Zenith ; lowest point. अधोबिन्दु ; निम्नतम स्थान ।

nag (नैग)—*n.* saddle-horse ; a paramour. टट्टू ; यार, प्रेमी । *v. i. & t.* indulge in wearisome fault-finding ; worry thus. दोष निकालना ; तंग करना ।

naggy (नैगी)—*adj.* wearisome. तंग करने वाला, झगड़ा करने वाला ।

naiad (नाइऐड)—*n.* water nymph. जल-परी ।

nail (नेल)—*n.* hory growth covering outer of human finger or toe ; bird's or beast's claw ; spike of metal. नाखून, नख ; पशु या पक्षी का पंजा ; कील, मेख । *v. t.* fasten with nail ; hold tight. कील ठोंकना ; जकड़ना, मज़बूती से पकड़ना । *on the nail.* हाथ पर,

nailer (नेलर)—nail-maker. कील आदि बनाने वाला लोहार ।

naive (नाईव)—*adj.* artless ;

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amusingly simple. निष्कपट, सरल, सीधा-सादा।

naivete, naivety (नाईवटे, नाईवटी)—*n.* simplicity. सरलता, सादगी।

naked (नेकिड)—*adj.* unclothed; defenceless; uncoverd; without ornament. नंगा, वस्त्रहीन; अरक्षित; उघड़ा हुआ, खुला; अनलंकृत

name (नेम)—*n.* word by which something is spoken of; family; clan; reputation. नाम, संज्ञा; परिवार; वंश, कुल; प्रसिद्धि, ख्याति; साख, वाहवारी। *v. t.* give a name to; speak by name; nominate. नाम रखना; नाम से पुकारना; नामांकित करना, नामज़द करना। *in name.* नाममात्र

nameless (नेमलेस)—*adj.* left unnamed; obscure; unmentionable. बेनाम; अप्रसिद्ध, गुप्त, गुमनाम।

namely (नेमली)—*adj.* that is to say. अर्थात्, यानि, यथा।

namesake (नेमसेक)—*n.* person with same name as another. समनाम, हम-नाम।

nankeen (नैन्कीन)—*n.* a yellowish-buff cotton cloth. एक प्रकार का रंगीन सूती कपड़ा।

nanny (नैनी)—*n.* she-goat. बकरी। (*mas.* **billy.**)

nap (नैप)—*v. i.* take short sleep. झपकी लेना, ऊँघना। *n.* spell of such sleep; woolly substance on the surface of cloth; a card-game. झपकी, ऊँघाई; कपड़े पर का रोवाँ; ताश की एक खेल। *adj.* **nappy.** ऊँघने वाला; रोएँ वाला।

nape (नेप)—*n.* back of the neck. गर्दन का पिछला भाग, गद्दी, मनका।

napery (नेपरी)—*n.* table-linen. मेजपोश।

naphtha (नैफ्था)—*n.* inflammable oil distilled from coal etc. मिट्टी का तेल।

napkin (नैप्किन)—*n.* piece of linen for wiping hands etc. अंगोछा, छोटा तौलिया।

narceine (नार्सिइन)—*n.* a sedative got from opium. अफ़ीम का सत।

narcissus (नार्सिसस)—*n.* kinds of flowering bulb. नर्गिस का फूल।

narcosis (नार्कोसिस)—*n.* narcotic action. बेहोशी, उन्माद,

narcotic (नार्कोटिक)—*adj.* inducing drowsiness. नशीला, मादक, बेहोशी लाने वाला। *n.* narcotic drug. मादक औषधि।

narcotize (नार्कटाइज़)—*v. t.* subject to narcotics. नशीला बनाना। *n.* **narcotization.**

nard (नार्ड)—*n.* aromatic balsam. बालछड़।

nariform (नैरिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* like

nostrils. नथुनों जैसा।

narrate (नरेट)—*v. t.* recount ; relate in the form of a story. कहना, वर्णन करना, बयान करना।

narration (नरेशन)—*n.* the act of recounting. वर्णन, वृत्तान्त, कथा।

narrative (नैरटिव)—*n.* spoken or written recital of connected events. कथा, कहानी, वृत्त वर्णन, किस्सा। *adj.* relating to a narration. वर्णनात्मक, कथात्मक।

narrator (नरेटर)—*n.* one who narrates. वर्णनकर्ता कथाकार

narrow (नैरो)—*adj.* of small width ; with little margin ; illiberal. तंग, सँकरा ; छोटा, थोड़ा ; संकुचित, अनुदार, कृपण। *n.* narrow part of river or pass. नदी या मार्ग का तंग भाग। *v. i. & t.* make or become narrower ; contract. तंग या संकुचित करना या होना, सिकोड़ना, सिकुड़ना **narrowness**. संकोच, तंगी।

narrowly (नैरोली)—*adv.* closely ; vigilantly. संकुचित रूप से, कठिनाई से ; सतर्कता से, सूक्ष्मता से।

narrow-minded (नैरो-माइण्डिड)—*adj.* prejudiced. संकुचित हृदयवाला, तंग-दिल।

nasal (नेज़ल)—*adj.* of the nose ; sounded through the nose. नाक-सम्बन्धी, नासिका का ; अनुनासिक। *n.* a nasal letter. अनुनासिक अक्षर।

nasalize (नेज़लाइज़)—*v. i.* to speak nasally ; give nasal sound to. नाक से बोलना ; अनुनासिक ध्वनि निकालना

nascent (नैसैन्ट)—*adj.* in process of birth, जन्म की स्थिति में, जनतोन्मुख। *n.* **nascency**.

nasturtium (नॉस्टर्शम)—*n.* trailing yellow flowered garden plant. पीले फूलोंवाली एक लता।

nasty (नास्टी)—*adj.* repulsive ; dirty ; obscene : illnatured ; disagreeable. गंदा, मलिन, अपवित्र ; अश्लील ; घिनौना, अघोरी। *n.* **nastiness**. *adv.* **nastily**.

natal (नेटल)—*adj.* of birth. जन्म-सम्बन्धी, पैदायशी।

natality (नटैलिटी)—*n.* birth-rate. जन्म-क्रम, जन्म-दर।

natation (नटेशन)—*n.* act of swimming. तैराकी।

natatorial, natatory (नेटटोरिअल, नेटटरी)—*adj.* of swimming. तैराकी-सम्बन्धी।

nation (नेशन)—*n.* a distinct race ; people living under one government. जाति ; राष्ट्र, कौम।

national (नैशनल)—*adj.* of a nation ; common to a whole nation. राष्ट्रीय, जातीय, कौमी

nationalism (नैशनलिज़्म)—*n.* policy of national independence. राष्ट्रवाद, कौमपरस्ती।

nationalist (नैशनलिस्ट)—*n.* one

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faithful to his nation. राष्ट्रवादी।

nationality (नैशनैलिटी)—*n.* national existence; membership of a nation; national character. राष्ट्रीयत्व, राष्ट्रीयता; नागरिकता; स्वदेशाभिमान।

nationalize (नैशनलाइज)—*v. t.* make national; naturalize; convert into national property. राष्ट्रीय बनाना; नागरिक बना लेना; राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बना लेना राष्ट्रीयकरण करना। *n.* **nationalization.** राष्ट्रीयकरण।

native (नेटिव)—*adj.* pertaining to one's birth; indigenous; unartificial. जन्म का, पैदायशी, सहज; स्वदेशी, देशी; स्वाभाविक, प्राकृतिक। *n.* one born in a place; indigenous animal or plant. देशवासी, बाशिन्दा; देशीय पशु या पौधा।

nativity (नटिविटी)—*n.* birth; birth-place; horoscope. जन्म; जन्मस्थान; जन्मपत्री।

natron (नेट्रन)—*n.* a native carbonate of soda. जली क्षार।

natty (नैटी)—*adj.* spruce; trim; deft. सुघड़; कुशल, चुस्त-पोशाक। *n.* **nattiness**

natural (नैचरल)—*adj.* of, or according to or provided by nature; physically existing; not artificial. प्राकृतिक, स्वाभाविक, नैसर्गिक, पार्थिव। *n.* half-witted person. मूढ़, जन्मजात मूर्ख।

naturalism (नैचरलिज्म)—*n.* realism. प्रकृतिवाद, यथार्थवाद।

naturalist (नैचरलिस्ट)—*n.* adherent to naturalism; student of natural history. प्रकृतिवादी; प्राकृतिक इतिहास का विद्यार्थी।

naturalize (नैचरलाइज)—*v. t.* admit alien to citizenship; rationalize; adopt or introduce foreign word, custom, animal or plant. नागरिकता प्रदान करना; सरल या स्वाभाविक बनाना; देशीय बना लेना; विदेशी शब्द, प्रथा, पशु या पौधे को ग्रहण या प्रचलित करना। *n.* **naturalization.**

naturally (नैचरली)—*adj.* according to nature. स्वाभाविक, प्राकृतिक या सहज रूप में।

nature (नेचर)—*n.* things essential qualities; person's or animal's innate character; kind; physical power causing phenomena of material world. गुण, वस्तु का धर्म; स्वभाव, अभ्यास; प्रकार, ढंग, रूप; प्रकृति, कुदरत,

naught (नॉट)—*n.* nothing. कुछ नहीं, शून्य। *adj.* worthless. अकिंचन, तुच्छ, निकम्मा

naughty (नॉटी)—*adj.* badly behaved; disobedient; wicked,

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बरारती, ऊधमी ; ढीठ ; बिगड़ा हुआ। *n.* **naughtiness.**

nausea (नॉशिआ)—*n.* inclination to vomit. मतली, उबकियाँ।

nauseate (नॉशिएट)—*v. t. & i.* disgust ; feel nausea. घृणा मतलाना, जी घाना या करना।

nauseous (नॉशस)—*adj.* loathsome. मतली लानेवाला, घिनौना। *n.* **nauseousness.**

nautic (al) [नॉटिक (ल)]—*adj.* of sailors or navigation. नाविकों का ; नौचालन-सम्बन्धी ; समुद्री।

nautilus (नॉटिलस)—*n.* mollux formerly supposed to sail on sea. एक प्रकार की समुद्री सीपवाली मछली।

naval (नेवल)—*adj.* of the navy ; of warships ; of ships. नौसेना-सम्बन्धी ; युद्धपोत-सम्बन्धी ; जहाजी।

nave (नेव) *n.* central block of wheel ; main body of church. पहिये की नाह (नाभि) ; गिरजाघर का मुख्य भाग।

navel (नेवल)—*n.* pit on belly ; central point of anything. नाभि ; बीच, मध्यभाग।

navigable (नैविगेबल)—*adj.* affording passage for ships. नौचालन (जहाजरानी) के योग्य। *n.* **navigability.** नौचालनीयता,

navigate (नैविगेट)—*v. i. & t.* voyage ; sail through ; direct course of. समुद्र से यात्रा करना ; नौचालन करना ; मार्ग निर्देशित करना।

navigation (नैविगेशन)—*n.* the art of navigating. नौचालन, जहाजरानी।

navigator (नैविगेटर)—*n.* one who navigates. नौचालक, नाविक, मल्लाह।

navvy (नैवी)—*n.* labourer digging etc. for canals, roads and railways. नहरों, सड़कों और रेल-मार्गों की खुदाई आदि करनेवाला मजदूर।

navy (नेवी)—*n.* warships with their crews and organization ; officers and men of the navy. जंगी बेड़ा ; नौ-बल ; नौसेना।

nay (ने)—*adv.* no ; or rather ; and even ; why. नहीं ; अपितु नहीं ; ना ; न केवल ; ऊँ हूँ। *n.* a refusal. अस्वीकृति, इन्कार।

naze (नेज)—*n.* headland. अन्तरीप।

neap (नीप)—*adj.* low. गिरता, हल्का।

neap-tide (नीप-टाइड)—*n.* tide in which high water level is at lowest. भाटा।

near (निअर)—*adv. prep & adj.* in proximity in space or time ; nearly, closely ; near to in space, time, condition or semblence ; closely related ; direct ; parsimonious. निकट,

समीप, पास में ; निकटवर्ती, पास का, अपना ; सीधा, प्रत्यक्ष ; लगभग, प्रायः ; कंजूस, संकुचित । *v. t. & i.* approach. पास होना या आना

neat (नीट)—*n.* ox, cow ; cattle. बैल, गाय ; पशु, ढोर । *adj.* undiluted ; nicely arranged ; dextrous. निर्मल, स्वच्छ, शुद्ध ; सुघड़, सुन्दर ; कुशल, पटु

neatherd (नीट हर्ड)—cowherd. ग्वाला, पाली ।

neathouse (नीटहाउस)—*n.* cattle-shed. पशुघर ।

neatly (नीटली)—*adv.* with neatness. स्वच्छतापूर्वक, सफ़ाई से, सुघड़ता से ।

neb (नैब)—*n.* beak ; nose ; tip. चोंच ; नाक, घूघरी ; नोक, टोंट ।

nebula (नैब्यूला)—*n.* luminous patch in sky made by distant star-cluster ; cloud-like appearance before the eyes. नीहारिका, तारापुंज का प्रकाश ; आँख की धुन्ध, धुन्ध । *adj.* **nebular.**

nebulous (नैब्यूलस)—*adj.* indistinct ; vague. धुन्धला-सा ; अस्पष्ट ; निरर्थक-सा ।

necessarian (नैसिसरियन)—*n.* an advocate of the doctrine of necessity. भाग्यवादी ।

necessary (नैसिसरी)—*adj.* indispensable ; inevitable. आवश्यक, ज़रूरी ; अनिवार्य, होनहार । *n.* thing without which life cannot be maintained. अनिवार्य उपभोग्य वस्तु, आवश्यक पदार्थ ।

necessitarian (निसेसिटेरियन)—*n.* person denying freedom of will. भाग्यवादी मनुष्य । *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine of fatalism. भाग्यवाद-सम्बन्धी । *n.* **necessitarianism.** भाग्यवाद ।

necessitate (निसेसिटेट)—*v. t.* render necessary. आवश्यकता डालना ; आवश्यक हो जाना, विवश करना ।

necessitous (निसेसिटस)—*adj.* poor, needy. दरिद्र, दीन; मोहताज, ज़रूरतमन्द ।

necessity (निसेसिटी)—*n.* imperative need ; indispensable thing. आवश्यकता, ज़रूरत ; आवश्यक (अनिवार्य) वस्तु ।

neck (नैक)—*n.* part of body connecting head with shoulders; contracting part of anything between wider part. गर्दन, ग्रीवा ;

neckcloth (नैकक्लाथ)—*n.* necktie. गलबन्द, नकटाई ।

necklace (नैक्लेस)—*n.* ornament round neck. गले का आभूषण, हार, कंठी, माला ।

neckland (नैकलैंड)—*n.* long narrow tract of land. भूखण्ड-सदृश ।

necklet (नैक्लिट)—*n.* neck ornament. कंठाभरण ।

necktie (नैक्टाई)—*n.* band of silk tying shirtcollar. कमीज के कालर में बाँधने की रेशमी पट्टी।

necromancer (नेक्रोमैन्सर)—*n.* wizard. ओझा, जादूगर, टोनिया।

necromancy (नेक्रोमैन्सी)—*n* dealing with the dead as means of divination ; magic. टोना, जन्तर-मन्तर, भूतविद्या, जादू

necrophagous (नेक्रॉफैगस)—*adj* eating carrion. शवभक्षी।

necrophobia (नेक्रोफोबिआ)—*n.* horror of death. मृत्यु-भय।

necropolis (निक्रॉपॉलिस)—*n.* cementry for great town. श्मशानभूमि।

necrosis (निक्रोसिस)—*n.* mortification of piece of bone or tissue. हड्डी या मांस-पेशी का निर्जीव हो जाना। *adj.* **necrotic.**

nectar (नैक्टर)—*n.* sweet fluid yielded by plants ; the drink of the gods. मकरन्द, सुधा, पीयूष, अमृत।

nectareal, nectarean, nectareous. (नेक्टेरिअल, नैक्टेरिअन नैक्टेरिअस)—*adj.* resembling nectar. सुधामय, अमृत-रूप।

nectarian, nectarious (नैक्टरिअन, नैक्टरिअस,—*adj.* like nectar. सुधा-तुल्य, अमृत समान।

nectarous (नैक्टरस)—*adj.* sweet मधुर, मीठा।

nectary (नैक्टरी)—*n.* plant's nectar-producing organ. मकरंथि।

neddy (नैडी)—*n.* donkey. खच्चर, गधा।

need (नीड)—*n.* want, requirement time of difficulty ; poverty. अभाव, आवश्यकता ; चाह ; कष्ट का समय ; दरिद्रता। *v. i. & t.* stand in need of ; आवश्यकता होना, दरकार होना, चाहना।

needful (नीडफुल)—*adj* requisite. आवश्यक, दरकार।

needle (नीडल)—*n.* pointed headless pin pierced with eye for thread etc. ; bar of mariner's compass ; pointed instrument in etching, surgery etc. सूई, सिलाई ; कुतुबनुमा का काँटा ; नीशहर का यन्त्र।

needless (नीडलैस)—*adj.* uncalled for. अनावश्यक ; अकारण, **needle-woman** (नीडल-वुमैन)—*n.* sempstress. दर्जिन।

needle-work (नीडल-वर्क)—*n.* embroidery. कसीदा-कढ़ाई, सीना-पिरोना।

needs (नीड्ज)—*adv.* of necessity आवश्यक।

needy (नीडी)—*adj.* necessitous दरिद्र, अकिंचन, कंगाल।

nefarious (निफेरिअस)—*adj* wicked. दुष्ट, अधम, पापी

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negation (निगेशन)—*n.* denying; negative statement ; unreal thing. इन्कार ; प्रतिवाद, नकारात्मक वक्तव्य ।

negative (नैगटिव)—*adj.* expressing or implying denial; opposite to positive. इन्कार या प्रतिवाद सूचक ; निषेधात्मक । *n.* nagative statement ; nagative photographic print. नकारात्मक वक्तव्य ; फोटो का वह शीशा या फिल्म जिस पर उल्टा चित्र छपा रहता है । *v. t.* veto ; contradict. निषेध करना ; प्रतिवाद करना । *adv.* **negatively.**

negatory (नैगटरी)—*adj.* of the nature of negation. निषेधात्मक, नकारात्मक ।

neglect (निग्लैक्ट)—*v. t.* leave uncared for ; not pay attentions to. उपेक्षा करना, ध्यान न देना, सुध न लेना । *n.* neglecting ; careless treatment. उपेक्षा, अनादर ; असावधानी. असुधि

negligence (नैग्लिजैन्स)—*n.* want of proper care ; heedlessness. उपेक्षा ; असावधानी ।

negligent (नैग्लिजैन्ट)—*adj.* careless ; heedless. असावधान, लापरवाह. उपेक्षा करने वाला

negligible (नैग्लिजिबल)—*adj.* that need not be taken account of. उपेक्षणीय; नगण्य, तुच्छ ।

negotiable (निगोशिएबल)—*adj.* capable of being negotiated. बेचने के योग्य, बातचीत करने के योग्य ।

negotiant (निगोशिऐन्ट)—*n.* one who negotiates. बेचा करने वाला, बातचीत करने वाला ।

negotiate (निगोशिएट)—*v. i. & t.* transact business ; sell, transfer. लेन-देन करना, व्यापार करना, बातचीत करना : बेचना, हस्तान्तरित करना ।

negotiation (निगोशिएशन)—*n.* the transacting of business. सौदा, व्यवसाय, धन्धा ; आन्धीत, काम-काज ।

negotiator (निगोशिएटर)—*n.* negotiant. सौदा करने वाला, बातचीत करने वाला. बिचौलिया ।

negro (नीग्रो)—*n.* member of black-woolly-haired, flat-nosed, thick-lipped African race. हबशी, काला आदमी

negus (नीगस)—*n.* hot wine and water. गर्म शराब और पानी ।

neigh (ने)—*n.* horse's usual cry. हिनहिनाहट, घोड़े की आवाज़ । *v. i.* utter neigh. हिनहिनाना ।

neighbour (नेबर)—*n.* one who dwells nearby. पड़ोसी, हमसाया ।

neighbourhood (नेबरहुड)—*n.* district ; vicinity. पड़ोस, हमसायापन; पड़ोस के लोग ।

neighbouring (नेबरिङ्ग)—*adj.* situated close by. निकटस्थ, पड़ोस का ।

neighbourly (नेबरली)—*adj.* acting as a neighbour should

निकटवासी. पड़ोसी-का, समीपवर्ती।

neither (नाइदर, नीदर)—*adv., conj. & adj.* not either; nor: not one nor the other. दोनों में से कोई भी नहीं; न तो; न तो वह और न वह।

nemesis (नैमिसिस)—*n.* retributive justice. प्रतिशोधात्मक न्याय।

neocracy (नीओक्रसी)—*n* government by new men नए लोगों का प्रशासन।

neogamist (नीओगमिस्ट)—*n.* a newly married person. नवविवाहित व्यक्ति।

neolithic (नीओलिथिक)—*adj* of the later stone age. नवपाषाण-युगीन।

neologism (निऑलजिज़्म)—*n.* word-coining; coined word; theological rationalizing. नवशब्द-निर्माण; नवनिर्मित शब्द; नवसिद्धान्त, ईश्वरीय ज्ञान में अविश्वास।

neologist (निऑलजिस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in theological rationalizing. नवमतावलम्बी।

neologize (निऑलजाइज़)—*v. i.* introduce a new doctrine. नए मत का प्रचार करना।

neophyte (नीओफाइट)—*n.* new convert; trio. नवमतावलम्बी, नौसिखिया; नया शिष्य, नौसिखिया।

neoteric (नीओटेरिक)—*adj.* modern, recent. नया आधुनिक, हाल का।

nepenthe, nepenthes (निपेन्थी, निपेन्थीज़)—*n.* care-killing drug. चिन्ताशामक औषधि, ग़म-ग़लत बूटी।

nephew (नैफ्यू)—*n.* brother's or sister's son. भतीजा, भानजा।

nephology (निफ़ॉलजी)—*n.* study of the clouds. मेघ-शास्त्र।

nephritic (निफ़िटिक)—*adj.* of the kindneys. गुर्दों का।

nephritis (निफ़ाइटिज़)—*n.* inflammation of the kidneys. गुर्दों की सूजन।

nepotism (नीपटिज़्म)—*n.* favouritism to relatives. सम्बन्धियों के प्रति पक्षपात, भाई-भतीजावाद, परिवार-पोषण।

nepotist (नीपटिस्ट)—*n.* one who practises nepotism. कुल पक्षपाती, परिवारपोषक।

Neptune (नैप्च्यून)—*n.* god of the sea; a planet. समुद्र-देवता; ग्रहण।

nereid (नीरिइड)—*n.* sea nymph. समुद्र-परी।

nervate (नर्वेट)—*adj.* pertaining to leaves that have ribs. रेखेदार पत्तियों वाला।

nerve (नर्व)—*n.* sinew; rib of leaf; fibrous connexion conveying impulses of sensation between the brain and other parts; physical force;

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courage. स्नायु, नस ; रेशा ; ज्ञान-तन्तु ; बीज, वंश ; साहस, हिम्मत । *v. t.* give strength, vigour or courage to. शक्ति, बल या साहस देना ; दृढ़ क॰ ।

nerveless (नर्वलिस)—*adj.* wanting in vigour. निर्बल, सत्त्वहीन, कमजोर

nervous (नर्वस)—*adj.* sinewy ; terse ; of the nerves ; full of nerves ; agitated. स्नायवीय ; पुष्ट ; नसों का ; ओजस्वी, बलवान् ; घबराया हुआ, दुर्बल, डरपोक । *n.* **nervousness.**

nervy (नर्वी)—*adj.* sinewy ; impudent ; in nervous state स्नायवीय ; पुष्ट ; घबराया हुआ ।

nescient (नैसियन्ट)—*adj.* not having knowledge. ज्ञानहीन, अबोध । *n.* **nescience.** अज्ञानता ।

nest (नैस्ट)—*n.* receptacle in which bird lays and hatches ; snug retreat ; shelter ; swarm ; cluster of similar things. घोंसला, नीड़ ; विश्रामस्थल ; आश्रय स्थान ; झुंड, समुदाय । *v. t.* make nest in specified place. घोंसला बनाना ।

nestle (नैसल)—*v. i.* & *t.* settle oneself, be settled comfortably somewhere ; lie embedded. रहना, बसना, डटक रहना ; बसाना, स्थिर करना ।

nestling (नैसलिंग)—*n.* bird too young to leave nest. पक्षी का बच्चा जो घोंसले से न निकल सकता हो ; नेडा, नेदा ।

net (नैट)—*n.* meshed fabric of cord, twine, thread hair etc. ; piece of net used for catching fish or birds. जाल, जाली ; हवा, फन्दा । *adj.* left after all deductions. खर्च निकालने के बाद का बचा हुआ, खालिस, शुद्ध । *v. t.* & *i.* make into a net ; take in a net ; yield as net profit. जाल बनाना ; जाल में फँसाना ; शुद्ध लाभ निकालना ।

nether (नैदर)—*adj.* lower. निचला, नीचे का, निम्न ।

netting (नैटिंग)—*n.* netted string etc. जाली का काम, जाली ।

nettle (नैटल)—*n.* plant with stinging hairs on leaves. बिच्छू का पेड़, बिछवा । *v. t.* irritate, provoke. डंक मारना, चुभोना ; सताना, तंग करना ।

nettle-rash (नैटल-रैश)—*n.* skin-eruption like nettle-stings. जलपित्ती नामक चर्मरोग ।

network (नैट्वर्क)—*n.* intersecting lines ; material formed like net. जाली ; जाल जैसी बनी हुई वस्तु ।

neural (न्यूरल)—*adj.* of the nerves. स्नायु या नस-सम्बन्धी ।

neuralgia (न्यूरैल्जिआ)—*n.*

intermittent neural pain especially in face and head. वातशूल जो प्रायः चेहरे और सिर में होता है।

neurasthenia (न्यूरस्थीनिआ)—*n.* nervous debility. स्नायु-दौर्बल्य।

neuritis (न्यूराइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of a nerve. स्नायु-शोथ, नस की सूजन।

neurosis (न्यूरोसिस)—*n.* neurotic action or disorder. स्नायवीय उन्माद, वात-विकार।

neurotic (न्यूरॉटिक)—*adj.* suffering from nervous disorder. वात-विकारग्रस्त। *n.* neurotic person. वातविकार का रोगी, उन्मादग्रस्त व्यक्ति।

neuter (न्यूटर)—*adj.* neither masculine nor feminine; intransitive; neutral; asexual. नपुंसक; अकर्मक; तटस्थ; क्लीव, खूँसट। *n.* neuter word; neuter gender. नपुंसक शब्द; नपुंसक लिंग।

neutral (न्यूट्रल)—*adj.* taking neither side; impartial; indeterminate. तटस्थ; निष्पक्ष; अदृढ़। *n.* neutral State or person. तटस्थ राज्य; निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति

neutrality (न्यूट्रैलिटी)—*n.* state of being neutral. तटस्थता, निष्पक्षता।

neutralize (न्यूट्रलाइज)—*v. t.* exempt by agreement from hostilities; render ineffective. तटस्थ रखना; प्रभावहीन करना। *n.* **neutralization.** तटस्थीकरण,

never (नैवर)—*adv.* at no time, not ever. कभी नहीं, कभी भी नहीं।

nevertheless (नैवरदलेस)—*adv.* for all that; notwithstanding. तो भी, तिस पर भी, तथापि, इसके साथ ही।

new (न्यू)—*adj.* fresh; different; recent; modern. नया; ताजा; भिन्न, अनोखा, निराला; अभी का; आधुनिक।

new-comer (न्यूकमर)—*n.* a guest. नवागन्तुक। *n.* **newness.**

newel (न्यूइल)—*n.* post of stair-rail. सीढ़ियों की रेल का खम्भा।

newfangled (न्यूफैंगल्ड)—*adj.* different from the old fashion. नवीन ढंग का, नव-निर्मित।

newish (न्यूइश)—*adj.* somewhat new. नया-सा।

newly (न्यूली)—*adv.* recently; afresh. हाल में, थोड़े दिनों से, नये सिरे से।

news (न्यूज)—*n. pl.* tidings: fresh events reported. वार्ता, वृत्त, समाचार, खबर।

news-agent (न्यूज-एजैन्ट)—*n.* dealer in news-papers. समाचार-पत्र विक्रेता।

newsmonger (न्यूजमंगर)—*n* a gossip. खबरों का शौकीन।

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newspaper (न्यूज़पेपर)—*n.* periodical publication with the latest news. समाचारपत्र ; अखबार ।

newsreel (न्यूज़रील)—*n.* cinema film giving news. चल चित्र, समाचारों की फ़िल्म ।

newt (न्यूट)—*n.* a water lizard. जल-छिपकली ।

next (नैक्स्ट)—*adj.* nearest ; immediately following. निकट का, साथ का ; अगला, आगे आने वाला । *adv.* in the next place or degree. भविष्य में । *n.* the next person or thing. अगला मनुष्य या पदार्थ ।

nexus (नैक्सस)—*n.* bond of connexion. बन्धन, जोड़ ।

nib (निब)—*n.* split pen-point. कलम की नीब ; नोक, चोंच । *v. t.* mend or insert nib of pen. कलम की नीब बनाना, कलम में नीब लगाना ।

nibble (निबल)—*v. t. & i.* take small bits at ; find fault. कुतरना, खुटरना ; दोष निकालना । *n.* nibbling. कुतरन, खुटरन ।

nice (नाइस)—*adj.* fastidious ; tender ; delightful ; accurate ; dainty ; minute ; fine ; agreeable. कोमल, सुन्दर, लालित, मनोहर, सूक्ष्म, मनोहर, स्वादिष्ट ।

niceties (नाइसिटीज़)—*n. pl.* nice things. सुन्दर और स्वादिष्ट वस्तुएं ।

nicety (नाइसिटी)—*n.* precision ; minute distinction कोमलता, सुन्दरता, सूक्ष्मता, स्वादिष्टता ।

niche (निच)—*n.* shallow recess for statue or other ornament. ताक, आला, झरोखा । *v. t.* fix in a niche. आले में बैठाना ।

nick (निक)—*n.* notch serving as catch, guide, mark etc. ; critical or opportune moment. दाँता, डडा, सकाने का चिह्न ; सकट का क्षण, समय, मौका । *v. t.* indent ; make a nick in ; just catch in time. दाँत डालना ; काट डालना ।

nickel (निकल)—*n.* a silver-white metal. निकल । *v. t.* coat with nickel. निकल चढ़ाना ।

nickname (निकनेम)—*n.* name added to or substituted for regular name. उपनाम, बनावटी नाम, कल्पित नाम, चिढ़ाने का नाम । *v. t.* call by nickname. उपनाम से पुकारना ।

nicotine (निकॅटीन)—*n.* poisonous oily liquid from tobacco. तम्बाकू का विषैला तत्त्व ।

nicotinism (निकॅटिनिज़म)—*n.* tobacco-poisoning. तम्बाकू के विष का प्रभाव ।

nictate, nictitate (निक्टेट, निक्टिटेट)—*v.i.* blink, wink. आँख झपकना, पलक मारना ।

nictation, nictitation (निक्टेशन, निक्टिटेशन)—*n.* the act of winking. झपकी, निमीलन।

nidificate (निडिफ़िकेट)—*v. i.* build nest. घोंसला बनाना। *n.* **nidification**. नीड़-निर्माण।

nidor (नाइडर)—*n.* the odour of cooked food. पके हुए भोजन की बास (सुगन्ध)। *adj.* **nidorous**.

nidus (नाइडस)—*n.* devel ping-place seeds, germs, eg . etc. बीज, कीटाणु, अण्डे आदि पैदा होने का स्थान, रोगांकुर स्थल। (*pl* **nidi**.)

niece (नीस)—*n.* one's brother's or sister's daughter. भतीजी, भानजी।

nifty (निफ़्टी)—*adj.* neat; fashionable. साफ़-सुथरा, ठाटदार।

niggard (निग्गर्ड)—*n.* stingy person. कंजूस मनुष्य। *adj.* **niggardly**. कंजूस, कृपण, सूम।

nigger (निग्गर)—*n.* negro. हब्शी, काली जाति का आदमी।

niggle (निग्गल)—*v. i.* fiddl , prefer pett detail to head effects. छोटी-छोटी बातों में समय बिताना।

niggling (निग्गलिंग) *adj.* petty तुच्छ, हल्का।

nigh (नाई)—*v. & prep.* near निकट, समीप (पास)।

night (नाइट)—*n.* time from sunset to sunrise; the dark रात्रि; रात्रि, अन्धकार, अन्धेरा

night-bird (नाइट-बर्ड)—*n.* owl; nightingale; person who goes about by night. उल्लू; चमगादड़; कोयल, बुलबुल; निशाचर, रात को विचरनेवाला मनुष्य।

night-blindness (नाइट-ब्लाइड्-नैस)—*n.* nictalopia. रात का अन्धापन, रतौंधी।

night-cap (नाइट-कैप)—*n.* a cap worn in the night. रात को पहनने की टोपी।

night-club (नाइट-क्लब)—*n.* club open through night. रात को खुलनेवाली क्लब।

nightdress (नाइट-ड्रेस)—*n.* woman's or child's night attire. स्त्री या बच्चे की रात की पोशाक।

night-fall (नाइटफ़ॉल)—*n.* end of daylight. दिवावसान; सन्ध्याकाल, साँझ।

night-hag (नाइट-हैग)—*n.* female demon. चुड़ैल।

night-hawk (नाइट-हॉक)—*n.* thief. चोर।

nightingale (नाइटिंगेल)—*n.* small bird singing much by night. बुलबुल, कोयल।

nightly (नाइट्ली)—*adj.* existing or done in the night. रात्रिकालीन। *adv.* every night. रात्रि

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रात्रि ।

nightman (नाइट्मैन)—*n.* one who empties closets. मेहतर, भंगी ।

nightmare (नाइट्मेयर)—*n.* horrible dream. भयानक स्वप्न ।

nightshade (नाइट्शेड)—*n.* kinds of plant. धतूरा ।

nightsoil (नाइट्सॉइल)—*n.* contents privies and cesspools carried at night. पायखाना, मल ।

nigrescent (निग्रेसेन्ट)—*adj.* blackish. काला-सा, काला होनेवाला । *n.* **nigrescent.** कालापन-सा ।

nigritude (निग्रिट्यूड)—*n.* blackness. कालापन ।

nihil (निहिल)—*n.* nothing. शून्य, अभाव ।

nihilism (नाइहिलिज़म)—*n.* philosophic doctrine that nothing has real existence. शून्यवाद । *adj.* **nihilistic.** *n.* **nihilist.** शून्यवादी ।

nihility (नाइहिलिटी)—*n.* nothingness. शून्यता, नास्ति ।

nil (निल)—*n.* nothing ; no number or amount. नहीं ; नदारद, शून्य, अभाव ।

nill (निल)—*v. i.* not to like. न चाहना, राज़ी न होना ।

nimble (निंबल)—*adj.* swift, agile ; quick ; clever. चपल, फुर्तीला ; तीव्रगामी ; फुरतीला, चालाक ।

nimbus (निम्बस)—*n.* cloud of glory ; storm-cloud. प्रभामण्डल ; घुड़ाली बादल ।

nimrod (निम्रॉड)—*n.* hunter ; sportsman. शिकारी ; खिलाड़ी ।

nincompoop (निन्कम्पूप)—*n.* feeble person. धूर्त ; मूर्ख व्यक्ति ।

nine (नाइन)—*adj.* & *n.* one more than eight. नौ, नव ।

ninefold (नाइनफोल्ड)—*adj.* nine times repeated. नौगुना ।

nineteen (नाइन्टीन)—*adj.* & *n.* nine and ten. उन्नीस ।

ninety (नाइन्टी)—*adj.* & *n.* nine times ten. नब्बे ।

ninny (निन्नी)—*n.* weak foolish person. दुर्बल मूर्ख मनुष्य ।

ninon (नीनॉन)—*n.* light-weight silk dress fabric. एक प्रकार का हल्का रेशमी कपड़ा ।

ninth (नाइन्थ)—*adj.* next after eighth. नौवाँ, नवम । *n.* ninth part. नौवाँ भाग । *adv.* **ninthly.**

niobium (नाइओबियम)—*n.* a metallic element. एक प्रकार की धातु ।

nip (निप)—*v. t.* & *i.* pinch sharply ; check growth of indulge in drams of spirit चोंचना, चुटकी लेना, काटना, कतरना ; मारना, झुलसना, वृद्धि रोकना ; थोड़ी-थोड़ी शराब पीना । *n.* pinch ; cold blast checking growth ; dram

of spirit. नोच, कटाव, चुटकी ; वृद्धि-अवरोध ; बराबर का घूंट या चुसकी ।

nipper (निपर)—*n.* fore-teeth of a horse ; a pick-pocket. घोड़े के अगले दांत ; जेब-कतरा ।

nippers (निपर्ज़)—*n. pl.* forceps ; a gripping tool. संडासी, कतरनी ; नोचना, नकचोंटी ।

nipple (निपल)—*n.* point of mammal's breast, teat of baby's bottle. स्तन का अग्रभाग, चूचुक ; बच्चे को दूध पिलाने की दोतल का अगला भाग ।

nippy (निप्पी)—*adj.* cold ; nimble. शीतल ; चपल ।

nisi (नाइसी)—*conj.* unless, before. अन्यथा, यावत् ।

nit (निट)—*n.* egg of louse or other parasite. जूंक, चूं का अंडा, छोटे कीड़े का अण्डा । *adj.* **nitty**.

nitrate (नाइट्रेट)—*n.* compound of nitric acid with alkali etc. शोरे का अम्ल ।

nitre (नाइटर)—*n.* potassium nitrate. शोरा । *adj.* **nitric**.

nitrify (नाइट्रिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* become or make nitrous. शोरा बनना या बनाना ।

nitrogen (नाइट्रजिन)—*n.* an atmospheric gas. एक वायवीय गैस, नवजल । *adj.* **nitrogenous**.

nitrous (नाइट्रस)—*adj.* of, like or impregnated with nitre शोरे का, शोरे-जैसा, शोरे वाला ।

nitwit (निटविट)—*n.* fool, idiot मूर्ख, बाहिल ।

no (नो)—*adj.* not any. कोई भी नहीं, न कोई । *adv.* not ; not at all. नहीं ; न ; बिल्कुल नहीं । *n.* the word **no** ; a denial or refusal. नकार ; इन्कार, अस्वीकृति ।

nob (नॉब)—*n.* head. सिर ।

nobble (नॉबल)—*v. t.* dishonestly get possession of. बेईमानी से कब्जा कर लेना ।

nobby (नॉबी)—*adj.* smart ; fine. चुस्त ; सुघड़, सुन्दर ।

nobiliary (नबिल्यरी)—*adj.* of nobility. कुलीन ; कुलीनता-सम्बन्धी ।

nobility (नबिलिटी)—*n.* the noble class ; noble character or rank. कुलीन लोग ; कुलीनता, उच्चवंशता ।

noble (नोबल)—*adj.* illustrious by rank, title or birth ; of lofty character. कुलीन, श्रेष्ठ कुल का ; ऊंचे चरित्र वाला । *n.* member of the nobility. कुलीन वर्ग का सदस्य, उमराव, अमीर ।

nobleman (नोबलमैन)—*n.* peer. नवाब, उमराव ।

noblesse (नब्लेस)—*n.* the nobility of a foreign country. विदेशी नवाब, कुलीन वर्ग ।

nocent (नोसंन्ट)—*adj.* hurtful. कष्टप्रद, दुःखदायक ।

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nock (नॉक)—*v. t.* set an arrow on the string of a bow. धनुष पर तीर चढ़ाना।

noctambulant (नॉक्टम्ब्यूलेंट)—*n.* one who walks in sleep. निद्रा में चलने-फिरने वाला मनुष्य। (*also* **noctambulist**).

noctambulation (नॉक्टम्ब्यूलेशन)—*n.* walking in sleep. निद्रा में चलना-फिरना।

nocturnal (नॉक्टर्नल)—*adj.* of the night. रात का।

nocturne (नॉक्टर्न)—*n.* dreamy musical piece; picture of night scene. स्वप्निल संगीत; रात्रि के दृश्य का चित्र।

nod (नॉड)—*v. i. & t.* incline head slightly and quickly; be drowsy; make mistake. झुकना, नमना; सिर झुकाना, स्वीकृति देना; ऊँघना; गलती करना। *n.* nodding of head; sign of assent. नमन, झुकाव; स्वीकृति, आज्ञा, अनुमति।

noddle (नॉडल)—*n.* head, pate. सिर, मुण्डी।

noddy (नॉडी)—*n.* simpleton; tropical sea-bird. बुद्धू, गँवार; समुद्री चिड़िया।

node (नोड)—*n.* knob on root or branch; hard tumour on joint; intersecting point. गाँठ, ग्रन्थि, गिरह; बिन्दी, धुरी; कटाव-बिन्दु। *adj.* **nodal, nodical.**

nodose (नोडोस)—*adj.* knotty, knobbed. गाँठ दार, गँठीला।

nodule (नॉड्यूल)—*n.* small rounded lump of anything; small knotty tumour. गोली, डली; गाँठ, ग्रन्थि, बुर्द।

nodus (नोडस)—*n.* knotty point; complication. जटिल बात; पेचीदगी, जटिलता।

nog (नॉग)—*n.* small block or peg. लकड़ी का कुंदा, खूँटी।

noggin (नॉगिन)—*n.* small mug or cup. कुल्हा, लोटा।

noise (नॉइज)—*n.* clamour; any sound. शोर-गुल, धूम-धड़ाका; आवाज, ध्वनि। *v. t.* make public. प्रसिद्ध करना, समाचार फैलाना, शोर करना।

noiseless (नॉइजलेस)—*adj.* having no noise. बेआवाज, निश्शब्द, कोलाहलरहित।

noisome (नॉइसम)—*adj.* noxious; disgusting. दुर्गन्धयुक्त, बदबूदार; कष्टप्रद, दुखदायक। *n.* **noisomeness.**

noisy (नॉइजी)—*adj.* loud-sounding; full of noise. तीव्र ध्वनिवाला; कोलाहलपूर्ण, शोरीला।

nōlens volens (नोलेंज वालेंज)—*adv.* willing or unwilling. चाहे-अनचाहे, अपने-आप, स्वयं में ही।

nomad (नॉमड, नोमड)—*adj. & n.* (*person*) roaming from pasture

to pasture. चंचारा, चारागाहोंमें ।

nom de guerre (नॉम डि गार)—*n.* assumed name under which person fights, writes etc. सिपाही, लेखक आदि का कल्पित नाम ।

nom de plume (नॉम डि प्लूम)—*n.* a writer's assumed name. उपनाम, तखल्लुस ।

nomenclator (नोमेनक्लेटर)—*n.* giver of names. नामकरणकर्ता, परिभाषाकार ।

nomenclature (नोमनक्लेचर)—*n.* system of names or naming; terminology. नाममाला ; नामकरण ; परिभाषा ।

nominal (नॉमिनल)—*adj.* existing in name or word only. नाम के लिए, नाममात्र

nominalism (नॉमिनलिज्म)—*n.* doctrine that abstract concepts are mere names. यह सिद्धान्त कि गुण केवल नाम में रहते हैं । *n.* **nominalist** इस सिद्धान्त को माननेवाला व्यक्ति ।

nominate (नॉमिनेट)—*v. t.* appoint; propose for election. नियुक्त करना ; नामनिर्देशित, नामांकित या नामजद करना ; नाम लेना ।

nomination (नॉमिनेशन)—*n.* act or power of nominating. नियुक्ति, नामनिर्देशन, नामजदगी ।

nominative (नॉमिनेटिव)—*adj.* used as subject. कर्ता का । *n.* nominative case. कर्ता, प्रथम कारक ।

nominee (नॉमिनी)—*n.* one who is nominated. नियुक्त या नाम-निर्देशित व्यक्ति ; उम्मीदवार ।

non (नॉन)—*pref.* in sense of 'not'. अभावसूचक उपसर्ग ।

nonage (नॉनेज)—*n.* being under age. बाल्यावस्था, बचपन ; अवयस्कता ।

nonagenarian (नोनजिनेरियन)—*n.* person between 89 and 100 years old. ८९ से १०० वर्ष की आयु का मनुष्य ।

nonagon (नोनैगन)—*n.* a nine-angled polygon. रेखांकित में नवकोण आकृति ।

nonary (नोनरी)—*n.* a group of nine. नौ का समूह ।

nonce (नॉन्स)—*n.* the present time. अवसर, मौका

nonchalant (नॉन्शलन्ट)—*adj.* unmoved; indifferent, cool. स्थिर ; उदासीन ; शान्त

non-commissioned (नॉन-कमिशन्ड)—*adj.* not appointed for any special work. अधिकार-हीन, बे-इख्तयारी ।

non-committal (नॉन-कमिट्टल)—*adj.* keeping alternatives courses open. अवचनबद्ध ।

non compos (नॉन कम्पॉस)—*adj.* mad; not responsible. पागल ; झक्की, परेशान ।

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non-conductor (नॉन-कडक्टर)—*n.* object that does not conduct electricity or heat. वह पदार्थ जो विद्युत् या उष्णता उत्पन्न न करता हो।

nonconformist (नॉन्कन्फॉर्मिस्ट)—*n.* Protestent dissenter. प्रचलित ईसाई मत को न माननेवाला, मुनहरिफ़।

nonconformity (नॉन्कन्फॉर्मिटी)—*n.* failure to conform ; irregularity. विरोध ; सिद्धान्त-हीनता।

noncontent (नॉन्कन्टेन्ट)—*n.* negative vote for voter. विरोधी मत, विरोधी मतदाता।

nondescript (नॉन्डिस्क्रिप्ट)—*adj.* indeterminate ; hard to classify. अदृढ़-निश्चयी ; वर्गीकरण के अयोग्य। *n.* a nondescript person or thing. निश्चयहीन व्यक्ति ; अस्थिर वस्तु।

none (नन्)—*pron.* no person ; no amount. कोई नहीं ; कुछ नहीं ; *adj.* no ; not any. नहीं, कोई नहीं। *adv.* by no amount. कुछ नहीं।

nonentity (नॉनेन्टिटी)—*n.* non-existent thing ; person of no account. नास्ति, अस्तित्वहीन वस्तु ; अदृश्य व्यक्ति।

non-existence (नॉनेग्जिस्टेन्स)—*n.* want of existence. अभाव, सत्ताहीनता।

non-intervention (नन्-इंटर वेन्शन)—*n.* keeping aloof from others disputes अहस्तक्षेप।

nonpareil (नॉन्परेल)—*adj.* unrivalled ; unique. अनुपम, अनोखा, अद्वितीय। *n.* person or thing that is unrivalled ; a kind of printing type. अनुपम व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; एक प्रकार के छापे के अक्षर।

nonplus (नॉन्प्लस)—*n.* perplexity ; standstill. व्याकुलता परेशानी ; गत्यावरोध। *v. t.* reduce to nonplus. व्याकुल करना, निरुत्तर करना ; बन्द या मात करना, गत्यावरोध उत्पन्न करना।

non-resident (नॉन्-रेज़िडेन्ट)—*adj.* & *n.* not residing where his duties require him to reside. अवासीय, अ-निवासी।

nonsense (नॉन्सेन्स)—*n.* absurd or meaningless words or ideas ; foolish conduct. व्यर्थ या अर्थहीन शब्द या विचार ; प्रलाप, बकवास ; मूर्खता, बेहूदगी।

nonsensical (नॉन्सेंसिकल)—*adj.* absurd ; foolish. अर्थहीन, निरर्थक ; मूर्खतापूर्ण, बेहूदा।

non sequitur (नान् सेक्विटर)—*n.* an illogical inference. तर्कहीन, गूढ़ार्थ, विपरीतार्थ।

nonsuch, nonesuch (नॉन्सच, ननसच)—*n.* unrivalled person or thing ; paragon. अनुपम व्यक्ति या वस्तु ; उदाहरण, नमूना।

nonsuit (नन्सूट)—*n.* stoppage of a suit by judge as unsustainable. किसी मुक़दमे या दोष के कारण मुक़दमे की खारिजी।

non-union (नान्-यूनियन)—*adj.* not belonging to a trade-union. कार्मिक संघ से असम्बद्ध।

non-user (नान्-यूज़र)—*n.* failure to exercise a right or duty. अधिकार या कर्तव्य का अप्रयोग।

noodle (नूडल)—*n.* simpleton. मूर्ख, बेवकूफ़।

nook (नुक)—*n.* secluded corner. कोना; तंग जगह।

noon (नून)—*n.* twelve o'clock in the day. दोपहर; मध्याह्न।

noonday, noontide (नूनडे, नूनटाइड)—*n.* the time about noon. दोपहर का समय।

noose (नूस, नूज़)—*n.* cord with running loop at end; snare सरक-फंदा, फन्दा; फंदा। *v. t.* catch with noose; enclose in noose. फंदा लगाना, फांसना।

nor (नॉर)—*adv. & conj.* neither; and not. न, न तो, न यह।

norm (नॉर्म)—*n.* recognized type. नियम, सिद्धान्त; नमूना, ढाल।

normal (नॉर्मल)—*adj.* perpendicular; regular; ordinary. लम्बा, खड़ा; नियमित, यथाक्रम; सामान्य। *n.* **normality.**

normalcy (नॉर्मल्सी)—*n.* the state of being normal. सामान्य स्थिति, सरलता, सहजता।

normalise (नार्मलाइज़)—*v. t.* render normal. सामान्य बनाना; नियमित करना। *n.* **normalisation.** सामान्यीकरण, सरलीकरण,

Norman (नॉर्मन)—*n.* native of Normandy. नार्मन्डी देश का निवासी।

north (नॉर्थ)—*n.* the point opposite the sun at noon; northern part of a country. उत्तर (दिशा); किसी देश का उत्तरी भाग। *adv.* towards the north. उत्तर की ओर। *adj.* situated in the north. उत्तरी।

north-east (नॉर्थ-ईस्ट)—*n.* region halfway between north and east. उत्तर-पूर्वी प्रदेश; ईशान दिशा।

north-easter (नॉर्थ-ईस्टर)—*n.* north-east wind. उत्तर-पूर्वी वायु।

north-pole (नॉर्थ-पोल)—*n.* the point in the heavens or beneath it on the earth's surface ninety degrees north of the equator. उत्तरी ध्रुव।

north-star (नॉर्थ-स्टार)—*n.* the polar star. ध्रुवतारा।

north-west (नॉर्थ-वैस्ट)—*n.* region halfway between north and west. उत्तर-पश्चिमी प्रदेश;

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नार्वे निवासी ।

Norwegian (नॉर्वीजियन)—*adj.* of Norway. नॉर्वे देश का । *n.* person or language of Norway. नॉर्वे का निवासी, नॉर्वे की भाषा ।

nose (नोज)—*n.* the prominent part of the face ; sense of smell ; projecting part. नाक, नासिका ; घ्राणेन्द्रिय ; गन्ध ; किसी वस्तु के मुख का उभरा हुआ भाग । *v. t. & i.* perceive smell of ; detect ; search after. सूंघना ; पता लगाना, खोजना ।

adj. **nosed** नाकदार ।

nose-bag (नोज-बैग)—*n.* bag hung to horse's head with fodder. तोबड़ा ।

nose-dive (नोज-डाइव)—*n.* aeroplane's downward plunge. वायुयान की नाक की सीध में नीचे उतरने की क्रिया । *v. i.* make nose-dive वायुयान का सीध में नीचे उतरना ।

nosegay (नोज़गे)—*n.* bunch of flowers. फूलों का गुच्छा ।

noseless (नोजलेस)—*adj.* without a nose. बिना नाक का ।

nose-ring (नोज-रिंग)—*n.* ring fixed in nose of bull etc. for leading ; ornament for the nose. नकेल ; नाक का आभूषण, नथ ।

nosing (नोज़िंग)—*n.* edge of step etc सीढ़ी का गोल किनारा ।

nosology (नसॉलजी) *n.* the classification of diseases. निदानशास्त्र, रोगों का वर्गीकरण ।

nostalgia (नॉस्टैल्जिया)—*n.* home-sickness. घर में पड़े रहने की बीमारी ।

nostril (नॉस्ट्रिल)—*n.* opening in nose. नथना, नाक का छेद ।

nostrum (नॉस्ट्रम)—*n.* quack remedy ; pet scheme. टोटका, मुट्ठा, मुटकुला ; प्रिय योजना ।

nosy (नोज़ी)—*adj.* large-nosed. बड़े नाकवाला ।

not (नॉट)—*adv.* word expressing negation, refusal or denial. नहीं, न, मत । *not a few.* बहुतेरे ;

nota bene (नोटा बीनि)—*v. imp.* note this. इस पर ध्यान दो, देखो इसे ।

notability (नोटेबिलिटी)—*n.* notableness ; notable person or thing. प्रख्यात ; प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति या वस्तु ।

notable (नोटेबल)—*adj.* worthy of note ; striking. उल्लेखनीय, ध्यान देने-योग्य ; प्रख्यात, प्रसिद्ध । *n.* eminent person. प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति ।

notary (नोटरी)—*n.* person with authority to draw up deeds. दस्तावेजों को प्रमाणित करनेवाला अधिकारी, मुहरिर

notation (नोटेशन)—*n.* representing of numbers,

quantities etc. by symbols. अंकन, चिह्नकारी।

notch (नॉच)—*n.* a hollow ; a pass. दाँता, देंदाना, खाँचा ; दर्रा, घाटी। *v. t.* make notches in. दाँते बनाना।

note (नोट)—*n.* distinctive mark ; attention ; memorandum ; short letter ; paper acknowledging a debt ; character in music ; notice ; reputation ; voice ; margin. विशिष्ट चिह्न ; संकेत ; ज्ञापन ; चिट्ठी, टेक्का, पर्चा ; हाथ की लिखित, हुंडी ; संगीत का स्वर-चिह्न ; सूचना, खबरदारी ; ख्याति ; नाम ; शब्द, स्वर ; टीका, हाशिया। *v. t.* observe, notice ; record in writing ; set down as thing to be remembered. ध्यान देना, सोचना ; लिख लेना, दर्ज करना ; टीका करना, टिप्पणी लिखना, संकेत देना

note-book (नोट-बुक)—*n.* book in which memoranda are set down. स्मरणार्थ बातें लिखने की पुस्तिका।

noted (नोटिड)—*adj.* well known. प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात।

note-paper (नोटपेपर)—*n.* letter-paper. चिट्ठी का कागज।

note-worthy (नोट-वर्दी)—*adj.* worth remembering. स्मरणीय, विचारणीय, उल्लेखनीय।

nothing (नथिंग)—*n.* not anything ; thing of no importance ; trifling thing. कुछ नहीं ; अभाव, बसत ; तुच्छ वस्तु ; तुच्छ बात। *adv.* not at all. कुछ भी नहीं ; *for nothing.* यों ही

notice (नोटिस)—*n.* intimation ; warning ; announcement ; attention ; newspaper report. सूचना ; चेतावनी ; घोषणा ; ध्यान, विचार ; समाचार, खबर। *v. t.* perceive, take notice of ; remark upon. ध्यान से देखना, ध्यान देना, विचारना ; अभिमत देना

notice-board (नोटिस-बोर्ड)—*n.* board for posting notices on. सूचना पट्ट।

notification (नोटिफिकेशन)—*n.* the act of notifying. अधिसूचना ; विज्ञापन ; घोषणा।

notify (नोटिफ़ाई)—*v.* report ; inform. खबर देना, अधिसूचित करना, सूचना देना, विज्ञापित करना। *adj.* **notifiable.** सूचना के योग्य।

notion (नोशन)—*n.* concept ; idea ; opinion. धारणा ; विचार ;

notoriety (नोटराइटी)—*n.* notoriousness. ख्याति ; कुख्याति, बदनामी।

notorious (नटोरिअस)—*adj.* known and talked of ; known to deserve an ill name. ख्यात, चर्चित ; कुख्यात, बदनाम।

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notwithstanding (नॉटविद्-स्टैंडिंग)—*prep.* in spite of. बावजूद, ऐसा होते हुए भी। *adv.* nevertheless. तो भी, तथापि।

nought (नॉट)—figure o ; no number or quantity. "शून्य" का अंक ; कुछ नहीं

noumenon (नाउमिनन्)—*n.* object of intellectual intuition. बुद्ध .विषय, रहस्य

noun (नाउन)—*n.* word used as name of person or thing. संज्ञा. नाम, अभिधा।

nourish (नरिश)—*v. t.* sustain with food ; keep up. पोषण करना, पालना ; बढ़ावा देना, शक्ति देना।

nourishing (नरिशिंग)—*adj.* containing nourishment. पौष्टिक, बलदायक।

nourishment (नरिशमेंट)—*n.* food ; nutrition ; the act of nouriahing. आहार, भोजन ; पौष्टिक तत्त्व ; पोषण।

novel (नॉवल)—*adj.* of new kind ; strange. नवीन, नया ; अनूठा, अनोखा। *n.* fictitious prose tale of considerable length. उपन्यास।

novelette (नॉवलेट)—*n.* a short novel. लघु उपन्यास।

novelist (नॉवलिस्ट)—*n.* writer of novels. उपन्यासकार।

novelty (नॉवल्टी)—*n.* a novel thing or occurrence. नवीनता : अनोखी वस्तु, कौतुक।

November (नवेम्बर)—*n.* eleventh month of the English year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का ग्यारहवाँ मास।

novenary (नोवीनरी)—*n.* figure of nine. नौ का अंक।

novennial (नोवेनियल)—*adj.* performed every ninth year. नव वर्षीय।

novercal (नोवर्कल)—*adj.* relating to step-mother. सौतेली माँ का।

novice (नॉविस)—*n.* probationary member of religious order ; beginner. नवशिष्य ; चेला ; नौसिखिया, कच्चा या अनभ्यस्त व्यक्ति।

noviciate, novitiate (नविशिएट)—*n.* period of being novice ; novice's quarters. शिष्य होने की अवधि ; नवशिष्य, चेला ; छात्रावास।

novocaine (नोवोकेन)—*n.* local anaesthesia. किसी अंग के सुन्न हो जाने की अवस्था।

now (नाउ)—*adv.* at the present time. अब, इस समय। *n.* the present. वर्तमान काल।

nowaday (नौवडे)—*adj.* of nowadays. आजकल का।

nowadays (नौवडेज)—*adj.* in our times. आजकल, इन दिनों। *n.* these days. आजकल।

noxious (नॉक्शस)—*adj.* harmful; unwholesome. हानिकर, कष्टदायक; घातक, खतरीला।

nozzle (नोज़ल)—*n.* pointed and bored piece attached to hose etc. धोवनी, फव्वारे आदि का अगला भाग।

nuance (न्यूआंस)—*n.* delicate difference in shade of meaning, feeling, colour etc. अर्थ, भाव, रंग आदि का सूक्ष्म अन्तर।

nub, nubble (नब, नबल)—*n.* small nob. छोटी गाँठ।

nubile (न्यूबिल)—*adj.* marriageable. विवाह योग्य।

nubility (न्यूबिलिटी)—*n.* marriageable state. विवाह के योग्य अवस्था।

nucleus (न्यूक्लिअस)—*n.* central part or thing around which others collect; kernel. केन्द्रीय भाग या वस्तु जिसके इर्द-गिर्द दूसरी वस्तुएँ जमा हो जाती हैं; बीच, केन्द्र; गूदा, गिरी। *adj.* **nuclear.**

nude (न्यूड)—*adj.* naked, unclothed. नंगा, नग्न, वस्त्रहीन। *n.* picture or sculpture of the nude. नग्नचित्र या मूर्ति।

nudge (नज)—*v. t.* & *n.* push with elbow. कोहनी से धक्का करना, कुहनियाना।

nudity (न्यूडिटी)—*n.* nakedness; specimen of the nude. नग्नता, नंगापन; नंगी मूर्ति का नमूना।

nugatory (न्यूगटरी)—*adj* futile; inoperative. व्यर्थ, निरर्थक, निष्क्रिय,

nugget (नगट)—*n.* lump of gold. स्वर्ण-पिण्ड।

nuisance (न्यूसेंस)—*n.* source of annoyance; obnoxious act; thing or person. उपद्रव, उपपत्ति; कष्ट या क्लेश उत्पन्न करने वाला कृत्य, पदार्थ या व्यक्ति।

null (नल)—*adj.* not valid; non-existence. अवैध; अस्तित्व, शून्य,

nullify (नलिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* neutralize; make invalid. रद्द करना, झूठ ठहराना; अवैध करना। *n.* **nullification.** अवैधकरण।

nullity (नलिटी)—*n.* lack of force or efficacy; a nonentity अप्रभावकारिता; असत्यता; अवैधता; शून्यता।

numb (नम)—*adj.* torpid; deprived of sensation. स्तब्ध, सुन्न; चेतनाहीन। *v. t.* make numb. स्तब्ध या सुन्न करना।

number (नंबर)—*n.* single unit; word stating how many; grammatical inflexion. संख्या; गिनती; वचन। *v. t.* count; mark with a number;

amount to specified number. गिनना ; संख्या करना ; होना, चढ़ना

numberless (नम्बरलेस)—*a.* innumerable. असंख्य, अगणित, बेशुमार ।

numbers (नम्बर्स)—*n. pl.* verses. कविता ।

numerable (न्यूमरेबल)—*adj.* countable. गिनने के योग्य ।

numeral (न्यूमरल)—*adj.* of number ; denoting a number. संख्या का संख्या सम्बन्धी, सूचारी । *n.* word or figure denoting a number. संख्या-सूचक शब्द या अंक

numeration (न्यूमरेशन)—*n.* numbering ; conversion of numerals from symbols into words. गणना, गिनती ; अंकों का शब्दों में परिवर्तन ।

numerator (न्यूमरेटर)—*n.* one who counts ; number above the line in vulgar fractions. गणना करनेवाला व्यक्ति, गणक ; साधारण भिन्न का अंश ।

numerical (न्यूमैरिकल)—*adj.* denoting number. अंक या संख्या सूचक । *adv.* **numerically.**

numerous (न्यूमरस)—*adj.* comprising many units. अनेक, बहुत-से । *n.* **numerousness**

numismatic (न्यूमिस्मैटिक)—*adj.* of coins. मुद्रा-सम्बन्धी ।

numismatics (न्यूमिस्मैटिक्स)—*n.* science of coins and medals. मुद्राविज्ञान, पदक विज्ञान ।

numismatist (न्यूमिस्मटिस्ट)—*n.* one who knows this numismatics मुद्रा-ज्ञाता ।

numismatry, numismatary (नमेरी, नम्यूमेरी)—*adj.* of coin. मुद्रा-सम्बन्धी ।

nuncheon (नन्चिअन)—*n.* lunch. दोपहर का भोजन ।

nunskull (नन्सकल)—*n.* blockhead. मूढ़, मूर्ख ।

nun (नन)—*n.* woman living in convent under religious vow. वैराग्यिन, मठ में रहनेवाली स्त्री ।

nunciature (नन्शेचर)—*n.* nuncio's office. पादरी के दूत का पद ।

nuncio (नन्शिओ)—*n.* Pope's envoy. पादरी का दूत ।

nuncupate (नन्क्यूपेट)—*v. t.* declare by word of mouth only. केवल मौखिक घोषणा करना । **nuncupative.** नाममात्र, मौखिक ।

nunnery (ननरी)—*n.* convent of nuns. वैराग्यिनों का मठ ।

nuptial (नप्शल)—*adj.* of wedding. वैवाहिक, विवाह-सम्बन्धी ।

nuptials (नप्शल्स)—*n. pl.* wedding. विवाह-कार्य ।

nurse (नर्स)—*n.* woman who suckles another's child or has charge of child.; person

trained for care of the sick. धाय, दाया ; बीमारों की देखभाल करने वाली स्त्री, परिचारिका। *v. t.* suckle ; act as nurse to ; foment, encourage. स्तनपान कराना ; पालना ; परिचारिका का काम करना, सेवा-शुश्रूषा करना ; पढ़ाना,

nurseling (नर्सलिंग)—*n.* infant in relation to its nurse. धाय द्वारा पलनेवाला शिशु ; दूध पीता शिशु।

nursery (नर्सरी)—*n.* children's quarters ; plot of ground for the rearing of plants ; school for small children. दायाखाना, धायघर ; पौदघर, पौधों का घर ; छोटे बच्चों का शिक्षणालय।

nurture (नर्चर)—*n.* bringing up ; food. पालन-पोषण ; शिक्षण ; भोजन, खुराक। *v. t.* bring up ; rear. पालना, शिक्षा देना, सिखाना।

nut (नट)—*n.* fruit consisting of hard shell enclosing edible kernel ; piece screwed on at end of bolt to secure it. सख्त छिलकेवाला गिरीदार मेवा ; ढिबरी।

nutation (न्यूटेशन)—*n.* oscillation of the earth's axis. भूमि-धुरा-चाल।

nut-brown (नटब्राउन)—*adj.* brown as a nut. सांवला।

nutcracker (नट्क्रैकर)—*n.* a bird. एक पक्षी।

nutcrackers (नट्क्रैकर्ज)—*n. pl.* instrument for cracking nuts. सरौता।

nutmeg (नट्मैग)—*n.* hard aromatic seed of Indian tree used as spice. जयफल।

nutrient (न्यूट्रिएन्ट)—*adj.* serving as nourishment. पौष्टिक, पुष्टिकारक।

nutriment (न्यूट्रिमैन्ट)—*n.* nourishing food. पुष्टिकारक भोजन, पौष्टिक आहार।

nutrition (न्यूट्रिशन)—*n.* food ; nourishing. भोजन, गिज़ा ; पोषण, पुष्टिकरण।

nutritious, nutritive (न्यूट्रिशस, न्यूट्रिटिव)—*adj.* efficient as food. पौष्टिक, आहारदायक।

nutshell (नट्शैल)—*n.* the hard covering of fruits ; briefest way of depicting something. मेवे का ऊपर का कड़ा छिलका ; गागर में सागर।

nutty (नटी)—*adj.* tasting of nuts ; crazy. मेवों के कड़े छिलके जैसा ; चिड़चिड़ा, झक्की।

nux vomica (नक्स वॉमिका)—*n.* seed yielding strychnine. कुचला (विष)।

nuzzle (नज़ल)—*v. i. & t.* nose ; sniff with the nose, nestle ; bring up. सूँघना ; नाक लगाना, नाक घिसना ; घोंसला बनाना ;

nyctalopy (निक्टलॅपी)—*n.* night blindness. रतौंधा, रात का अन्धापन।

nymph (निम्फ)—*n.* semi-divine maiden of sea, mountain or

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wood ; a damsel. समुद्र, पर्वत या वन की देवी ; परी, हूर, सुन्दर स्त्री, अप्सरा । *adj.* **nymphish.**

nympholepsy (निम्फ़ॉलेप्सी)—*n.* rapt state induced by craving for the unattainable. अप्राप्त वस्तु की प्राप्ति की उत्कट इच्छा ।

nymphomania (निम्फ़ोमेनिआ)—*n.* uncontrollable sexual desire in woman. स्त्रियों में रति की उत्कट इच्छा ।

nystagm (निस्टैग्मस)—*n.* disease with spasmodic movements of eyeballs. आँख की पुतलियों में होने वाला एक रोग ।

O

O (ओ)—*int.* an exclamation expressing various emotions. अनेक भावों का सूचक अव्यय—अए, हो, रे, अरे, अहो इत्यादि ।

oaf (ओफ़)—*n.* awkward lout. मूर्ख बच्चा, जड़बुद्धि मनुष्य ।

oak (ओक)—*n.* a forest tree ; its wood. बिलूत का वृक्ष ; बिलूत की लकड़ी ।

oak-apple (ओक-एपल)—*n.* a kind of excrescense produced on oak by gall-flies. गालफल ।

oaken (ओकन)—*adj.* made of oak. बिलूत का बना, बिलूती ।

oakum (ओकम)—*n.* caulking-fibre got by picking rope to pieces. पुराने रस्से का सन, रस्से के रेशे ।

oar (ओर)—*n.* bladed pole worked with both hands by one of the rowers of a boat. नौकादंड, डाँडा, चप्पू । *v. t. & i* row. नाव खेना, चप्पू चलाना

oarage (ओरेज)—*n.* the number of oars. चप्पुओं का समूह ।

oarsman (ओर्ज़मैन)—*n.* rower. नाविक, मल्लाह ।

oarsmanship (ओर्ज़मनशिप)—*n.* skill in rowing. नौचालनकला ।

oary (ओरी)—*adj.* like an oar. चप्पू या डाँडे के समान ।

oasis (ओएसिस)—*n.* fertile spot in desert. बालुस्थ; मरुस्थान; मरुदेश की हरियाली भूमि ।

oast (ओस्ट)—*n.* kiln for hops. शराब बनाने में काम आनेवाले हॉप नामक फल की भट्ठी ।

oat (ओट)—*n.* hardy cereal. जई । *adj.* **oaten.** जई का बना हुआ ।

oath (ओथ)—*n.* confirmation of

statement by naming God or other power. शपथ, कसम खाना, सौगन्ध।

obduracy (ऑब्ड्यूरसी)—*n.* state of being obdurate. कठोरता, हठधर्मी।

obdurate (ऑब्ड्यूरट)—*adj.* hardened; stubborn. कठोर, दुराग्रही, हठी। *adv.* **obdurately.**

obeah (ओबिया)—*n.* a sorcery practised by negroes. हब्शियों का जादू।

obedience (ओबीडिएन्स)—*n.* obeying; submission; complying. आज्ञाकारिता; विनम्रता; आदेश-पालन।

obedient (ओबीडिएन्ट)—*adj.* submissive to superior's will. आज्ञाकारी, विनम्र।

obeisance (ओबेसन्स)—*n.* curtsy; homage. शिष्टाचार; अभिवादन, प्रणाम, नमस्कार।

obelisk (ऑबिलिस्क)—*n.* tapering stone shaft of rectangular section; obelus. चौकोनिया मीनार: एक संदर्भ-चिह्न।

obelize (ऑबिलाइज)—*v. t.* mark with obelus. संदेह या अशुद्धिसूचक अथवा संदर्भसूचक चिह्न लगाना।

obelus (ऑबिलस)—*n.* mark placed against spurious word; mark of reference (†). संदिग्ध या अशुद्ध शब्द के आगे लगाया जानेवाला चिह्न; संदर्भ-चिह्न

obese (ओबीस)—*adj.* corpulent. मोटा-ताजा; तोंदवाला।

obesity (ओबीसिटी)—*n.* corpulence. मोटापा, स्थूलता।

obey (ओबे)—*v. t.* perform, doing as, बजा लाना, आज्ञानुसार चलना।

obfuscate (ऑब्फ़स्केट)—*v. t.* darken; stupefy. अन्धेरा करना; मूर्ख बनाना। *n.* **obfuscation** अंधियारा।

obit (ऑबिट)—*n.* death; service in memory of the dead. मृत्यु; क्रिया-कर्म, श्राद्ध।

obituary (ऑबिट्यूअरी)—*n.* record of death; account of deceased person, मृत्यु-अभिलेख; मृत व्यक्ति का वृत्तान्त।

object (ऑब्जैक्ट)—*n.* material thing; thing aimed at; word governed by transitive verb or preposition. पदार्थ, वस्तु; उद्देश्य, प्रयोजन; कर्म कारक। *v. t. & i.* state reason against; announce opposition. तर्क करना, विरोध करना; आपत्ति करना।

objection (ऑब्जैक्शन)—*n.* objecting; thing objected; adverse reason. आपत्ति, विरोध; अवरोध; निम्नीत तर्क।

objectionable (ऑब्जैक्शनेबल)—*adj.* open to objection; offensive. आपत्तिजनक, अनुचित;

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objective (ऑब्जैक्टिव)—*adj.* external to the mind ; actually existing ; constructed as the object. बाह्य पदार्थ, विषय, वास्तविक ; उद्देश्यात्मक, सकर्मक। *n.* **objectiveness** ; *adv.* **objectively.**

objectivity (ऑब्जैक्टिविटी)—*n.* state of being objective. वास्तविकता, स्थूलता, उद्देश्यात्मकता।

objector (ऑब्जैक्टर)—*n.* one who objects. आपत्तिकर्ता, अवरोधकर्ता।

objurgate (ऑब्जर्गेट)—*v.t.* chide; scold. डांटना फटकारना, झिड़कना, धिक्कारना। *adj.* **objurgatory.**

objurgation (ऑब्जर्गेशन)—*n.* chiding ; scolding. डांट, फटकार, झिड़की, धिक्कार, तिरस्कार, भर्त्सना।

oblate (ऑब्लेट, ब्लेट)—*n.* dedicated person. समर्पित व्यक्ति, भक्त जन। *adj.* flattened at poles. ध्रुवों पर चपटा हुआ, नारंगी के आकार का।

oblation (ऑब्लेशन)—*n.* thing offered to God. नैवेद्य ; बलि, आहुति, भोग।

obligate (ऑब्लिगेट)—*v. t.* put under legal obligation. वैधानिक दायित्व डालना ; वैधानिक रूप से कार्य के लिए बाध्य करना।

obligation (ऑब्लिगेशन)—*n.* binding agreement ; service or benefit received. बाध्यकारी करार ; नैतिक या वैधानिक बन्धन ; कर्तव्य, वचन, उपकार, अनुग्रह, कृपा।

obligatory (ऑब्लिगेटरी)—*adj.* binding. बाध्यकारी, आवश्यक।

oblige (ऑब्लाइज)—*v. t.* bind by any restraint ; please. विवश करना, बाध्य करना ; प्रसन्न करना, उपकृत करना।

obligee (ऑब्लिजी)—*n.* person in whose favour obligor is bound. उपकृत या कृतज्ञ व्यक्ति।

obliging (ऑब्लाइजिंग)—*adj.* ready to serve others. उपकारी, दयालु। *adv.* **obligingly.**

obligor (ऑब्लिगर)—*n.* person legally bound to another. वचनबद्ध व्यक्ति, प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध मनुष्य।

oblique (ऑब्लीक)—*adj.* slanting ; diverging ; indirect. झुका हुआ, टेढ़ा, तिरछा, वक्र

obliquity (ऑब्लिक्विटी)—*n.* moral perversity. पथ-भ्रष्टता, पतन, वक्रगति।

obliterate (ऑब्लिटरेट)—*v. t.* make illegible ; efface लुप्त करना, पोंछना ; मेटना, घिसना। *n.* **obliteration.** लोप, छीज-छाज,

oblivion (ऑब्लिविअन)—*n.* the act of forgetting ; an amnesty. विस्मृति, विसारत, भूल ; माफ़ी, क्षमा।

oblong (ब्लांग)—*adj.* greater in breadth than height. चंद,

आकारकार, मूर्त्तीकार। *n.* an oblong figure or object. आयताकार आकृति या वस्तु।

obloquy (ऑब्लक्वी)—*n.* abuse; detraction. गाली; तिरस्कार, निन्दा,

obmutescence (ऑब्म्यूटिसेन्स)—*n.* loss of speech. मूँगापन, मूकता।

obnoxious (ऑब्नॉक्शस)—*adj.* offensive; objectionable - disliked. दंडनीय; आपत्तिजनक; घृणित।

oboe (ओबो)—*n.* hautboy. शहनाई।

obscene (ऑब्सीन)—*adj.* indecent; lewd. अश्लील, निर्लज्ज, फूहड़, गंदा। *n.* **obsceneness**

obscenity (ऑब्सिनिटी)—*n.* obsceneness. अश्लीलता, नंगापन।

obscurant (ऑब्स्क्यूरंट)—*n.* opponent of enlightment. सुधार-विरोधी व्यक्ति।

obscurantism (ऑब्स्क्यूरंटिज्म)—*n.* the principles of an obscurant. सुधारवाद-विरोध।

obscuration (ऑब्स्क्यूरेशन)—*n.* act of darkening. अन्धकार करने की क्रिया, अँधियारा।

obscure (ऑब्स्क्योर)—*adj.* dark; hidden; not known; not distinct. अन्धेरा, अन्धकारपूर्ण; छिपा हुआ, प्रच्छन्न; अज्ञात, अप्रसिद्ध; अस्पष्ट; गूढ़; *v. t.* make obscure. अन्धेरा करना, छुपाना, पर्दा डालना

obscurity (ऑब्स्क्योरेटी)—*n.* obscureness. अंधकार, प्रच्छन्नता; अस्पष्टता, गूढ़ता।

obsecration (ऑब्सिक्रेशन)—*n.* entreaty. विनती, प्रार्थना।

obsequies (ऑब्सिक्विज)—*n.* funeral. अन्त्येष्टि कर्म, क्रिया कर्म।

obsequious (ऑब्सीक्विअस)—*adj.* fawning; servile. चापलूस, खुशामदी।

observance (ऑब्ज़र्वेन्स)—*n.* performance; rite. प्रेक्षण; परिपालन; आदर-सत्कार; रीत, रस्म, मर्यादा।

observant (ऑब्ज़र्वेन्ट)—*adj.* good at observing. ध्यान देने वाला, सतर्क; पालन कर्ता, आज्ञापालक।

observation (ऑब्ज़र्वेशन)—*n.* noticing; remark, statement. ध्यान, प्रेक्षण; कथन, उक्ति, वक्तव्य।

observator (ऑब्ज़र्वेटर)—*n.* one who observes; a remarker. प्रेक्षक, निगेहबान; प्रवक्ता।

observatory (ऑब्ज़र्वेटरी)—*n.* building for astronomical observation. वेधशाला, जंतर-मंतर।

observe (ऑब्ज़र्व)—*v. t. & i.* perceive, watch; say by way of comment. ध्यान देना, देख रेख करना, गौर से देखना; कहना; बयान करना; परिपालन करना, वचन पूरा करना।

observer (ऑब्ज़र्वर)—*n.* one who observes; person carried

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in aeroplane to note enemy's position प्रेक्षक, पर्यवेक्षक ; विमान में शत्रु की स्थिति पर निगाह रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

obsess (ऑब्सेस)—*v. t.* haunt ; fill find of. घेर लेना, सताना ; मन पर छा जाना ।

obsession (ऑब्सेशन)—*n.* delusion by an evil spirit. प्रेत छाया ; चेराव ।

obsolescent (ऑब्सॉलिसेन्ट)—*adj.* becoming obsolete. अप्रचलित या तिरस्कृत होनेवाला । *n.* **obsolescence.** अप्रचलन ।

obsolete (ऑब्सॉलीट)—*adj.* disused ; discarded. अप्रचलित, तिरस्कृत ; पुराने चलन का

obstacle (ऑब्स्टैकल)—*n.* hindrance ; obstruction. बाधा, रुकावट, रोक ।

obstetric, obstetrical (ऑब्स्टैट्रिक, ऑब्स्टैट्रिकल)—*adj.* of child-birth. प्रसवविद्या-सम्बन्धी, दायागिरी से सम्बन्धित ।

obstetrics (ऑब्स्टैट्रिक्स)—*n.* the art of mid-wifery. प्रसवविद्या, दायागिरी ।

obstinacy (ऑब्स्टिनेसी)—*n.* stubbornness. हठ, जिद्, ढिठाई ।

obstinate (ऑब्स्टिनेट)—*adj.* stubborn, intractable. हठी, जिद्दी, ढीठ । *adv.* **obstinately.**

obstreperous (ऑब्स्ट्रेपरस)—*adj.* noisy ; wild. शोर करनेवाला ; दंगई, झगड़ालू । *n.* **obstreperousness.** शोर, कोलाहल, दंगा

obstruct (ऑब्स्ट्रक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* block up ; retard. रोकना, बाधा डालना ।

obstruction (ऑब्स्ट्रक्शन)—*n.* hindrance ; obstacle. बाधा, विघ्न, रोक ।

obstructive (ऑब्स्ट्रक्टिव)—*adj.* causing delay. बाधक ।

obtain (ऑब्टेन)—*v. i. & t.* acquire ; get ; have granted. उपलब्ध करना ; प्राप्त करना ; रिवाज पकड़ना । *adj.* **obtainable.**

obtest (ऑब्टेस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* supplicate. प्रार्थना या आग्रह करना ।

obtrude (ऑब्ट्रूड)—*v. t.* thrust importunately forward ; urge upon against the will. घुस जाना, अनुचित रूप से प्रवेश करना ; इच्छा के विरुद्ध कराना ।

obtruncate (ऑब्ट्रंकेट)—*v. t.* lop off the top. ऊपर का भाग काटना, सिर छाँटना ।

obtrusion (ऑब्ट्रूडन)—*n.* intrusion. घुसपैठ, अनुचित या बलपूर्वक प्रवेश ।

obtrusive (ऑब्ट्रूसिव)—*adj.* intrusive. घुसपैठ-सम्बन्धी, धृष्टतात्मक ।

obtund (ऑब्टन्ड्)—*v. t.* blunt or deaden sense. कुंठ बनाना, सुस्त या मन्द बनाना।

obturate (ऑब्ट्यूरेट)—*v. t.* stop up, seal. रोकना, बन्द करना, मोहर लगा देना।

obturator (आब्ट्यूरेटर)—*n.* oblurating appliance. मोहरबंदी का उपकरण।

obtuse (ऑब्ट्यूस)—*adj.* not pointed ; dull ; greater than one right angle and less than two. बेनोक, भुथरा ; मन्द, सुस्त ; समकोण से बड़ा किन्तु दो से छोटा।

obtusion (ऑब्ट्यूजन)—*n.* the act of making blunt. कुंठित करने की क्रिया।

obverse (ऑब्वर्स)—*n.* side of coin or medal that bears the head or principal design ; front or top side of a thing. मुद्रा या पदक का चेहरेवाला भाग ; किसी वस्तु का अगला भाग, अभिमुख।

obvert (ऑब्वर्ट)—*v. t.* turn towards the front. सामने को फेरना, अभिमुख करना ;

obviate (ऑब्विएट)—*v. t.* clear away ; get rid of ; prevent. हटाना, दूर करना, टालना ; रोकना।

obvious (आब्विअस)—*adj.* seen or realized at the first glance ; evident. स्पष्ट, प्रकट, प्रत्यक्ष

ocarina (ओकरीना)—*n.* egg-shaped musical wind-instrument. अंडाकार एक बाजा।

occasion (अकेजन)—*n.* opportunity ; reason ; happening ; need. अवसर, मौका ; कारण, हेतु ; घटना, प्रसंग ; इच्छा, आवश्यकता। *v. t.* cause incidently. घटित होना, कारण होना, उत्पन्न होना, उठना। *on occasion.* मौके पर ; *to the occasion.* यथाकाल।

occasional (अकेजनल)—*adj.* not regular ; incidently. अनियमित, दैवयोगिक, कभी-कभी होनेवाला।

occasionally (अकेजनली)—*adv.* sometimes ; intermittently. कभी-कभी, कभी-कभार ; दैवयश से।

occident (ऑक्सिडेंण्ट)—*n.* the west. पश्चिम दिशा। *adj.* **occidental.** पश्चिमी, पाश्चात्य।

occipital (ऑक्सिपिटल)—*adj.* of occiput. सिर के पिछले भाग।

occiput (ऑक्सिपुट)—*n.* back of head. सिर का पिछला भाग।

occlude (ऑक्लूड)—*v. t.* stop ; obstruct. रोकना, अवरोधना। *n.* **occlusion.** रोक, अवरोध।

occult (अकल्ट)—*adj.* mystical ; magical ; hidden. रहस्यमयी ; जादूई ; गुप्त, प्रछन्न। *v. t.* hide by passing in the front. छिपित करना, छिपा देना। *n.* **occultness.** गुप्तता।

occultation (अकल्टेशन)—*n.* the act of occulting. ग्रसन, प्रच्छादन, छिपाव।

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occupancy (ऑक्यूपन्सी)—*n.* possession. कब्जा, अधिकार, भोग।

occupant (ऑक्यूपैन्ट)—*n.* person holding piece of property ; one who resides in a place. सम्पत्ति का उपभोक्ता ; भूस्वामी ; निवासी।

occupation (ऑक्यूपेशन)—*n.* calling ; employment ; possession. व्यवसाय, आजीविका, कार ; अधिकार, कब्जा।

occupier (ऑक्यूपाइअर)—*n.* person in possession of land or house. भूस्वामी, गृहस्वामी, उपभोक्ता।

occupy (ऑक्यूपाई)—*v. t.* take military possession of ; reside in ; hold ; busy. कब्जा करना, दाब लेना ; बसना, रहना ; धारण या ग्रहण करना ; लगाना, व्यस्त करना।

occur (ऑकर)—*v. i.* appear ; come into one's mind ; take place. नजर आना ; मन में आना ; घटित होना, बीतना।

occurrence (अकरेन्स)—*n.* happening ; incident. घटना, संयोग।

ocean (ओशन)—*n.* the sea. महासागर। *adj.* **oceanic**. महासागरीय, समुद्री।

ocellated (ऑसिलेटिड) *adj.* resembling an eye. आँख-जैसा।

ocellus (ऑसिलस)—*n.* a patch of colour surrounded by a ring of some other colour. दूसरे रंग से घिरा हुआ रंग का पिंड।

ocelot (ओसिलट)—*n.* a kind of South American leopard. दक्षिणी अमरीका का एक प्रकार का चीता।

ochlocracy (ऑकलक्रसी)—*n.* government by the mob. भीड़ का शासन ; अनियन्त्रित लोकतन्त्र।

ochlocrat (ऑकलक्रैट)—*n.* a ruler of the mob. अनियंत्रित लोकतन्त्र का शासक।

ochre (ओकर)—*n.* kinds of earth used as pigments ; pole brownish-yellow colour. गेरु, पीली मिट्टी ; गेरुआ रंग।

octagon (ऑक्टगन)—*n.* plane figure with eight angles and sides. अष्टभुज, अष्टकोण आकृति, अठपहलू। *adj.* **octagonal**.

octahedron (ऑक्टहेड्रन)—*n.* solid figure contained by eight plane faces. अष्टभुज ठोस आकृति।

octant (ऑक्टंट)—*n.* half-quadrant. वृत्त का अष्टमांश।

octave (ऑक्टेव)—*n.* the day week of a festival ; an eighth or an interval of eight sounds. त्योहार का आठवाँ दिन ; अष्टक ; संगीत शास्त्र में आठवाँ स्वर।

octavo (ऑक्टेवो)—*n.* book of which each sheet is folded into eight leaves. एक कागज़ के आठ पृष्ठों वाली पुस्तक।

octennial (ऑक्टेनियल)—*adj.* lasting or recurring every eight years. अष्टवर्षीय।

October (ऑक्टोबर)—*n.* the tenth month of the English year. अंग्रेजी वर्ष का दसवाँ मास; अक्तूबर।

octodecimo (ऑक्टडेसिमो)—*n.* book of which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. एक कागज़ के अठारह पृष्ठों वाली पुस्तक।

octogenarian (ऑक्टजिनेरियन)—*adj.* & *n.* eighty-year old (person). अस्सी वर्षीय (मनुष्य)।

octonarian (ऑक्टनेरियन)—*n.* a line of poetry having eight feet. कविता का आठगण का चरण।

octonocular (ऑक्टनॉक्युलर)—*adj.* having eight eyes. आठ आँखों वाला।

octopetalous (ऑक्टपैटलस)—*adj.* having eight leaves. आठ पत्तों वाला।

octopod (ऑक्टपॉड)—*adj.* having eight feet. आठ पैरों वाला।

octosyllable (ऑक्टसिलेबल)—*n.* verse of eight syllables. आठ शब्दांशों वाली कविता।

octroi (ऑक्ट्रॉइ)—*n.* duty on goods which enter a town. सीमा-शुल्क, महसूल चुंगी।

octuple (ऑक्ट्यूपल)—*adj.* eight times. आठ गुना।

ocular (ऑक्यूलर)—*adj.* pertaining to the eyes or sight; visual. आँखों या दृष्टि-सम्बन्धी, आँखों देखा।

oculist (ऑक्यूलिस्ट)—*n.* eye-specialist, चक्षु-विशेषज्ञ।

odd (ऑड)—*adj.* not even; not divisible by two; additional; casual; strange. अयुग्म, विषम; ताक (ताक); इक्का; कुछ ऊपर, फ़ालतू, फुटकल; अनोखा, बेजोड़।

oddish (ऑडिश)—*adj.* peculiar. विचित्र-सा। *n.* **oddness**.

oddity (ऑडिटी)—*n.* strangeness; queer person. अनोखापन, विषमता; विचित्र व्यक्ति।

oddments (ऑड्मेन्ट्स)—*n. pl.* odds and ends. फुटकर-टाँट।

odds (ऑड्ज)—*n. pl.* inequalities; difference; strife; advantage. विषमता; अन्तर; कलह, विवाद, झगड़ा; जीत, लाभ.

ode (ओड)—*n.* lyric poem of exalted style and tone. गीत, गज़ल।

odeum (ओडियम)—*n.* place for a musical performance. संगीत-शाला, नाट्यघर।

odious (ओडियस)—*adj.* hateful; repulsive. घृणास्पद, घिनौना.

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odium (ओडियम)—*n.* widespread dislike ; hatred. घृणा, द्वेष, नफ़रत ।

odontalgia (ऑडन्टैलजिआ)—*n.* toothache. दन्त-पीड़ा ।

odontoid (ऑडन्टॉइड)—*adj.* with serrated edges. दाँतेदार ।

odontology (ऑडन्टॉलजी)—*n.* science dealing with the teeth. दन्तशास्त्र ।

odoriferous (ओडरिफ़ैरस)—*adj* diffusing odour. सुगन्ध फैलानेवाला सुगन्धियुक्त ।

odorous (ओडरस)—*adj* fragrant. सुगन्धित ।

odour (ओडर)—*n.* fragrance smell. सुगन्ध, गन्ध ।

oecist (ईसिस्ट)—*n* founder of a colony. उपनिवेशस्थापक ।

oedema (ईडिमा) *n.* one who solves riddles. पहेलियाँ बूझनेवाला मनुष्य ।

oesophagus (ईसॉफ़गस)—*n.* canal from mouth to stomach. गले की नाली, हलक ।

of (ऑव)—*prep.* from ; concerning ; out of ; among. का, के, की ; से ; सम्बन्धित ; में से ; मध्य, में, पर : बारे : विषय में ।

off (ऑफ़)—*adj.* away ; at a distance ; out of position ; separate ; discontinued. दूर, अन्तर पर ; परे अलग । *adj.* farther ; far. दूर का, परला ; बढ़ा हुआ, निकला हुआ । *prep.* from ; no longer upon. से, परे, अलग

offal (ऑफ़ल)—*n.* refuse ; rubbish ; carrion. कूड़ा, आखोर, फुदला, जूठ ; ओझरी, छिछड़े, निकम्मा मांस ।

offence (ऑफ़ैन्स)—*n.* illegal act ; aggressive action ; displeasure. अपराध, जुर्म ; आघात, क्षति ; रोष,

offenceless (ऑफ़ैन्सलैस)—*adj.* unoffending. निर्दोष, भोला ।

offend (ऑफ़ैन्ड)—*v. i. & t.* commit a crime ; transgress ; hurt feelings of ; outrage. दोषी होना, अपराध करना ; अतिक्रमण करना ; विरोधी होना ; रुष्ट करना, अप्रसन्न करना ; बिझाना, कष्ट देना

offended (ऑफ़ैन्डिड)—*adj.* displeased. रुष्ट, अप्रसन्न ।

offender (ऑफ़ैन्डर)—*n.* guilty person. अपराधी, दोषी ।

offensive (ऑफ़ैन्सिव)—*adj.* aggressive, insulting ; disgusting ; ill-smelling. अभ्याक्रामक, हमलावर ; अपमानकारक ; कष्टप्रद, तंग करनेवाला, दुर्गन्धियुक्त, बदबूदार । *n.* offensive campaign. अभ्याक्रमण, मुहिम, अभियान, चढ़ाई

offer (ऑफ़र)—*v. t. & i.* present by way of sacrifice ; tender for acceptance or refusal express readiness ; attempt.

प्रस्तुत करना, सामने रखना, प्रस्ताव करना ; बलि देना, वारना ; मोल लगाना ; प्रस्तुत होना, पेश होना ; प्रयत्न करना, चढ़ना । *n.* the act of offering ; proposal ; price bid. प्रस्तुति ; प्रस्ताव, पेशकश ; मोल, दाम ।

offering (ऑफ़रिंग)—*n.* thing offered as sacrifice or in sign of devotion. बलि, भेंट ।

offertory (ऑफ़रटरी)—*n* collection of money at religious service. चढ़ावा, धार्मिक समारोह पर इकट्ठा किया गया चंदा ।

offhand (ऑफ़्हैंड)—*adv.* extempore ; without preparation. बिना विचार किए ; तैयारी के बिना ।

office (आफ़िस)—*n.* duty, task ; position with duties attached to it ; authorised form of worship ; place for transacting business. कार्य, सेवा, कर्म, अधिकार ; पद, आसामी ; पूजा-पाठ ; कार्यालय, दफ़्तर । *a good office.* सद्भाव,

office-bearer (ऑफ़िस-बेअरर)—*n.* officer, official. अधिकारी, पदाधिकारी ; अफ़सर ।

officer (ऑफ़िसर)—*n.* functionary of state ; holder of authority. राज्य का अधिकारी, अफ़सर ।

official (अफ़िशल)—*adj.* of an office ; properly authority. अधिकार-सम्बन्धी, अधिकृत, सरकारी । *n.* person holding public office. अधिकारी, अफ़सर । *adv.* **officially.** अधिकृत रूप से, सरकारी तौर से ।

officialdom, officialism (अफ़िशलडम, अफ़िशलिज़्म)—*n.* bureaucracy. नौकरशाही, अधिकारी-तन्त्र ।

officiant (अफ़िशन्ट)—*n.* officiating person. स्थानापन्न अधिकारी ।

officiate (अफ़िशिएट)—*v. i.* act in some official capacity. दूसरे अधिकारी के स्थान पर काम करना, स्थानापन्न होना ।

officinal (ऑफ़िसिनल)—*adj.* used in medicine or the arts. औषधि अथवा कलाओं में प्रयुक्त होनेवाला ।

officious (अफ़िशस)—*adj.* intrusively kind ; meddling. अत्यन्त दयालु, मेहरबान ; व्यर्थ हस्तक्षेप करनेवाला । *adv.* **officiously**

offing (ऑफ़िंग)—*n.* more distant part of sea visible to observer on shore or ship. किनारे या जहाज से दिखाई देनेवाला समुद्र का दूर का भाग ।

offish (ऑफ़िश)—*adj.* distant or stiff in manner. रूखे स्वभाव का, दूर-दूर रहनेवाला ।

offset (ऑफ़सैट)—*n.* a shoot ; compensation ; reversed copy of a printed sheet. पौधा, शाखा ; क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि ; मुद्रित कागज़ की

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उल्टी प्रतिक्रिया।

offshoot (ऑफ़्शूट)—*n.* side shoot of branch. टहनी ; छोटी शाखा।

offspring (ऑफ़्स्प्रिंग)—*n.* progeny ; result. सन्तान, औलाद ; परिणाम, नतीजा।

oft (ऑफ़्ट)—*adv.* often. प्राय: बहुधा, अक्सर

often (ऑफ़न)—*adv.* frequently ; many times ; at short intervals. प्राय:, बहुधा, अक्सर ; थोड़े-थोड़े समय के बाद।

ogee (ओजी)—*n.* sinuous line of two opposite curves as in S. "एस" के आकार की आली।

ogive (ओजाइव)—*n.* pointed arch. कमानीदार महराब।

ogle (ओगल)—*v. i. & t.* make eyes at. तिरछी नजर से देखना, आँख मारना या लड़ाना। *n.* amorous glance. कटाक्ष, कटाख, तिरछी नजर।

ogre (ओगर)—*n.* man-eater giant. दैत्य, राक्षस। *adj.* **ogrish.**

ogress (ओग्रिस)—*n. fem.* female ogre राक्षसी, डायन।

oh (ओ)—*interj.* an exclamation of surprise or anxiety. ओह, आह, अए, उफ़, अरे!

ohm (ओम)—*n.* unit of electrical resistance. विद्युत् शक्ति के अवरोध का माप।

oil (ऑयल)—*n.* liquid pressed from olives. तेल, रोग़न, चुपड़।

oilcake (ऑइलकेक)—*n.* compressed linseed. खली।

oilcloth (ऑइलक्लॉथ)—*n.* canvas used as floor-covering. रँगनी कपड़ा, मोमजामा, किरमिच।

oil-colour (ऑइल-कलर)—*n.* paint or pigment ground in oil. रोग़नी रंग।

oiler (ऑइलर)—*n.* one who oils ; unctuous person ; lubricating can. तेल देनेवाला व्यक्ति ; चिकना-चुपड़ा मनुष्य, तेल की कुप्पी।

oilman (ऑइलमैन)—*n.* maker or seller of oils. तेली ; तेल-विक्रेता।

oil-painting (ऑइल-पेंटिंग)—*n.* picture in oil-colours. तैल-चित्र।

oilskin (ऑइलस्किन)—*n.* cloth waterproofed with oil. रोग़नी कपड़ा।

oily (ऑइली)—*adj.* of oil ; like oil : covered with oil ; unctuous. तेल का, तेल-जैसा, तेल-वाला ; चिकना-चुपड़ा।

ointment (ऑइन्टमेंट)—*n.* unctuous healing or beautifying preparation for the skin. लेप, मरहम।

old (ओल्ड)—*adj.* advanced in age ; dating from far back ; long established ; former. बूढ़ा, वृद्ध ; प्राचीन, पुराना।

olden (ओल्डन)—*adj.* of an earlier period. प्राचीन काल का।

old-fashioned (ओल्ड-फ़ैशन्ड)—*adj.* antiquated. पुराने ढंग का।

oldhand (ओल्डहैंड)—*n.* person of experience in something. अनुभवी मनुष्य, कारीगर।

oldish (ओल्डिश)—*adj.* somewhat old पुराना सा।

oldness (ओल्डनैस)—*n.* old age. पुरानापन, बुढ़ापा।

oldster (ओल्ड्स्टर)—*n.* one no longer young. बूढ़ा अवस्थातीत।

oleaginous (ओलिऐजिनस)—*adj.* having properties of or producing oil. चिकना, तैलयुक्त।

oleander (ओलिऐन्डर)—*n.* evergreen poisonous flowering shrub. एक सदाबहार विषैली फूलदार झाड़ी।

oleaster (ओलिऐस्टर)—*n.* wild olive. जंगली जैतून।

oleic (ओलीइक)—*adj.* pertaining to oil. तेल-सम्बन्धी।

oleiferous (ओलिफ़रस)—*adj.* producing oil. तेल-उत्पादक।

oleograph (ओलिओग्राफ़)—*n.* picture printed in oils. तैलचित्र।

olfactory (ऑलफ़ैक्टरी)—*adj.* concerned with smelling. सूंघने से सम्बन्धित, घ्राणेन्द्रियों-सम्बन्धी।

oligarch (ऑलिगार्क)—*n.* member of oligarchy. अल्पतंत्र का सदस्य।

oligarchy (ऑलिगार्की)—*n.* government by the few. अल्पतंत्र, थोड़े से लोगों का प्रशासन।

olivaceous (ऑलिवेशस)—*adj.* olive-green. जैतून-जैसा हरा।

olivary (ऑलिवरी)—*adj.* shaped like olives; oval. जैतून के आकार का; अंडाकार।

olive (ऑलिव)—*n.* oval hard-stoned fruit yielding oil; tree bearing it. जैतून; जैतून का वृक्ष। *adj.* of olive colour. जैतूनी रंग का। *olive crown.* विजय-मुकुट।

oliver (ऑलिवर)—*n.* small lift hammer. एक प्रकार का छोटा कुदाल।

olivet (ऑलिवेट)—*n.* an imitation pearl. नकली मोती।

olympiad (ऑलिम्पिऐड)—*n.* period of four years between olympic games. ओलिम्पिक खेलों के मध्यवर्ती चार वर्षों की अवधि।

olympian (ऑलिम्पियन)—*adj.* magnificent. विशाल, ऐश्वर्ययुक्त।

Olympic (ओलिम्पिक)—*adj.* of Olympia. ओलिम्पिया का।

ombre (ऑम्बर)—*n.* card game for three. ताश का तिरसी का खेल।

omega (ओमिगा)—*n.* last letter of Greek alphabet; last of series. ग्रीक वर्णमाला का अन्तिम अक्षर; अन्तिम कड़ी।

omelet (ऑमिलिट)—*n.* eggs,

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fried and folded. भूने तथा तह किए हुए कपड़े ।

omen (ओमैन)—*n.* a sign of portending good or evil. शकुन, शुभ या अशुभ लक्षण ।

ominous (ऑमिनस)—*adj.* of evil omen ; inauspicious. अशकुनी, अशुभ, अनहूस ।

omission (ऑमिशन)—*n.* omitting ; neglect of duty. भूल, छूट, चूक, गलती ; उपेक्षा ।

omit (ऑमिट)—*v. t.* leave out ; neglect doing. छोड़ना, त्यागना ; चूकना, भूल-चूक करना ।

omnibus (ऑम्निबस)—*n.* road vehicle plying on fixed route. निश्चित मार्ग चलने वाली बड़ी मोटर गाड़ी । *adj.* serving several objects at once. एक समय में अनेक कार्यों की पूर्ति करने वाला ।

omnifarious (ऑम्निफ़ेरिअस)—*adj.* of all sorts. सर्व प्रकार का, भांत-भांत का ।

omnific (ऑम्निफ़िक)—*adj.* all-creating. सर्वोत्पादक ।

omniform (ऑम्निफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* having every form. सर्वस्वरूप ।

omnipotence (ऑम्निपॉटेन्स)—*n.* infinite power. सर्वशक्ति, अनन्त शक्ति ।

omnipotent (ऑम्निपॉटेन्ट)—*adj.* all-powerful. सर्वशक्तिमान ।

omnipresence (ऑम्निप्रिज़ेन्स)—*n.* presence everywhere. सर्व व्यापकता ।

omnipresent (ऑम्निप्रिज़ेण्ट)—*adj.* present everywhere. सर्व-व्यापक ।

omniscience (ऑम्निशन्स)—*n.* knowledge of everything. सर्वज्ञता ।

omniscient (ऑम्निशन्ट)—*adj.* knowing everything. सर्वज्ञ ।

omnivorous (ऑम्निवरस)—*adj.* devouring all thing सर्वभक्षी ।

omphalos (ऑम्फ़लॉस)—*n.* central point ; hub ; nucleus. केन्द्र-बिन्दु ; धुरी ; बीज ।

omoplate (ओमॅप्लेट)—*n.* the shoulder-blade. कन्धे की हड्डी ।

on (ऑन, ओन)—*prep.* upon ; close to ; in the direction of ; at ; near ; about ; added to. पर, ऊपर ; ओर, तरफ़ ; से, साथ ; पास ; बगल ; बारे ; बजाय, सिवाय । *adv.* on something ; in some direction, forward. आगे, परे, इसी तरह से । *interj.* go on, advance. बढ़ो, आगे चलो ।

onager (ऑनजर)—*n.* wild ass. जंगली गधा, गोरखर ।

once (वन्स)—*adj.* for one time only ; formerly. एक बार, एक समय ; पहले, पूर्व काल में

oncoming (ऑन्कमिंग) - *n.* approach. पहुँच, आगम । *adj.* approaching. आनेवाला, पहुँचनेवाला ।

one (वन)—*adj.* single and integral ; without others ; the same. एक ; कोई एक, कोई ; एक ही, वही । *n.* the number or figure 1 ; unit. १ की संख्या या अंक ; इकाई । *pron.* a person or thing of specified kind. विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या वस्तु । *one another.* एक-दूसरा ;

one-eyed (वन-आइड)—*adj.* with one eye ; unfair. काना ; पक्षपाती ।

oneness (वननिस) - *n.* singleness ; uniqueness ; concord ; sameness. एकता ; निरालापन ; एकमत ; समानता ।

oner (वनर)—*n.* remarkable person or thing ; severe blow. विचित्र व्यक्ति या वस्तु ; तीव्र आघात ।

onerous (ऑनरस)—*adj.* burdensome. भारी, कष्टप्रद ।

oneself (वनसेल्फ़)—reflective and emphatic form of *one.* आप, स्वयं, खुद ।

one-sided (वन-साइडिड)—*adj.* lopsided ; partial. एकपक्षीय, एकतरफा ; पक्षपातपूर्ण ।

onfall (ऑन्फॉल)—*n.* assault. आक्रमण, आघात ।

onflow (ऑन्फ्लो)—*n.* onward flow. प्रवाह, बहाव ।

ongoings (ऑन्गोइन्ज़)—*n. pl.* strange or improper proceedings. विचित्र या अनुचित कार्यवाही ।

onion (अनियन)—*n.* edible bulb of pungent smell and flavour. प्याज ।

onlooker (ऑन्लुकर)—*n.* one who looks on. दर्शक, तमाशबीन, देख-रेख करनेवाला ।

only (ओन्ली)—*adj.* single, sole. अकेला, निरा, मात्र । *adv.* merely ; entirely. केवल, सिर्फ़, मात्र ; सरासर, नितान्त । *not only.* न केवल ।

onomatopoeia (ऑनॉमटोपीआ)—*n.* formation of names or words from sounds the resemble those associated with the object or action to be named ; such word. ऐसी ध्वनियों से नामों अथवा शब्दों का निर्माण, जो उस वस्तु या क्रिया से मिलती हों जिनका नामकरण करना हो ; अर्थद्योतक शब्द ।

onrush (ऑन्रश)—*n.* rapid advance. तीव्र चाल ।

onset (ऑन्सेट) *n.* attack ; impetuous beginning. आक्रमण, चढ़ाई ; प्रारम्भ, शुरुआत ।

onslaught (ऑन्स्लॉट)—*n.* fierce attack. तीव्र आक्रमण ; मारकाट, नरसंहार ।

ontology (ऑन्टॉलजी)—*n.* a department of metaphysics. सत्त्वविज्ञान । *adj.* **ontological.**

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onus (ओनस)—*n.* burden of doing something. भार, बोझ, दायित्व। **onus probandi**. सबूत का भार।

onward (ऑन्वर्ड्)—*adj.* directed onwards. बढ़ा हुआ, अग्रगामी।

onward (s) [ऑन्वर्ड्ज़ (ज़)]—*adv.* further on ; towards the front. आगे को, बढ़कर, अगाड़ी, परे।

onyx (ऑनिक्स)—*n.* kinds of quartz with colour layers. सुलेमानी पत्थर, गोमेदक रत्न।

oof (ऊफ़)—*n.* money, wealth. धन, सम्पदा। *adj.* **oofy**. धनी।

oogenesis (ओजेनिसिस)—*n.* development of the ovum. भ्रूण-परिवर्द्धन।

oolite (ओलाइट)—*n.* granular limestone. दानेदार चूने का पत्थर।

oology (ओलजी)—*n.* the study of bird s eggs. पक्षी-अंड-विज्ञान।

ooze (ऊज़)—*n.* wet mud ; sluggish flow. गीली मिट्टी, गाद ; रिसाव, स्राव। *v. i.* pass slowly through pores. रिसना, झिरना, टपकना।

oozy (ऊज़ी)—*adj.* muddy ; slimy. कीचड़ीला ; रिसनेवाला।

opacity (ओपैसिटी)—*n.* opaqueness. धुंधियापन, अंधियारा।

opal (ओपल)—*n.* a milk-white or bluish stone. दूधिया पत्थर।

opalescent (ओपलैसैन्ट)—*adj.* pertaining to an opal. दूधिया पत्थर-सम्बन्धी।

opaline (ओपलाइन)—*adj.* iridescent. दूधिया पत्थर के समान।

opaque (अपेक)—*adj.* not transparent ; obscure. धुंधला, अंधियारा, मंदला, मलिन

open (ओपन)—*adj.* not closed ; unlocked ; uncovered ; exposed ; public ; clear ; expanded ; unfolded ; frank. खुला ; उन्मुक्त ; बे-ताला ; अनढका ; उघड़ा हुआ ; प्रकाशित, सार्वजनिक, आम ; स्पष्ट, प्रकट ; विस्तृत, फैला हुआ ; नंगा, बे-पर्दा ; उदार, सच्चा। *n.* open space. खुला स्थान। *v. t.* & *i.* make or become open ; unclose ; make a start. खोलना ; उघाड़ना ; प्रकट करना, प्रकाशित करना ; प्रारम्भ करना ; खुलना ; प्रकट होना ; प्रारम्भ होना।

open-eyed (ओपन-आइड)—*adj.* watchful. सावधान।

open-handed (ओपन-हैंडिड)—*adj.* generous, liberal. दाता, उदार।

open-hearted (ओपन-हार्टिड)—*adj.* frank, generous. स्वच्छ हृदयवाला, निष्कपट।

opening (ओपनिंग)—*n.* gap ; commencement. छिद्र, सुराख ; प्रारंभ, शुरुआत।

openly (ओपन्ली)—*adv.*

publicly ; frankly. खुले रूप से ; निष्कपट भाव से ।

open-minded (ओपन-माइण्डिड)—*adj.* unprejudiced ; accessible to new ideas. पूर्वाग्रह रहित, नये विचारों को ग्रहण कर लेनेवाला ।

open-mouthed (ओपन-माउथ्ड)—*adj.* greedy ; outspoken. लालची ; उद्दण्ड, स्पष्टवक्ता ।

opera (ऑपरा)—*n.* drama of vocal and instrumental music. संगीत-नाटक ।

opera-cloak (ऑपरा-क्लोक)—*n.* lady's cloack for opera or evening parties. स्त्रियों का बड़ा कोट जो वे ऑपरा या सायंकालीन पार्टियों में पहनती हैं ।

opera-glass (ऑपरा-ग्लास)—*n.* small binocular used in th eatres etc. नाटक आदि देखने की दूरबीन ।

opera-hat (ऑपरा-हैट)—man's collapsible high hat. पुरुष की मुड़नेवाली ऊँची दीवार की टोपी ।

opera-house (ऑपरा-हाउस)—*n.* theatre for operas. नाटकघर, नाचघर ।

operate (ऑपरेट)—*v. i. & t.* be in action ; produce as an effect ; perform operations ; work. चेष्टा करना, पूरा करना ; प्रभाव डालना, क्रियान्वित होना ; चीर-फाड़ या जर्राही करना ; चलना, कार्य करना ।

operatic (ऑपरैटिक)—*adj* of or like opera. संगीत-नाटक-सम्बन्धी ; संगीत-नाटक के सदृश ।

operation (ऑपरेशन)—*n.* action ; working ; financial transaction ; piece of surgery ; strategic manoeuvre. चेष्टा, अमल, कार्रवाई ; चलन, कर्म ; सौदा, व्यापार ; चीर-फाड़, शस्त्र-क्रिया ; सामरिक कार्रवाई ।

operative (ऑपरेटिव)—*adj.* in operation ; having effect ; of surgery. चालू, कारगर ; प्रभावशाली, फलदायक ; चीर-फाड़-सम्बन्धी । *n.* artisan ; workman. कारीगर, शिल्पी ।

operator (ऑपरेटर)—*n.* one who operates. कार्य करनेवाला ; चालक ; फर्द ; कारकुन ; बिरहा ।

operetta (ऑपरेटा)—*n.* short light opera. छोटा सरल संगीत-नाटक ।

operose (ऑपरोस)—*adj.* taking great pain. श्रम-साध्य, कठिन ।

ophidian (ऑफ़िडियन)—*adj.* of the reptile order सर्प-सम्बन्धी ।

ophiolater (ऑफ़िओलेटर)—*n.* a serpent worshipper. सर्पपूजक ।

ophiology (ऑफ़िऑलजी)—*n.* the study of snakes. सर्पविद्या ।

ophiophagous (ऑफ़िऑफ़ैगस)—*adj.* feeding on snakes. सर्प-भोजी ।

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ophite (ऑफ़ाइट)—*adj.* serpentine. सांप के आकार का।

ophthalmia. (ऑफ़्थैल्मिआ)—*n.* inflammation of the eye. आंख की सूजन, आंख आना।

opthalmologist (ऑफ़्थैल्मॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* one skilled in the treatment of the eye. नेत्र-रोग-विशेषज्ञ।

ophthalmology (ऑफ़्थैल्मॉलजी)—*n.* science which treats of the eye नेत्रविज्ञान।

ophthalmy (ऑफ़्थैल्मी)—*n.* swelling of eyes. आंखों की सूजन।

opiate (ओपिएट)—*v. t.* mix with opium. अफ़ीम मिलाना। *n.* opiated drug for easing pain or inducing sleep. पीड़ानाशक या निद्रा लानेवाली अफ़ीम मिश्रित औषधि। *adj.* inducing drowsiness. निद्रा लानेवाली।

opine (ओपाइन)—*v. t.* express or hold the opinion. विचारना, सोचना; मत देना, राय रखना।

opinion (ओपिनियन)—*n.* that which is opined: view; estimation. विचार; मत, राय; अटकल, अनुमान

opinionated (ओपिनियनेटिड)—*adj.* unduly confident in one's opinions; stubborn. पक्के विचारवाला, कट्टर; हठीला

opinionist (ओपिनियनिस्ट)—*n.* over-confident person. दृढ़ विचारवाला व्यक्ति।

opium (ओपियम)—*n.* a drug made from poppy. अफ़ीम, अहिफेन।

opiumize (ओपियमाइज़)—*v. t.* mix opium. अफ़ीम मिलाना।

opopanax (अपॉपनैक्स)—*n.* a gum-resin used in perfumery. सुगन्धियों में प्रयुक्त होनेवाला एक गोंद, बूनल।

opossum (अपॉसम)—*n.* American marsupial. एक अमरीकी चौपाया।

oppilate (ऑप्पिलेट)—*v. t.* obstruct. बाधा डालना। *n.* **oppilation.** बाधा, रुकावट।

opponency (अप्पोनन्सी)—*n.* opposition. विरोध, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता, वैर।

opponent (अप्पोनेन्ट)—*n.* adversary, rival, प्रतिद्वन्द्वी; प्रतिपक्षी, विरोधी, वैरी। *adj.* opposite. विरुद्ध, विपरीत, उल्टा।

opportune (ऑप्पर्ट्यून)—*adj.* at an especially favourable time. सामयिक, उचित समय का; दुरुस्त।

opportunism (ऑप्पर्ट्यूनिज़्म)—*n.* adaptation of policy to circumstances. अवसरवाद, मौक़ा-परस्ती। *n.* & *adj.*

opportunist. अवसरवादी ।

opportunity (आप्पर्ट्यूनिटी)—*n*. favourable juncture. अवसर, मौका, उचित समय ।

oppose (ऑपोज़)—*v. t.* place in opposition ; resist. विरोध या मुकाबिला करना ; रोकना, अटकाना ।

opposite (ऑपज़िट)—*adj.* contrary ; facing each other. उल्टा, विरुद्ध ; समक्ष, सामने । *n.* opposite thing or term. विरोधी, शत्रु । *adv.* in opposite position. विरोध में ।

opposition (ऑपॅज़िश्न)—*n.* resistance ; party of opponents. विरोध, प्रतिरोध, मुकाबिला ; प्रतिपक्षी दल ।

oppress (ऑप्रेस)—*v. t.* govern tyrannically ; weigh down. अत्याचार करना, दमन करना, अन्याय करना, दबाना ।

oppression (ऑप्रेशन)—*n.* the act of oppressing ; lassitude. दमन, अन्याय, अत्याचार ; आलस्य, सुस्ती, उदासी ।

oppressive (ऑप्रेसिव)—*adj.* unreasonably burdensome ; tyrannical. भारी, दुष्कर, दमनात्मक, अत्याचारपूर्ण ; उदास, मंदा

oppressor (ऑप्रेसर)—*n.* one who oppresses. अत्याचारी ; दमनकारी मनुष्य ।

opprobrious (ऑप्रोब्रिअस)—*adj.* abusive ; scurrilous. निन्दनीय, बुरा, तिरस्कार योग्य ।

opprobrium (अप्रोब्रियम)—*n.* reproachful language ; being in disgrace. अपभाषा, अपयश, तिरस्कार ।

oppugn (ऑप्यून)—*v. t.* controvert ; resist. विरोध करना, सामना करना । *n.* **oppugnation**. विरोध ।

oppugnance (अप्यूनन्स)—*n.* resistance. विरोध, मुकाबला । *n.* **oppugnancy**. विरोधभाव ।

optative (ऑप्टेटिव)—*adj.* expressing wish. इच्छासूचक ।

optic (ऑप्टिक)—*adj.* of eye or sight. आँख का, दृष्टि-सम्बन्धी । *n.* eye. आँख ।

optical (ऑप्टिकल)—*adj.* visual ; aiding sight ; of optics. दृश्य ; दृष्टि-सम्बन्धी ; प्रकाश-विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी ।

optician (ऑप्टिशन)—*n.* maker or seller of optical instruments. चश्मा बनाने या बेचने वाला ।

optics (आप्टिक्स)—*n.* science of light. प्रकाश विज्ञान ।

optimism (ऑप्टिमिज़्म)—*n.* view that good must ultimately prevail. आशावाद

optimist (ऑप्टिमिस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in optimism. आशावादी ।

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option (ऑप्शन)—*n.* choice ; thing that is chosen. रुचि, पसन्द, अभिलाषा ।

optional (ऑप्शनल)—*adj.* not obligatory. वैकल्पिक, ऐच्छिक ।

optophone (ऑप्टॅफोन)—*n.* instrument converting light into sound and so enabling the blind to read prints etc. by ear. एक यन्त्र जो प्रकाश को ध्वनि में बदल देता है और इस प्रकार अन्धों को पढ़ने आदि में सहायता देता है ।

opulence (ऑप्यूलेन्स)—*n.* wealth; riches. धन, सम्पदा, ऐश्वर्य ।

opulent (ऑप्यूलेंट)—*adj.* wealthy; abundant धनी, समृद्ध, सम्पन्न ।

opus-cule (अपस्कयूल)—*n.* minor composition. लघु रचना ।

or (ऑर)—*conj.* & *prep.* introducing second of two alternatives ; ere, before. या, अथवा, पहले । *or else.* अन्यथा, नहीं तो ।

oracle (ऑरॅकल)—*n.* divine revelation ; person serving as infallible guide. आकाशवाणी, देववाणी ; देवदूत, फरिश्ता ।

oracular (ऑरॅक्यूलर)—*adj.* uttering oracles ; grave ; positive ; ambiguous ; दैवीय ; गंभीर ; दृढ़, कट्टर ; संदिग्ध

oral (ओरल)—*adj.* spoken ; of the mouth. मौखिक, मुख सम्बन्धी । *adv.* **orally**. मौखिक रूप से ।

orange (ऑरिंज)—*n.* globular reddish-yellow fruit ; tree bearing it ; its colour. नारंगी, सन्तरा ; नारंगी का वृक्ष ; नारंगी रंग । *adj.* orange-coloured. नारंगी के रंग का ।

orangery (ऑरिंजरी)—*n.* orange plantation. नारंगी का बगीचा ।

orangeade (ऑरिंजेड)—*n.* orange-flavoured aerated water. नारंगी का शरबत ।

orang-outang (ओरंग-उटंग)—*n.* large anthropoid ape. एक प्रकार का बड़ा बन्दर ; वनमानस ।

orant (ऑरंट)—*n.* worshipper. पूजक ।

orate (ओरेट)—*v. i.* speechify. भाषण देना ।

oration (ओरेशन)—*n.* speech. भाषण, वक्तृता ।

orator (ऑरटर)—*n.* maker of a speech. भाषणदाता, सुवक्ता (*fem.* **oratress**.)

oratorial (ऑरटोरिअल)—*adj.* pertaining to oratory. भाषण-सम्बन्धी ।

oratorical (ऑरटोरिकल)—*adj.* rhetorical. भाषणात्मक ।

oratorio (ऑरटोरिओ)—*n.* musical composition on sacred theme. भजन, भक्ति-गीत ।

oratory (ऑरटरी)—*n.* the art

of speaking ; place for private worship ; rhetoric ; speeches ; eloquent language. वक्तृता की कला ; पूजास्थान ; अलंकार ; वक्तृता ; सभाषण ।

oratress (ऑरट्रिस)—*n. fem.* female of **orator**. सुवक्ता स्त्री ।

orb (ऑर्ब)—*n.* globe ; circle ; planet ; eye ; eye-ball ; period ; wheel. गोला, मंडल ; चक्र, दायरा ; ग्रह, तारा ; आँख ; आँख का तारा ; युग, दौर ; चक्कर, पहिया ।

orbed (ऑर्ब्ड, ऑर्बिड)—*adj.* rounded ; bearing an orb. गोल, मण्डलाकार ; चक्र या ग्रह वाला ।

orbicular (ऑर्बिक्यूलर)—*adj.* spherical, circular. गोलाकार, *n.* **orbicularity**. गोलाई ।

orbit (ऑर्बिट)—*n.* eye-socket ; curved course of planet etc. आँख का गड्ढा ; ग्रहपथ, कक्षा । *adj.* **orbital**. ग्रहपथ-सम्बन्धी ।

orchard (ऑर्चर्ड)—*n.* enclosure with fruit-trees. बगीचा, फलों का बाग़ ।

orchestra (ऑर्किस्ट्रा)—*n.* place occupied by band in theatre ; such band. बजंत्री स्थान ; वाद्यवृन्द ।

orchestrate (ऑर्किस्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* arrange for orchestral performance. वाद्यवृन्द की व्यवस्था करना ।

orchid, orchis (ऑर्किड, ऑर्किस,—*n.* kinds of flowering plant. एक प्रकार के फूलदार पौधे, सालब मिश्री । *adj.* **orchidaceous**.

orchitis (ऑर्काइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of the testicles. अंडकोशों की सूजन ।

orchotomy (ऑर्कॉटमी)—*n.* castration. नपुंसीकरण ।

ordain (ऑर्डेन)—*v. t.* confer holy orders upon ; appoint ; enact. आदेश देना ; नियुक्त करना, लगाना ; ठहराना, प्रस्थापित करना ।

ordeal (ऑर्डिअल)—*n.* experience that tests character or endurance. अग्नि-परीक्षा, आज़माइश ।

order (ऑर्डर)—*n.* method ; efficient state ; rule ; tranquillity ; regulation ; command ; measure ; rank ; class. ढंग ; अच्छी दशा ; व्यवस्था, नियम ; स्थिरता, शान्ति ; न्याय, जाब्ता ; आदेश, आज्ञा ; उपाय, तरकीब ; पदवी, दर्जा ; वर्ग, श्रेणी, गिरोह । *v. t.* put in order ; command ; direct tradesman to supply. सजाना, तरतीब रखना ; आदेश या आज्ञा देना ; व्यापारी को माल भेजने को कहना । *in order*. ताकि, वास्ते

orderly (ऑर्डर्ली)—*n.* soldier in attendance on officer. अर्दली । *adj.* methodically arranged ; tidy ; not unruly. व्यवस्थित, सजाया हुआ, तरतीब से रखा हुआ ।

ordinal (ऑर्डिनल)—*adj.* defining,

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a place in a series. दर्जा या पदवी बतानेवाला । *n.* an ordinal number. दर्जा, स्थान ।

ordinance (ऑर्डिनन्स)—*n.* authoritative direction ; religious rite. अधिकारपूर्ण आदेश ; अध्यादेश ; धर्म-रीति, रस्म ।

ordinant (ऑर्डिनन्ट)—*n.* one who orders. आज्ञाकर्ता ; नियुक्तिकर्ता ।

ordinary (ऑर्डिनरी)—*adj.* normal ; not exceptional ; commonplace. सामान्य ; साधारण ; आम, मामूली, घटिया । *n.* a deputy of the bishop ; the common run of things. इलाके का पादरी ; सर्वमान्य वस्तु ।

ordinate (ऑर्डिनेट)—*adj.* orderly ; not unruly. व्यवस्थित, बाकायदा, नियमबद्ध ।

ordination (ऑर्डिनेशन)—*n.* ordaining ; conferring of holy orders. पादरी की नियुक्ति ; दीक्षा, संस्कार, विधान ।

ordnance (ऑर्डनन्स)—*n.* mounted guns ; department for military stores. तोपखाना ; युद्ध-सामग्री ।

ordure (ऑर्ड्यूर)—*n.* dung. गोबर, विष्ठा, मैला ।

ore (ओर)—*n.* native mineral yielding metal. अयस्क, कच्ची धातु ।

oread (ऑरिऐड)—*n.* mountain nymph. पहाड़ी देवी ।

organ (ऑर्गन)—*n.* musical instrument ; part of body ; a medium of opinion. बाजा ; शरीर का अवयव, इन्द्रिय, अंग ; सम्पर्क-साधन ।

organic (ऑर्गेनिक)—*adj.* of the bodily organs ; belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdom ; structural ; organized. अवयव-सम्बन्धी, ऐन्द्रिक ; जीवात्मक, चेतनायुक्त ; अंगी ; संघटित ।

organism (ऑर्गेनिज्म)—*n.* organized body ; individual animal or plant. रचना, बनावट ; जीवयुक्त प्राणी या पौधा ।

organist (ऑर्गेनिस्ट)—*n.* player of organ. बाजा बजानेवाला, वादक ।

organization (ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन)—*n.* organized body or system. संगठन, रचना, बनावट ।

organize (ऑर्गेनाइज़)—*v. t.* furnish with vital organs ; give orderly structure to. संगठित करना ; अवयव जोड़ना, रचना करना । *adj.* **organizable.**

organon, organum (ऑर्गेनॉन, ऑर्गेनम)—*n.* instrument of thought ; system of logic. विचार-शैली ; तर्क-पद्धति ; मर्यादा ।

orgasm (ऑर्गैज़्म)—*n.* paroxysm of passions. आवेग, आवेश, भावो-

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झेक, जोश । *adj.* **orgastic.**

orgies (ऑर्जीज)—*n. pl.* revelry ; debauchery. बदमस्ती, रंग-रास, विलास ।

orgy (ऑर्जी)—*n.* drunken or licentious revel. रंगरेलिया, मदिरोत्सव, आमोद-प्रमोद ।

oriel (ऑरिअल)—*n.* projecting part of upper-room containing window ; such window. ऊपरवाले कमरे का बढ़ा हुआ भाग जिसमें खिड़की लगी हो ; बरामदा ।

orient (ऑरिऐन्ट)—*n.* the eastward part of sky or earth ; eastern countries. आकाश या पृथ्वी का पूर्वी भाग ; पूर्वी देश । *adj.* rising, oriental. उदीयमान, पूर्वीय ।

oriental (ऑरिऐन्टल)—*adj.* of the eastern world. पूर्वीय, पूर्वी, पूर्वी देशों का । *n.* nature of the East. पूर्व का वासी

orientalism (ऑरिऐन्टलिज्म)—*n.* doctrine of the East. पूर्व-देशीयता, पूर्वी देशों के सिद्धान्त ।

orientalist (ऑरिऐन्टलिस्ट)—*n.* expert in oriental languages and history. पूर्वी भाषाओं और इतिहास का विशेषज्ञ ।

orientalize (ऑरिऐन्टलाइज)—*v. t. & i.* render oriental. पूर्वीय बनाना या बनना ।

orientate (ऑरिऐन्टेट)—*v. t.* turn to the East. पूर्व की ओर ले जाना ।

n. **orientation.** पूर्वीय स्थिति ।

orifice (ऑरिफिस)—*n.* mouth of cavity. छिद्रमुख, सुराख ।

oriflamme (ऑरिफ्लैम)—*n.* red banner of old French Kings ; any party of symbol. पुराने फ्रांसीसी बादशाहों का पवित्र लाल झण्डा ; दल का चिन्ह ।

origan, origanum ऑरिगन, ऑरिगनम्)—*n.* a flowering shrub. एक फूलदार पौधा, मरुवान जोख ।

origin (ऑरिजन)—*n.* source ; parentage. स्रोत, उद्गम ; मूल, आरम्भ ।

original (ऑरिजिनल)—*adj.* pertaining to the origin ; primitive ; not imitative ; creative. मौलिक, बुनियादी ; प्रारम्भिक ; असली, मूलक । *n.* pattern ; thing from which another is copied ; eccentric person. प्रारूप ; स्रोत, असल ; मसविदा ; पुरखा, पूर्वपुरुष

originality (ऑरिजिनैलिटी)—*n.* the state of being original. मौलिकता, असलियत ।

originate (ऑरिजिनेट)—*v. t. & i.* give origin to ; be the origin of ; have the origin ; take rise. उत्पन्न करना, उत्पन्न होना ; प्रारम्भ करना, प्रारम्भ होना ; उदित या आविष्कृत होना ।

origination (ऑरिजिनेशन)—*n.* the act of originating. प्रारम्भ,

उत्पत्ति । *adj.* **originative.**

originator (ऑरिजिनेटर)—*n.* one who originates. प्रारम्भकर्त्ता, उत्पादक, आविष्कर्त्ता ।

oriole (ऑरिओल)—*n.* a bird with black and yellow plumage. काले और पीले परोंवाला एक पक्षी ।

orison (ऑरिज़न)—*n.* a prayer. प्रार्थना, स्तुति ।

orlop (ऑर्लप)—*n.* lowest deck of ship. जहाज की सबसे निचली छत ।

ormolu (ऑर्मलू)—*n.* gilded bronze ; a goldcoloured alloy ; articles made of these. कांसा ; एक सुनहरी मिश्रित धातु ; इन धातुओं की बनी वस्तुएं ।

ornament (ऑर्नमेंट)—*n.* thing that adorns ; decorative work. आभूषण, अलंकार ; अलंकरण, सिंगार, सज्जा । *v. t.* adorn ; beautify. अलंकृत करना, सजाना, सिंगारना ।

ornamental (ऑर्नमेन्टल)—*adj.* serving to adorn. आलंकारिक,

ornamentation (ऑर्नमेन्टेशन)—*n.* adornment. सजावट, सिंगार ।

ornate (ऑर्नेट)—*adj.* much adorned. अलंकृत, विभूषित, सुशोभित, सुसज्जित ।

ornithologist (ऑर्निथॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* one skilled in ornithology. पक्षी-विज्ञानवेत्ता ।

ornithology (ऑर्निथॉलजी)—*n.* study of birds. पक्षी-विज्ञान ।

orotund (ओरॅटंड)—*adj.* pompous. प्रभावशाली, विशाल ।

orphan (ऑर्फ़न)—*adj.* bereaved of parents. अनाथ, यतीम । *n.* an orphan child. अनाथ बालक ।

orphanage (ऑर्फ़नेज)—*n.* institution for orphans. अनाथालय, यतीमखाना ।

orpiment (ऑर्पिमेन्ट)—*n.* a yellow mineral pigment. मक्षिकाख्य, हरताल ।

orpine (ऑर्पिन)—*n.* a purple-flowered plant. एक फूलदार पौधा ।

orrery (ऑररी)—*n.* clock-work model of planetary system. ग्रह-मंडल की गति दिखानेवाला घड़ी के समान एक यन्त्र ।

orris (ऑरिस)—*n.* kind of iris ; orris-root. सुनहरी ठप्पा ; वच, उशीर ।

ort (ऑर्ट)—*n.* refuse, leavings. जूठन, टूक ।

orthodox (ऑर्थडॉक्स)—*adj.* holding correct or accepted view. सच्चा, कट्टर, धर्मनिष्ठ ।

orthodoxy (ऑर्थडॉक्सी)—*n.* adherence to the orthodox ; orthodox views. कट्टरपन, धर्मनिष्ठता ।

orthoepy (ऑर्थोइपी)—*n.* science of pronunciation. उच्चारण-विज्ञान । *adj.* **orthoepic.**

orthogon (ऑर्थगन)—*n.* right-angle. समकोण रूपी ।

orthography (ऑर्थग्रफी)—*n.* spelling. वर्ण-विन्यास । *adj.* **orthographic (al).**

ortolan (ऑर्टलन)—*n.* small garden bird. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया, बटेर ।

oscillate (ऑसिलेट)—*v. i.* swing to and fro. झूलना, लटकना, हिलना ।

oscillation (ऑसिलेशन)—*n.* swinging. झुलाव, झूटा, हिलोर ।

oscillator (ऑसिलेटर)—*n.* instrument for producing oscillation. हिलोर पैदा करने का यन्त्र ।

oscillatory (ऑसिलेटरी)—*adj.* producing oscillation. झूलता हुआ ; हिलोर पैदा करनेवाला ।

oscitancy (ऑसिटन्सी)—*n.* oscitation. जँभाई, सुस्ती, तन्द्रा ।

oscitant (ऑसिटन्ट)—*adj.* yawning ; half-sleeping. जँभाई लेता हुआ, सुस्त, तन्द्रिल ।

oscitate (ऑसिटेट)—*v. i.* yawn. जँभाई लेना । *n.* **oscitation.**

osculate (ऑस्क्यूलेट)—*v. i.* kiss ; have points of contact. चूमना, चुम्बन लेना, मुँह से छूना ।

osculation (ऑस्क्यूलेशन)—*n.* a kiss. चुम्बन ।

osier (ओज़र)—*n.* willow used in basket work. टोकरियाँ ... की बेंत ।

osmium (ऑस्मियम)—*n.* a metal. एक धातु । *adj.* **osmic.**

osmose, osmosis (ऑस्मोस, ऑस्मोसिस)—*n.* tendency of fluids separated by porous substance to percolate and mix तरल द्रव्यों की सम्मिश्रण की प्रकृति ।

osmund (ऑसमन्ड)—*n.* flowering fern. एक फूलदार कोमल पौधा ।

osprey (ऑस्प्रे)—*n.* the fishing eagle. मछली-भक्षी पक्षी, बगुला ।

osseous (ऑसियस)—*adj.* bony. हड्डियों वाला ।

ossicle (ऑसिल)—*n.* small bone. छोटी हड्डी ।

ossific (ऑसिफ़िक)—*adj.* having power to ossify. हड्डी बनाने की शक्ति रखनेवाला ।

ossifrage (ऑसिफ्रेज)—*n.* some kind of eagle. एक प्रकार का बाज ।

ossify (ऑसिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* turn into bone ; harden. हड्डी बनाना या बनना ; कठोर या दृढ़ बनाना या बनना । *n.* **ossification** अस्थि-निर्माण-प्रक्रिया ।

ossuary (ऑस्यूअरी)—*n.* charnel-house ; boneurn ; cave with ancient bones. अस्थिगृह ; अस्थिपात्र ; गुफा जहाँ पुरानी हड्डियाँ रखी हों ।

ostensible (ऑस्टेन्सिबल)—*adj.* professed ; manifest. प्रकट,

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प्रत्यक्ष, उघड़ा हुआ । *n.* **ostensibility.**

ostentation (ऑस्टेन्टेशन)—*n.* pretentious display. दिखावा, आडम्बर, प्रदर्शन । *adj.* **ostentatious.** दिखावटी, नुमाइशी ।

ostentatious (ऑस्टेन्टेशिअस)—*adj.* showy. दिखावटी, आडम्बरपूर्ण ।

osteology (ऑस्टिऑलजी)—*n.* science of bones. अस्थिविज्ञान । *adj.* **osteological.** *n.* **osteologist.** अस्थिविज्ञान ज्ञाता ।

osteopath (ऑस्टिओपैथ)—*n.* one who practises osteopathy. अस्थिरोग-चिकित्सक ।

osteopathy (ऑस्टिऑपथी)—*n.* disease of the bones ; cure of disease by manipulation of the bones. अस्थिरोग ; अस्थिरोग-चिकित्सा ।

osteotomy (ऑस्टिऑटमी)—*n.* dissection of bones. अस्थियों की चीर-फाड़ ।

ostitis (ऑस्टाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of bones. अस्थियों की सूजन ।

ostler (ऑस्लर)—*n.* stableman. साईस ।

ostracism (ऑस्ट्रसिज्म)—*n.* being ostracized. जाति-बहिष्कार, देश-निकाला ।

ostracize (ऑस्ट्रसाइज)—*v. t.* exclude from society. जाति से बहिष्कार करना, देश से निकालना ।

ostrich (ऑस्ट्रिच)—*n.* large swift-running bird valued for its feathers. शुतरमुर्ग ।

otalgia (ऑटल्जिआ)—*n.* ear ache. कान-पीड़ा ।

other (अदर)—*adj.* not the same ; alternative, additional. अन्य, और, दूसरा, भिन्न । *pron.* other person, other thing. अन्य व्यक्ति, अन्य वस्तु

otherwise (अदर्वाइज)—*adj.* in a different way ; else ; or ; but for this. दूसरी तरह ; अन्यथा ; अथवा, इसके अतिरिक्त ।

otiose (ओशिओस)—*adj.* not required. अवांछित ।

otology (ऑटॉलजी)—*n.* science of the ear. कर्णविज्ञान ।

otoscope (ऑटस्कोप)—*n.* instrument for inspecting the ear. कर्ण-निरीक्षण यन्त्र ।

otter (ऑटर)—*n.* furred aquatic fish-eating mammal ; its fur. ऊदबिलाव ; ऊदबिलाव की चमड़ी ।

otto (ऑटो)—*n.* perfume. इत्र ।

ottoman (ऑटमन)—*adj.* of the Turkish empire. तुर्की साम्राज्य का । *n.* a Turk ; cushioned seat without back or arms. तुर्क ; बिना पीठ या बाहुओं वाला गद्देदार मोढ़ा ।

oubliette (ऊब्लिऐट)—*n.* secret dungeon with trap-door entrance. गुप्त आश्रयस्थल या बन्दी-घर जिसमें चोर-दरवाजा रहता है।

ouch (आउच)—*n.* setting of gem. नगीने का घर।

ought (ऑट)—*v. i.* be obliged to ; be bound in duty. चाहिए, उचित होना, योग्य होना। *as it ought.* जैसा कि चाहिए।

ounce (आउन्स)—*n.* a unit of weight ; the snow-leopard. तौल का एक पैमाना (लगभग अढ़ाई तोले) ; पहाड़ी तेंदुआ।

our (अॅवर)—*a.* belonging to us. हमारा।

ours (अवर्स)—*pron.* the ones belonging to us. हम लोगों का।

ourself (अवसॅल्फ़)—*pron.* myself (used with **we**) हम स्वयं

oust (आउस्ट)—*v. t.* take away ; eject. छीन लेना, ले लेना ; निकालना, हटा देना।

ouster (आउस्टर)—*n.* dispossession. बहिष्कार, बेदखली।

out (आउट)—*adv.* away from a place ; not within ; no longer in possession ; in the open ; at an end. बाहर, दूर, घर से दूर ; खुला, प्रकट ; बेपर्दा ; बंद्रचलित ; बेकार ; बाहीर तक। *n.* an open place. खुला मैदान।

outbalance (आउट्बैलन्स)—*v. t.* outweigh. वजन या प्रभाव में अधिक होना।

outbar (आउट्बार)—*v. t.* hinder ; obstruct, रोक देना, बाध लगाना।

outbid (आउट्बिड्)—*v. t.* bid higher than. बढ़कर बोली देना, अधिक कीमत लगाना।

outbound (आउट्बाउन्ड)—*adj.* proceeding to a distant port. विदेश जानेवाला।

outbrave (आउटब्रेव)—*v. t.* defy. धमकाना, डपटना।

outbreak (आउट्ब्रेक)—*n.* breaking out of anger, war, disease, fire etc. आवेश, जोश ; विद्रोह ; गदर ; विस्फोट ; अग्निकांड।

outbuilding (आउट्बिल्डिंग)—*n.* outhouse. बाहर का मकान।

outburst (आउट्बर्स्ट)—*n.* bursting out. बढ़ावा, विस्फोट।

outcast (आउट्कास्ट)—*adj.* cast out from home and friends. निष्कासित, परित्यक्त। *n.* homeless and friendless person. गृह-हीन तथा मित्रहीन व्यक्ति ; निर्वासित मनुष्य।

outclass (आउट्क्लास)—*v. t.* surpass by a wide difference. बढ़कर होना।

outcome (आउट्कम)—*n.* result ; issue. नतीजा, निष्कर्ष।

outcrop (आउट्क्रॉप)—*n.* emergence of stratum etc. at

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surface. भूमि की ऊपर को निकलने-वाली सतह ।

outcry (आउटक्राई)—*n.* clamour ; loud cry. कोलाहल, शोर ; चिल्लाहट, क्रन्दन ।

out-distance (आउट्-डिस्टैन्स)—*v. t.* get far ahead of. बहुत आगे बढ़ जाना ।

outdo (आउट्डू) —*v. t.* surpass, excel. आगे बढ़ जाना, अतिक्रमण करना ।

outdoor (आउट्डोर)—*adj.* done or used or existing outdoors. खुले मैदान में होनेवाला ; मकान के बाहर का, निघरा ।

outer (आउटर) —*adj.* on the outside. बाहरी, बाहरवाला, बाह्य ।

outface (आउट्फ़ेस)—*v. t.* look out of countenance. आँखें मिलाकर नीचा दिखाना, हराना ।

outfall (आउट्फ़ाल)—*n.* mouth of river. नदी का मुहाना ।

outfit (आउट्फ़िट)—*n.* equipment. सज्जा, सामग्री, यात्रा का सामान ।

outfitter (आउट्फ़िटर)—*n.* supplier of equipment सामग्री का प्रबन्ध करके देनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

outflank (आउट्फ्लैंक)—*v. t.* extend beyond flank of enemy. शत्रु के अयन से आगे बढ़ जाना ।

outflow (आउट्फ्लो)—*n.* what flows out. बाहर की ओर बहाव । *v. t.* flows out. बाहर को बहना ।

outfly (आउट्फ्लाई)—*v. t.* surpass in flying. उड़कर आगे बढ़ना ; से बढ़ना ।

outgeneral (आउट्जैनरल)—*v. t.* defeat by superior generalship. सेनापति के कार्य में कुशल होना ।

outgive (आउट्गिव) —*v.t.* give too much. अत्यधिक देना, उदार होना ।

outgo (आउट्गो)—*v. t.* surpass, excel. अतिक्रमण करना, बढ़ जाना ।

outgoing (आउट्गोइंग)—*adj.* going out. निर्गमन, बाहर जाने वाला ।

outgoings (आउट्गोइंग्ज)—*n. pl.* expenditure. व्यय, खर्च ।

outgrow (आउट्ग्रो)—*v. t.* grow faster ; get taller than ; get ride of with advancing age. बढ़ निकलना ; अधिक बढ़ जाना ; उम्र में बढ़ जाना ।

outgrowth (आउट्ग्रोथ)—*n.* offshoot. अवान्तर वृद्धि ।

outguard (आउट्गार्ड)—*n.* guarding at a distance. दूर से रक्षा ।

outhouse (आउट्हाउस)—*n.* shed etc. adjoining main house. मुख्य भवन के बाहर छोटा मकान ।

outing (आउटिंग)—*n.* pleasure-trip. सैर-सपाटा, वायु-सेवन ।

outlandish (आउट्लैन्डिश)—*adj.* foreign looking ; unfamiliar. विदेशी, परदेसी ; अनोखा, अपार ;

अपरिचित ।

outlast (आउट्लास्ट)—*v. t.* last longer than. अधिक समय तक चलना या टिकना ।

outlaw (आउट्लॉ)—*n.* person deprived of the protection of the law. कानूनी रक्षा से वंचित व्यक्ति ; बदमाश, गुंडा । *v. t.* declare outlaw. अवैध या गैर-कानूनी ठहराना ।

outlawry (आउट्लॉरी)—*n.* condemnation as an outlaw. कानूनी रक्षा से बाहर की स्थिति ।

outlay (आउट्ले)—*n.* expenses. व्यय, खर्च ।

outleap (आउट्लीप)—*v. t.* leap beyond. आगे की ओर कूदना ।

outlet (आउट्लैट)—*n.* means of exit ; vent. निकलने का मार्ग ; निकास ।

outlie (आउट्लाई)—*v. i.* live in the open air ; tell a big lie. खुले मैदान में रहना ; बढ़कर झूठ बोलना ।

outlier (आउट्लाइअर)—*n.* outlying part. बाहर को निकला हुआ भाग ।

outline (आउट्लाइन)—*n.* external boundry ; rough draft ; general sketch. बाह्य सीमा, रूपरेखा ; प्रारूप, मसविदा ; खाँका, रेखाचित्र । *v. t.* draw or describe in outline. रूपरेखा बनाना ; प्रारूप तैयार करना ; खाका खींचना ।

outlive (आउट्लिव)—*v. t.* live longer than ; live better. अधिक जीना, किसी घटना के बाद तक जीना ; श्रेष्ठ जीवन व्यतीत करना ।

outlook (आउट्लुक)—*v. t.* face down. आँख दिखाना, घूरना । *n.* view, prospect. सतर्कता, चौकसी ; दृष्टिकोण ।

outlying (आउट्लाइंग)—*adj.* detached ; remote. दूरवर्ती, बाहर का, अलग-अलग ।

outmarch (आउट्मार्च)—*v. t.* march faster. आगे बढ़ना ।

outmatch (आउट्मैच)—*v. t.* be more than a match for. मुकाबिले में अधिक होना ।

outmeasure (आउट्मेज़र)—*v. t.* excel. माप में अधिक हो जाना, बढ़ना ।

outnumber (आउट्नम्बर)—*v. t.* exceed in number. संख्या में बढ़ना ।

outpace (आउट्पेस)—*v. t.* be quicker than. तेज डग भरना ।

outpart (आउट्पार्ट)—*n.* remote part. दूर का हिस्सा ।

out-patient (आउट्-पेशन्ट)—*n.* patient not lodged in hospital. अस्पताल से बाहर रहने वाला रोगी ।

outplay (आउट्प्ले)—*v. t.* beat at

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a game. खेल में हरा देना ।

outpost (आउट्पोस्ट)—*n.* detachment on guard at some distance from army. सेना से दूर की चौकी ।

outpour (आउट्पोर)—*v. t.* pour in a stream. बहेलना, बरसाना ।

outpouring (आउट्पोरिंग)—*n.* effusion ; expression of emotion. धाराबाहिक बहाव, भावातिरेक ।

outpower (आउट्पावर)—*v. t.* excel in power. शक्ति में बढ़ना ।

output (आउट्पुट)—*n.* amount produced by manufacture. उत्पादन-राशि, पैदावार ।

outrage (आउट्रिज)—*n.* forcible violation of others rights or sentiments ; gross offence ; indignity. अत्याचार, बलात्कार, हिंसा ; अपमान, धिक्कार । *v. t.* (आउट्रेज) subject to outrage ; insult ; ravish. बलात्कार या अत्याचार करना ; अपमान करना ; धिक्कारना ; बुरा-भला कहना ।

outrageous (आउट्रेजस)—*adj.* violent ; grossly cruel ; abusive. उग्र, हिंसात्मक ; अत्याचारपूर्ण ; अपमानकारक । *adj.* **outrageously.** अत्याचारपूर्वक ; उग्र रूप से ।

outraxe (आउट्रेक्स)—*v. t.* destroy ; destruct. नष्ट करना, जड़ से उखाड़ देना ।

outreach (आउट्रीच)—*v. t.* reach beyond limit. आगे निकल जाना, सीमा से बढ़ जाना ।

out-relief (आउट्रिलीफ़)—*n.* relief given to person not resident in workhouse. कारखाने में न रहनेवाले व्यक्ति को दी जानेवाली सहायता ।

outride (आउट्राइड)—*v. t.* ride farther than. घुड़सवारी में आगे बढ़ जाना ।

outrider (आउट्राइडर)—*n.* mounted attendant of person in carriage. गाड़ी के आगे चलनेवाला घुड़सवार ।

outright (आउट्राइट)—*adv.* altogether ; once for all ; without reservation. बिल्कुल, पूरा ; तुरन्त, तत्क्षण ; सीधे, निर्बाध ।

outrival (आउट्राइवल)—*v. t.* surpass. बढ़ जाना, श्रेष्ठ होना ।

outroot (आउट्रूट)—*v. t.* root out. उखाड़ देना ।

outrun (आउट्रन)—*v. t.* run faster or farther than ; pass the limit of. तेज दौड़ना, दौड़कर आगे निकल जाना ; सीमा को पार कर जाना ।

outrunner (आउट्रनर)—*n.* running attendant on carriage. गाड़ी के आगे-आगे भागने वाला नौकर ।

outsail (आउट्सेल)—*v. t.* sail faster than. नौका-चालन में आगे

बढ़ जाना ।

outscorn (आउट्स्कार्न)—*v. t.* disregard. घृणा करना, तिरस्कारना ।

outsell (आउट्सैल)—*v. t.* sell at a higher price ; exceed in sales. अधिक मूल्य पर बेचना ; बिक्री मे बढ़ जाना ।

outset (आउट्सैट)—*n.* start. आरंभ शुरू ।

outshine (आउट्शाइन)—*v. t.* be more brilliant than. अधिक प्रकाश देना, ज्यादा चमकना ।

outside (आउट्साइड)—*n.* outer part ; external appearance. बाहरी भाग, ऊपरी भाग । *adj.* on the outside. बाहर का, बाहरी । *adv.* to the outside ; not within. बाहर, बाहर की ओर ।

outsider (आउट्साइडर)—*n.* non-member of some circle or party ; person not known to. बाहरवाला, पराया या गैर व्यक्ति ।

outsit (आउटसिट)—*v. t.* stay longer than. निश्चित समय से ज्यादा ठहरना या बैठना ।

outskirt (आउट्स्कर्ट)—*n.* outer border of city etc. नगर आदि का सीमान्त, सरहद, किनारा ।

outspan (आउट्स्पैन)—*v. i. & t.* unyoke. जुआ उतारना ।

outspeak (आउट्स्पीक)—*v. i.* speak frankly. स्पष्ट बात कहना, जोर से कहना ।

outspoken (आउट्स्पोकन) *adj.* frank, unreserved. स्पष्टवादी, साहस से बात कहने वाला ।

outspread (आउट्स्प्रड)—*adj.* spread out. फैला हुआ, पसरा हुआ ।

outstand (आउट्स्टैंड)—*v. i.* withstand ; remain unpaid. अड़े रहना ; बकाया रहना ।

outstanding (आउट्स्टैंडिंग)—*adj.* prominent ; still ; unsettled. प्रमुख, प्रसिद्ध ; विवादयुक्त ।

outstay (आउट्स्टे)—*v. t.* stay longer than. अधिक ठहरना ।

outstep (आउट्स्टैप)—*v. t.* pass beyond bounds of ; step beyond. अतिक्रमण करना, आगे बढ़ना ।

outstretch (आउट्स्ट्रैच)—*v. t.* spread out. फैलाना, पसारना ।

outstrip (आउट्स्ट्रिप)—*v. t.* pass in progress. आगे निकल जाना, बढ़ जाना ।

outvalue (आउट्वैल्यू)—*v. t.* surpass in value. मूल्य में बढ़ना ।

outvie (आउट्वाई)—*v. t.* surpass in competition. मुकाबिले में बढ़ जाना, श्रेष्ठ होना ।

outvote (आउट्वोट)—*v. t.* defeat by number of votes. अधिक मतो से हराना ।

outvoter (आउट्वोटर)—*n.* non-resident voter. गैर-रिहायशी मतदाता ।

outward (आउट्वार्ड)—*adj.*

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directed towards the outside ; external. बाहर को बढ़ा या निकला हुआ ; बाहरी, बैरूनी । *adv.* outwards. बाहर को ।

outwardly (आउट्वार्डली)—*adv.* in outward appearance. देखने में, आकृति में ।

outwardness (आउट्वार्ड्नैस)—*n.* external existence. बाहरी रूप, बाहरीपन ।

outwards (आउट्वार्ड्ज)—*adv.* towards what is outside. बाहर की तरफ को ।

outweigh (आउट्वे)—*v. t.* exceed in weight, value or influence. वजन, मूल्य या प्रभाव में बढ़ जाना ।

outwit (आउट्विट)—*v. t.* prove too clever for ; over reach. चतुराई में बढ़ जाना, मात देना ।

outwork (आउट्वर्क)—*v. t.* excel in doing work. काम में आगे बढ़ना । *n.* detached part of fortress ; work done outside shop or house. परिधि की बाहर की आड़, कमरकोटा ; दुकान या घर से बाहर किया जानेवाला काम ।

outworn (आउट्वोर्न)—*adj.* worn out, फटा हुआ, पुराना, देर तक पहना हुआ, जीर्ण ।

ouzel (ऊज़ल)—*n.* a small bird. एक प्रकार की छोटी चिड़िया ।

oval (ओवल)—*adj.* shaped like an egg. अंडाकार । *n.* thing with oval outline. अंडाकार वस्तु ।

ovary (ओवरी)—*n.* ovum-producing organ in female ; seed-vessel in plant. अण्डाशय ; बीजकोश, परिया । *adj.* **ovarian.**

ovate (ओवेट)—*n.* oval. अंडाकार वस्तु ।

ovation (ओवेशन)—*n.* enthusiastic reception. अभिनन्दन, जय-जयकार ।

oven (अवन)—*n.* receptacle for baking in. चूल्हा, भट्ठी, तन्दूर ।

over (ओवर)—*adv.* & *prep.* above in place or position ; more than ; throughout ; at an end ; above ; across, ऊपर, पर ; बढ़ना, ज़्यादा ; अतिरिक्त ; बाक़ी ; आर-पार ; *over against.* सामने ; *over one's heads.* विचार से बाहर ।

overact (ओवरैक्ट)—*v. t.* & *i.* act with exaggeration. आवश्यकता से अधिक काम करना ।

overall (ओवरॉल)—*n.* woman's loose work garment. स्त्री की ढीली काम के समय की पोशाक ।

overalls (ओवरॉल्ज़)—*n. pl.* protective suit. ओढ़नी, रक्षक वस्त्र ।

overawe (ओवरॉ)—*v. t.* awe into submission. आतंकित करना ; भयभीत करना ।

overbalance (ओवरबैलन्स)—*v. t.* & *i.* lose balance and fall ;

outweigh. भारी करना, दबाना ; अधिक भारी होना । *n.* excess. आधिक्य ।

overbear (ओवर्बेयर)—*v. t.* bear down by weight or force ; repress. अधीन करना, दबाना ; विवश करना ।

overbearing (ओवर्बेयरिंग)—*adj.* domineering. घमंडी, अहंकारी, दबाने वाला ।

overbid (ओवर्बिड्)—*v. t.* offer more price. अधिक मोल लगाना ।

overboard (ओवर्बोर्ड)—*adv.* from within ship into water. जहाज पर से ।

overbridge (ओवरब्रिज)—*n.* a bridge over a road. सड़क के ऊपर से जाने वाला पुल ।

overburden (ओवर्बर्डन)—*v. t.* load too heavily. अधिक लादना ; दबा मारना ।

overbusy (ओवर्बिज़ी)—*adj.* too busy. अधिक व्यस्त ।

over capitalize (ओवर्-कैपिटलाइज़)—*v. t.* fix capital of company too high. कम्पनी की पूंजी को अधिक बढ़ा देना ।

overcast (ओवर्कास्ट)—*v. t.* cover with clouds or darkness. अन्धेरा करना, मेघाच्छन्न या अन्धकारयुक्त कर देना, छा जाना । *adj.* cloudy. मेघाच्छन्न ।

overcharge (ओवर्चार्ज)—*v. t.* & *i.* put excessive charge into; rate too high ; charge too much. बहुत भर देना, अधिक लादना ; हिसाब से अधिक मूल्य लगाना । *n.* sum beyond the right price. सही से अधिक मूल्य-राशि ।

overcloud (ओवर्क्लाउड)—*v. t.* cloud over. अंधकार या निराशा से भर देना ।

overcoat (ओवर्कोट)—*n.* coat worn over another. कोट के ऊपर पहना जाने वाला बड़ा कोट ।

overcolour (ओवर्कलर)—*v. t.* exaggerate details of. अधिक रंग दे देना ; बढ़ाकर बात कहना ।

overcome (ओवर्कम)—*v. t.* prevail over ; master. आधिपत्य जमाना, जीतना, अधीन करना ।

overcover (ओवर्कवर)—*v. t.* cover completely. ढक देना, ढकना ।

overcrowd (ओवरक्राउड)—*v. t.* crowd to excess. अत्यधिक भर देना, भीड़-भड़ाका करना ।

overdate (ओवर्डेट)—*v. t.* post date. आगे की तारीख डालना

overdo (ओवर्डू)—*v. t.* carry to excess ; cook too much ; over-tax strength of. बढ़ा देना ; अधिक आगे ले जाना ; अधिक पकाना ; थका देना ।

overdone (ओवर्डन)—*v. t.* over-acted. अधिक किया या पकाया गया ।

overdoze (ओवर्डोज़)—*n.*

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excessive dose. मात्रा से अधिक खुराक। *v. t.* administer overdose. मात्रा से अधिक खुराक देना।

overdraft (ओवर्ड्राफ्ट)—*n.* over-drawing of bank account. बैंक से जमा-राशि से अधिक धन का निकालना।

overdraw (ओवर्ड्रॉ)—*v. t. & i.* make an overdraft; exaggerate in describing. बैंक से जमा राशि से अधिक धन निकालना; अतिशयोक्ति करना।

overdress (ओवर्ड्रेस)—*v. t. & i.* adorn with ostentatious finery. अत्यधिक सजाना या सजना।

overdrive (ओवर्ड्राइव)—*v. t.* drive to exhaution. तेज हाँकना, शक्ति से ज्यादा काम लेना।

overdue (ओवर्ड्यू)—*adj.* more than due; in arrear. निति बीता हुआ; बकाया।

over-estimate (ओवर्-ऐस्टिमेट)—*v. t.* estimate too highly. अत्यधिक मूल्य आँकना।

overfall (ओवर्फ़ॉल)—*n.* water fall. प्रपात, झरना।

overfeed (ओवर्फ़ीड)—*v. t.* feed too much. अत्यधिक खिलाना।

overfill (ओवर्फ़िल)—*v. t.* fill to excess. अधिक भरना।

overflow (ओवर्फ़्लो)—*v. t. & i.* flow over; extend beyond limits. छलकना, उमड़ना, बाढ़-बन होना; सीमा से बढ़ जाना। *n.* process of overflowing. बाढ़, जल-विप्लव।

overfreight (ओवरफ़्रेट)—*v. t.* load too much. अधिक बोझ लादना।

overglance (ओवर्ग्लांस)—*v. t.* look hastily over. सरसरी निगाह डालना।

overgo (ओवर्गो)—*v. t.* exceed. बढ़ जाना।

overgrow (ओवर्ग्रो)—*v. t. & i.* grow too fast; grow beyond natural size; grow over. तेजी से बढ़ना, मात्रा से अधिक बढ़ना; फैलना, छा जाना। *adj.* **overgrown.**

overgrowth (ओवर्ग्रोथ)—*n.* immoderate growth. अत्यधिक उपज, सीमा से अधिक उपज।

overhand (ओवर्हैंड)—*adj. & adv.* above the shoulder. कोहनी से ऊपर हाथ उठाए हुए।

overhang (ओवर्हैंग)—*v. t.* just out over; impend over. सिर पर झुकना, ऊपर से लटकना।

overhaul (ओवर्हॉल)—*v. t.* pull to pieces for inspection; catch up. देख-भाल करना, जाँचना।

overhead (ओवर्हेड)—*adv.* on high, over the head. ऊपर, सिर पर, ऊँचे। *ddj.* placed overhead. सिर पर रखा हुआ।

overhear (ओवर्हियर)—*v. t.* hear as involuntary listener. अचानक, सुन लेना, कान पड़ जाना।

overjoyed (ओवर्जॉयड)—*adj.* raviahed. अतिप्रसन्न, प्रमुदित।

overladen (ओवर्लेडन)—*adj.* too heavily loaded. अत्यधिक लदा हुआ।

overland (ओवर्लैंड)—*adv.* by land. स्थल मार्ग से। *adj.* passing entirely by land. केवल स्थल मार्ग से जानेवाला।

overlap (ओवर्लैप)—*v. t. & i.* partly cover : आंशिक रूप से ढंपना ; किनारे पर किनारे चढ़ना, ऊपर आ जाना।

overlay (ओवर्ले)—*v. t.* cover surface of with coating etc. ; overlie, ढकना, लीपना ; दबा डालना।

overleaf (ओवर्लीफ़)—*adv.* on the other side of leap of book. पुस्तक के पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ।

overleap (ओवर्लीप)—*v. t.* leap over. फांदना, कूद जाना।

overlie (ओवर्लाई)—*v. t.* lie on top of. ऊपर पड़ना।

overlive (ओवरलिव)—*v. t.* live longer than अधिक समय तक जीना।

overload (ओवर्लोड)—*v. t.* load to excess. अधिक लादना ; बोझल करना।

overlong (ओवर्लांग)—*adj.* too long. बहुत लम्बा।

overlook (ओवर्लुक)—*v. t.* view from a high place ; take no notice of ; superintend. ऊपर से देखना ; उपेक्षा करना ; ध्यान न देना ; निरीक्षण करना, निगरानी करना।

overlooker (ओवर्लुकर)—*n.* superintendent. अधीक्षक।

overlord (ओवर्लार्ड)—*n.* supreme lord. महाप्रभु, परम स्वामी।

overmaster (ओवर्मास्टर)—*v. t.* get complete victory ; control over. विजित करना, आधिपत्य करना ; नियंत्रण में करना।

overmatch (ओवर्मैच)—*v. t.* be too strong for. अधिक प्रबल होना, मुकाबिले ज्यादा होना।

overmuch (ओवर्मच)—*adj. & adv.* too much. अत्यधिक, असीम।

overnice (ओवर्नाइस)—*adj.* too fastidious. नखरेबाज, नकचढ़ा।

overnight (ओवर्नाइट)—*adv.* on the preceding evening. रात-भर, रात्रि में।

overpass (ओवर्पास)—*v. t.* pass over ; surpass. गुजारना, पार करना, आंख मूंद लेना।

overpassed, overpast (ओवर्पास्ड, ओवर्पास्ट)—*adj.* gone by. गुजरा हुआ, विगत।

overpay (ओवर्पे)—*v. t.* pay too much. बहुत अधिक (मूल्य या पारिश्रमिक) देना।

overpersuade (ओवरपर्सुएड)—*v. t.* persuade against will.

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बहकाना, फुसलाना, विन्नत करना।

overplus (ओवर्प्लस)—*n.* surplus. बढ़ती, बेशी।

overply (ओवर्प्लाई)—*v. t.* exert too much. अधिक मेहनत लेना, अतिव्यस्त रखना।

overpoise (ओवर्पॉइज)—*v. t.* outweigh. अधिक भार डालना।

overpost (ओवर्पोस्ट)—*v. t.* hasten too much. अतिशीघ्रता करना।

overpower (ओवर्पावर)—*v. t.* subdue; overwhelm. अधीन या विवश कर लेना, दबा लेना, गिरा लेना।

overpressure (ओवर्प्रेशर)—*n.* pressing or being pressed too hard. अधिक दबाव या दबना।

overprize (ओवर्प्राइज)—*v. t.* surpass in value. अधिक मोल लगाना, अधिक सम्मान करना।

overproduce (ओवर्प्रॅड्यूस)—*v. t.* produce in excess of the demand. मांग से अधिक उत्पादन करना। *n.* **overproduction.**

overrate (ओवर्रेट)—*v. t.* estimate too high. अधिक मूल्य लगाना।

overreach (ओवर्रीच)—*v. t.* outwit; cheat. आगे बढ़ जाना; ठगना, धोखा देना।

override (ओवर्राइड)—*v. t.* ride over; trample down; set aside. अधिक सवारी करना; कुचल देना; रद्द करना, अस्वीकार कर देना।

overrule (ओवर्रूल)—*v. t.* set aside by superior authority; reject. अधिकृत रूप से अस्वीकृत करना, रद्द करना, अविचलित ठहराना।

overrun (ओवर्रन)—*v. t.* harry and spoil; spread over; exceed. लूट-पाट करना; फैलना; सीमा से बढ़ जाना।

oversea (ओवर्सी)—*adj. & adv.* across or beyond sea. समुद्रपार का; समुद्र-पार।

oversee (ओवर्सी)—*v. t.* superintend. निरीक्षण या निगरानी करना।

overseer (ओवर्सीअर)—*n.* superintendent. निरीक्षक, निगरान, दरोगा।

overset (ओवर्सेट)—*v. t.* upset. capsize. उलट देना, तले-ऊपर करना, अस्त-व्यस्त करना।

overshadow (ओवर्शेडो)—*v. t.* shelter from sun; throw into the shade. धूप से बचाना; छाया देना; ढँकना।

overshoe (ओवर्शू)—*n.* shoe for wearing over another. जूते के ऊपर पहनने का जूता।

overshoot (ओवर्शूट)—*v. t.* shoot beyond the mark; assert too much. निशाने से बाहर मारना; लाँघ जाना; हद से गुजर जाना।

oversight (ओवर्साइट)—*n.* omission to notice supervision. चूक, दृष्टिभ्रम; निरीक्षण, निगरानी।

overskip (ओवर्स्किप)—*v. t.* leap over. फाँद जाना, लाँघना।

oversleep (ओवर्स्लीप)—*v. i.* sleep beyond intended time. निश्चित् समय से अधिक सोना।

overslip (ओवर्स्लिप)—*v. t.* pass over. ध्यान न करना, खिसक जाना।

overspent (ओवर्स्पेंट)—*adj.* much fatigued. थका-माँदा, अत्यन्त थका हुआ।

overspread (ओवर्स्प्रेड)—*v. t.* cover surface of. बिछाना; फैलाना।

overstate (ओवर्स्टेट)—*v. t.* state too strongly; exaggerate. बढ़ाकर; बात बढ़ाना; अतिशयोक्ति करना

overstay (ओवर्स्टे)—*v. t.* stay beyond limit. निश्चित समय से अधिक ठहरना।

overstep (ओवर्स्टेप)—*v. t.* exceed. मर्यादा से बढ़ना।

overstock (ओवर्स्टॉक)—*v. t.* stock too much. अधिक भण्डार करना; भरमार कर देना, खूब भर देना, *n.* abundance. अति भण्डार, बहुतात।

overstrain (ओवर्स्ट्रेन)—*v. t.* damage by exertion; stretch too far. अधिक श्रम या प्रयत्न करना; दूर तक खींचना, तानना।

overt (ओवर्ट)—*adj.* openly done; apparent. खुला, उघड़ा, प्रत्यक्ष। *adv.* **overtly.**

overtake (ओवर्टेक)—*v. t.* catch up; come suddenly upon. आ पकड़ना, आ पहुँचना; आ घेरना, दाब लेना।

overtask (ओवर्टास्क)—*v. t.* burden too heavily. अधिक बोझ डालना, अधिक दबाना।

overtax (ओवर्टैक्स)—*v. t.* burden with taxes. अत्यधिक कर लगाना।

overthrow (ओवर्थ्रो)—*v. t.* upset; knock down; vanquish. उलट देना, औंधा कर देना; हराना, पटक देना; ढा देना, ध्वस्त करना, गिरा देना। *n.* defeat; subversion. पराजय, हार; नाश, क्षय।

overtime (ओवर्टाइम)—*adv.* beyond regular hours of work. निश्चित समय से अधिक काम पर। *n.* extra time worked. अतिरिक्त समय का काम।

overtop (ओवर्टॉप)—*v. t.* be higher than. अधिक ऊँचा होना, सिर पर होना।

overtrade (ओवर्ट्रेड)—*v. t.* trade beyond limit. सीमा से अधिक व्यापार करना।

overture (ओवर्चर)—*n.* opening of negotiations; formal proposal. वार्तारम्भ; प्रस्ताव।

overturn (ओवर्टर्न)—*v. t.* & *i.* overthrow; fall down; fall over. पलटना, उलट देना, गिरा लेना। upsetting; revolution. उलट-

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घसट ; क्रान्ति, विप्लव ।

overvalue (ओवर्‌वैल्यू)—*v. t.* overestimate. अत्यधिक दाम लगाना ।

overwatch (ओवर्‌वाच्)—*v. t.* look after. अधिक देख-रेख करना ।

overweening (ओवर्‌वीनिंग)—*adj.* arrogant. घमंडी ; अहंकारी ।

overweigh (ओवर्‌वे)—*v. t.* be havier than. अधिक भारी होना, भार में बढ़ना ।

overweight (ओवर्‌वेट)—*n.* excessive weight. अत्यधिक भार ।

overwhelm (ओवर्‌ह्वेल्म)—*v. t.* bury beneath ; crush ; overpower ; submerge utterly. दबा देना, कुचल देना ; प्रबल होना ; डुबो देना, बोरना ।

overwhelming (ओवर्‌ह्वेल्मिंग)—*adj.* irresistible by numbers, weight etc. प्रबल, बहुत भारी ।

overwind (ओवर्‌वाइन्ड)—*v. t.* injuring by winding too tight. अत्यधिक चाबी भर देना ।

overwork (ओवर्‌वर्क)—*v. t. & i.* work too hard ; exhaust with work. अत्यधिक परिश्रम करना ; काम से थक जाना । *n.* injurious amount of work. हिम्मत से ज्यादा परिश्रम

overworn (ओवर्‌वोर्न)—*adj.* worn out. घिसा हुआ, जीर्ण ; थका-मांदा ।

overwrought (ओवर्‌रॉट)—*adj.* suffering from excitement ; too elaborate. अधिक परिश्रम किया हुआ ; सब तरफ से सजा हुआ ।

oviform (ओविफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.* egg-shaped. अण्डाकार ।

ovine (ओवाइन)—*adj.* of or like sheep. भेड़ का, भेड़ के समान ।

oviparous (ओविपरस)—*adj.* producing young in eggs. अंडे देनेवाला ।

ovipositor (ओविपॉज़िटर)—*n.* tube with which insect deposits eggs. कीड़े की अण्डे रखने की नली ।

ovoid (ओवॉइड)—*adj.* egg-shapped. अण्डाकार ।

ovum (ओवम)—*n.* germ in female animal from which the young is produced. रज ।

owe (ओ)—*v. t.* be in debt to ; to obliged for. ऋणी होना, कर्ज़दार होना ; अनुगृहीत या कृतज्ञ होना ।

owing (ओइंग)—*adj.* yet to be paid ; due. देय, बाकी । *owing to.* कारण से ।

owl (आउल)—*n.* night bird of prey. उल्लू ।

owler (आउलर)—*n.* one who conveys contraband goods. चुंगीचोर ।

owlet (आउलिट)—*n.* young owl उल्लू का बच्चा ।

owlish (आउलिश)—*adj.* like an owl. उल्लू-जैसा ।

own (ओन)—*adj.* not another's ; for one's unaided self. अपना

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क्या, लिखी। *v. t. & i.* possess; acknowledge paternity; admit as valid or true. स्वामी होना; अपनाना, अपना समझना, अंगीकार करना, कबूलना।

owner (ओनर)—*n.* possessor. स्वामी, प्रभु।

ownership (ओनर्शिप)—*n.* possessing. स्वामित्व।

ox (ऑक्स)—*n.* kinds of large horned ruminant quadruped. बैल, बधिया।

oxgang (ऑक्सगैंग)—*n.* land ploughable by one ox in a year. उतनी भूमि जिसे एक बैल एक वर्ष में जोत सके; हलाई।

oxgate (ऑक्स्गेट)—*n.* land measure averaging about thirteen acres. लगभग तेरह एकड़ भूमि का माप।

oxide (ऑक्साइड)—*n.* compound of oxygen with an element. अन्य तत्त्व के साथ उदजन (गैस) का मिश्रण।

oxidize (ऑक्सिडाइज)—*v. t. & i.* cause to combine with oxygen; make rusty; rust. उदजन से युक्त करना या होना; मुर्चा (जंगाल) लगना।

oxygen (ऑक्सिजन)—*n.* a colourless, scentless tasteless gas essential to animal and vegetable life. उदजन गैस, प्राण वायु। *adj.* **oxygenous.**

oxygenate (ऑक्सिजिनेट)—*v. t.* supply or treat or mix with oxygen. प्राणवायु देना, प्राणवायु से युक्त करना।

oxygon (ऑक्सिगॉन)—*n.* triangle having two acute angles. दो न्यूनकोण का त्रिभुज।

oxy-mel (ऑक्सिमैल)—*n.* syrup of honey and vinegar. शहद और सिरके का अर्बत, सिकंजबी।

oxymoron (ऑक्सिमॉरन)—*n.* figure of speech with seeming contradictories. विपरीत लक्षणा अलंकार।

oxyopia (ऑक्सिओपिया)—*n.* acute vision. तीक्ष्ण दृष्टि।

oxyphonia (ऑक्सिफ़ोनिया)—*n.* acute voice. तीव्र ध्वनि।

oxytone (ऑक्सिटोन)—*adj.* with acute accent on last syllable. अन्तिम अक्षर पर तीव्र ज़ोर देने वाला।

oyster (ऑइस्टर)—*n.* kinds of bivalve mollusc. सीप का कीड़ा, कस्तूरा मछली।

ozena (ओज़ीना)—*n.* kind of ulcer in the nostril. नाक का एक रोग, नाकड़ा, पाइनस।

ozocerite (ओज़ोकराइट)—*n.* wax-like fossil resin. एक प्रकार की मोंद।

ozone (ओज़ोन)—*n.* condensed form of oxygen with refreshing odour. सुगन्ध युक्त ठोस प्र[illegible]वायु।

P

pabulum (पैब्यूलम)—*n.* food. आहार, खुराक। *adj.* **pabular.**

pace (पेस)—*n.* a step ; any special gait ; speed. कदम, पद ; चाल, गति ; रफ़्तार। *v. t. & i.* walk with slow regular step ; set the pace for. धीरे-धीरे चलना, डग भरना ; कदम धरना, पैर धरना।

pace-maker (पेस-मेकर)—*n.* one who sets the pace. आगे कदम धरनेवाला।

pacer (पेसर)—*n.* pace-maker ; pacing horse. आगे कदम धरनेवाला ; कदम-कदम चलनेवाला घोड़ा।

pacific (पसिफ़िक)—*adj.* fond of peace ; tending to peace. शान्ति चाहनेवाला ; शान्त, स्थिर

pacification (पसिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* the act of pacifying. शमन, शान्ति, सिफ़ारिश।

pacificatory (पसिफ़िकेटरी)—*n.* tending to make peace. शान्ति-प्रद।

pacifism (पैसिफ़िज़्म)—*n.* advocacy of the abolition of war. शान्तिवाद, युद्ध-समाप्ति का सिद्धान्त।

pacifist (पैसिफ़िस्ट)—*n.* advocate of the abolition of war. शान्तिवादी, युद्धविरोधी।

pacify (पैसिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* appease ; reduce to quiet. शान्त करना, चुप्पी करना।

pack (पैक)—*n.* bundle ; bale ; lot, set ; hounds of a hunt ; set of playing-cards. बस्ता ; गठरी ; मोटरी ; बुक्चा, कुल भार ; मण्डली ; शिकार के कुत्तों का झुण्ड ; ताश की गड्डी। *v. t. & i.* form into a pack ; bind up ; fill ; sort fraudulantly ; confederate ; dispatch. गठरी बाँधना, लपेटना ; जकड़ना ; ठूँसना ; ताश लगाना ; गठिना ; भेजना, लादना

package (पैकेज)—*n.* bundle ; bale-parcel. बस्ता, गठरी, मोटरी, बुक्चा, पुलिन्दा, पार्सल।

packer (पैकर)—*n.* one who packs. गठरी या पुलिन्दा बाँधनेवाला।

packet (पैकिट)—*n.* little bundle ; small package. छोटी गठरी. छोटा पुलिन्दा।

packhorse (पैकहॉर्स)—*n.* horse used for carrying packs. बोझा ढोने का घोड़ा।

packing (पैकिङ)—*n.* something used for binding up. बटोरनेवाली, बन्द करने की वस्तु।

packman (पैक्मैन)—*n.* pedlar with pack. बिसाती।

pack-saddle (पैक्सैडल)—*n.* saddle on which packs are laid. खोमीर, गट्ठे लादने की काठी।

pack-thread (पैक्-थ्रैड)—*n.* stout thread. सूतली, डोरी।

pact (पैक्ट)—*n.* convenant ; compact. करार, बन्धेज, समझौता।

pad (पैड)—*n.* soft saddle ; pacer ; foot-pad ; leg-guard in games ; sheet of blotting or writing paper in block. गदीला, गद्दा, तोशक ; धीरे-धीरे चलनेवाला घोड़ा ; पथिक, बटमार ; खानी टाँग-रक्षक गद्दा ; तोलते या लिखनेवाले कागज की गड्डी। *v. t.* tread ; make soft ; improve shape of ; prctect with pads. धीरे-धीरे चलना ; मुलायम करना, गद्दी लगाना ; ठीक बनाना ; गद्दे से रक्षा करना।

padding (पैडिङ)—*n.* cushion ; literary matter inserted merely to increase quantity. गद्दा ; परिमाण बढ़ाने के लिए डाली गई साहित्यिक सामग्री।

paddle (पैडल)—*n.* short oar ; blade. डाँड, छोटा चप्पू ; फल, पलरा। *v. t. & i.* propel with paddle ; row gently ; walk with bare feet in the water. चप्पू चलाना ; धीरे-धीरे खेना ; नंगे पाँव पानी में चलना।

paddler (पैडलर)—*n.* one who paddles. चप्पू चलाने वाला ; धीरे से चलानेवाला ; पानी में चलनेवाला व्यक्ति।

paddock (पैडॅक)—*n.* small field or enclosure ; frog. छोटा खेत ; जानवरों का अड्डा ; मेंढक।

paddy (पैडी)—*n.* rice in the husk. धान, छिलकासमेत चावल।

padlock (पैड्लॉक)—*n.* detachable lock for a staple. एक प्रकार का ताला। *v. t.* secure with padlock. ताला लगाना, कुण्डा बन्द करना।

paean (पीअन)—*n.* song of triumph. विजय-गीत।

pagon (पेगन)—*n.* idolater. मूर्तिपूजक, बुतपरस्त

pagonism (पेगनिज्म)—*n.* heathenism. मूर्तिपूजा।

pagonize (पेगनाइज)—*v. t.* convert to pagonism. मूर्तिपूजक बनाना।

page (पेज)—*n.* one side of leaf की पलटी, बाढ़ ; पटचरा ; सीना। *adj* whitish ; faint ; dim. पीला ; पीला पड़ना, धुन्धला। *v. t. & i* grow or make pale. पीला पड़ना, पीला कर देना।

pageant (पैजन्ट)—*n.* spectacular performance ; any brilliant show. झाँकी, स्वाँग ; तड़क-भड़क,

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भव्य दृश्य ।

pageantry (पैजन्ट्री)—*n.* what serves to make a pageant. धूमधाम, तड़क भड़क ।

paginate (पैजिनेट)—*v. t.* number pages of a book. पुस्तक के पृष्ठों पर अंक लगाना ।

pagination (पैजिनेशन)—*n.* the act of paginating. पृष्ठांकन ।

pagoda (पगोडा)—*n.* a sacred tower. देवल, मन्दिर ।

pah (पा)—*interj.* expressing disgust. छि: छि: !

pail (पेल)—*n.* a vessel for carrying water, milk etc. बाल्टी, दोहनी आदिका ।

pain. (पेन)—*n.* bodily or mental suffering. कष्ट, पीड़ा, क्लेश, दु:ख; दंड । *v. t.* inflict pain on. दु:ख या कष्ट देना ।

painful (पेनफुल)—*adj.* giving or involving pain. दु:खदायक, कष्टप्रद; दुखमय । *adv.* **painfully.**

painless (पेन्लैस)—*adj.* without pain. दुखरहित ।

pains (पेन्ज)—*n. pl.* endeavours; throes of child birth. परिश्रम ; प्रसव-वेदना ।

painstaking (पेन्स्टेकिंग)—*adj.* taking pains. परिश्रमी, मेहनती ।

paint (पेन्ट)—*n.* colouring-matter. रंग-रोगन । *v. t. & i.* make a picture in colours ; coat with paint ; depict in words. चित्र में रंग भरना, रंग से चित्र बनाना ; रंग पोतना ; शब्दों में चित्रित करना ।

painter (पेन्टर)—*n.* an artist ; painter of woodwork ; rope attaching boat to ship. चित्रकार, रंगसाज ; जहाज के साथ नाव को बांधने का रस्सा ।

painting (पेन्टिंग)—*n.* a painted picture. हाथ से बनाया हुआ चित्र ।

pair (पेअर)—*n.* set of two ; couple. जोड़ा, युगल । *v. t. & i.* unite as pair ; mate. जोड़ा बनाना या बनना ; मिलाना, जोड़ना । *pair off.* जोड़े बनाना ।

pal (पैल)—*n.* comrade. साथी, मित्र सहचर । *v. t.* make friends. मित्रता करना ।

palace (पैलेस)—*n.* official residence of sovereign ; stately building. राज-भवन, प्रासाद, महल ।

palaeography (पैलिऑग्रफी)—*n.* study of ancient writings and inscriptions. प्राचीन लेखों तथा शिलालेखों का अध्ययन ।

palanquin, palankeen (पैलन्कीन)—*n.* eastern covered litter. पालकी ।

palatable (पैलटेबल)—*adj.* pleasant to the taste ; agreeable. स्वादिष्ट, रुचिकर, मनभावन: ।

palatal (पैलटल)—*adj.* of the

sound or letter. तालव्य ध्वनि या अक्षर।

palate (पैलेट)—*n.* roof of mouth; sense of taste. तालु ; रसेन्द्रिय; स्वाद।

palatial (पलेशल)—*adj.* of a palace; like a palace. महल या प्रासाद-सम्बन्धी ; प्रासाद-समान, शानदार।

palatinate (पलैटिनेट)—*n.* count palatine's territory. स्थानीय अधिकारी का क्षेत्र।

palatine (पैलटाइन)—*adj.* having local jurisdiction. स्थानीय क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी।

palaver (पलावर)—*n.* conference; empty words; cajolery. बातचीत विचार-विमर्श ; बकवाद ; चापलूसी *v. i. & t.* use many words ; cajole. बकवाद करना ; चापलूसी करना, बातें बनाना।

pale (पेल)—*n.* stake serving as part of fence ; boundary. कटहरे की थमली, बाड़ ; कटघरा ; सीमा। *adj.* whitish ; faint ; dim. पीला, ज़र्द ; फीका, धुन्धला। *v. t. & i.* grow or make pale. पीला पड़ना, पीला कर देना।

paletot (पैलिटो)—*n.* loose outer garment. लबादा ; एक ढीला परिधान।

palette (पैलिट)—*n.* artist's flat lablet for mixing colours. चित्रकार की रंग मिलाने की तख्ती।

palfrey (पॉल्फ्रे)—*n.* small saddle-horse. टट्टू, सवारी का छोटा घोड़ा।

palindrome (पैलिन्ड्रोम)—*n.* word, line etc. that reads the same backwards as forwards. वह शब्द या वाक्य जो उल्टे-सीधे एक समान पढ़ा जाए (मुरजबन्ध)।

paling (पेलिंग)—*n.* fence of pales. कटहरा, अहाता।

palingenesis (पैलिजैनिसिस)—*n.* regeneration. पुनर्जन्म, नया जन्म।

palinode (पैलिनोड)—*n.* recantation. प्रतिवाद, विपरीत उक्ति।

palisade (पैलिसेड)—*n.* fence of stakes ; a stake. कटघरा, नोकदार लकड़ियों की मोर्चा बन्दी।

palish (पेलिश)—*adj.* somewhat pale. ज़रा-सा।

pall (पॉल)—*n.* cloth spread over coffin ; a cloak. कफ़न, शव पर ओढ़ाने का वस्त्र ; चोगा, लबादा। *v. i.* become tasteless. बेमज़ा ; बदमज़ा होना ; निस्वाद होना ; बेकार जाना।

palladium (पलेडियम)—*n.* object or principle with which the safety of something is regarded as bound up ; a rare metal. ऐसी वस्तु या सिद्धान्त जिससे किसी वस्तु की सुरक्षा निश्चित हो ; एक बहुमूल्य धातु।

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palette. बाल-कूंस का बिछौना ; चित्रकार की रंग मिलाने की तख्ती ।

palliasse(पैलिऐस)—*n.* hard mattress. सख्त चटाई ।

palliate (पैलिएट)—*v.t.* alleviate without curing ; extenuate. शमन करना; हल्का या कम करना ; घटाना । *n.* **palliation.** शमन,

palliative (पैलिएटिव)—*adj.* giving temporary relief. अस्थायी शमन करने वाला । *n.* thing giving partial relief. आंशिक शान्ति देने वाली वस्तु ।

pallid (पैलिड)—*adj.* pale, sickly-looking. पीला ; रुग्ण-सा दीखने वाला । *n.* **pallidness.** *n.*

pallium (पैलियम)—*n.* archbishop's pall. पादरी का चोगा ।

pallor (पैलर)—*n.* pallidness. पीलापन, फीकापन ।

palm (पाम)—*n.* inner surface of hand between wrist and fingers ; a tropical tree ; branch of this as symbol. हथेली, करतल ; खजूर का वृक्ष ; विजय-चिह्न । *v. t.* conceal in palm. हाथ में छिपाना

palmar (पैमर)—*adj.* of palm of hand. हथेली का ।

palmary (पैमरी)—*adj.* deserving the palm ; of highest excellence. श्रेय-पात्र, उच्चकोटि का ।

palmate, palmated (पैमेट, पैमेटिड)—*adj.* shaped like palm of hand. हथेली-जैसा ।

palmer (पामर)—*n.* pilgrim with palm-branch. खजूर की टहनी वाला तीर्थ-यात्री ।

palmer-worm (पामर-वर्म)—*n.* kind of caterpillar. एक प्रकार का कीड़ा ।

palmetto (पैमैटो)—*n.* dwarf fan-palm. एक प्रकार का छोटा खजूर या ताड़ का वृक्ष ।

palmiped (पैमिपैड)—*adj.* & *n.* web-footed (bird). झिल्लीदार पांववाला (पक्षी) ; एक प्रकार की बत्तख ।

palmist (पामिस्ट)—*n.* practiser of palmistry. हस्तरेखा-विद्, सामुद्रिक शास्त्रवेत्ता ।

palmistry (पामिस्ट्री)—*n.* divination from lines in palm of hand. हस्तरेखा शास्त्र ।

palmy (पामी)—*adj.* bearing palm-trees ; flourishing. खजूर के वृक्षोंवाला ; प्रफुल्लित, समृद्धिशाली. विजयोन्मुख ।

palmyra (पामाइरा)—*n.* a kind of Indian palm. एक प्रकार का भारतीय खजूर का वृक्ष, ताड़ ।

palpable (पैल्पेबल)—*adj.* that can be touched ; that can be verified. स्पर्शयोग्य ; प्रत्यक्ष

palpate (पैल्पेट)—*v. t.* hold in hand. मुट्ठी में थामना ।

palpebral (पैल्पिब्रल)—*adj.* of

eyelids. पलकों का ।

palpitate (पैल्पिटेट)—*v. i.* pulsate ; throb. धड़कना, उछलना, फड़कना ।

palpitation (पैल्पिटेशन)—*n.* abnormal throbbing of the heart. दिल की धड़कन, स्फुरण ।

palsy (पॉल्ज़ी)—*n.* paralysis. पक्षाघात, अधरंग, लकवा, झोला । *v. t.* paralyse ; make helpless. पक्षाघात होना, लकवा मार जाना ।

palter (पॉल्टर)—*v. t.* equivocate ; shuffle. टालमटोल करना ; बदलना, एक तरफ को हटाना ।

paltry (पॉल्ट्री)—*adj.* petty ; trifling. तुच्छ, निकृष्ट । *n.* **paltriness**. तुच्छता, निकृष्टता ।

paly (पेली)—*adj.* somewhat pale. पीला, फीका ।

pamper (पैम्पर)—*v. t.* overindulge. अधीन, छका देना, पेट भरना ।

pamphlet (पैम्फ़िट)—*n.* thin paper-covered book. पुस्तिका, पत्रिका ।

pamphleteer (पैम्फ़िलटिअर)—*n.* writer of pamphlets. पुस्तिका-लेखक ।

pan (पैन)—*n.* shallow vessel used in cooking ; shallow tray ; a leaf of gold or silver ; the cranium. कड़ाही, तसला ; तवा, चपनी ; सोने या चाँदी का वर्क ; खापड़ी । *pref.* all. "सर्व", "समस्त", "अखिल" वाचक उपसर्ग । *v. t.* find fault with. दोष खोजना ।

panacea (पैनसीआ)—*n.* universal remedy. सर्व रोगनाशक औषधि ।

Panama (पैनमा)—*n.* light hat of straw-like material. तिनकों की बनी हुई हल्की टोपी ।

panary (पैनरी)—*adj.* pertaining to cake. रोटी-सम्बन्धी ।

pancake (पैन्केक)—*n.* thin flat fried battercake. कड़ाही का पका हुआ पकवान, मालपुआ, लुचई, पूरी ।

pancratium (पैन्क्रेशिअम)—*n.* wrestling contest. कुश्ती, मल्लयुद्ध । *adj.* **pancratic**.

pancreas (पैन्क्रिऐस)—*n.* gland near stomach supplying a digestive fluid. पाचक ग्रन्थि, लबलबा ।

pandect (पैन्डैक्ट)—*n.* body of laws. कानून-संहिता ।

pandemic (पैन्डैमिक)—*adj.* of a disease which permeats the whole world. विश्वव्यापी रोग से सम्बन्धित ।

pandemonium (पैन्डिमोनिअम)—*n.* scene of anarchy. अराजकता दृश्य, हुल्लड़बाज़ी, शोर-शराबा ।

pander (पैन्डर)—*n.* procurer. भड़ुआ, कुटना । *v. i.* basely minister to evil passions. भड़ुए का काम करना ।

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panderism (पैन्डरिज़्म)—*n.* the act of pandering. भड़ुआपन, कुटनापा।

pane (पेन)—*n.* single piece of glass in window. खिड़की का शीशा।

panegyric (पैनिजिरिक)—*n.* laudatory discourse. स्तुति। *adj.* **panegyrical.**

panegyrist (पैनिजिरिस्ट)—*n.* speaker or writer of panegyrics. स्तुतिगायक ; स्तुतिलेखक ; भाट।

panegyrize (पैनिजिराइज़)—*v. t.* laud. स्तुति या प्रशंसा करना।

panel (पैनल)—*n.* distinct compartment inserted in door ; list of jurors. शीशा, चौखटा ; जूरी के सदस्यों की सूची। *v. t.* adorn with panels. चौखटे लगाना।

pang (पैंग)—*n.* sudden sharp pain. पीड़ा, तेज़ दर्द।

pangolin (पैंगोलिन)—*n.* scaly ant-eater. चींटियाँ खानेवाला एक जन्तु।

panic (पैनिक)—*adj.* unreasoning ; excessive. अकारण, अवास्तविक ; अत्यधिक, काल्पनिक। *n.* sudden and infectious fright. आतंक, खौफ़।

panicle (पैनिकल)—*n.* an irregular raceme. बे-तरतीब-सा गुच्छा।

panification (पैनिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* work of bread-making. रोटी बनाने का कार्य।

panivorous (पैनिवरस)—*adj.* subsisting on bread. रोटी पर निर्वाह करनेवाला।

pannel (पैनल)—*n.* saddle ; the stomach of a hawk. काठी, जोगीर ; शिकारी का मेदा, चंगेरी।

panner (पैनर)—*n.* fault-finder. छिद्रान्वेषी मनुष्य।

pannier (पैनिअर)—*n.* basket carried by beast of burden or by person on shoulders. डाला, डलिया, बाँधा, टोकरा।

panoply (पैनापली)—*n.* full armour. पूर्ण कवच।

panorama (पैनॉरमा)—*n.* continuous revolving landscape. लम्बी दृश्यावली, चित्र-पंक्ति।

pan-pipe (पैन-पाइप)—*n.* a kind of mouth organ. मुँह से बजाने का एक प्रकार का बाजा।

pansy (पैन्ज़ी)—*n.* a flowering plant. एक प्रकार का बनफ़शा, फ़सली।

pant (पैन्ट)—*v. i.* & *t.* breathe quickly and audibly ; throb ; yearn. हाँफना, साँस फूलना ; धड़कना, फड़कना ; दिल से चाहना, इच्छा रखना। *n.* a panting respiration ; a throb. धड़कन, धुक-धुकी, स्फुरण।

pantaletes (पैन्टलेट्स)—*n. pl.*

child's or woman's drawers. बालक या स्त्री का लहँगा।

pantaloon (पैन्टलून)—*n.* buffoon; trousers; pants. मसखरा, भाँड; पाजामा; पतलून।

panter (पैन्टर)—*n.* one who pants. हाँफता हुआ मनुष्य।

pantheism (पैन्थिइज्म)—*n.* identification of God with the universe. सर्वेश्वरवाद, ब्रह्मवाद।

pantheist (पैन्थिइस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in pantheism. सर्वेश्वरवादी, ब्रह्मवादी। *adj.* **pantheistic.**

pentheon (पैन्थिअन)—*n.* temple dedicated to all gods. सर्वदेव मन्दिर, सर्वदेवालय।

panther (पैन्थर)—*n.* leopard. चीता। (*fem.* **pantheress**)

pantile (पैनटाइल)—*n.* curved roof-tile. घुमावदार छत।

pantler (पैन्ट्लर)—*n.* officer in charge of the edibles. बावर्चीखाने का दरोग़ा।

pantograph (पैन्टोग्राफ़)—*n.* instrument for copying diagrams to any scale. किसी भी नाप का रेखाचित्र खींचने का उपकरण। *adj.* **pantographic.** *n.* **pantographist.** इस उपकरण से रेखाचित्र बनाने में कुशल व्यक्ति।

pantography (पैन्टॉग्राफ़ी)—*n.* art of copying diagrams with pantograph. 'पैन्टॉग्राफ़' से रेखाचित्र बनाने की कला।

pantology (पैन्टॉलजी)—*n.* science of the universe. विश्वविज्ञान।

pantomime (पैन्टॉमाइम)—*n.* dumb show; dramatic performance for children; dumb-show actor. मूक स्वाँग; बाल-नाटिक; मूक स्वाँग का अभिनेता

pantophagist (पैन्टॉफ़ैजिस्ट)—*n.* one who takes all kinds of food. सर्वभक्षी मनुष्य।

pantry (पैन्ट्री)—*n.* room in which provisions are kept. भण्डारगृह, भोदीखाना।

pants (पैन्ट्स)—*n. pl.* trousers; long tight drawers. पायजामा; पतलून।

panurgy (पैनर्जी)—*n.* skill in performing all kinds of work. सर्वकार्य-कौशल।

pap (पैप)—*n.* nipple of breast; soft food for infants; pulp of fruit. स्तन का अग्रभाग, चूचुक; शिशुओं का नर्म भोजन; फल का गूदा।

papa (पापा)—*n.* father. पिता, अब्बा।

papacy (पेपसी)—*n.* Pope's office and dignity. पोप का पद और प्रतिष्ठा।

papal (पेपल)—*adj.* of the Pope or his office. पोप-सम्बन्धी; पोप के

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papaveraceous (पपेवरेशस)—*adj.* of the poppy family. पोस्त या अफ़ीम सम्बन्धी।

papaw (पपॉ)—*n.* a palm-like tree. ताड़-जैसा एक वृक्ष।

paper (पेपर)—*n.* substance made of pulp of rags, straw, wood etc. ; bank notes ; negotiable documents ; set of examination questions ; newspaper ; essay ; memorandum. काग़ज़ ; हुण्डी ; दस्तावेज़, प्रपत्र ; प्रश्नपत्र ; समाचारपत्र ; प्रबन्ध ; स्मरण-पत्र, चिट्ठा। *v. t.* paste paper on wall ; wrap up in paper. दीवार पर काग़ज़ चिपकाना। काग़ज़ में लपेटना, काग़ज़ चढ़ाना ; *adj.* **papery.**

paper-money (पेपर-मनी)—*n.* bank-notes. काग़ज़ी मुद्रा, नोट।

papier mache (पैप्ये मैशे)—*n.* moulded paper pulp made into solid objects. साँचे में ढली हुई काग़ज़ की लुगदी।

papilio (पपिल्यो)—*n.* butterfly. तितली।

papilionaceous (पपिल्यनेशस)—*adj.* butterfly-shaped. तितली के रूप का।

papilla (पपिल्ला)—*n.* nipple-shaped protuberance. मस्सा।

papillary (पैपिलरी)—*adj.* papilla-shapped. मस्से के आकार का।

papillate, papillose (पैपिलेट, पैपिलोस)—*adj.* having papillae. मस्सोंवाला।

papist (पेपिस्ट)—*n.* adherent of the Pope or papal power. पोप या पोप के अधिकार को माननेवाला

pappous (पैपस)—*adj.* soft, downy. कोमल, नर्म ; रोएँदार।

pappus (पैपस)—*n.* downy turf. कोमल रोआँ।

pappy (पैपी)—*adj.* like pap. चूचुक के समान।

papyrus (पपाइरस)—*n.* the paper reed. पतैला ; एक प्रकार का बेंत।

par (पार)—*n.* equal footing ; normal value. तुल्यता, समता, बराबरी। *above par.* बढ़ा हुआ ;

para (पैरा)—*n.* short form of paragraph. परिच्छेद।

parable (पैरबल)—*n.* narrative used to typify some moral truth. दृष्टान्त, मिसाल।

parabola (परैबला)—*n.* plane curve formed by intersection of cone with plane parallel to its side. अनुवृत्त, परवलय।

parabole (परैबोली)—*n.* allegory. उपमा।

parabolic (पैरबॉलिक)—*adj.* expressed by parable ; of the nature of a parabola. दृष्टान्तात्मक, लाक्षणिक ; अनुवृत्त-तुल्य।

parachute (पैरशूट)—*n.* apparatus expanding like umbrella for enabling balloonist or airman to descend to earth from a great height. हवाई छाता ; गुब्बारे या विमान से उतरने का छाता ।

parachutist (पैरशूटिस्ट)—*n.* one who uses a parachute. हवाई छाताधारी व्यक्ति ।

paraclete (पैरक्लीट)—*n.* advocate. प्रवक्ता, वकील ।

paracusis (पैरक्यूसिस)—*n.* distotted hearing. धुनि-दोष ।

parade (परेड)—*n.* display ; muster of troops for inspection ; ground used for parade ; public promenade. प्रदर्शन, नुमायश ; कवायद, कवायद का मैदान ; जुलूस, सोभा । *v. t. & i.* assemble for parade ; display ostentatiously ; promenade: कवायद करना ; प्रदर्शन करना ; ठाठ-बाठ से फिरना ।

paradigm (पैरडाइम)—*n.* tabulated inflexions of a word. शब्दनिरूपावली, गिरदान ।

paradise (पैरडाइस)—*n.* heaven ; region or state of felicity. स्वर्ग, बैकुण्ठ ; आनन्द का स्थान ।

parados (पैरडोस)—*n.* mound at the back of trench. खाई के पीछे का टीला ।

paradox (पैरडॉक्स)—*n.* statement contrary to received opinion. असत्याभास, वह बात जो देखने में असत्य लगे परन्तु वास्तव में सत्य हो । *adj.* **paradoxical.**

paraffin (पैरफिन)—*n.* a waxy substance distilled from wood etc. चर्बी में सवान एक पदार्थ ।

paragoge (पैरगोजि)—*n.* addition of a letter to a word. किसी शब्द के पीछे किसी अक्षर का संयोग ।

paragon (पैरगॉन)—*n.* model of excellence ; excellent person or thing. आदर्श नमूना ; श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति ; उत्तम पदार्थ ।

paragraph (पैरग्राफ)—*n.* distinct passage in book ; a symbol. परिच्छेद, प्रकरण ; प्रकरण-चिन्ह ।

parakeet, paroquet (पैरकीट, पैरॅकिट)—*n.* small long-tailed parrot. एक छोटा लम्बी दुमवाला तोता ।

parallax (पैरलैक्स)—*n.* apparent displacement of object due to different position of obeerver. दर्शक की भिन्न स्थिति के कारण वस्तु में दिखाई देने वाला भेद ।

parallel (पैरलल)—*adj.* continuously equidistant. समान्तर, सदृश । *n.* imaginary line on earth's surface; comparison.

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समानान्तर रेखा ; तुलना । *v. t.* be correspond to ; compare. समानान्तर करना ; तुलना करना ।

parallelepiped (पैरलेलिपिपेड)—*n.* solid contained by parallelograms. समानान्तर खेतों से बनी ठोस आकृति ।

parallelism (पैरलेलिज्म)—*n.* being parallel. समानान्तरीयता ; समानता ।

parallelogram (पैरलेलोग्रैम)—*n.* four-sided rectilineal figure whose opposite sides are parallel. समानान्तर चतुर्भुज ; बीच-बराबर खेत ।

paralogism (परैलजिज्म)—*n.* violation of logic ; false reasoning. वितर्क ; असत्य युक्ति, झूठी दलील ।

paralogize (परैलजाइज)—*v. t.* reason illogically. असत्य तर्क करना, झूठी दलील देना ।

paralyse (पैरलाइज)—*v. t.* affect with paralysis ; make helpless ; cripple. लकवा मारना ; असहाय बनाना ; पंगु बना देना ।

paralysis (परैलिसिस)—*n.* partial incapacity to move or feel. लकवा, पक्षाघात ।

paralytic (पैरलिटिक)—*adj.* affected with paralysis. पक्षाघात ग्रस्त, लकवे से मारा हुआ । *n.* paralysed person. पक्षाघात का रोगी ।

paramatta (पैरमैटा)—*n.* dress-fabric of merino and cotton. मरीने और कपास का एक कपड़ा ।

paramount (पैरमाउण्ट)—*adj.* supreme ; superior. सर्वोच्च, सर्वश्रेष्ठ, महान्, विशाल, भव्य । *n.* **paramountcy.** सर्वश्रेष्ठता, विशालता ।

paramour (पैरमूर)—*n.* illicit lover. यार, आशिक ।

parapet (पैरपिट)—*n.* low wall at edge of roof, balcony, bridge etc. ; mount along front of trench. कंगूरा, कमरकोट ; खाई की दीवार ।

paraphernalia (पैरफ़र्नेलिआ)—*n. pl.* personal belongings ; accessories. निजी सामान, साज-असबाब, माल-मत्ता ।

paraphrase (पैरफ्रेज)—*n.* restatement of the sense of a passage in other words. विस्तृत व्याख्या, टीका । *v. t.* render in paraphrase. विस्तृत व्याख्या करना ।

paraphrast (पैरफ्रैस्ट)—*n.* one who paraphrases. व्याख्याकार, टीकाकार ।

paraplegia (पैरप्लेजिआ)—*n.* paralysis of the lower limbs. निम्न अंगों का पक्षाघात ।

parasite (पैरसाइट)—*n.* interested hanger-on ; sycophant ; animal or plant living in or on another. टुकड़खोर, मुफ्तखोर.

परजीवी ; - प्राणी या पौधा जो दूसरों से पोषण पाता है । *adj.* **parasitic.**

parasol (पैरसॉल)—*n.* small sun-umbrella. छोटी धूप की छतरी ।

parataxis (पैरटैक्सिस) - *n.* use of separate sentences, one after another without grammatical subordination. व्याकरण की पाबन्दी के बिना एक-दूसरे के बाद वाक्यों का प्रयोग ।

parboil (पार्बॉइल)—*v. t.* boil partially. आंशिक रूप से उबालना ; नीम-धोल करना ।

parbuckle (पार्बकल)—*n.* rope for raising or lowering. किसी वस्तु को चढ़ाने या उतारने का रस्सा ।

parcel (पार्सल) *n.* package of goods ; portion , piece of land. पुलिन्दा, बस्ता, बुक्चा ; भाग, खंड ; भूखंड, चिता । *v. t.* divide into portions. बाँटना, भाग करना ।

parcenary (पार्सनरी)—*n.* joint-heirship. संयुक्त उत्तराधिकार ; बराबर की विरासत ।

parcener (पार्सनर)—*n.* joint heir. संयुक्त उत्तराधिकारी, बराबर का वारिस ।

parch (पार्च)—*v. t. & i.* dry by exposure to heat ; roast ; make dry. गर्मी देकर सुखाना ; भूनना ; सेंकना ; शुष्क करना ; सूखना ; भूनना ; सिकना ।

parchment (पार्चमट)—*n.* skin prepared for writing. लिखने के लिए तैयार की गई चमड़ी, चमड़े का कागज ।

pard (पार्ड)—*n.* leopard partner. चीता, तेंदुआ ; साझीदार ।

pardon (पार्डन)—*n.* forgiveness. क्षमा, माफ़ी । *v. t.* forgive. क्षमा करना । *n.* **pardoner.** क्षमा करने-वाला ।

pardonable (पार्डनेबल)—*adj.* easily excused. क्षमायोग्य, क्षम्य ।

pare (पेअर)—*v. t.* trim or reduce by cutting away. कतरना, छाँटना ; थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके कम करना ।

paregoric (पैरिगॉरिक)—*n.* tincture of opium. अफ़ीम का घोल (पीड़ानाशक औषधि) ।

parent (पेरेंट)—*n.* father or mother ; forefather ; source. पिता या माता, पूर्वज ; स्रोत, उद्गम ।

parentage (पेरेन्टेज)—*n.* lineage ; descent. कुल, वंश, नस्ल ।

parental (परेन्टल)—*adj.* pertaining to parents. माता-पिता-सम्बन्धी, पैतृक, खानदानी ।

parenthesis (परैन्थिसिस)—*n.* word ; clause or sentence inserted into a passage ; round brackets used for this. मध्यवर्ती शब्द, वाक्यखंड या वाक्य ; इनका कोष्ठक ( )

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parenthetic (पैरन्थेटिक)—*adj.* inserted as parenthesis. अप्रधान खण्ड, वाक्यखंड या वाक्य के रूप में डाला या लिखा गया।

parenthood (पेरेंटहुड)—*n.* the state of being a parent. मातृत्व, पितृत्व।

parenticide (पेरेन्टिसाइड)—*n.* killing of parents. मातृ-वध, पितृ-वध।

paresis (पैरिसिस)—*n.* paralysis affecting muscles only. पेशियों का पक्षाघात। *adj.* **paretic.**

parget (पार्जिट)—*n.* rough-cast; plaster. अस्तरकारी, कलई, रंगरोगन। *v. t.* plaster. पलस्तर करना।

parhelion (पार्हिलोन)—*n.* bright spot in solar halo. सौर्य प्रभामण्डल में दिखाई देनेवाला तीव्र धब्बा।

pariah (पैरिआ)—*n.* member of a low caste; social outcast. नीच जाति का मनुष्य; समाज से बहिष्कृत व्यक्ति।

parietal (पराइइटल)—*adj.* of the wall of the body. शरीर के बाहरी भाग का।

parimutuel (पैरिम्यूच्युएल)—*n.* a form of betting. एक प्रकार की दाँव लगाने की विधि।

parish (पैरिश)—*n.* ecclesiastical division having its own church and clergyman; poor-law district; inhabitants of parish. पादरी का प्रदेश; पाड़ा, पल्ली, बस्ती; ऐसे प्रदेश के निवासी।

parishioner (पैरिशनर)—*n.* inhabitant of parish. पादरी के प्रदेश के निवासी; बस्ती के लोग।

parity (पैरिटी)—*n.* being on a par; equivalence. समानता, बराबरी।

park (पार्क)—*n.* large enclosed piece of ground; artillery; place assigned for storing vehicles. चौक, बगीचा; तोपखाना; वाहियाँ खड़ा करने का स्थान। *v. t.* enclose as a park; arrange compactly in place assigned. घेरना; निश्चित स्थान पर रखना; वाहियाँ खड़ा करना।

parky (पार्की)—*adj.* chilly. ठंडा काटनेवाला।

parlance (पार्लन्स)—*n.* way of speaking. संभाषण।

parley (पार्ली)—*n.* meeting between representatives of opposed forces to discuss terms. बातचीत, बातचीत, सन्धि-वार्ता *v. i.* hold discussion on terms. शर्तों पर बातचीत करना।

parliament (पार्लमेंट)—*n.* supreme legislative body. संसद्, सर्वोच्च विधानमण्डल।

parliamentarian (पार्लमेंटेरियन)—*n.* skilled parliamentary debater. संसदीय कार्यों में कुशल

व्यक्ति।

parliamentary (पार्लमेन्टरी)—*adj.* pertaining to parliament. संसदीय, संसद् सम्बन्धी।

parlour (पार्लर)—*n.* sitting-room in a small house. बैठक, मुलाकात का कमरा।

parlous (पार्लस)—*adj.* embarrassing. कष्टप्रद, संकटपूर्ण।

parochial (परोकियल)—*adj.* of a parish; of narrow range; merely local. प्रादेशिक; संकीर्ण; मात्र स्थानीय। *n.* **parochialism.** प्रादेशिकता, प्रदेशवाद, संकीर्णता।

parodist (पैरॅडिस्ट)—*n.* parody-writer. पैरॅडी-लेखक।

parody (पैरॅडी)—*n.* composition in which an author's characteristics are ridiculed by imitation. किसी लेखक की रचना के आधार पर लिखी गई व्यंग्यात्मक रचना। *v. t.* parody of. व्यंग-रचना करना।

parol (पैरल)—*adj.* oral. मौखिक,

parole (परोल)—*n.* word of honour engaging giver to abstain from attempting escape; pass-word. प्रतिज्ञा-वचन; सैन्य संकेत-शब्द।

paronomasia (पैरॅनोमेशिआ)—*n.* play on words; pun. शब्दालंकार; श्लेष।

paronym (पैरॅनिम)—*n.* words alike in sound but different in meaning. ऐसे शब्द जिनकी ध्वनि समान हो परन्तु अर्थ भिन्न हों

paroquet (पैरॅकिट)—*n.* a small parrot. एक प्रकार का तोता, चोंचा सुग्गा।

parotid (परोटिड)—*adj.* near the ear. कान के पास का।

parotitis (पैरोटाइटिस)—*n.* mumps. कनपेड़ी का रोग।

paroxysm (पैरॅक्सिज़्म)—*n.* sudden violent access of pain, rage etc. शोकावेश, क्रोध; वाग्रोध।

parquet (पार्किट)—*n.* flooring of wooden blocks. लकड़ी के टुकड़ों की छत।

parquetry (पार्किट्री)—*n.* parquet-work. लकड़ी के टुकड़ों की छत डालने का काम।

parricide (पैरिसाइड)—*n.* murder or murderer of father, parent or person entitled to veneration. पितृ-वध, मातृ-वध, कुलघात; पितृघाती, मातृघाती, कुलघाती।

parrot (पैरट)—*n.* a bird with hooked bill which can imitate speech. तोता, सुग्गा।

parry (पैरी)—*v. t.* ward off; avert. टालना, हटाना, रोकना।

parse (पार्ज़) *v. t.* describe words or analyse sentence in terms of grammar. पदच्छेद करना, वाक्य-विश्लेषण करना।

parsimony (पार्सिमनी)—*n.* avoidance of waste; economy:

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stinginess. मितव्ययता, किफ़ायत, बचत, कंजूसी

parsing (पार्सिङ)—*a.* naming the parts of speech of a word. पदच्छेद ।

parsley (पार्सली)—*n.* verb used for seasoning and garnishing. अजमोद, बुरासानी अजवायन ।

parsnip (पार्सनिप)—*n.* plant with yellow root cooked for food. चुकन्दर ।

parson (पार्सन)—*n.* clergyman. पादरी । *adj.* **parsonic.**

parsonage (पार्सनेज)—*n.* parson's house. पादरी का घर ।

part (पार्ट)—*n.* fraction ; share ; role ; region ; direction ; side in dispute or dealing. अंश ; अंग ; भाग ; काम, भूमिका ; खंड, प्रदेश ; पक्ष, पहलू । *pl.* faculties. गुण, योग्यता, विशेषता । *v. t. & i.* divide into parts ; separate ; quit one another's company ; distribute in shares. बाँटना ; अलग करना ; अलग होना, विदाई लेना ; विभाजित करना

partake (पार्टेक)—*v. i.* take a part ; have something of the properties. भाग लेना, शामिल होना ; हिस्सेदार होना ।

parterre (पार्टेयर)—*n.* beds of flowers ; ground floor of theatre auditorium. फूलवाड़ा ; बाग़ीचा ; नाट्यशाला की पहली छत ।

partial (पार्शल)—*adj.* biased in favour of one side ; not complete. पक्षपाती ; अपूर्ण, आंशिक । *adv.* **partially.** आंशिक रूप से ।

partiality (पार्शिऐलिटी)—*n.* bias ; liking for. पक्षपात ; अनुग्रह, अनुराग ।

participant (पार्टिसिपैन्ट)—*n.* one who shares. साझी, हिस्सेदार, भाग लेनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

participate (पार्टिसिपेट)—*v. i. & i.* share in by common action ; have a share in. सम्मिलित होना, भाग लेना । *n.* **participation.** सम्मिलन, भाग ।

participial (पार्टिसिपियल)—*adj.* formed from a participle. कृदन्त से बना हुआ, कृदन्त का ।

participle (पार्टिसिपल)—*n.* adjective formed by inflexion from a word. कृदन्त ।

particle (पार्टिकल)—*n.* minute portion of matter ; uninflected word. अंश, कण ; अव्यय ।

particoloured (पार्टिकलर्ड)—*adj.* differently coloured. रंग-बिरंगा ।

particular (पर्टिक्यूलर)—*adj.* relating to one as distinguished from others ; peculiar ; precise ; fastidious. विशिष्ट, खास ; निराला, अनूठा ; अनूठ ; ठीक, सूक्ष्म । *n.* detail ; item. विवरण,

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यह । *pl.* detailed account. विस्तृत विवरण

particularity (पाटक्यूलारटी)—*n.* fullness or minuteness of detail. विशिष्ट विवरण ; विशिष्टता, विलक्षणता ।

particularize (पर्टिक्यूलराइज)—*v. t.& i.* mention one by one ; go into particulars. एक-एक करके वर्णन करना ; ब्यौरा देना, विस्तारपूर्वक कहना । *n.* **particularization.**

particularly (पर्टिक्यूलरली)—*adv.* very ; to an especial extent ; in detail. विशेष रूप से ; विशेष परिमाण में ; विस्तारपूर्वक ।

parting (पार्टिंग)—*n.* leave-taking ; division ; dividing-line. जुदाई, वियोग ; अलगाव ; विभाजक रेखा ।

partisan (पार्टिज़ैन)—*n.* adherent of a party or side or cause ; (पार्टिज़न) kind of halberd. किसी दल या पक्ष या हित का समर्थक, शरीक, साथी, तरफ़दार ; एक प्रकार का बर्छा ।

partisanship (पार्टिज़ैन्शिप)—*n.* strong party spirit. पक्षपात, तरफ़दारी ।

partite (पार्टाइट)—*adj.* divided at the base. पेंदी से बाँटा हुआ ।

partition (पार्टिशन)—*n.* division into parts ; structure effecting a division ; cell so made विभाजन, बँटवारा ; बाँटनेवाला ढाँचा (दीवार) ; विभाजित भाग । *v. t.* divide into distinct parts विभाजित करना, बाँटना ।

partitive (पार्टिटिव)—*adj.* de noting. partition. विभाग-सूचक । *n.* a partitive word. विभाजक शब्द ।

partly (पार्ट्‌ली)—*adv.* in part ; not wholly. आंशिक रूप से, अपूर्ण रूप से ।

partner (पार्ट्‌नर)—*n.* sharer ; either of a pair in marriage or dancing or a game. हिस्सेदार, साझीदार ; साथी, सखा ; जोट, गुइयाँ । *n.* **partnership.** साझीदारी ;

partridge (पार्ट्रिज)—*n.* kinds of game bird ; its flesh तीतर ; तीतर का मांस ।

parts (पार्ट्‌स)—*n. pl.* ability. गुण, योग्यता ।

parturient (पार्ट्‌यूरिअन्ट)—*adj.* about to give birth. शीघ्र ही बच्चा जननेवाली, आसन्न-प्रसवा ।

parturition (पार्ट्‌यूरिशन)—*n.* child-birth. प्रसव, बालजन्म ।

party (पार्टी)—*n.* body of persons united in a cause ; body of persons travelling or engaged together ; either side in lawsuit, contract or other transaction. दल ; जत्था, टोली, गिरोह ; मण्डली, जन-समूह ; पक्ष, बाजी

parvenu (पार्वेन्यू)—*n.* person who has risen from obscurity. एकाएक धनी या सम्पन्न हो जानेवाला

अधिक ; नया बनाव ।

parvis (पार्विस)—*n.* enclosed area in front of cathedral. गिरजे के सामने बन्द अहाता ।

pasquinade (पैस्क्विनेड)—*n.* lampoon. निन्दालेख, आक्षेपपत्र ।

pass (पास)—*v. t. & i.* move onward ; change into ; be current ; flow ; die ; come to an end ; happen ; be sanctioned ; satisfy examiner ; go neglected ; surpass ; thrust ; utter ; go by ; spend ; omit ; exceed ; receive the legislative sanction ; transfer pronounce ; accomplish ; enact ; give currency to ; take notice. बढ़ना, चलना ; बदलना ; जारी होना ; बहना ; व्यतीत होना ; मर जाना ; हो चुकना, खर्च हो जाना ; घटित होना ; स्वीकृत होना ; उत्तीर्ण होना, पूरा उतरना ; ध्यान न देना ; बढ़ जाना ; घुसेड़ना, घोंपना ; पुकारना ; बिताना ; छोड़ देना ; बढ़ाना ; स्वीकृत करना, पारित करना ; हस्तान्तरण करना ; आज्ञा देना ; पूरा करना ; विनियमित करना ; जारी करना ; ध्यान देना । *n.* passing of examination ; state, critical position ; written permission or ticket or order ; thrust in fencing ; narrow passage through mountains ; passing of ball. परीक्षा में सफलता ; अवस्था, नाजुक-स्थिति ; लिखित अनुमति, प्रवेशपत्र ; खोह ; तंग पहाड़ी मार्ग, दर्रा ; गेंद का दूसरे को देना

passable (पासेबल)—*adj.* capable of being passed ; fairly good ; that can be crossed. गुजरने के योग्य ; काम चलाऊ ; प्रचलित ; पार होने के योग्य ।

passage (पैसेज)—*n.* passing ; transit ; crossing from port to port ; corridor ; part of speech or literary work ; ship-fare ; removal from life ; incident. पारण ; चाल, चलन ; समुद्र-यात्रा ; बलियारा, बीच का मार्ग ; पुस्तक का संदर्भ ; जहाज का भाड़ा ; मृत्यु, निधन ; घटना ।

pass-book (पास-बुक)—*n.* a banker's book in which the accounts of a client are kept. बैंक आदि में जमा हिसाब की किताब ।

passenger (पैसिन्जर)—*n.* traveller by public conveyance. भाड़ा का यात्री, मुसाफिर ।

passer (पासर)—*n.* one who happens to be passing. मार्ग से गुजरनेवाला ; राहगीर, पथिक

passerine (पैसराइन)—*adj.* of the sparrow kind. गौरेया-जैसा ।

passing (पासिंग)—*adj.* going by ; happening now ; exceeding. तीव्र, अत्यन्त, निपट । *n.* act of moving on or by ; dying. चलन, चलन ; मरण, निधन ।

passion (पैशन)—*n.* strong emotion; anger; sexual love. तीव्र आवेग, उत्तेजना, आवेश; क्रोध; प्रेम, चाहना।

passionate (पैशनेट)—*adj.* prone to passion; lacking self-control. आवेशी, उत्तेजित, विक्षुब्ध; कामुक।

passive (पैसिव)—*adj.* acted upon; not acting; inert; submissive; of the passive voice. सहनशील, सहिष्णु; निष्क्रिय; सुस्त, उदासीन; दब्बू; कर्मवाच्य-क्रियावली। *n.* passive voice. कर्मवाच्य। *adv.* **passively.**

passivity (पसिविटि)—*n.* passiveness. सहनशीलता, निष्क्रियता।

passport (पासपोर्ट)—*n.* official document showing traveller's identity. पारपत्र, विदेश-यात्रा का आज्ञापत्र, राहदारी का परवाना।

password (पासवर्ड)—*n.* selected word distinguishing friend from enemies. संकेत-शब्द; शत्रु से मित्र का अन्तर करने वाला शब्द।

past (पास्ट)—*adj.* gone by, just over. गुजरा हुआ; विगत, पिछला। *n.* past time. अतीत काल। *prep. & adv.* beyond. पार, के दूर, परे के बाहर, अगाड़ी।

paste (पेस्ट)—*n.* flour kneaded with water etc.; a factitious gem. गुंधा हुआ आटा, लेई; बनावटी नगीना। *v. t.* fasten with paste, लेई से चिपकाना, पेस्ट करना।

pasteboard (पेस्टबोर्ड)—*n.* cardboard; wooden board on which dough is rolled. दफ्ती; चकला।

pastel (पैस्टल)—*n.* dry pigment paste; a drawing in this. रंगदार खड़िया; रंगीन खड़िया का बना चित्र।

pastellist (पैस्टलिस्ट)—*n.* artist drawing in pastel. रंगीन खड़िया का चित्रकार।

pastern (पैस्टर्न)—*n.* part of horse's foot between fetlock and hoof. घोड़े के खुर का जोड़, गामठी, चिलोना।

pasteurism (पैस्टरिज्म)—*n.* method of inoculation with virus as preventive or cure of hydrophobia. टीका लगाकर पागल कुत्ते के विष को दूर करने की चिकित्सा-विधि।

pasteurize (पैस्टराइज)—*v. t.* apply pasteurism to; sterilize by exposure to high temperature. पागल कुत्ते के विष को दूर करने का टीका लगाना; दूध को खूब गर्म करके उसके कृमियों को मार कर उसे शुद्ध करना।

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pastil, pastille (पैस्टिल, पैस्टील)—*n.* roll of aromatic paste ; a lozenge. सुगन्धित गोली ; एक प्रकार की मिठाई ।

pastime (पास्टाइम)—*n.* recreation ; a sport or game. विनोद, मनोरंजन ; खेल-तमाशा ।

pastor (पास्टर)—minister of a congregation ; spiritual adviser ; a shepherd. पादरी, धर्मगुरु, उपदेशक ; गड़रिया

pastorate (पास्टरेट)—*n.* pastor's office. पादरी या धर्म गुरु का पद ।

pastry (पेस्ट्री)—*n.* baked flour-paste ; food made of it. पके हुए आटे की रोटी ; समोसा, कचौरी ।

pasturage (पास्चरेज)—*n.* business of pasturing ; पशु चराने का व्यवसाय ; चरागाह ।

pasture (पास्चर)—*n.* herbage for cattle to eat ; land under such crop. चारा, चारी ; चरागाह । *v.t. & i.* put cattle to pasture; graze on land. पशु चराना, चरना, चुगना । *adj.* **pasturable.**

pasty (पास्टी)—*n.* a pie of venison. मांस का भरा समोसा या कचौरी । *adj.* (पेस्टी) like paste. गुँधे आटे-सा, लेई जैसा ।

pat (पैट)—*v t.* strike gently with open hand. or other flat surface. थपकी देना, थपथपाना । *n.* patting touch. थपकी । *adj.* oppurtune. उचित, सामयिक, उपयुक्त ।

patch (पैच)—*n.* piece put on in mending ; piece of plaster over wound ; small plot of ground ; irregular stain on surface. पेवंद, पेची ; घाव पर लगाने का पलस्तर का टुकड़ा ; भूमि का टुकड़ा, खित्ता ; धब्बा, दाग । *v. t.* mend with patches ; repair clumsily. पेवन्द लगाना, टांकना ; टीप-टाप करना,

patchery (पैचरी)—*n.* botchery. बुन्धी ।

patchwork (पैचवर्क)—*n.* patching ; thing made of odds and ends. पेवन्द का काम ; चूहड़ काम ।

pate (पेट)—*n.* head. मुंड, सिर, खोपड़ी ।

patella (पटैला)—*n.* knee-cap. घुटने की चपकी । *adj.* **patellar.**

patem (पैटन)—*n.* plate used for bread. थाली, रकाबी ।

patent (पेटैन्ट)—*adj.* obvious ; unconcealed ; patented. स्पष्ट, प्रकट ; पंजीकृत, सनद द्वारा अधिकृत । *n.* letters patent ; grant of sole right to make or sell, invent or process protected by this. सनद-पत्र, विशिष्ट अधिकार पत्र, किसी वस्तु को बनाने या बेचने, आविष्कृत या परिष्कृत करने का अधिकार । *v. t.* obtain patent for. विशिष्ट अधिकार पत्र प्राप्त करना ।

patentee (पेटैन्टी)—*n.* holder of

a patent. विशिष्ट अधिकार पत्र का स्वामी ।

pater (पेटर)—*n.* father. पिता ।

paternal (पटर्नल)—*adj.* of a father ; fatherly. पिता का ; पैतृक, बपौती ।

paternity (पटर्निटी)—*n.* fatherhood ; paternal descent. पितृत्व, पैतृक सम्बन्ध, पैतृक कुल ।

paternoster (पैट्रनोस्टर)—*n.* the Lord's prayer ; fishing-line with hooks at intervals. ईश्वर की प्रार्थना, मनका ; मछली पकड़ने का बड़ा जाल जिसमें थोड़े-थोड़े अन्तर पर कुण्डियां लगी रहती हैं ।

path (पाथ)—*n.* footway ; track ; course of action. पगडंडी, बाट ; मार्ग, पथ, रास्ता ; ढंग, उपाय । *v. t.* make a path. मार्ग या उपाय निकालना ।

pathetic (पथैटिक)—*adj.* appealing to compassion ; of the emotions. मार्मिक, करुणाजनक ;

pathic (पैथिक)—*adj.* pertaining to a disease. रोग-सम्बन्धी ।

pathogeny (पथॉजिनी)—*n.* the science of the beginning of diseases. रोगनिदानशास्त्र ।

pathologist (पथॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* one who is versed in pathology. रोगशास्त्रवेत्ता ।

pathology (पथॉलजी)—*n.* the study of disease. रोगशास्त्र । *adj.* **pathological** (पैथलॉजिकल) ।

pathos (पेथॉस)—*n.* pathetic quality. करुणा, करुण रस ।

patience (पेशन्स)—*n.* endurance under pain ; perseverance ; card-game for one. सहनशीलता, धैर्य ; सहिष्णुता, सन्तोष ; ताश का एक खेल ।

patient (पेशन्ट)—*adj.* showing patience. धैर्यवान्, सहनशील, सहिष्णु । *n.* person under medical treatment. रोगी । *adv.* **patiently**. धैर्यपूर्वक ।

patois (पैट्वा)—*n.* regional dialect. प्रादेशिक बोली, ग्राम्य भाषा ।

patriarch (पेट्रिआर्क)—*n.* father and ruler of family or tribe ; a bishop ; venerable old man. परिवार या कबीले का मुखिया ; पादरी ; बुजुर्ग, बड़ा-बूढ़ा

patriarchate (पेट्रिआर्केट)—*n.* office of patriarch. मुखिया या पादरी का पद ।

patriarchy (पेट्रिआर्की)—*n.* tribal system or community under patriarchs. पैतृक परिवार-प्रणाली, वृद्ध पुरुष का अधिशासन ।

patrician (पट्रिशन)—*n.* person of noble birth. कुलीन व्यक्ति । *adj.* of the nobility. कुलीन, उच्च कुल का ।

patricide (पैट्रिसाइड)—*n.* murder of a father ; murderer of a

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father. पितृ-वध ; पिता का हत्यारा।

patten (पैटन)—*n.* overshoe with wooden sole. खड़ाऊँ।

patter (पैटर)—*v. i. & t.* make tapping sound; run with quick audible steps; talk with rapid utterance. टपटप करना; पट पट करना; बुड़बुड़ाना। *n.* sound of pattering; rapid talk; lingo of a class. पटपट; टपटप; बुड़-बुड़ाहट; किसी वर्ग का संकेत-शब्द।

pattern (पैटर्न)—*n.* model; sample of cloth etc. decorative design on surface. नमूना; नक्शा; बानगी; सांचा। *v. t.* copy; serve as an example. नमूना उतारना या बनाना।

patty (पैटी)—*n.* pie to be served to one person. एक व्यक्ति के योग्य भोजन।

paucity (पॉसिटी)—*n.* fewness; smallness of amount. कमी, न्यूनता।

paunch (पौंच)—*n.* belly, stomach. उदर, पेट। *v. t.* rap the belly of. तोंद फाड़ना।

pauper (पॉपर)—*n.* poor person कंगाल, दरिद्र व्यक्ति।

pauperism (पॉपरिज्म)—*n.* being a pauper. दरिद्रावस्था, कंगाली।

pauperize (पॉपराइज)—*v. t.* reduce to pauperism. कंगाल बना देना। *n.* **pauperization.**

pause (पॉज)—*n.* interval of inaction; break made in speech or reading; mark denoting lengthening of note or rest. (‿) विश्राम; विराम; विराम चिह्न। *v. i.* make a pause. ठहरना, विरमना।

pave (पेव)—*v. t.* cover with pavement; make easy. फर्श बैठाना, पक्का बनाना; राह निकालना, सरल करना, प्रशस्त बनाना।

pavement (पेव्मेन्ट)—*n.* layer of flat stones as surface of road or floor; paved footway. सड़क या छत का पत्थर का फर्श; फर्श वाली पगडंडी।

pavid (पेविड)—*adj.* timid. डरपोक।

pavilion (पविल्यन)—*n.* large tent; building for spectators. बड़ा खेमा; मंडप, पंडाल। *v. t.* serve or enclose like pavilion. मण्डप बनाना।

paviour (पेविअर)—*n.* workman employed in paving. फर्श बैठाने वाला मजदूर।

pavonine (पावनाइन)—*adj.* like a peacock. मोर के सदृश।

paw (पॉ)—*n.* foot of beast with claws; hand. पंजा, पंजुल; हाथ। *v. t.* touch with paw; handle with clumsy hands. पंजा मारना, लपटना।

pawl (पॉल)—*n.* lever with catch for teeth of wheel. पहिये के दाँतों को रोकने के उपकरण।

pawn (पॉन)—*n.* piece of least value in chess; a mere tool; thing handed over as security; state of being pledged. शतरंज का प्यादा; मोहरा, हथियार; धरोहर, बन्धक, गिरवी। *v. t.* deposit as security. गिरवी रखना।

pawnbroker (पॉनब्रोकर)—*n.* one who lends money one pledges. धरोहर पर ऋण देने वाला व्यक्ति।

pawner (पॉनर)—*n.* one who pledges anything as security for his loan. वस्तु गिरवी रखकर ऋण लेने वाला व्यक्ति।

pay (पे)—*v. t. & i.* give as due; discharge debt to; bear the cost; suffer the penalty of; render; yield adequate return. वेतन या पारिश्रमिक देना; ऋण चुकाना; मूल्य देना; भुगतना; देना; भरना; चुकाना। *n.* money paid as wages. वेतन, उजरत, मूल्य

payable (पेएबल)—*adj.* due; likely to be profitable. देय, देने योग्य; लाभ-योग्य।

payee (पेई)—*n.* person to whom money is to be paid or is paid. रुपया पानेवाला।

payer (पेअर)—*n.* one who pays. रुपया देने वाला।

paymaster (पेमास्टर)—*n.* one who distributes wages. वेतनबाला, खजान्ची।

payment (पेमेंट)—*n.* paying; sum-paid. अदायगी, भुगतान; प्रदत्त राशि, दाम।

paynim (पेनिम)—*n.* pagan. मूर्तिपूजक।

paynize (पेनाइज)—*v. t.* apply preservatives to wood. लकड़ी को सड़ने आदि से बचाने का मसाला लगाना।

pea (पी)—*n.* plant whose seeds are used as food; one of its seeds. मटर का पौधा; मटर।

peace (पीस)—*n.* freedom from war; treaty securing this; civil order; calm; harmonious relations. युद्ध-मुक्ति; शान्ति-सन्धि; नागरिक व्यवस्था; शान्ति, शमन; मैत्री, मेल। *adj.* **peaceful.** शान्तिमय।

peacemaker (पीसमेकर)—*n.* reconciler. शान्तिस्थापक।

peach (पीच)—*n.* a stone-fruit with yellow skin. आड़ू। *adj.* **peachy.** आड़ू-सदृश।

pea-chick (पी-चिक)—*n.* small hen. छोटी मुर्गी।

peacock (पीकॉक)—*n.* mail bird with splendid plumage and fanlike tail; vain person. मोर, मयूर; आडंबर करनेवाला मनुष्य।

peafowl (पीफाउल)—*n.* peacock or peahen. मोर या मोरनी।

peahen (पीहेन)—*n.* female of

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a peacock. मोरनी।

pea-jacket (पी-जैकट)—*n.* double-breasted jacket of thick cloth. मोटे कपड़े की दोहरी छातीवाली कुर्ती।

peak (पीक)—*v. i.* waste away. क्षीण होना। *n.* pointed top; highest point in curve; projected part of cap. शिखर, चोटी; नोक; सिरा; टोपी का छज्जा।

peakish (पीकिश)—*adj.* looking sickly. दुख्ण सा, क्षीण।

peaky (पीकी)—*adj.* pointed; sickly. चोटीदार; दुख्ण।

peal (पील)—*n.* loud ringing of bells; set of bells; outburst of sound. घंटियों का टनटनाहट; घंटियों की पंक्ति; गड़गड़ाहट, शोर-गुल। *v. i. & t.* sound forth; ring in a peal. शब्द करना, गड़गड़ाना; घंटिया बजना।

pear (पैअर)—*n.* a fruit of tapering shape. नाशपाती।

pearl (पर्ल)—*n.* lustrous concretion found in oyster and other shells. मोती, मुक्ता। *v. i & t.* fish for pearls; adorn with pearls; make like pearls. मोती ढूँढना; मोती जड़ना; मोतियों-सा बनाना।

pearmain (पैअरमेन)—*n.* a kind of apple. एक प्रकार का सेव।

peasant (पैज़न्ट)—*n.* country man; rustic. किसान, देहाती, ग्रामीण।

peasantry (पैज़न्ट्री)—*n.* peasants collectively. किसान जाति, ग्राम्य लोग।

pease (पीज़)—*n. pl.* peas. मटरों का समूह।

peat (पीट)—*n.* vegetable matter decomposed by water and partly carbonised. एक प्रकार का घास जो सुखाकर बनाने के काम आती है। *adj.* **peaty.**

pebble (पैबल)—*n.* small water-rounded stone; a rock crystal कंकड़, रोड़ी, पत्थर का चमकदार कण; बिल्लौर। *adj.* **pebbly.** बिल्लौरी।

peccable (पैकेबल)—*adj.* liable to sin. पाप कर सकने-योग्य, कुसूरवार। *n.* **peccability.** पाप करने की योग्यता।

peccadillo (पैकडिलो)—*n.* venial sin. क्षुद्र पाप, छोटा अपराध।

peccancy. (पैकेन्सी)—*n.* sinfulness; offence. पाप, दोष, अपराध, कुसूर, बुराई, खोट।

peccant (पैकेन्ट)—*adj.* offending; corrupt; morbid. दोषपूर्ण, पाप-युक्त, अपराधपूर्ण; भ्रष्ट; बुरा।

peccary (पैकरी)—*n.* an American wild animal of pig kind. सूअर जैसा एक अमरीकी जानवर।

peck (पैक)—*n.* dry measure of two gallons. दो गैलन सूखे तोल का पैमाना। *v. t. & i.* strike or pick

up with the beak ; break with a pointed tool. चोंच मारना, ठोंकना ; चुगना, चोंच से पकड़ना ; खोदना, सुराख मारना । *n.* stroke given with beak. चंचु प्रहार ।

pecker (पैकर)—*n.* one who pecks ; nose. चोंच मारनेवाला पक्षी ; चोंच, नाक ।

peckish (पैकिश)—*adj.* hungry. भूखा ।

pectoral (पैक्टरल)—*adj.* pertaining to chest. छाती सम्बन्धी । *n.* breast plate. छाती का कवच ।

peculate (पैक्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* embezzle. हथियाना, ग़बन करना ।

peculation (पैक्यूलेशन)—*n.* embezzlement. ग़बन ।

peculator (पैक्यूलेटर)—*n.* one who embezzles. ग़बन करनेवाला

peculiar (पिक्यूलियर)—*adj.* exclusive ; particular ; odd. निजी, अनन्य ; विशिष्ट, असामान्य ; अनोखा, निराला

peculiarity (पिक्यूलिऐरिटी)—*n.* individual characteristic ; oddity. विशिष्टता ; अनोखापन ।

peculiarise (पिक्यूलियराइज़)—*v. t.* make peculiar. विशिष्ट या विलक्षण बनाना ।

pecuniary (पिक्यूनियरी)—*adj.* of or in money. धन-सम्बन्धी ; आर्थिक ।

pedagogue (पैडगॉग)—*n.* schoolmaster. अध्यापक, पाठशाला का शिक्षक । *adj.* **pedagogic.**

pedagogy (पैडगॉजी)—*n.* science of teaching. अध्यापन-विज्ञान ।

pedal (पैडल)—*adj.* of the foot. पाँव का, पाँव-सम्बन्धी । *n.* foot-lever of an instrument. किसी उपकरण का पादवान, यन्त्र को पैर से चलाने का भाग । *v. i. & t.* work pedals. पैर से यन्त्र को चलाना ।

pedant (पैडन्ट)—*n.* one who insists on strict adherence to formal rules. पाण्डित्याभिमानी ।

pedantry (पैडन्ट्री)—*n.* vain show of knowledge. पाण्डित्य-प्रदर्शन ।

peddle (पैडल)—*v. i. & t.* be a pedlar ; potter. फेरी लगाना, घूम-घूम कर बेचना ; छोटा व्यवसाय करना । *n.* **peddler.** फेरी या खोंचा लगाने-वाला ।

peddling (पैड्लिंग)—*adj.* petty. छोटा, तुच्छ ।

pedestal (पैडिस्टल)—*n.* base of column ; block on which something stands. खम्भे का आधार ; चौकी, कुर्सी ।

pedestrian (पिडेस्ट्रियन)—*adj.* going on foot ; dull. पाँव पर चलनेवाला ; सुस्त गतिवाला । *n.* walker on foot. पैदल चलनेवाला

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pedicel, pedicle (पैडिसल, पैडिकल)—*n.* stalk-like structure in plant or animal. डण्ठल, डुनडुना, रीढ़। *adj.* **pedicelative.**

pedicular (पैडिक्यूलर)—*adj.* lousy. जूँ-सम्बन्धी।

pedigree (पैडिग्री)—*n.* genealogical table; ancient descent. वंशावली, पीढ़ी, नस्ल।

pediment (पैडिमैन्ट)—*n.* triangular part crowning front of building. इमारत के आगे का बढ़ा हुआ तिकोन भाग।

pedlar (पैड्लर)—*n.* travelling vendor of small wares. फेरीवाला, खंचेवाला।

pedlary (पैड्लरी)—*n.* trade of a pedlar. फेरी लगाने का व्यवसाय।

pedometer (पिडॉमिटर)—*n.* machine enabling one to estimate distance walk. पदयात्रा की दूरी मापने का यन्त्र।

peduncle (पिडङ्कल)—*n.* stem of flower or fruit. फूल या फल की डंडी। *adj.* **pedunculer.**

peel (पील)—*n.* rind of fruit. छिलका, खाल। *v. t. & i.* strip of peel; strip for race or game. छिलका उतारना; छीलना; पिलना।

peeler (पीलर)—*n.* one who peels; policeman. छिलका उतारने-वाला; पुलिस का सिपाही।

peeling (पीलिङ्ग)—*n.* piece peeled off. छिलका।

peen (पीन)—*n.* the back of a hammer. हथौड़ी की मूठ।

peep (पीप)—*v. i.* look through half-closed eyelids or narrow aperture; chirp; squeak. झाँकना, ताकना; चिचियाना; किलियाना। *n.* peering glance; chirp; squeak; first light. झाँकी, झलकी; चिचियाहट; किलियाहट; प्रथम प्रकाश। *peep of day.* भोर।

peer (पिअर)—*v. i.* look narrowly; become partly visible. झाँकना, ताकना; दिखाई देना, नज़र आना। *n.* mate, comrade; nobleman. समकक्ष, साथी, हमजोली; अमीर, नवाब, रईस, ठाकुर।

peerage (पिअरेज)—*n.* the peers; rank of a peer. कुलीन लोग; उमराई, नवाबी।

peeress (पिअरेस)—*n.* peer's wife; female holder of peerage. नवाब या रईस की पत्नी; नवाबिन, ठकुराइन।

peerless (पिअरलिस)—*adj.* unequalled. अनुपम, बेमीज़।

peevish (पीविश)—*adj.* querulous; cross. [illegible] *adv.* **peevishly,** *n.* **peevishness.** चिड़चिड़ापन।

peg (पैग)—*n.* wooden or metal bolt or pin for holding something up; a drink of wine. खूँटी, टाँगने या बाँधने की बड़ी मेख;

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खूंटी से बांधना

peganoid (पैगनॉइड)—*n.* kind of imitation leather. नकली चमड़ा।

pegtop (पैग्टॉप)—*n.* boy's wooden top with peg. लकड़ी का लट्टू।

pekan (पीकन, पीकिन)—*n.* kind of silk stuff. एक प्रकार का रेशमी कपड़ा।

pekoe (पेको)—*n.* kind of black tea. एक प्रकार की काली चाय।

pelage (पेलेज)—*n.* fur; wool. रोआं, ऊन।

pelagian (पिलेजियन)—*adj.* pertaining to deep sea. गहरे समुद्र-सम्बन्धी।

pelagic (पिलैजिक)—*adj.* of the open sea. खुले समुद्र का।

pelerine (पैलरिन)—*n.* woman's tippet. बनाना बुलूबन्द।

pelf (पैल्फ)—*n.* money, wealth. धन, द्रव्य, दौलत।

pelican (पैलिकन)—*n.* water-fowl with pouch for storing fish. एक प्रकार की बतख, जिसके पेट में मछलियां रखने की थैली रहती है; माहीखोर।

pelisse (पिलीस)—*n.* woman's long garment; child's outdoor garment. स्त्री का लम्बा बाना; बच्चे की घर से पहनने की पोशाक।

pellagra (पैलेग्रा)—*n.* a disease marked by cracking of the skin. एक रोग जिसमें चमड़ा चट जाता है।

pellet (पैलिट)—*n.* small rolled-up ball of paper etc.; pill; small shot. गुल्ला; गोली; बुलेट।

pellicle (पैलिक्ल)—*n.* a thin skin or membrane. पतली चमड़ी, झिल्ली।

pellitory (पैलिटरी)—*n.* a herb with pungent roots. अकरकरा।

pell-mell (पैल-मैल)—*adv.* in disorder. अस्त व्यस्त, तितर-बितर।

pellucid (पिलूसिड)—*adj.* transparent, clear; free from obscurity. स्वच्छ, निर्मल, साफ़ सुथरा। *n.* **pellucidity.**

pelt (पैल्ट)—*n.* undressed skin; fur-bearing animal. बालदार या कच्ची खाल; ऐसी खालवाला पशु। *v. t. & i.* assail with missiles, abuse etc.; come down hard. ईंट मारना, फेंकना; ज़ोर से बिरसना या बिरसना।

peltry (पैल्ट्री)—furs, skins. चमड़ा, चमड़ा, खाल।

pelvis (पैल्विस)—*n.* lower abdominal cavity formed by the haunch and other bones. पेड़ू; वस्तिप्रदेश। *adj.* **pelvic.**

pemmican (पैमिकन)—*n.* preparation of dried and

pounded meat. कूटे और कटे मांस का एक भोजन।

pemphigus (पैम्फिगस)—*n.* a watery eruption on the skin. फफोला, छाला

pen (पैन)—*n.* instrument for writing with ink ; small enclosure for cows etc. लेखनी, कलम ; पशुओं का बाड़ा, डरवा। *v. t.* write with pen ; enclose in confined space. लेखनी से लिखना ; बाड़े में बन्द करना।

penal (पीनल)—*adj.* involving punishment. दंडात्मक, दंड-सम्बन्धी। *penalcode.* दंड संहिता।

penalize (पीनलाइज)—*v. t.* make punishable. दंडनीय बनाना, दंड देना।

penalty (पैनल्टी)—*n.* punishment ; fine ; forfeit. दंड, सजा ; द्रव्य-दण्ड, जुर्माना ; हरजाना।

penance (पैनन्स)—*n.* punishment suffered as an expression of penitence. प्रायश्चित ; तपस्या।

pence (पेन्स)—*n. pl.* of **penny.** "पैनी" का बहुवचन।

pencil (पैन्सिल)—*n.* writing-implement of lead ; fine paint-brush ; set of convergent rays. सीसे की कलम ; कूंची ; किरण-पुंज। *v. t.* mark with writing-pencil. पैन्सिल से चिह्नित करना।

pendant, pendent (पैन्डन्ट)—*n.* something which hangs ; an ear-ring. लटकन ; झुमका, कर्ण-फूल। *adj.* hanging ; awaiting decision. लटकता हुआ ; निर्णयाधीन ; विचाराधीन। *n.* **pendency.**

pending (पैन्डिंग)—*adj.* awaiting settlement. विचाराधीन।

pendulous (पैन्ड्यूलस)—*adj.* hanging, swinging. लटकता हुआ, झूलता हुआ।

pendulum (पैन्ड्यूलम)—*n.* suspended body swinging to and fro by force of gravity esp. in a clock. दीवार-घड़ी का लंगर, चलायमान लटकन।

penetrability (पैनिट्रेबिलिटी)—*n.* **penetrableness.** प्रवेश्यता, भेद्यता।

penetrable (पैनिट्रेबल)—*adj.* what may be penetrated. प्रवेश्य, भेद्य।

penetralia (पैनिट्रेलिआ)—*n.* the innermost part of a shrine. मन्दिर का सबसे भीतरी भाग।

penetrancy (पैनिट्रन्सी)—*n.* power of penetrating. भेदक शक्ति, प्रवेश की शक्ति।

penetrant (पैनिट्रेन्ट)—*adj.* piercing ; having keen insight. भेदनकारी, पैठनेवाला ; सूक्ष्मदर्शी।

penetrate (पैनट्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* find access ; pass through ; find out ; discern ; make a way. भेदना, छेदना, पैठना, घुसाना, घुसना, प्रवेश करना ; समझना, बूझना, तह को

पहुँचना।

penetrating (पैनिट्रेटिव)—*adj.* discerning; piercing. सूक्ष्मदर्शी; भेदक, घुसनेवाला।

penetration (पैनिट्रेशन)—*n.* acute insight; the act of penetrating. सूक्ष्म बुद्धि, अर्थबोध पैठन, प्रवेश, रिसाई।

penetrative (पैनिट्रेटिव)—*adj.* penetrating. घुसनेवाला, भेदक सूक्ष्मदर्शी।

penguin (पेंग्विन)—*n.* sea fowl. समुद्री बत्तख।

penial (पीनियल)—*adj.* pertaining to the penis. शिश्न-सम्बन्धी।

peninsula (पेनिन्स्यूला)—*n.* piece of land almost surrounded by water. प्रायद्वीप; चारों ओर से पानी से घिरा हुआ भू-खंड। *adj.* **peninsular.** *v.t.* **peninsulate.** प्रायद्वीप का बनाना।

penis (पीनिस)—*n.* the male organ. पुरुष की जननेन्द्रिय, शिश्न, लिंग

penitence (पेनिटेन्स)—*n.* penance. पश्चात्ताप, प्रायश्चित।

penitent (पेनिटेन्ट)—*n.* repentant for sin. प्रायश्चित करनेवाला। *n.* a penitent person. प्रायश्चित करनेवाला व्यक्ति। *adv.* **penitently**

penitential (पेनिटेन्शल)—*adj.* of penitence. प्रायश्चित-सम्बन्धी।

penitentiary (पेनिटेन्शरी)—*n.* papal office regulating penance; reformatory institution; prison. प्रायश्चित रीति का वर्णन करने वाला अधिकारी; सुधारगृह; कैदखाना। *adj.* relating to penance. प्रायश्चित का, सुधार-संबंधी।

penman (पेनमैन)—*n.* calligrapher; author. सुलेखक, सुलेखक; ग्रन्थलेखक।

pen-name (पेन-नेम)—*n.* writer's assumed name. लेखक का कल्पित-नाम, उपनाम।

pennant (पेनन्ट)—*n.* tapering flag. छोटा झण्डा, फरेरा।

pennate (पेनेट)—*adj.* having wings. परदार।

penniless (पेनिलिस)—*adj.* destitute. धनरहित, कंगाल।

pennon (पेनन)—*n.* swallow-tailed flag. त्रिकोण लम्बा झण्डा।

penny (पेनी)—*n.* bronze coin worth one-twelfth of a shilling. एक अंग्रेजी ताम्र-मुद्रा जो छः पैसे के बराबर होता है; पैसा का बारहवाँ भाग।

pennyroyal (पेनीरायल)—*n.* a kind of mint. एक प्रकार का पोदीना।

pennyweight (पेनीवेट)—*n.* the 20th part of 1 oz. औंस का 20वाँ भाग।

pennyworth (पेनीवर्थ)—*n.* what

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can be got for a penny. एक पैनी में खरीदी जाने-योग्य वस्तु ।

penology (पीनॉलजी)—*n.* study of punishment and prison discipline. दंड तथा बन्दीगृह के अनुशासन की विद्या ; दण्डविज्ञान

pensile (पेन्साइल, पेन्सिल)—*adj.* hanging. लटकता हुआ, दोलायमान ।

pension (पेन्शन)—*n.* periodical payment made to a person in consideration of past service. निवृत्ति-वेतन ।

pensionary (पेन्शनरी)—*adj.* by way of pension. पेन्शन-सम्बन्धी । *n.* pensioner. निवृत्तिवेतनभोगी ।

pensioner (पेन्शनर)—*n.* pensioned person. निवृत्तिवेतन-भोगी ; पेन्शन पानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

pensive (पेन्सिव)—*adj.* plunged in thought. चिन्तनमग्न, चिन्तासक्त, उदास । *n.* **pensiveness.**

penstock (पेन्स्टॉक)—*n.* flood-gate. बाढ़ का पानी निकालने का द्वार ।

pent (पेन्ट)—*adj.* closely confined ; shut up. बन्द ; मूँदा हुआ ।

pentachord (पेन्टकॉर्ड)—*n.* musical instrument of five strings. पंचतारा वाद्ययन्त्र ।

pentacle (पेन्टकल)—*n.* figure of five-pointed star used in magic. पंचकोण तारे का चित्र ।

pentad (पेन्टैड)—*n.* the number 5 : group of five. ५ का अंक ; पाँच का समुदाय ।

pentagon (पेन्टगन)—*n.* five-sided figure. पंचकोण, पंचभुज ;

pentagram (पेन्टाग्राम)—*n.* five-pointed star. पंचकोण तारा ।

pentahedron (पेन्टहेड्रन)—*n.* solid figure of five faces. पाँच भुजाओंवाली ठोस आकृति

pentameter (पेन्टामिटर)—*n.* verse of five feet. पाँच पदोंवाली कविता ।

pentangular (पेन्टैंग्युलर)—*adj.* having five angles. पाँच कोणों-वाला ।

pentarchy (पेन्टार्की)—*n.* government by five persons. पाँच व्यक्तियों का शासन ।

pentateuch (पेन्टट्यूक)—*n.* the first five Old Testament books बाइबल की पहली पाँच पुस्तकें ।

penthouse (पेन्टहाउस)—*n.* sloping roof supported against wall of building. सायबान, ओसारा

pentroof (पेन्टरूफ़)—*n.* roof which slopes on one side only. एक तरफ़ को झुकी हुई छत ।

pentstemon (पेन्स्टीमन)—*n.* a plant yielding beautiful bright flowers. सुन्दर चमकदार फूलों का एक पौधा ।

penult (पेनल्ट, पीनल्ट)—*n.* last syllable but one of a word. शब्द का अन्तिम से पहला अक्षर ।

penultimate (पिनल्टिमेट)—*adj.* last but one. अन्तिम से पहला। *n.* penult. शब्द का अन्तिम से पहला अक्षर।

penumbra (पिनम्ब्रा)—*n.* partly lighted shadow on the skirts of a total shadow. खण्डछाया, नीम-साया। *adj.* **penumbral.**

penurious (पिन्यूरिअस)—*adj.* mean ; stingy. दरिद्र, नीच, कंजूस।

penury (पैन्यूरी)—*n.* destitution, poverty. कंगाली, दरिद्रता, ग़रीबी।

peon (पीअन)—*n.* a footman, office servant. प्यादा, हरकारा ; चपड़ासी, कार्यालय का सेवक।

peony (पीअनी)—*n.* garden plant with double red or white flower. दो लाल या सफ़ेद फूल का एक पौधा।

people (पीपल)—*n.* race, nation. जाति, राष्ट्र, लोग। *pl.* persons in general. जनसाधारण, अवाम। *v. t.* fill with people ; populate. लोगों से भरना ; बसाना।

pep (पैप)—*n.* vigour. spirit. ओज, उत्साह, जोश।

pepper (पैपर)—*n.* hot-flavoured berries of certain plants used as seasoning. काली या गोल मिर्च। *v. t.* flavour with pepper ; hit with missiles. मिर्च डालना या लगाना ; गोलियों से छलनी करना।

peppermint (पैपर्मिन्ट)—*n.* a kind of mint. एक प्रकार का पोदीना।

peppery (पैपरी)—*adj.* like pepper ; hot-tempered. मिर्च-जैसा, तीता, चरपरा ; तीव्र स्वभाव का।

pepsin (पैप्सिन)—*n.* constituent of grastic juice. पित्त का एक अंश।

peptic (पैप्टिक)—*adj.* digestive. पाचक, पचानेवाला।

per (पर)—*prep.* by ; by means of ; for each. से ; द्वारा ; प्रति, फ़ी, हर, पीछे। *per annum.* प्रतिवर्ष,

peradventure (परैड्वेंचर)—*adv.* perhaps ; by chance. सम्भवतः, कदाचित् ; संयोगवश।

perambulate (परैम्ब्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* walk up and down ; go from place to place. भ्रमण करना, इधर उधर घूमना, सैर करना। *n.* **perambulation.** भ्रमण, सैर।

perambulator (परैम्ब्यूलेटर)—*n.* one who perambulates ; child's carriage. भ्रमणकर्ता ; बच्चा-गाड़ी।

perceive (पर्सीव)—*v. t.* become aware of by one of the senses ; apprehend , understand. इन्द्रियों से ग्रहण करना ; चीन्हना, देखना ; समझना, बूझना। *adj.* **perceivable.** इन्द्रियों द्वारा ग्राह्य ;

percentage (पर्सेन्टेज)—*n.* rate per cent. प्रतिशत-दर।

percept (पर्सैप्ट)—*n.* object or product of perception. इन्द्रियों का विषय, पदार्थ ; बोध, ज्ञान।

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perceptible (पर्सेप्टिबल)—*adj.* such as can be perceived. इन्द्रिय-ग्राह्य, बुद्धिगम्य

perception (पर्सेप्शन)—*n.* act or faculty of perceiving. ज्ञान, बोध, कल्पना, अनुभूति

perceptive (पर्सेप्टिव)—*adj.* having or concerned in perception. ज्ञानविषयक, चेतन

perch (पर्च)—*n.* bird's resting place; elevated position; a fresh-water fish; measure of length 5½ yards. पक्षी के बैठने का अड्डा, चबूतरा; एक प्रकार की मछली जो ताजे जल में रहती है; 5½ गज का एक पैमाना। *v. i. & t.* rest on perch; put on a high place. अड्डे पर बैठना; ऊँचे स्थान पर रखना।

perchance (पर्चान्स)—*adv.* by chance; may be. संयोगवश, अचानक; कदाचित्, शायद, संभवतः।

percipient (पर्सिपिएन्ट)—*adj.* having perception. बोध या ज्ञान रखने वाला, सचेत। *n.* person who perceives. ज्ञानवान्, बोद्धा। *n.* **percipience.** ज्ञान, बोध, चेतना।

percolate (पर्कलेट)—*v. i. & t.* make way through pores; cause to percolate. टपकना, चूना; चुआना, टपकाना।

percolation (पर्कलेशन)—*n.* the act of percolating. टपकन, चूअन।

percolator (पर्कलेटर)—*n.* a percolating appliance. चुआने का उपकरण।

percussion (पर्कशन)—*n.* striking of a body against another; sound so made. टक्कर, ठोकर; टकराव की आवाज़। *adj.* **percussive.** टकराता हुआ।

perdition (पर्डिशन)—*n.* damnation; ruin. सत्यानाश, तबाही, विनाश।

perdu (e) (पर्डू)—*adj.* out of sight; hidden. अगोचर, प्रच्छन्न, छिपा हुआ।

peregrinate (पैरिग्रिनेट)—*v. i. & t.* wander; wander through. परिभ्रमण करना; स्थान-स्थान पर घूमना। *n.* **peregrination.**

peregrine (पैरिग्राइन)—*n.* kind of falcon used in hawing. शिकारी बाज।

peremptory (पैरिम्टरी)—*adj.* imperious; urgent. अटल, अनिवार्य, निश्चित। *n.* **peremptoriness.** अनिवार्यता।

perennial (परैन्यल)—*adj.* not coming to an end; coming up year after year. नित्य; प्रतिवर्ष होनेवाला (पौधा), बारहमासी। *n.* a perennial plant. बारहमासी पौधा।

perfect (पर्फ़िक्ट)—*adj.* complete; faultless; thoroughly learned; exact; entire. पूर्ण; निर्दोष; प्रवीण; ठीक; सारा, पूरा। *v. t.* make perfect. पूर्ण बनाना।

perfection (पर्फ़ेक्शन)—*n.* being perfect ; perfect state ; highest manifestation. पूर्णता ; समाप्ति ; सिद्धि ; प्रवीणता । *pl.* accomplishments, beauties. परिपूर्णता, सौंदर्य,

perfidy (पर्फ़िडी)—*n.* breach of faith ; treachery. विश्वासघात, कपट, धोखा । *adj.* **perfidious.**

perforate (पर्फ़ोरेट्)—*v. t. & i.* pierce ; make holes through. भेदना, छेदना, सुराख करना ।

perforation (पर्फ़ोरेशन)—*n.* the act of perforating ; a hole. भेदन, छेदन ; छिद्र, सुराख ।

perforce (पर्फ़ोर्स)—*adj.* of necessity. बलपूर्वक, विवश करके ।

perform (पर्फ़ॉर्म)—*v. t. & i.* carry into effect ; accomplish ; go through ; act. पूरा करना ; क्रियान्वित करना ; परिपालन करना ;

performance (पर्फ़ॉर्मेन्स)—*n.* thing accomplished ; single presentation of play etc. क्रियान्वयन, परिपालन ; कृत्य, व्यवहार ; अभिनय, स्वाँग।

performer (पर्फ़ॉर्मर)—*n.* one who performs before an audience. कार्य-सम्पादक, अभिनेता ।

perfume (पर्फ़्यूम)—*n.* sweet smell ; scent. सुगन्ध ; इत्र ।

perfumer (पर्फ़्यूमर)—*n.* maker or seller of perfumes. इत्र बनाने या बेचने वाला

perfumery (पर्फ़्यूमरी)—*n.* perfumes in general. गन्ध-द्रव्य ; इत्र-फुलेल ।

perfunctory (पर्फ़ंक्टरी)—*adj.* done merely to pass muster. बनावटपनी से किया हुआ, बनचेता ।

perhaps (पर्हैप्स)—*adv.* it may be. कदाचित्, शायद ।

perianth (पैरिऐन्थ)—*n.* out part of flower. फूल बाहरी भाग ।

periapet (पैरिऐपट)—*n.* amulet. तावीज, गंडा ।

pericardium (पैरिकार्डियम)—*n.* membranous sac enclosing the heart. हृदय की झिल्ली । *adj.* **pericardiac, paricardial.**

pericarp (पैरिकार्प)—*n.* seed-vessel of plant. बीज-कोष ।

pericranium (पैरिक्रेनियम)—*n.* membrane enclosing the skull. खोपड़ी की झिल्ली ।

perigee (पैरिजी)—*n.* point of moon's orbit nearest the earth. चन्द्रकक्षा का पृथ्वी से निकटतम भाग ।

perihelion (पैरिहीलियन)—*n.* point in planet's orbit nearest the sun. नक्षत्रकक्षा का सूर्य से निकटतम भाग ।

peril (पैरिल)—*n.* danger ; risk. डर, भय ; खतरा, जोखिम ।

perilous (पैरिलस)—*adj.* dangerous ; risky. भयानक,

खतरनाक। *n.* **perilousness.**

perimeter (परिमिटर)—*n.* line or set of lines bounding a closed figure. परिमिति।

period (पीरिअड)—*n.* amount of time during which something runs its course ; a complete sentence ; full-stop symbol (.). अवधि, काल, युग ; पूर्ण वाक्य ; पूर्ण विराम का चिह्न (।)।

periodic (पीरिऑडिक)—*adj.* recurring at regular intervals. सावधिक, निश्चित समयों पर होने वाला।

periodical (पीरिऑडिकल)—*adj.* periodic. सावधिक। *n.* publication issued at fixed intervals. नियत काल पर प्रकाशित होने वाली पत्रिका

periphery (परिफ़री)—*n.* bounding line esp. of round surface. परिधि, दायरा।

periphrasis (परिफ्रेसिस)—*n.* round-about speech. घेचदार-संभाषण, फेर की बात। *adj.* **periphrastic.**

perish (पैरिश)—*v. i. & t.* suffer destruction ; lose life ; fail to last ; reduce to distress. नष्ट होना, मिट जाना, मर जाना ; नष्ट कर देना।

peristyle (पैरिस्टाइल)—*n.* row of columns. खम्भों की पंक्ति।

peritoneum (पैरिटोनीअम)—*n.* membrane lining abdomen. पेड़ू का पर्दा।

peritonitis (पैरिटॅनाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of the peritoneum. पेड़ू के पर्दे की सूजन।

periwig (पैरिविग)—*n.* wig. रोओं का कनटोप।

periwinkle (पैरिविंकल)—*n.* evergreen trailing plant ; edible shell-fish. एक सदाबहार पौधा ; एक प्रकार की खाने के योग्य घोंघा मछली।

perjure (पर्जर)—*v. i.* swear falsely. झूठी शपथ लेना। *adj.* **perjured.** झूठी शपथ का अपराधी।

perjury (पर्जरी)—act of perjuring. मिथ्या शपथ ; झूठी गवाही।

perk (पर्क)—*v. i. & t.* behave jauntily ; lift up. अकड़ना, ऐंठना. सिर उठाना।

perky (पर्की)—*adj.* pert. अकड़बाज, ऐंठ से रहनेवाला। *n.* **perkiness.**

permanence (पर्मनेन्स)—*n.* duration ; permanent quality. स्थिरता ; टिकाऊपन।

permanency (पर्मनेन्सी)—*n.* permanent occupation. स्थायित्व, टिकाव।

permanent (पर्मनेन्ट)—*adj.* lasting ; not temporary. स्थायी, स्थिर, टिकाऊ. नित्य

permeable (पर्मिएबल)—*adj.* admitting the passage of fluid etc. पोला ; घुस सकने के योग्य

permeate (पर्मिएट)—*v. t. & i.* make way throughout. पैठना, घुसना ; दखल करना या होना। *n.* **permeation.** पैठ, दखल।

permissible (पर्मिसिबल)—*adj.* allowable ; that may be permitted. अनुमति या स्वीकृति योग्य, उचित। *n.* **permissibily.**

permission (पर्मिशन)—*n.* leave ; licence. अनुमति, स्वीकृति, आज्ञा, इजाजत।

permissive (पर्मिसिव)—*adj.* giving permission. अनुमतिदायक,

permit (पर्मिट)—*v. t. & i.* allow ; admit of. अनुमति या स्वीकृति देना ; प्रविष्ट करना, आज्ञा देना। *n.* written order for permitting entry etc. अनुमतिपत्र,

permutation (पर्म्यूटेशन)—*n.* variation of the order of a series. अलट-पलट, बदल।

permute (पर्म्यूट)—*v. t.* alter the order, क्रम बदलना।

pernicious (पर्निशस)—*adj.* destructive. नाशकारी ; हानिकारक

perorate (पैरॅरेट)—*v. i.* indulge in rhetoric ; make a peroration. आलंकारिक रूप से कहना ; उपसंहार करना।

peroration (पैरॅरेशन)—*n.* passage closing a speech. भाषण का उपसंहार।

perpend (पर्पेन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* ponder, reflect upon. मनन करना,

perpendicular (पर्पेन्डिक्यूलर)—*adj.* vertical ; upright ; very steep. लम्बाकार, सीधे खड़ा। *n.* a perpendicular line. लम्बाकार रेखा,

perpendicularity (पर्पेन्डिक्यूलैरिटी)—*n.* the state of being perpendicular. लम्बाकार, स्थिति।

perpetrate (पर्पिट्रेट)—*v. t.* be guilty of ; commit. पाप-कर्म करना,

perpetration (पर्पिट्रेशन)—*n.* the act of perpetrating. पाप-कर्म।

perpetrator (पर्पिट्रेटर)—*n.* one who perpetrates. पापकर्मी, पापी।

perpetual (पर्पेचुअल)—*adj.* eternal ; continuous. नित्य, सनातन, शाश्वत ; सतत निरन्तर

perpetuate (पर्पेचुएट)—*v. t.* make perpetual. नित्य बनाना, सदैव जीवित रखना। *n.* **perpetuation.** नित्यता, स्थायित्व।

perpetuity (पर्पिचुइटी)—*n.* perpetual continuance. नित्यता, स्थिरता।

perplex (पर्प्लेक्स)—*v. t.* bewilder ; complicate. उलझाना, व्याकुल करना,

perplexity (पर्प्लेक्सिटी)—*n.* puzzled state ; being at a loss. जटिलता, उलझन। व्याकुलता ; घबड़ाहट।

perquisite (पर्क्विजिट)—*n.* casual emolument. बाजाई आमदनी, दुर्ब।

perry (पैरी)—*n.* fermented drink made from pears. नाशपाती की शराब।

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persecute (पर्सिक्यूट)—*v. t.* harass for heresy; worry. सताना, क्लेश देना, तंग करना।

persecution (पर्सिक्यूशन)—*n.* the act of persecuting. सताना, क्लेश, पीड़ा।

perseverance (पर्सिवीयरन्स)—*n.* steadfastness, persistence. अध्यवसाय, धैर्य, दृढ़ प्रयत्न।

perseverant (पर्सिवीयरन्ट)—*adj.* persistent. अध्यवसायी, उद्यमी,

persevere (पर्सिवीयर)—*v. i.* be steadfast; persist. दृढ़ रहना, धैर्य रखना; प्रयत्न करते रहना; निभाना।

persiflage (पर्सिफ्लाज)—*n.* light irony. मूर्खता की बात, गप्प।

persist (पर्सिस्ट)—*v. i.* continue to exist or do something in spite of obstacles. आग्रह करना,

persistence, persistency (पर्सिस्टन्स, पर्सिस्टन्सी)—*n.* the act of persisting. आग्रह, हठ, दृढ़ता।

persistent (पर्सिस्टन्ट)—*adj.* persevering. हठी; आग्रही, दृढ़-निश्चयी।

person (पर्सन)—*n.* human being; one's body; character in a play. व्यक्ति, मनुष्य; शरीर, देह; नाटक का पात्र। (व्याकरण में) **first person.** प्रथम या उत्तम पुरुष; **second person.** मध्यम पुरुष; **third person.** अन्य पुरुष।

personage (पर्सनेज)—*n.* eminent character; character in a play. प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति; नाटक का पात्र।

personal (पर्सनल)—*adj.* one's own; individual; done in person. अपना, निजी; व्यक्तिगत;

personality (पर्सनैलिटी)—*n.* distinctive character of any one; personage. व्यक्तित्व; प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति।

personalize (पर्सनलाइज)—*v. t.* make personal. व्यक्तिगत बनाना।

personally (पर्सनली)—*adv.* in person. व्यक्तिगत या शारीरिक रूप से।

personalty (पर्सनल्टी)—*n.* personal property. व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति।

personate (पर्सनेट)—*v. t.* play the part of; pretend to be another. वेष बदलना, दूसरे का रूप धारण करना, भेस भरना।

personation (पर्सनेशन)—*n.* playing the part of another. परवेश-धारण, छद्मवेष।

personify (पर्सनिफाई)—*v. t.* attribute personal nature to; symbolize by human figure. जीवधारी का रूप देना, जीवधारी ठहराना किसी वस्तु में मानव की कल्पना करना।

personification (पर्सनिफिकेशन)—*n.* the act of personifying. मानव-कल्पना, रूपक अलंकार।

personnel (पर्सनैल)—*n.* the body of persons engaged in public service. सरकारी कर्मचारी-वर्ग ; लोक-सेवी ।

perspective (पर्स्पेक्टिव)—*n.* art of drawing so as to give the effect of solidity and relative distance and size ; a view through. चित्र बनाने की एक कला जिसमें अन्तर आकार स्पष्ट दिखाई देते हैं ; दृश्य, नज़ारा । *adj.* pertaining to perspective. दृश्य-सम्बन्धी ।

perspicacious (पर्स्पिकेशस)—*adj.* having insight ; penetrating. सूक्ष्मदर्शी, तीक्ष्णबुद्धि ।

perspicacity (पर्स्पिकैसिटी)—*n.* keen insight. तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि, सूक्ष्म दृष्टि ।

perspicuous (पर्स्पिक्युअस)—*adj.* expressed with clearness ; lucid. सुबोध, सरल ; स्पष्ट । *n.* **perspicuity**. सुबोधता, स्पष्टता ।

perspiration (पर्स्पिरेशन)—*n.* sweat ; sweating. पसीना, स्वेद-स्राव ।

perspire (पर्स्पायर)—*v. i. & t.* sweat. पसीना निकलना, पसीना आना ।

persuade (पर्स्वेड)—*v. t.* convince ; impel by argument. निश्चय कराना, विश्वास दिलाना, मनाना, राज़ी कर लेना ; उकसाना ।

persuasion (पर्स्वेशन)—*n.* act of persuading ; particular religious belief. उकसाना, प्रेरणा ;

persuasive (पर्स्वेसिव)—*adj.* efficacious in persuading. प्रेरक, हृदयहारी ; *n.* inducement. प्रेरणा ।

pert (पर्ट)—*adj.* forward, saucy. चालाक, चपल ; ढीठ, गुस्ताख़ ।

pertain (पर्टेन)—*v. i.* belong ; relate. सम्बन्धित होना, सम्बन्ध रखना ।

pertinacious (पर्टिनेशस)—*adj.* persistent, resolute. आग्रही, हठधर्मी ।

pertinacity (पर्टिनैसिटी)—*n.* quality of being persistent. आग्रह, हठ ।

pertinence, pertinency (पर्टिनन्स, सी)—*n.* suitableness. योग्यता, यथार्थता ।

pertinent (पर्टिनन्ट)—*adj.* to the point ; have a real relation to. यथार्थ, सही, ठीक,

perturb (पर्टर्ब)—*v. t.* disquiet ; throw into agitation. अशान्त करना, व्याकुल करना ; घबड़ा देना ;

perturbation (पर्टर्बेशन)—*n.* disturbance. अशान्ति, व्याकुलता,

perusal (पर्ज़ल)—*n.* careful reading. अध्ययन ।

peruse (पर्ज़)—*v. t.* read ; scan. अध्ययन करना, ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना, बाँचना ।

pervade (पर्वेड)—*v. t.* spread through ; permeate. फैलना, व्याप्त होना, छाना ; पैठ जाना, रमना ।

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perverse (पर्वर्स)—*adj.* obstinate ; peevish ; wicked. हठी, ज़िद्दी ; चिड़चिड़ा, टेढ़ा ; दुष्ट ।

perversion (पर्वर्शन)—*n.* the act of perverting. उलट-पलट, विवाद ।

perversity (पर्वर्सिटी)—*n.* perverseness. हठ, कुटिलता ।

perversive (पर्वर्सिव)—*adj.* tending to pervert. बिगाड़नेवाला ।

pervert (पर्वर्ट)—*v. t.* turn to wrong use ; lead astray. उलटना, बदलना ; बिगाड़ना, बरबलाना, पथभ्रष्ट करना । *n.* person who adopts another religion ; perverted person. धर्म बदलनेवाला व्यक्ति ;

pervious (पर्वियस)—*adj.* allowing passage ; penetrable. प्रवेशनीय, घुसने-योग्य ; सुगम

pesky (पेस्की)—*adj.* annoying. कष्टप्रद, दुखदायी ।

pessary (पेसरी)—*n.* a rubber sheath worn in the vagina. योनिस्थ पर पहनने की रबड़ की टोपी ।

pessimism (पेसिमिज़्म)—*n.* tendency to look at the worst aspect of things. निराशावाद ।

pest (पेस्ट)—*n.* troublesome or noxious person, animal or thing. कष्टकर या नाशकारक व्यक्ति, पशु या वस्तु ; मारी, वबा ।

pester (पेस्टर)—*v. t.* trouble ; plague. कष्ट देना, सताना ।

pestilence (पेस्टिलेंस)—*n.* fatal epidemic disease. महामारी, संक्रामक रोग ।

pestilent (पेस्टिलेंट)—*adj.* deadly ; trouble-some. घातक, विनाशक ; कष्टप्रद ·

pestle (पेसल)—*n.* instrument for pounding in a mortar. मूसल, छोंटा । *v. t.* pound with a pestle. कूटना, छोंटना ।

pestology (पेस्टॉलजी)—*n.* study of pests. नाशकारी कीड़ों का अध्ययन ।

pet (पेट्)—*n.* animal or person on which affection is laviahed ; favourite ; fit of sulks. हाथ से पाला हुआ पशु या मनुष्य : पालतू पशु या पक्षी ; लेवपाव, लाडला, प्यारा, दुलारा ; चिड़चिड़ाहट, झांझ । *v. t.* make a pet of ; fondle. पोसना ; लाड़ करना ।

petal (पेटल)—*n.* coloured leaf of a flower. पांखुड़ी, फूल की पत्ती, पुष्प-दल ।

petard (पिटर्ड)—*n.* small bomb for attaching to door etc. burst it open ; kind of fire-work. द्वार तोड़ने का छोटा बम ; एक प्रकार की आतिशबाज़ी ।

peter (पीटर)—*v. t.* come to an end. समाप्त होना ।

peterman (पीट्रमैन)—*n.* fisher-man. मछुआ ।

petersham (पीट्रशाम)—*n.* a thick ribbed ribbon. एक प्रकार का मोटा रेशमी फ़ीता।

petiole (पैटिओल)—*n.* leaf-stalk. पत्ते का डंठल। *adj.* **petiolar.**

petit (पैटिट)—*adv.* petty. क्षुद्र, छोटा-सा।

petition (पिटिशन)—*n.* written request. लिखित अर्ज़ी, याचिका, प्रार्थना। *v. t. & i.* make petition; ask humbly. याचिका देना: निवेदन करना

petitioner (पिटिशनर)—*n.* one who offers a petition. याचिकाकार, प्रार्थी।

petrean (पैट्रिअन)—*adj.* pertaining to stone. पत्थर का।

petrel (पैट्रल)—*n.* a small seabird. एक छोटा समुद्री पक्षी।

petrify (पैट्रीफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* turn into stone; paralyse with terror; become rigid. पत्थर बनाना या होना; सुन्न हो जाना, निर्जीव होना; कठोर होना।

petrograph (पैट्रग्राफ़)—*n.* an inscription on stone. शिलालेख।

petrol (पैट्रॉल)—*n.* refined petroleum. शुद्ध किया हुआ पिट्रोलियम।

petroleum (पिट्रोलियम)—*n.* mineral oil. खनिज तेल।

petrous (पैट्रस)—*adj.* pertaining to stones. पत्थर का,

petticoat (पैटिकोट)—*n.* woman's under garment. औरत पहनने का घाघरा, लहंगा।

pettifog (पैटिफ़ॉग)—*v. i.* act like a pettifogger. छोटे दर्जे की वकालत करना।

pettifogger (पैटिफ़ॉगर)—*n.* lawyer of low class; crooked dealer. छोटे दर्जे का वकील; कुटिल व्यापारी।

pettish (पैटिश)—*adj.* fretful. peevish. चिड़चिड़ा, तीक्ष्ण स्वभाव वाला, तीखा। *adv.* **pettishly.**

pettitoes (पैटिटोज़)—*n. pl.* pig's feet. सूअर के पंजे।

petty (पैटी)—*adj.* unimportant; minor; inferior. क्षुद्र, तुच्छ; थोड़ा, छोटा; घटिया। *adv.* **pettily.**

petulant (पैट्यूलन्ट)—*adj.* out of temper; touchy. विक्षुब्ध, चिड़चिड़ा, रुष्ट। *n.* **petulance.**

petunia (पिट्यूनिआ)—*n.* plant with vivid funnel-shaped flowers. एक कूपदार पौधा।

pew (प्यू)—*n.* enclosed seat in a church for worshippers. गिरजाघर में भक्तों के बैठने का घिरा हुआ स्थान।

pewit, peewit (पीविट)—*n.* lapwing. लपविंग पक्षी।

pewter (प्यूटर)—*n.* grey alloy of tin and other metals; utensils of pewter. काँसा; काँसे के बर्तन।

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phaeton (फ़ेटन)—*n.* light four-wheeled open carriage. छोटी चार पहियों वाली खुली गाड़ी,

phalange (फ़ैलैन्ज)—*n.* bone of a finger-digit. अँगुली की पोर।

phalanx (फ़ैलैन्क्स)—*n.* body of infantry in solid oblong formation ; organized party. पैदल सेना का दस्ता या कतार ; दल, संगठित दल।

phantasm (फ़ैन्टैज़्म)—*n.* illusion ; phanton. माया, काल्पनिक वृष्टि ; प्रेत छाया ; मनोरथ-वृष्टि।

phantom (फ़ैन्टम)—*n.* apparition ; dim image. माया, छलावा, भूत, प्रेत।

pharmaceutics (फ़ार्मस्यूटिक्स)—*n.* the science of preparing medicines. औषध-निर्माण-विज्ञान।

pharmaceutist (फ़ार्मस्यूटिस्ट)—*n.* one who prepares medicines. औषध-निर्माता। (*also.* **pharmacist**).

pharmacology (फ़ार्मकॉलजी)—*n.* theory of pharmacy. औषध-निर्माण का सिद्धान्त

pharmacy (फ़ार्मसी)—*n.* the art of dispensing drugs ; a drug-store. औषध-निर्माण-विद्या ; औषधालय, औषध-भण्डार।

pharynx (फ़ैरिन्क्स)—*n.* cavity behind mouth and nose. मुँह और नाक के पीछे का छिद्र, ग्रसनी। *adj.* **pharyngeal**

phase (फ़ेज़)—*n.* aspect of moon or planet at a certain time ; stage of development. चन्द्रमा या ग्रह की कला ; विकास की स्थिति गति, रूप। *adj.* **phasic.**

pheasant (फ़ैज़न्ट)—*n.* a game bird of handsome plumage. तीतर पक्षी।

phenomenal (फ़िनॉमिनल)—*adj.* concerned with phenomena ; remarkable. घटनाचक्र-सम्बन्धी, दृश्य-विषय-सम्बन्धी ; अद्भुत, विलक्षण।

phenomenon (फ़िनॉमिनन)—*n.* observed or apparent object or fact or occurrence ; remarkable person or thing. दृश्यमान या प्रत्यक्ष पदार्थ या तथ्य या घटना, घटनाचक्र, गोचर पदार्थ ; विलक्षण मनुष्य

phial (फ़ाइअल)—*n.* small bottle. छोटी शीशी। *v. t.* keep in a phial. शीशी में रखना।

philander (फ़िलैन्डर)—*v. i.* amuse oneself with love-making. विहार करना, इश्कबाज़ी करना।

philanthrope (फ़िलन्थ्रोप)—*n.* one who does good to one's fellow men. लोकहितैषी मनुष्य, परोपकारी व्यक्ति।

philanthropist (फ़िलैन्थ्रपिस्ट)—*n.* a benevolent person. लोकहितैषी या परोपकारी मनुष्य।

philanthropy (फ़िलैन्थ्रपी)—*n.*

doing good to one's fellow men. लोक-हित, परोपकार, जन-कल्याण।

philately (फ़िलैटिली) – *n.* stamp-collecting. टिकट संग्रह। *adj.* philatelic (फ़िलैटलिक); *n.* **philate-list**. टिकट-संग्रहकर्त्ता।

philistine (फ़िलिस्टाइन)—*adj.* & *n.* uncultured (person). अशिक्षित या असभ्य (मनुष्य)।

philogyny (फ़िलाजिनी)—*n.* love of woman. स्त्री-प्रेम। *n.* **philogyinist**. स्त्री प्रेमी।

philologist (फ़िलॉलजिस्ट)—*n.* a student of philology. भाषा-शास्त्री।

philology (फ़लॉलजी)—*n.* science of the structure and development of language. भाषा विज्ञान। *adj.* **philological**.

philomath (फ़िलॉमॉथ)—*n.* lover of learning. विद्या प्रेमी, विद्यार्थी।

philomel (फ़िलॉमल)—*n.* nightingale. बुलबुल।

philosopher (फ़िलॉसॅफ़र)—*n.* student of philosophy. दर्शन-शास्त्री, दार्शनिक, तत्त्वज्ञानी।

philosophic (al) [फ़िलॉसॉफ़िक (ल)]—*adj.* pertaining to philosophy. दार्शनिक, दर्शनशास्त्र-विषयक। *adv.* **philosophically**.

philosophy (फ़िलॉसफ़ी)—*n.* pursuit of wisdom or of the knowledge of things and their causes. तत्त्वज्ञान; दर्शनशास्त्र; तर्क विज्ञान।

philter, philtre (फ़िल्टर)—*n.* love-potion. मोहिनी-मंत्र, वशीकरण-मंत्र, टोटका।

phlebotomy (फ़्लिबॉटमी)—*n.* blood-letting as medical operation. नश्तर से नस खोलने की क्रिया, नश्तरज़नी, शल्यक्रिया।

phlegm (फ़्लैम)—*n.* bronchial mucus ejected by coughing; impassiveness. कफ़, बलगम;

Phoebus (फ़ीबस)—*n.* Greek sun-god. यूनानियों का सूर्य देवता।

phoenix (फ़ीनिक्स)—*n.* bird fabled to burn itself and rise renewed from its ashes; unique thing. एक पौराणिक पक्षी

phone (फ़ोन)—*n.* & *v.* telephone. टैलिफ़ोन (दूरभाष) (करना)।

phonetic (फ़नैटिक)—*adj* pertaining to vocal sound. मौखिक ध्वनि या स्वर सम्बन्धी।

phonetician (फ़नैटिशन)—*n.* one versed in phonetics. स्वरविद्या-कुशल।

phonetics (फ़नैटिक्स) *n.* study of phonetic phenomena. स्वर-विद्या।

phonogram (फ़ोनोग्रैम)—*n.* sound-record made by phonograph; sound-symbol in short-

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hand. फ़ोनोग्राफ़ द्वारा बनाया गया ध्वनि का रिकार्ड ; आशुलिपि का ध्वनि-चिन्ह ।

phonograph (फ़ोनोग्राफ़)—*n.* instrument automatically recording and reproducing sounds. बोलनेवाला बाजा, रिकार्ड भरने व बजाने बाजा ।

phonology (फ़नॉलजी)—*n.* science of vocal sounds. स्वरविज्ञान । *adj.* **phonological.**

phosgene (फ़ॉस्जीन)—*n.* a poison gas. एक विषैली गैस ।

phosphate (फ़ॉस्फ़ेट)—*n.* salt of phosphoric acid. सेधावी नमक, अम्ल-क्षार ।

phosphide (फ़ॉस्फ़ाइड)—*n.* a combination of phosphorus with an element. फ़ास्फ़ोरस का अन्य तत्त्व से योग ।

phosphite (फ़ॉस्फ़ाइट,—*n.* a salt of phosphorus acid. फ़ास्फ़ोरस एसिड का एक लवण ।

phosphorescence (फ़ॉस्फ़ॉरेसेन्स)—*n.* faint luminosity in the dark. अन्धकार में दीखनेवाला धीमा प्रकाश । *n.* **phosphorescent.** धीमा प्रकाश देनेवाला ।

phosphoric, phosphorous (फ़ॉस्फ़ोरिक, फ़ॉस्फ़ॅरस) —*adj.* having phosphorus in proportion. फ़ास्फ़रसवाला ।

phosphorus (फ़ॉस्फ़रस)—*n.* a yellowish wax-like substance appearing luminous in the dark. एक जलनेवाला तत्त्व

photo (फ़ोटो)—*n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* photograph. आलोकचित्र, छाया-चित्र ॰ फ़ोटो उतारना या खींचना ।

photograph (फ़ोटोग्राफ़)—*n.* picture taken by means of light on sensitive film. आलोकचित्र, छाया-चित्र । *v. t.* & *i.* take photography. फ़ोटो उतारना । *adj.* **photographic.**

photographer (फ़ोटोग्राफ़र) —*n.* one who photographs. फ़ोटो उतारनेवाला ।

photography (फ़ोटोग्राफ़ी)—*n.* the art of producing photographs. फ़ोटो उतारने की कला ।

photometer (फ़ोटॉमिटर)—*n.* instrument for measuring the intensity of light. प्रकाश की तीव्रता नापने का यन्त्र

photophone (फ़ोटफ़ोन)—*n.* instrument for transmitting sounds by means of light. प्रकाश द्वारा शब्द भेजने का यन्त्र ।

phototherapy (फ़ोटोथैरपी)—*n.* treatment of disease by influence of light. प्रकाश के प्रभाव से रोग की चिकित्सा ।

phrase (फ़्रेज़)—*n.* mode of expression ; small group of words. अभिव्यक्ति का ढंग, मुहावरा · वाक्य-खंड, शब्द-समूह

phrenetic (फ्रिनेटिक)—*adj.* frantic ; mad. उन्मत्त, दीवाना, पागल ।

phrenitis (फ्रिनाइटिस)—*n.* inflammation of the brain attended with fever and delirium. सन्निपात, सरसाम, दीवानगी ।

phrenology (फ्रिनॉलजी)—*n.* study of external cranium. मस्तिष्क-विज्ञान

phrenzy (फ्रेंजी)—*n.* excited madness. उन्माद, दीवानगी ।

phthisical (थिसिकल, टिसिकल)—*adj.* pertaining to phthisis. राजयक्ष्मा-सम्बन्धी ।

phthisis (थाइसिस)—*n.* pulmonary consumption ; progressive wasting disease. राजयक्ष्मा, क्षयरोग, तपेदिक ।

physic (फ़िज़िक)—*n.* the medical art or profession. चिकित्साविज्ञान ; चिकित्सा व्यवसाय । *v. t.* dose. औषधि देना ।

physical (फ़िज़िकल)—*adj.* of nature ; of physics. भौतिक, पार्थिव, शारीरिक ; भौतिकी (पदार्थ-विज्ञान) सम्बन्धी । *adv.* **physically**.

physician (फ़िज़िशन)—*n.* healer; qualified medical practitioner. चिकित्सक, प्रशिक्षित वैद्य ।

physics (फ़िज़िक्स)—*n. pl.* science of the properties and inter-relations of matter and energy. भौतिकी, पदार्थ-विज्ञान ।

physiognomy (फ़िज़िऑग्नमी)—*n.* face as index of character ; art of judging character from face and form. ऐसा चेहरा जिससे चरित्र प्रतिबिम्बित होता हो, सूरत ; चेहरे और स्वरूप से चरित्र जानने की कला, मुखसामुद्रिक

physiology (फ़िज़िऑलजी)—*n.* science of the functions and phenomena of living things. प्राणि शास्त्र । *adj.* **physiological**. *n.* **physiologist**. प्राणि शास्त्री ।

physique (फ़िज़ीक)—*n.* bodily structure and development. शरीर का गठन, डीलडौल ।

phytogeny (फ़ाइटॉजनी)—*n.* the study of the generation of plants. वनस्पतियों की उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन ।

phytology (फ़ाइटॉलजी)—*n.* botany. वनस्पति शास्त्र ।

phytophagous (फ़ाइटॉफ़ैगस)—*adj.* subsist on plants. वनस्पति भक्षी ।

piacular (पाइएकयूलर)—*adj.* expiatory. पापनाशक ।

pia mater (पाइआ मेटर)—*n.* inner membrane enveloping brain and spinal cord. मस्तिष्क तथा रीढ़ की हड्डी को ढकने वाली

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आन्तरिक झिल्ली ।

pianist (पीआनिस्ट)—*n.* performer on piano. पियानो बाजा बजाने वाला ।

piano (पिऐनो)—*n.* metal-stringed key-board musical instrument. एक प्रकार का एक अंग्रेजी बाजा । (*also.* **pianoforte.**)

pica (पाइका)—*n.* size of type. छापे के अक्षर का एक नाप ।

picador (पिकाडोर)—*n.* mounted man with lance in bull-fight. सांड से लड़ने वाला बर्छीधारी घुड़सवार ।

picaroon (पिकारून)—*n.* rogue, pirate. समुद्री लुटेरा, बदमाश ।

piccolo (पिकोलो)—*n.* small flute. एक छोटी बांसुरी ।

pick (पिक)—*n.* implement with sharp-pointed iron cross-bar for breaking up ground ; small pointed instrument ; choice. कुदाली, फावड़ा ; खोदनी ; पसन्द, रुचि, चुनाव । *v. t. & i.* break up ground ; probe teeth ; open lock ; pluck ; rifle pocket by stealth ; gather ; select ; peckat ; take up suddenly ; cleanse. (जमीन) खोदना ; (दांत) कुरेदना ; (ताला) खोलना ; तोड़ना, बीनना ; (जेब) कतरना ; चुनना, बटोरना ; पसन्द करना ; ठोंकना, चोंच मारना ; जल्दी से उठा लेना ; साफ़ करना

pickaxe (पिक्ऐक्स)—*n.* implement for breaking up ground. कुदाली, कस्सी, ताबड़ ।

pickerel (पिकरल)—*n.* young pike. एक प्रकार की मछली का बच्चा ।

picket (पिकिट)—*n.* pointed stake ; small body of men on military police duty ; man or party stationed to deter would be workers during strike. खूंटा ; गश्ती सैनिक दल या टुकड़ी ; हड़ताल के समय मजदूरों को काम से रोकनेवाला व्यक्ति या दल ; पहरा देने वाला । *v. t.* set with stakes ; beset with pickets ; post as picket. खूंटियां गाड़ना ; पहरा देना ; बन्द लगाना ।

pickle (पिकल)—*n.* liquor for preserving food etc. ; vegetables in vinegar ; young rascal. कांजी, सिरका ; आचार ; दुष्ट बालक । *v. t.* preserve with pickle. आचार डालना ।

pickpocket (पिक्पॉकिट)—*n.* one who rifle pocket by stealth. जेबकतरा, गिरहकट ।

picktooth (पिक्टूथ)—*n.* an appliance for cleansing teeth. दन्तखोदनी ।

pickwick (पिक्विक)—*n.* a kind of cheap cigar. एक प्रकार की सस्ती चुरट, गुलगीर ।

picnic (पिक्निक)—*n.* pleasure

excursion including outdoor meal. मनोरंजनार्थ भ्रमण

pictorial (पिक्टोरियल)—*adj.* with pictures. सचित्र, तसवीरों-वाला।

picture (पिक्चर)—*n.* painting or drawing of objects as work of art ; beautiful object. चित्र, तसवीर ; दृश्य, सुन्दर वस्तु । *v. t.* depict in painting ; represent to others in words or to oneself in imagination. चित्रित करना ; वर्णित करना ; कल्पना करना ;

picture-gallery (पिक्चर-गैलरी)—*n.* building for exhibition of pictures. चित्र-शाला, चित्रदीर्घा ।

picture-house, picture-palace (पिक्चर-हाउस, पिक्चर-पैलेस)—*n.* cinema. सिनेमा-घर ।

picturesque (पिक्चरैस्क)—*adj.* such as would be effective in a picture ; graphic. चित्र-सदृश ; स्फुट, स्पष्ट ; सुन्दर । *n.* **picturesqueness**. सुन्दर; स्फुटता ।

pie (पाई)—*n.* wood-pecker ; dish covered in with paste ; smallest Indian coin not in circulation. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया ; समोसा, कचौड़ी ; एक भारतीय सिक्का

piebald (पाइबॉल्ड)—*adj.* having white and black in irregular patches. चितकबरा, सफेद और काले धब्बोंवाला । *n.* a piebald animal. चितकबरा पशु ।

piece (पीस)—*n.* one of the distinct parts of a composite whole ; fragment ; specimen ; example ; picture ; drama ; literary or musical composition. टुकड़ा ; खंड, भाग ; नमूना ; आदर्श ; चित्र ; नाटक ; साहित्यिक वा संगीत-सम्बन्धी रचना । *v. t.* make of pieces ; put together ; makeout. पैबन्द लगाना ; जोड़ना, साँटना, मिलाना । *of a piece.* एक ही प्रकार का ; *to pieces.* खण्ड,

piece goods (पीस-गुड्स)—*n.* textile fabrics woven in recognized length. कपड़े का थान ।

piecemeal (पीसमील)—*adv.* part at a time. टुकड़े-टुकड़े, थूर-थूर ; थोड़ा-थोड़ा । *adj.* done piecemeal. टुकड़े-टुकड़े किया हुआ ।

piecework (पीसवर्क)—*n.* work paid by the piece. ठेके पर किया गया काम ।

pied (पाइड)—*adj.* of black and white ; of mixed colours. चितकबरा, स्याह-सफ़ेद, रंग-बिरंगा ।

pier (पियर)—*n.* support of spans of bridge ; pillar, break-water, सेतुबन्ध ; खम्भा, स्तम्भ, पीलपाया ; घाट ।

pierce (पियर्स)—*v. t. & i.* go through like a spear ; penetrate ; bore. बींधना, भेदना ; घुसाना, पैठाना ; चीरना, छेदना ;

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pier-glass (पियर-ग्लास)—*n.* large mirror. बड़ा दर्पण।

pietism (पाइटिज़्म)—*n.* affectation of piety. धर्म-धुरन्धरता, पुण्यशीलता।

piety (पाइटी)—*n.* piousness. ईश्वर-भक्ति; धर्म-शीलता, पुण्यात्मकता।

piffle (पिफ़्ल)—*n.* silly stuff. बकवाद। *v. i.* talk feebly. धीमे से बोलना, फुसफुसाना।

pig (पिग)—*n.* swine; hog; oblong mass of smelted iron or other metal. सूअर; सूअर का बच्चा; लोहखंड, धातुखंड। *v. i.* bring forth pigs; live in dirty way. सूअरी का बच्चे देना; गन्दे रहना।

pigeon (पिजन)—*n.* a dove like bird with many varieties. कबूतर, झक्ता, कपोत।

pigeon-hole (पिजन-होल)—*n.* one of the compartments in a cabinet. अलमारी का खाना

pigeonry (पिजनरी)—*n.* pigeon-house. कबूतरखाना।

piggery (पिगरी)—*n.* place for pigs; dirty place. सूअर रखने का स्थान; गन्दी जगह।

pig-headed (पिग-हेडिड)—*adj.* obstinate. हठी, ज़िद्दी।

pig-iron (पिग-आयरन)—*n.* iron in rough bars. देसी लोहा।

pigment (पिग्मेन्ट)—*n.* colouring-matter. रोगन, रंगने वाला पदार्थ, रंग।

pigmy (पिग्मी)—*n.* pygmy, dwarf. बौना, वामन।

pigsty (पिग्स्टाई)—*n.* sty for pigs. सूअरों का बाड़ा।

pigtail (पिग्टेल)—*n.* plait of hair hanging from back of head. बालों की चोटी, सूअर की पूंछ।

pike (पाइक)—*n.* spear formerly used by infantry; a fresh-water fish. भाला, बरछा; एक प्रकार की मछली।

pikelet (पाइकलिट)—*n.* crumpet. रोटी, बाटी।

piker (पाइकर)—*n.* low-down untrust worthy person. नीच अविश्वसनीय मनुष्य।

pilaster (पिलास्टर)—*n.* rectangular pillar. चौकोर खम्भा, चतुष्कोण स्तम्भ।

pile (पाइल)—*n.* heap; building of imposing height; a fortune; piece of timber; soft hair. ढेर, अम्बार; खाना; इमारत; बाल; गड्ढा, खम्भा; रोवाँ। *v. t.* lay in a pile. ढेर लगाना।

piles (पाइल्ज़)—*n. pl.* disease with tumours of the rectal veins. बवासीर, अर्श-रोग।

pilfer (पिल्फर)—*v. t. & i.* steal in a petty way. चोरी-चोरी करके चुराना। *n.* **pilferer**. चोर।

pilgrim (पिलिग्रिम)—*n.* person who journeys to sacred place. तीर्थयात्री।

pilgrimage (पिल्ग्रिमेज)—*n.* pilgrim's journey. तीर्थयात्रा।

pill (पिल)—*n.* small ball of medicine. दवाई की गोली ; वटिका। *v.t.* administer pill to; plunder. गोली देना या खिलाना ; लूटना, मूसना।

pillage (पिलेज)—*n.* forcible seizure of other's goods ; things so seized. लूट-खसोट, लूट-मार ; लूट का सामान। *v. t. & i.* subject to or indulge in pillage. लूटना, लूट-मार करना

pillar (पिलर)—*n.* column ; anything used as support. स्तम्भ ; आधार।

pillion (पिलयन)—*n.* cusion on which woman formerly sat when riding behind man on horse. घोड़े पर पुरुष के पीछे बनी हुई स्त्री के बैठने की गद्दी।

pillory (पिलरी)—*n.* frame with holes for head and hands in which offender was placed. छेदोंवाला कटघरा जिसमें अपराधी का सिर और हाथ पकड़ दिए जाते हैं। *v. t.* set in pillory ; expose to ridicule. ऐसे कटघरे में पकड़ना ; बदनाम उड़ाना।

pillow (पिलो)—*n.* cusion on which head rests. तकिया, सिरहाना। *v. t.* serve as pillow to. तकिया बनाना। **pillow-case**, तकिये का खिलाफ।

pilose, pilous (पाइलोस, पाइलस)—*adj.* hairy. रोंवेदार।

pilot (पाइलट)—*n.* person in charge of ships entering or leaving a harbour ; steersman ; person navigating aeroplane ; guide. बन्दरगाह पर आने या वहाँ से जानेवाले जहाजों का अध्यक्ष ; नाविक, माझी ; विमान चालक ; पथदर्शक, कर्णधार, अगुआ। *v. t.* act as a pilot ; guide course. जहाज चलाना ; मार्ग दिखलाना, आगे-आगे चलना।

pilotage (पाइलटेज)—*n.* pilot's function or fee. नाविक या पथदर्शक का कार्य या शुल्क।

pilot-balloon (पाइलट-बैलून)—*n.* balloon used for discovering the direction of the wind. वायु की दिशा जानने का गुब्बारा।

pilot-cloth (पाइलट-क्लॉथ)—*n.* blue woollen great-coat cloth. एक मोटा ऊनी कपड़ा

pilule (पिल्यूल)—*n.* small pill. छोटी गोली, लघु वटिका। *adj.* **pilular, pilulous.**

pimento (पिमेन्टो)—*n.* famaica pepper. एक प्रकार का बरन मसाला जो जमाइका द्वीप में होता है।

pimp (पिम्प)—*n. & v. i.* pander. भड़ुआ, कुटना ; भड़वाई करना।

pimpernel (पिम्पर्नल)—*n.* a plant closing in dull weather.

एक चंचली पौधा ।

pimple (पिम्पल)—*n.* small tumour of the skin. फुंसी ; मुहासा । *adj.* **pimpled,**

pin (पिन)—*n.* piece of thin stiff wire with point and head used as fastening ; wooden or metal peg ; rivet ; a trifle. आलपीन, घुंडीदार सूई ; लड़की या धातु की खूंटी ; मेख, कील ; तुच्छ वस्तु । *v. t.* fasten with pin. आलपीन से बांधना ।

pinafore (पिन-अफ़ोर)—*n.* child's or woman's washable overall. बच्चे या स्त्री का ऊपरी वस्त्र या ओढ़ण ।

pince-nez (पैन्स-ने)—*n.* pair of eye-glasses with clip. नाक पकड़ने की कमानीवाली ऐनक ।

pincers (पिन्सर्ज़)—*n. pl.* gripping tool. संडासी, चिमटी, सँडासी ।

pinch (पिन्च)—*v. t. & i.* nip with finger and thumb ; pain by squeezing ; stint. चुटकी भरना, भींचना ; दबाना ; कष्ट देना, सताना । *n.* a nip ; stress of want ; small amount ; emergency. चुटकी ; कष्ट ; अल्प राशि ; आपत्ति, हंगामा ।

pinch-beck (पिन्च-बैक)—*n.* copper and zinc alloy ; cheap jewellery ; counterfeit stuff. ताँबे और जस्ते का मिश्रण ; सस्ता आभूषण ; नकली वस्तु ।

pin cushion (पिन कुशन)—*n.* small cusion for fixing pins. सूई-गद्दी, दमीती ।

pine (पाइन)—*n.* kinds of ever-green needle-leaved coniferous tree ; pine-apple. सनोबर या चीड़ का वृक्ष, देवदार ; अनानास । *v. i.* waste away with grief etc. ; long for ; languish. दुर्बल होना, सूखना, झुरना ; कुढ़ना, बिलखना ।

pine-apple (पाइन-एपल)—*n.* large exotic fruit resembling pine-cone in shape. अनानास ।

pine-cone (पाइन-कोन)—*n.* fruit of pine. देवदार का फल ; अनानास ।

pinery (पाइनरी)—*n.* pine-apple house. अनानासों का घर ।

pinfold (पिन्फ़ोल्ड)—*n.* pound for cattle. पशु बन्द करने का बाड़ा, काँजी हाउस ।

ping (पिंग)—*n.* ringing sound of a bullet. बन्दूक की गोली की आवाज़ ।

ping-pong (पिंग्-पांग)—*n.* table-tennis. मेज़ पर गेंद से खेलने का एक खेल ।

pinguid (पिन्गिड)—*adj.* oily स्निग्ध, चिकना ।

pinhole (पिन्होल)—*n.* very small hole. सूई का सुराख़ ; बहुत छोटा छिद्र ।

pinion (पिन्यन)—*n.* outer joint of birds wing ; wing ; flight-feather ; smaller wheel engag-

ing cog wheel. पक्षी के पर की बाहरी नोक ; पक्ष, बाजू ; उड़ने का पर ; दंदानेदार छोटा-सा पहिया । *v. t.* cut off pinion to prevent flight ; restrain by binding arms to side. पर काटना, डैना बाँधना ; मुश्कें बाँधना, टुंडिया कसना ।

pink (पिंक)—*n.* garden plant with clove-scented flowers ; pale-red colour ; fox-hunters red coat ; point of perfection. एक सुगन्धित फूल ; गुलाबी रंग ; लोमड़ी के शिकारी का लाल कोट ; पूर्णत्व । *adj.* pink-coloured. गुलाबी रंग का ; *adj.* **pinky**. गुलाबी रंग का ।

pin-money (पिन-मनी)—*n.* allowance made to woman for dress etc. स्त्री को वस्त्र आदि के लिए दिया गया धन, घरेलू खेवखर्च ।

pinna (पिना)—*n.* the upper broad part of the external ear. कान का ऊपरी चौड़ा भाग ।

pinnacle (पिनैकल)—*n.* pointed turret crowning a roof ; climax. मीनार, शिखर, चोटी, बुर्जी ; चरमसीमा ।

pinnate (पिनेट)—*adj.* with leaflets, tentacles etc. on each side of petiole or axis. परीला, परदार, पत्तीदार ।

pint (पिंट)—*n.* one eighth of a gallon. गैलन का आठवाँ भाग

pioneer (पाइअनिअर)—*n.* one of advance corps preparing road for troops ; explorer ; one who originates any enterprise. सेनाओं के लिए मार्ग तैयार करनेवाला अग्रिम सिपाही ; खेलदार सिपाही ; अन्वेषक ; अग्रणी, रहनुमा । *v. i.* act as pioneer. मार्ग दिखाना, रहनुमाई करना ।

pious (पाइअस)—*adj.* devout ; religious. पुण्यात्मा, धर्मात्मा, प्रभु-भक्त । *adv.* **piously**.

pip (पिप)—*n.* seed of apple, pear, orange etc. ; spot on die or playing-card ; star on army officer's shoulder ; a bird-disease. सेब, नाशपाती, संगतरे आदि का बीज ; पाँसे या ताश के पत्ते की चित्ती ; सैनिक अधिकारी के बाजू का सितारा , एक पक्षी-रोग, डूमा ।

pipe (पाइप)—*n.* tube ; musical instrument ; bagpipe ; bird's note ; appliance used in tobacco-smoking ; wine-cask. नल, नली, मोरी ; बाँसुरी, अलगोजा ; शहनाई ; पक्षी की बोली ; हुक्का, तम्बाकू पीने की नली ; शराब का पीपा । *v. i. & t.* play on pipe ; summon by sound of pipe ; utter shrilly ; sing ; weep. बाँसुरी आदि बजाना ; सीटी बजाकर बुलाना ; चिल्लाना ; गाना ; रोना ।

pipe-clay (पाइप-क्ले)—*n.* clay used for tobacco-pipes and

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for whitening soldiers' belts etc. एक प्रकार की मिट्टी जिसका चमकाने और सिपाहियों की पेटियाँ आदि साफ़ करने के काम आती है। *v. t.* whiten with pipeclay. मिट्टी से चमकाना।

piper (पाइपर)—*n.* bagpiper. बाँसुरी या सहनाई बजानेवाला।

pipette (पिपेट)—*n.* small pipe. छोटी नली।

piping (पाइपिंग)—*n.* pipe-like ornament along seams of clothes. कपड़ों के पल्लुओं पर किया गया नली-जैसा काम। *adj.* feeble; boiling. दुर्बल, तीखा, तप्त।

pipit (पिपिट)—*n.* a small bird. एक छोटा पक्षी।

pipkin (पिप्किन)—*n.* small earthenware pot. छोटा-सा मिट्टी का लोटा (पात्र)।

pippin (पिपिन)—*n.* a kind of apple. एक प्रकार का सेव।

piquancy (पीकान्सी)—*n.* pungency; sharpness. तीक्ष्णता, उत्तेजकता; चरपराहट, चटपटापन।

piquant (पीकान्ट)—*adj.* pungent; sharp; appetizing; stimulating. तीक्ष्ण, तीखा; चरपरा, चटपटा; रोचक, स्वादु; उत्तेजक

pique (पीक)—*v. t.* wound the pride; plume oneself on. उत्तेजित करना, विक्षुब्ध करना, उकसाना; घमण्ड करना। *n.* pettishness. रोष, क्षुब्धता; अभिलाषा, आरज़ू।

piquet (पिकेट)—*n.* a card-game for two. दो व्यक्तियों में खेला जाने वाला ताश का एक खेल।

piracy (पाइरेसी)—*n.* sea-robbery; infringement of the law of copy-right. समुद्री लूट; प्रकाशन-अधिकार की चोरी।

pirate (पाइरेट)—*n.* sea-robber; publisher who infringes copy-right. समुद्री लुटेरा; प्रकाशन-अधिकार की चोरी करने वाला व्यक्ति। *v. t.* rob on the sea; publish regardless of copy-right. समुद्र में लूटना; प्रकाशन-अधिकार का उल्लंघन करना।

piratic (al) [पाइरैटिक (ल)]—*adj.* pertaining piracy or pirate. समुद्री लूट या लुटेरे से सम्बन्धित; प्रकाशन-अधिकार के उल्लंघन या उल्लंघनकर्ता सम्बन्धी।

pirouette (पिरुएट) *v. t.* spin round on toe. पंजे पर चक्कर खाना।

piscary (पिस्करी)—*n.* the right of fishing in another's waters. दूसरे के जल में मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार।

piscator (पिस्टर)—*n.* an angler. मछली-मार।

piscatory, piscatorial (पिस्केटरी, पिस्केटोरियल)—*adj.* of fishing. मछली पकड़ने से सम्बन्धित।

Pisces (पिसीज़) *n. pl.* the fishes; twelfth sign of the zodiac

मछलियों के वर्ग ; मीन-राशि ।

pisciculture (पिसिकल्चर)—*n.* fish-rearing. मत्स्य पालन ।

piscivorous (पिसिवरस)—*adj.* fish-eating. मछली खाने वाला ।

pish (पिश)—*interj.* expressing contempt. छि: । धू: ।

pismire (पिस्माइर)—*n.* ant. चींटी ।

piss (पिस)—*v. t.* make water. पेशाब करना । *n.* urine. पेशाब, मूत्र ।

pistachio (पिस्टेशिओ, पिस्टेशो, पिस्टेशा)—*n.* kind of nut with green kernel. पिस्ता ।

pistil (पिस्टिल)—*n.* seed-bearing organ in flowers. गर्भकेसर । *adj.* **pistillate.**

pistol (पिस्टल)—*n.* small fire-arm used with one hand. एक छोटा सा आग्नेयास्त्र जो एक हाथ से चलाया जाता है, पिस्तौल, तमांचा । *v. t.* shoot with a pistol. पिस्तौल चलाना, पिस्तौल से मारना ।

pistole (पिस्टोल)—*n.* Spanish coin. स्पेन का सिक्का ।

pistolet (पिस्टलैट)—*n.* small pistol. छोटी पिस्तौल ।

piston (पिस्टन)—*n.* plug fitting the bore of a hollow cylinder in which it moves up and down. पिचकारी की डंडी ; बम्बे की लट्ठ ।

pit (पिट)—*n.* natural hole in ground ; hell ; grave ; ensnare; depression in skin ; floor of theatre auditorium ; an area where cocks fight. गढ़ा, खड्डा ; पाताल ; कब्र ; खाई, फंदा ; चमड़ी में पड़ने वाला छेद ; तमाशाघर, अखाड़ा ; मुर्ग लड़ाने का मैदान, पाली । *v. t.* make pits ; store in pit ; match against another. गढ़ा खोदना ; गढ़े में रखना ; भिड़ाना ।

pitch (पिच)—*v. t.* dark resinous substance ; act or process of pitching ; height, degree, intensity ; acuteness of tone ; part of ground where wickets are pitched. राल, चूना ; फेंकने का कार्य या विधि ; ऊंचाई ; हद्द, सीमा ; आवाज़ की तीव्रता ; भूमि का वह भाग जहां विकटें गाड़ी जाती हैं । *v. t.* coat with pitch ; set up in chosen position ; encamp ; throw fall. राल पोतना ; खड़ा करना, स्थिर करना, गाड़ना ; डेरा डालना ; फेंकना, पछाड़ना; गिरना, पड़ना ।

pitcher (पिचर)—*n.* baseball player who delivers the ball ; large jug ; a street vendor ; an instrument. बेसबॉल का खिलाड़ी जो गेंद फेंकता है ; बड़ा मटका, घड़ा ; सड़क का बिसाती ; फावड़ा, बेलचा ।

pitchfork (पिचफॉर्क)—*n.* implement for pitching hay. सूखी घास की टाल लगाने का उपकरण,

pitchy (पिची)—*adj.* black ; dark. काला ; अन्धेरा ।

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pitcous (पिटिअस)—*adj.* deplorable ; stirring pity. दुखदायी ; करुणाजनक, दयनीय

pitfall (पिट्फ़ॉल)—*n.* covered pit as trap. फाँसने का गुप्त या बन्द गड्ढा ।

pith (पिथ)—spongy cellular tissu in stems of plants ; chief part ; vigour. पौधों के बीच की नस, मज्जा ; सत, रस, बूटा, सार ; शक्ति, बल । *v. t.* destroy the spinal cord of. रीढ़ की हड्डी को नष्ट करना ।

pithily (पिथिली)—*adv.* energetically. बलपूर्वक ।

pithless (पिथलेस)—*adj.* flaccid. नीरस, निस्सार, शक्तिरहित ।

pithy (पिथी)—*adj.* concise, terse. सारयुक्त, सरस, तत्त्व पूर्ण । *n.* **pithiness**

pitiable (पिटिएबल)—*adj.* deserving of pity. दयनीय, दया के योग्य । *adv.* **pitiably.**

pitiful (पिटिफ़ुल)—*adj.* stirring pity ; contemptible. दयापूर्ण, करुणायुक्त ; निन्दनीय. घृणास्पद

pitiless (पिटिलिस)—*adj.* feeling no pity. निर्दय, क्रूर ।

pitman (पिट्मैन)—*n.* miner. खनक, खान-मजदूर ।

pittance (पिट्टेन्स)—*n.* scanty allowance. भत्ता, वजीफ़ा, स्वल्प पारिश्रमिक ।

pituitary (पिट्यूइटरी)—*adj.* of or secreting phlegm. कफ-सम्बन्धी, कफ पैदा करने वाला या निकालने वाला ।

pituite (पिट्यूआइट)—*n.* phlegm ; mucus. कफ, बलगम ; लसाव, सार ।

pity (पिटी)—*n.* sorrow for another's suffering. दया, करुणा, तरस । *v. t.* feel pity for. दया करना, तरस दिखाना

pivot (पिवट)—*n.* pin on which something turns ; cardinal point in discussion. धुरा, वह कील जिस पर कोई यन्त्र घूमता है ; विचार-बिन्दु ; मुख्य आधार । *adj.* **pivotal.**

pixy (पिक्सी)—*n.* fairy. परी ।

pizzle (पिज़ल)—*n.* male copulative organ of animals. पशुओं का लिंग ।

placable (प्लैकेबल)—*adj.* easily appeased ; mildtempered. सुख-साध्य, सरलता से मान जाने के योग्य ;

placard (प्लैकार्ड)—*n.* paper with announcement for posting up. घोषणापत्र, विज्ञापनपत्र । *v. t.* post placards on wall etc. advertise by placards. दीवार आदि पर घोषणापत्र चिपकाना ; विज्ञापन-पत्रों द्वारा विज्ञापन करना ।

placate (प्लकेट)—*v. t.* conciliate. सान्त्वना देना, मनाना ।

place (प्लेस)—*n.* particular part of space ; city ; town , village ; residence ; building ;

situation as servant. स्थान, जगह ; नगर ; कस्बा ; गाँव ; निवास-स्थान ; भवन, घर ; स्थिति, पद । *v. t.* put in place ; assign rank to ; रखना, धरना, स्थापित करना ; नियुक्त करना, लगाना

placeman (प्लेसमैन)—*n.* holder of public office अधिकारी ।

placenta (प्लसैन्टा)—*n.* spongy organ nouriahing the foetus in mammals. खेड़ी, अंवल नाल ।

placet (प्लेसिट)—*n.* affirmative vote. स्वीकृति-मत ।

placid (प्लैसिड)—*adj.* calm ; not easily disturbed. शान्त, गम्भीर । *adv.* **placidly.**

placidity (प्लसिडिटी)—*n.* calmness. शान्ति, गम्भीरता ।

placket (प्लैकिट)—*n.* slit in woman's skirt. स्त्री के घाघरे की जेब ।

placoid (प्लैकाइड)—*adj.* of the shape of a plate. थाली के आकार का ।

plagiarism (प्लेजियरिज्म)—*n.* literary theft. साहित्यिक चोरी ।

plagiarist (प्लेजियरिस्ट)—*n.* one who plagiarize. साहित्य-चोर ।

plagiarize (प्लेजियराइज)—*v. i.* & *t.* publish borrowed thoughts as original ; steal from thus दूसरे के विचारों को अपने कह कर प्रकाशित करना ; साहित्यिक चोरी करना ।

plagiary (प्लेजियरी)—*n.* plagiarism. साहित्य-चोरी ।

plague (प्लेग)—*n.* pestilence ; prevalence of some pest ; nuisance. विपदा, दैवी कोप ; महामारी, हैजा ; कष्ट, पीड़ा । *v. t.* pester, worry. कष्ट देना, पीड़ा देना, सताना ।

plaguy (प्लेगी)—*adj.* annoying. कष्टकारी, दुखदायी ।

plaice (प्लेस)—*n.* kind of flat-fish. एक प्रकार की चपटी मछली ।

plaid (प्लैड)—*n.* tartan rug. ऊनी चादर ।

plain (प्लेन)—*adj.* clear ; straight-forward ; ordinary. स्पष्ट, साफ़ ; सीधा, सरल ; समतल, बराबर ; साधारण । *adv.* clearly, स्पष्ट रूप से, साफ़-साफ़ । *n.* level tract of country. समतल भूमि,

plaint (प्लेन्ट)—*n.* statement of grievance in court ; lamentation. अभियोग, नालिश ; विलाप, दुहाई ।

plaintiff (प्लेनटिफ़)—*n.* prosecutor in lawsuit. वादी, मुद्दई, नालिशी ।

plaintive (प्लेन्टिव)—*adj* mournful-sounding. दर्दनाक, शोक-पूर्ण, मातमी । *adv.* **plaintively.**

plait (प्लेट)—*n.* tress of hair or band of straw etc. made by interlacing. बेंदी, चोटी ; चीन, चुन्नट । *v. t.* form into plait ;

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fold. घूमना, मेंढी करना ; पीसना, तह करना ।

plan (प्लैन)—*n.* drawing exhibiting the relative position and size of the represented thing's parts ; diagram, map ; project, design. योजना, मन्सूबा ; नक्शा, खाका, ढाँचा ; तदबीर, उपाय, ढंग । *v. t. & i.* make plan of ; make design for ; arrange beforehand. योजना बनाना ; खाका खींचना ; उपाय करना, पूर्व-व्यवस्था करना ।

planchette (प्लान्शेट)—*n.* small board used in psychical experiments. मानसिक प्रयोगों में प्रयुक्त होनेवाला छोटा-सा तख्ता ।

plane (प्लेन)—*n.* a level surface ; supporting part of aeroplane ; aeroplane ; paring-tool for smoothing surface of wood or metal. समतल भूमि, क्षेत्र ; वायुयान का पंख ; वायुयान; रन्दा । *adj.* forming a plane ; smooth as a plane. समतल, चौरस । *v. t. & i.* pare away with plane ; travel in aeroplane. रन्दना, समतल बनाना ; विमान से यात्रा करना ।

plane-iron (प्लेन-आयरन)—*n.* the cutter of a plane. रन्दे का तेघ ।

planet (प्लैनिट)—*n.* heavenly body revolving round the sun. ग्रह, सितारा ।

planetary (प्लैनिटरी)—*adj.* pertaining to a planet. ग्रह-सम्बन्धी ।

plank (प्लैंक)—*n.* long flat piece of smoothed timber ; item of party programme. तख्ता, फट्टा ; दल के कार्यक्रम की मद । *v. t.* lay with planks. तख्ते पर बैठाना,

planner (प्लैनर)—*n.* one who plans. योजनाकार, मंसूबा बनानेवाला ।

plant (प्लाट)—*n.* member of the vegetable kingdom ; equipment for a manufacture. पौधा, झाड़ ; सयन्त्र, कारखाना । *v. t.* sow, furnish with plants ; place under earth ; inhabit. बोना ; पौधे लगाना ; गाड़ना, बसाना ;

plantain (प्लैन्टिन)—*n.* tropical tree and fruit. केला, कदली ।

plantation (प्लान्टेशन)—*n.* number of trees planted together ; estate for cultivation ; colony ; establishment. वृक्ष-समूह ; क्षेत्र, बगीचा ; बस्ती ; आरोपण, स्थापन ।

planter (प्लान्टर)—*n.* grower of tropical produce. कास्तकार, खेती करनेवाला, पौधे लगानेवाला ।

plaque (प्लाक)—*n.* ornamental tablet of metal, porcelain etc धातु या चीनी मिट्टी का अलंकृत फलक ।

plash (प्लैश)—*n.* sound of plunging into water ; marshy pool ; splash. पानी की छप-छप की आवाज़ ; तलिया, दलदला जोहड़ ;

छींटा। *v. t. & i.* splash ; make plash. छींटे देना ; पानी में छप-छप करना। *adj.* **plashy.**

plasm, plasma (प्लैज़्म, प्लैज़्मा)—*n.* living matter of a cell ; colourless liquid part of milk, blood etc. जीवाणु ; दूध, खून आदि का बिना रंग का तरल भाग।

plaster (प्लास्टर)—*n.* fabric spread with medicinal or adhesive substance for application to the body ; plastic mixture spread on walls etc. पलस्तर, लेप, अस्तरकारी का मसाला, कड़वन, कलई आदि। *v. t.* apply plaster to. पलस्तर लगाना

plastic (प्लैस्टिक)—*adj.* moulding ; giving form to clay etc. ; easily moulded. साँचे में ढालनेवाला, रूप देनेवाला ; ढालने के योग्य, लगाने के योग्य।

plasticine (प्लैस्टिसीन)—*n.* modelling clay. साँचे बनाने की मिट्टी।

plasticity (प्लैस्टिसिटी)—*n.* the quality of being plastic. कोमलता, ढलने का गुण।

plastron (प्लैस्ट्रन)—*n.* fencer's chest-pad ; woman's ornamental bodice-front. फेंसर की छाती की गद्दी, वक्षत्राण ; चोली।

plat (प्लैट)—*v. t.* plait. गूँथना, बुनना।

plate (प्लेट)—*n.* flat thin sheet of metal ; engraved piece of metal ; illustration printed from engraved plate ; table utensils of metal ; shallow circular food vessel. पत्तर, पत्रा ; अंकित धातु-पात्र ; अंकित पत्तरे से छिपा गया मुद्रित चित्र ; बासन, सेज के बर्तन ; तश्तरी, रकाबी। *v. t.* cover ship with metal plates ; coat with deposit of silver, gold or tin ; beat into thin flat pieces. जहाज पर पत्तर चढ़ाना ; पत्तर चढ़ाना, मुलम्मा करना ; वर्क बनाना।

plateau (प्लैटो)—*n.* table-land ; tract of high ground. पठार, ऊँची समतल भूमि ; (*pl.* **plateaus, plateaux**)

platen (प्लैटन)—*n.* plate in printing-press by which paper is pressed against type ; corresponding part in type-writers etc. छापे की कल का भाग जो कागज को टाइप पर दबानेवाला भाग ; टाइप-राइटर आदि का कागज को दबानेवाला भाग।

plater (प्लेटर)—*n.* one who electroplates. मुलम्मा चढ़ानेवाला, कारीगर।

platform (प्लैट्फार्म)—*n.* level surface raised above the surrounding ground ; party programme. मंच ; चबूतरा ; सभापति, दलीय कार्यक्रम।

plating (प्लेटिंग)—*n.* act of coating with deposit of gold

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or silver. मूलम्मासाज़ी।

platinotype (प्लैटिनॅटाइप)—*n.* photograph process or picture done with platinum. प्लैटिनम से फोटो लेने की विधि; प्लैटिनम से निर्मित चित्र।

platinum (प्लैटिनम)—*n.* white heavy ductile malleable metal, एक सफ़ेद भारी बहुमूल्य धातु।

platitude (प्लैटिट्यूड)—*n.* trite remark. तुच्छ बात; बचपना।

Platonic (प्लटॉनिक)—*adj.* of Plato or his doctrines; confined to words or theory; harmless or ineffectual. प्लेटो या उसके सिद्धान्तों से सम्बन्धित; शब्दों या सिद्धान्त तक सीमित; अहानिकर, असमर्थकारी।

platoon (प्लटून)—*n.* the quarter of an infantry company. पलटन, पैदल कम्पनी का चौथा भाग, छोटा सैन्यदल।

platter (प्लैटर)—*n.* dish, plate. परात; बड़ा थाल।

plaudit (प्लॉडिट)—*n.* round of applause; commendation. प्रशंसा, बड़ाई, शाबाशी।

plausibility (प्लॉज़िबिलिटी)—*n.* showiness. दिखावा, सुनहरा, आडम्बर।

plausible (प्लॉज़िबल)—*adj.* specious; clever at making out a case. दिखावटी, सुनहरी; बात बनाने में चतुर। *adv.* **plausibly.**

play (प्ले)—*v. i. & t.* shift about; sport; trifle; amuse oneself; engage in games; engage in acting; perform on musical instrument; take part in game; act in drama; keep lightly in hand till secure. खेलना-कूदना; खेल समझना; तुच्छ समझना; आनन्द मनाना; खेलना; अभिनय करना; बजाना; खेल में भाग लेना; नाटक में भाग लेना; मूर्ख बनाना, हाथ में रखना। *n.* light movement; recreation; trifling; play of game; dramatic piece; gambling. खेल-कूद; तमाशा; विहार, आमोद; किलोल; चौंचला; बाज़ी, खेल; नाटक,

play-bill (प्ले-बिल)—*n.* theatre programme or poster. नाटक का कार्यक्रम या विज्ञापन।

play-day (प्ले-डे)—*n.* holiday. छुट्टी का दिन।

play-debt (प्ले-डेट)—*n.* debt of gambling. जूए का ऋण।

player (प्लेयर)—*n.* one who plays a game; actor; gambler. खिलाड़ी; अभिनेता, नाटक खेलने वाला; जुआरी।

playfellow (प्लेफ़ेलो)—*n.* companion in childhood. हमजोली, बचपन का साथी; संगीदिया

दोस्त ।

playful (प्लेफुल)—*adj.* frolicsome ; sportive. चंचल, चपल,

playgroud (प्लेग्राउंड)—*n.* (school) recreation-ground. (स्कूल का) खेलने का मैदान ।

playhouse (प्लेहाउस)—*n.* theatre. नाटकगृह ।

plaything (प्लेथिंग)—*n.* toy. खिलौना ।

playwright (प्लेराइट)—*n.* dramatist. नाटककार ।

plea (प्ली)—*n.* excuse ; defence ; defendants or prisoner's statement. युक्ति, दलील ; सफ़ाई ; प्रतिवादी या बन्दी का बयान

plead (प्लीड)—*v. i. & t.* adress court as advocate or party . allege as plea; make earnest appeal. वकालत करना, कचहरी में बहस करना ; युक्ति पेश करना ; सविनय आग्रह करना

pleader (प्लीडर)—*n.* professional advocate. वकील, अधिवक्ता, मुख्तार ।

pleading (प्लीडिंग)—*n.* formal statement of charge or defence. अभियोग या सफ़ाई का औपचारिक विवरण ; वकालत ।

pleasance (प्लैज़ेन्स)—*n.* pleasure-ground. आमोद-स्थल ।

pleasant (प्लैज़ेन्ट)—*adj.* agreeable ; giving pleasure. सुहावना, रमणीक ; मनोहर, सुखकर

pleasantry (प्लैज़ेन्ट्री) —*n.* a jest, मज़ाक, हँसी, ठट्ठा ।

please (प्लीज़)—*v. t. & i.* be agreeable to ; give joy to ; choose ; be willing. प्रसन्न करना, राज़ी करना ; कृपा करना, प्रसन्न होना ; चाहना, इच्छा रखना । *adj.* **pleased.** प्रसन्न ।

pleaser (प्लीज़र)—*n.* one who pleases. प्रसन्न करने वाला ।

pleasing (प्लीज़िंग)—*n.* agreeable. मनोहर, सुन्दर ।

pleasurable (प्लैज़रेबल)—*adj.* affording pleasure. आनन्ददायक ; प्रसन्नता देने योग्य ।

pleasure (प्लैज़र)—*n.* delight ; sensuous enjoyment ; will ; choice. प्रसन्नता, आनन्द ; भोग-विलास, रंग-रास ; इच्छा, अभिलाषा ;

pleat (प्लीट)—*n.* a fold in a cloth. कपड़े की चुनन ।

plebeian (प्लिबीअन)—*adj.* belonging to common people ; of low birth. सामान्य वर्ग का, बाज़ारी ; निम्न जाति का नीच । *n.* a plebeian person. सामान्य या नीच मनुष्य ।

plebiscite (प्लैबिसिट)—*n.* decision of a whole people by direct voting. प्रत्यक्ष मतदान के द्वारा सारी जनता का निर्णय ; जनमत-

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बंधक ।

pledge (प्लैज)—*n.* thing deposited as security ; solemn promise. बन्धक, रेहन रखी हुई वस्तु ; प्रतिज्ञा, प्रण । *v. t.* deposit as pledge ; bind oneself. बन्धक रखना ; प्रतिज्ञा करना

pledgee (प्लैजी)—*n.* one to whom anything is pledged. बन्धक लेनेवाला ।

pledget (प्लैजिट)—*n.* small mass of lint etc. for wound etc. घाव आदि पर रखने का छोटा रुई आदि का टुकड़ा, फाहा ।

Pleiads, Pleiades (प्लाइ-अडज, प्लाइ-आडीज)—*n. pl.* seven stars closely grouped in Taurus. सप्तर्षि ।

plenary (प्लीनरी)—*adj.* complete, full. पूर्ण, समस्त । *adv.* **plenarily**. पूर्ण रूप से ।

plenilunar (प्लीनिलूनर)—*adj.* pertaining to full moon. पूर्ण चन्द्र-सम्बन्धी ।

plenipotence (प्लीनिपॉटेन्स)—*n.* fulness of powers. पूर्णाधिकार ।

of low birth. सामान्य वर्ग का, बाजारी ; निम्न जाति का नीच । *n.* a plebeian person. सामान्य या नीच व्यक्ति ।

Plebiscite (प्लेबिसिट)—*n.* decision of a whole people by direct voting. प्रत्यक्ष मतदान के द्वारा सारी जनता का निर्णय ; जनमत-संग्रह ।

powers. पूर्णाधिकारयुक्त ।

plenish (प्लीनिश)—*v. t.* fit out. सुसज्जित करना ।

plenitude (प्लीनिट्यूड)—*n.* abundance ; completeness. प्रचुरता ; पूर्णता ।

plenteous, plentiful (प्लेंटिअस, प्लेंटिफुल)—*adj.* copious, abundant. बहुत अधिक, प्रचुर

plenty (प्लेंटी)—*n.* abundance ; quite enough. प्रचुरता ; भरपूरी । *adv.* quite. पर्याप्त

plenonasm (प्लीनॅनैज़म)—*n.* use of more words than are needed. शब्दाधिक्य : शब्दों का व्यर्थ प्रयोग । *adj.* **pleonastic**.

plethora (प्लेथॅरा)—*n.* excess of blood ; over-supply. रक्त की अधिकता : आधिक्य, प्राचुर्य । *adj.* **plethoric** (प्लिथॉरिक) ।

pleurisy (प्लूरिसी)—*n.* inflammation of the membrane enclosing the lung. फेफड़े की झिल्ली की सूजन ; पार्श्वशूल

plexus (प्लेक्सस)—*n.* network of fibres. तन्तु-जाल ।

pliability (प्लाइअबिलिटी)—*n.* pliancy. नमनीलापन, नम्रता ।

pliable (प्लाइअबल)—*adj.* easily bent ; yielding नमनीय, नम्र, झुकने योग्य, कोमल ।

plica (प्लाइका)—*n.* a hair-disease. एक केश-रोग ।

pliers (प्लाइअर्ज)—*n. pl.* pincers

with flat grip for bending wire etc. सांसी ; तार आदि मोड़ने का चिमटा ।

plight (प्लाइट)—*v. t.* pledge ; engage oneself. रेहन रखना ; प्रतिज्ञा करना । *n.* condition ; state. दशा, अवस्था, स्थिति ।

plimsoli (प्लिम्सॉल)—*n.* cheap rubber-soled canvas shoes. सस्ता रबड़ के तलुएवाला किरमिच का जूता ।

plinth (प्लिन्थ)—*n.* slab or course between ground or floor and pedestal, pillar, wall etc. खम्भे, दीवार आदि की कुर्सी ; खम्भे का पाया ; दीवार की पेंद ।

plod (प्लॉड)—*v. i.* walk sluggishly ; work doggedly ; meditate. धीरे-धीरे चलना ; निरन्तर परिश्रम करते जाना ; विचारना, सोचना ।

plot (प्लॉट)—*n.* small piece of land ; essential facts of a tale ; conspiracy. भूखंड, खेत ; कथावस्तु ; षड्यन्त्र । *v. t. & i.* devise secretly ; present by chart or map. षड्यन्त्र करना ; उपाय करना ; नक्शे आदि के द्वारा प्रकट करना ।

plotter (प्लॉटर)—*n.* conspirator. षड्यन्त्रकर्ता, साजिशी ।

plough (प्लाउ)—*n.* implement for furrowing and turning up the soil ; tillage. हल ; जोत । *v. t. & i.* turn up land with plough ; furrow. हल चलाना ; जोतना ; फाड़ना, चीरना ।

plover (प्लवर)—*n.* a kind of shore-bird. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया ।

ploy (प्लॉय)—*n.* occupation, job. व्यवसाय, काम ।

pluck (प्लक)—*v. t. & i.* strip of feathers ; plunder or swindle ; gather ; snatch at ; reject candidate in examination. बाल उखाड़ना ; छीनना, लूटना ; चुनना, इकट्ठे करना ; नोचना, ऐंचना ; परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण करना । *n.* beast's heart, liver and lungs ; courage. पशु का दिल, जिगर और फेफड़े ; कलेजी ; साहस, दिलेरी ।

plucky (प्लकी)—*adj.* brave ; spirited. वीर ; साहसी ।

plug (प्लग)—*n.* something fitting into a hole. डाट, डट्टा, ठेपी । *v. t. & i.* put plug into ; stop with plug ; work hard. डाट लगाना ; डाट से बन्द करना ; परिश्रम करना ।

plum (प्लम)—*n.* kinds of stone-fruit ; currant ; good thing. बेर, अलूचा ; दाख, किशमिश ; उत्तम पदार्थ ।

plumage (प्लूमेज)—*n.* bird's feathers. पंख, पक्षी के पर ।

plumb (प्लम)—*n.* ball of lead attached to string for testing perpendicularity of walls etc. ; perpendicularity. साहुल ; दीवार

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आदि की सीध देखने का उपकरण जिसमें रस्सी के साथ सीसा लम्बा रहता है; लम्ब । *adj.* vertical ; level. लम्बायमान, सीधा, खड़ा । *adv.* vertically ; exactly. सीधे, खड़े रूप में ; ठीक-ठीक । *v. t. & i.* ascertain depth ; make vertical ; work as plumber. गहराई नापना ; सीधा करना, साहुल में लाना ; जाँचना, चाहना ।

plumbago (प्लम्बेगो)—*n.* black lead. काला सीसा । *adj.* **plumbaginous**. काले सीसे-वाला ।

plumbeous (प्लम्बिअस)—*adj.* like lead ; stupid. सीसे के समान ; मूर्ख ।

plumber (प्लमर)—*n.* artisan who fits and repairs pipes etc. with lead. सीसे के साथ नल आदि बैठाने या मरम्मत करनेवाला कारीगर ।

plumbery (प्लमरी)—*n.* profession of a plumber. सीसागीरी, सीसे का काम ।

plumb-line (प्लम-लाइन)—*n.* string with plumb attached. साहुल की रस्सी ।

plume (प्लूम)—*n.* feather ; feathery ornament in hat etc. पंख, पर ; कलगी, तुर्रा । *v. t.* furnish with plume ; pride. पर लगाना, कलगी लगाना ; घमंड करना ।

plumelet (प्लूमलिट)—*n.* small plume. छोटा पंख ।

plummet (प्लमिट)—*n.* plumb ; plumb-line ; sounding-lead. साहुल ; साहुल की रस्सी ; काना सीसा सूतना ।

plumose (प्लूमोस)—*adj.* with feathery filaments. परदार; परजैसा ।

plump (प्लम्प)—*adj.* rounded with sufficient flesh. मोटा, मांसल, स्थूल । *v. t. & i.* fatten, swell ; fall or sit abruptly. मोटा करना या होना ; फुलाना, फूलना ; गद्दे से गिर पड़ना । *adv.* abruptly ; bluntly. एकाएक, धड़ से । *adj.* **plumpy**. मोटा, स्थूल ।

plunder (प्लंडर)—*v. t. & i.* rob ; steal ; embezzle. लूटना ; चुराना ; घूर्दबुर्द करना । *n.* pillage ; booty. लूट का माल ; लूट, लूट-खसोट ।

plunderer (प्लंडरर)—*n.* one who plunders. लुटेरा ।

plunge (प्लंज)—*v. t. & i.* immerse completely ; put into any state suddenly ; dive ; start violently forward ; run into debt ; gamble. डुबोना, डूबना ; मग्न होना ; गोता लगाना ; तेजी से सरपट दौड़ना ; कर्जदार होना ; जूआ खेलना । *n.* plunging action ; dive. डुबकी ; गोता ।

plural (प्लूरल)—*adj.* more than

one in number. अनेक, एक से अधिक। *n.* the plural number ; a plural word or form. बहुवचन ; बहुवचनी शब्द या रूप

pluralism (प्लूरलिज्म)—*n.* the state of being plural. अनेकता की स्थिति, अनैक्य । *n.* **plu..ist.** अनेकतावादी ।

plurality (प्लूरैलिटी)—*n.* being plural ; majority of votes. अनेकता ; बहुमत ।

plus (प्लस)—*prep.* with the addition of. के साथ, समेत । *adj.* to be added. अतिरिक्त, ज्यादा । *n.* symbol of addition (+). जोड़ का चिह्न (+) ।

plusfours (प्लसफोर्ज़)—*n.* a style of men's nickerbockers. पुरुषों की एक पोशाक जिसमें कमीज़ और पायजामा जुड़े रहते हैं ।

plush (प्लश)—*n.* cloth of silk or cotton with long soft nap. एक प्रकार का रेशमी या सूती रोएँदार कपड़ा ।

plutocracy (प्लूटॉक्रसी)—*n.* State in which power belongs to the rich ; the wealthy class. अभिजाततन्त्र, कुलीनतन्त्र ; धनिक वर्ग ।

plutocrat (प्लूटॅक्रैट)—*n.* member of plutocracy ; rich man. अभिजाततन्त्री ; धनी मनुष्य ।

pluvial (प्लूविअल)—*adj.* of or caused by rain. वर्षा-सम्बन्धी, वर्षाजात ।

pluviometer (प्लूवियॉमिटर)—*n.* rain gauge. वर्षामापक यन्त्र । *adj.* **pluviometric** (प्लूवियमैट्रिक) ।

ply (प्लाई)—*n.* one thickness ; bent. परत, तह ; झुकाव । *v. t. & i.* wield vigorously ; work diligently ; supply pressingly ; go to and fro between places. मोड़ना, तह करना ; मुड़ना ; परिश्रम से काम करना ; व्यस्त रहना, लगे रहना ; चलाना, चलना (गाड़ी आदि) ।

plywood (प्लाईवुड)—*n.* board consisting of many layers. अनेक तहोंवाला तख्ता ।

pneumatic (न्यूमैटिक)—*adj.* of wind ; acting by air. वायु-सम्बन्धी ; वायु-चलित ।

pneumatics (न्यूमैटिक्स)—*n. pl.* science of gases. वायुविज्ञान ।

pneumatology (न्यूमाटॉलजी)—*n.* the doctrine of spiritual essences. आत्मविद्या ।

pneumatometer (न्यूमाटॉमिटर)—*n.* instrument for estimating buantity of air. श्वास-मापक यन्त्र ।

pneumonia (न्यूमोनिया)—*n.* inflammation of lungs. फेफड़ों की सूजन । *adj.* **pneumonic.**

poach (पोच)—*v. t.* cook egg by boiling without the shell ; take game or fish illegally ; trespass for this purpose ; be an interloper. अंडे को छिलका उतार कर उबाल कर पकाना ; शिकार चराना ;

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बिना आज्ञा प्रवेश करना : हस्तक्षेप करना ।

poacher (पोचर)—*n.* person who poaches ; egg-poaching appliance. शिकार-चोर ; अंडा पकाने का उपकरण ।

poachy (पोची)—*adj.* wet, damp. गीला, तर, नमदार ।

pochard (पोचर्ड)—*n.* a diving bird. गोताखोर चिड़िया ।

pock (पॉक)—*n.* eruptive spot in small-pox etc. चेचक, छाला, दाना ।

pocket (पॉकिट)—*n.* small bag inserted in garments ; cavity in earth. जेब, थैला ; जमीन ; भूमि का छोटा निम्न-स्थल । *v. t.* put into pocket ; conceal. जेब में डालना ; छुपाना, चुराना

pocket-book (पॉकिट-बुक)—*n.* note-book. छोटी जेब में रखने की कापी ।

pocket-money (पॉकिट-मनी)—*n.* allowance for occasional expenses. जेब-खर्च ।

pocky (पॉकी)—*adj.* infected with small-pox. चेचक रोग से ग्रस्त, जिसके तन पर चेचक के दाग हों ।

pococurante (पोकॉक्यूरेन्टि)—*adj.* indifferent. उदासीन । *n.* such person. उदासीन या निष्क्रिय व्यक्ति ।

pod (पॉड)—*n.* long seed-vessel of pea, bean etc. छोंडा, फली, सीमकोष । *v. i. & t.* form pods ; take from pods. फलियाँ बनना या पैदा होना ; फली उतारना ।

podagra (पॉडग्रा)—*n.* gout. गठिया । *adj.* **podagric.**

podgy (पॉजी)—*n.* short and fat. छोटा और मोटा ।

podium (पोडियम)—*n.* a continuous platform round a building. इमारत के चारों ओर बना हुआ चबूतरा ।

poem (पोइम)—*n.* a metrical composition. कविता ।

poesy (पोइजी)—*n.* poems ; the art of making poems. काव्य ; काव्य-रचना, कवि-कर्म ।

poet (पोइट)—*n.* maker of poems. कवि ।

poetaster (पोइटैस्टर)—*n.* petty versifier. तुकबन्दी करनेवाला ; क्षुद्र कवि ।

poetess (पोइटस)—*n.* *fem.* female of poet. कवयित्री ;

poetic (al) [पोऐटिक (ल)]—*adj.* of poets or poetry having the qualities of poetry. कवि या कविता सम्बन्धी ; कवितामय ।

poetics (पोऐटिक्स)—*n.* *pl.* the science of poetry. कविता-शास्त्र ; पिंगल ।

poetry (पोइट्री)—*n.* the poet's art of work. कविता, काव्य-रचना ।

pogo (पोगो)—*n.* (game with) toy like one stilt with a

spring on which user jumps about. कमानीदार कूदने का खिलौना ; इस खिलौने की सेल ।

pogrom (पॉग्रॉम)—*n.* riot against Jews or other class in Russia. रूस में यहूदियों या अन्य वर्ग के विरुद्ध उपद्रव ।

poignancy (पॉइनन्सी)—*n.* the state of being poignant. तीक्ष्णपन, तेजी ।

poignant (पॉइनन्ट)—*adj.* pungent ; stinging ; keen ; moving. तीखा, तेज ; पैना, कड़वा ; चरपरा ; तीक्ष्ण ; मार्मिक ।

point (पॉइन्ट)—*n.* dot ; particular place or spot ; exact moment ; degree of measurement ; item ; thing that counts ; sharp end ; projection ; a stop ; a small stroke. बिन्दु ; विशेष स्थल ; क्षण, अवस्था ; नाप का दर्जा ; विषय ; मतीरथ ; नोक, अनी ; अन्तरीप ; विराम ; अल्पघात । *v. t. & i.* sharpen ; aim ; lead to the notice of ; punctuate ; fill with cement. तेज करना, नोक निकालना, पैना करना ; लक्ष्य बाँधना ; इंगित करना, बताना ; चिह्न लगाना, विराम देना ; जोड़ भरना, टीप करना

point-blank (पॉइन्ट-ब्लैङ्क)—*adj. & adv.* with aim level ; flatly. समतल ; सीधे-सीधे ।

pointed (पॉइन्टिड)—*adj.* sharp ; emphatic. पैना, नोकदार ; चुभनेवाला । *n.* **pointedness.**

pointer (पॉइन्टर)—*n.* anything that points ; indicating-rod used at blackboard ; breed of dog trained to point the game. संकेतक ; बतानेवाला ; ब्लैकबोर्ड पर संकेत करने की छड़ी ; खेल में संकेत करनेवाला कुत्ता ।

pointless (पॉइन्टलिस)—*adj.* blunt ; lacking point ; meaningless. बेनोक ; कुन्द ; **pointsman** (पॉइन्ट्समैन)—*n.* man working railway points. रेलवे के काँटे बदलनेवाला ।

poise (पॉइज)—*v. t. & i.* hold in a balanced position ; be balanced ; hang suspended. समभार करना, बोझ बराबर करना ; सन्तुलन करना ; तोलना, जाँचना ; समभार होना । *n.* equilibrium ; way thing hangs. संतुलन, समभार ; अवलंब ।

poison (पॉइजन)—*n.* substance that when absorbed by a living organism kills or injures it ; anything infectious. विष, जहर ; कोई भी हानिकारक पदार्थ । *v. t.* administer poison to ; fill with prejudice ; spoil. विष देना, जहर देकर मारना ; द्वेष से भरना ; नष्ट करना, बिगाड़ना

poisonous (पॉइजनस)—*adj.* full

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of poison. विषैला

poke (पोक)—*v. t. & i.* push the end of a finger, stick etc. against ; make thrusts at ; thrust forward. ठोकना, ठोहना ; घुसेड़ना, धकेलना ; भोंकना । *n.* thrust with finger-end etc ; projecting front of bonnet ; sack, bag ; a lazy parson. धक्का, आघात ; संगीन की नोक ; थैला, बोरी ; आलसी मनुष्य

poker (पोकर)—*n.* metal rod for poking fire. आग कुरेदनी ; आग ठटोलने का सीकचा ।

poky (पोकी)—*adj.* confined ; petty ; mean. बन्द, घुटा हुआ ; तुच्छ ; नीच ।

polar (पोलर)—*adj.* of or near either pole of earth ; having polarity. ध्रुवीय, ध्रुव के निकट का ; चुम्बकीय ध्रुव-सम्बन्धी ।

polarity (पॅलैरिटी)—*n.* tendency to point to the magnetic poles of earth. ध्रुवीय गुण ; ध्रुवीय विशिष्टता ; ध्रुव की चुम्बकता ।

polarization (पोलराइज़ेशन)—*n.* the act of polarizing. ध्रुवीकरण ।

pole (पोल)—*n.* long slender rounded piece of wood used as support for tent etc. ; flag staff ; rod of 5½ yards ; two extreme points in the celestial sphere about which the stars appear to revovle. बल्ली, शहतीर ; ध्वज-दंड ; ५॥ गज का माप-दंड ; ध्रुव ।

Pole (पोल)—*n.* native of Poland. पोलैंड-निवासी ।

pole-axe (पोल-ऐक्स)—*n.* battle axe. कुठार, गँडासा । *v. t.* kill or strike with pole-axe. कुठार से मारना ।

polecat (पोलकैट)—*n.* small fetid animal like a weasel. लेज़र, गन्ध मार्जार ।

polemic (पॅलैमिक)—*adj.* of controversy. विवादी ।

polemics (पॅलैमिक्स)—*n. pl.* controversy. वाद-विवाद ।

pole-star (पोल-स्टार)—*n.* a star near North Pole of the heavens ; thing serving as guide. ध्रुवतारा ; पथप्रदर्शक, रहनुमा ।

police (पॅलीस)—*n.* public order; the civil force charged with keeping order. लोक-व्यवस्था, आरक्षण ; नगररक्षक दल । *v. t.* control with police. लोक-व्यवस्था करना ।

policeman (पॅलीसमैन)—*n.* member of the police force. नगररक्षक, सन्तरी ।

policy (पॉलिसी)—*n.* statecraft ; course of action ; sagacious procedure ; document containing contract of insurance.

राजनीति ; कार्य-रीति ; चातुरी, नीति ; बीमे का दस्तावेज़ ।

polish (पॉलिश)—*v. t. & i.* make or become smooth or glossy by friction ; make cultured ; smarter up. मांजना, घाटना ; चमकाना, चमकना ; संस्कृत बनाना ; चुस्त करना । *n.* glossness ; substance used to give polished surface ; refinement. चमक, ओप ; चमकाने वाला पदार्थ ; सुधारपन, शिष्टता, स्वच्छता ।

Polish (पोलिश)—*adj.* of Poland; of the Poles. पोलैंड का ; ध्रुवों से सम्बन्धित ।

polite (पॅलाइट)—*adj.* cultivated ; well-bred ; courteous. शिष्ट, सभ्य ; विनम्र ; शिष्टाचारयुक्त ।

politeness (पॅलाइटनैस)—*n.* courtesy. शिष्टाचार ; विनम्रता ;

politic (पॉलिटिक)—*adj.* judicious ; prudent. नीतिकुशल, चतुर, चालाक ।

political (पॅलिटिकल)—*adj.* of the state or its affairs. राज्य-सम्बन्धी ; राज-कार्य सम्बन्धी ; राजनैतिक ; राजकीय

politician (पॉलिटिशन)—*n.* person engaged in politics. राजनीतिज्ञ, राजकार्यवेत्ता ।

politics (पॉलिटिक्स)—*n. pl.* science of government ; affairs of state. राजनीतिविज्ञान ; राज्य-कार्य ; राजनीति ।

polity (पॉलिटी)—*n.* form of civil government ; an organized state. राजतन्त्र; शासन-पद्धति ।

polka (पॉलका)—*n.* kind of dance ; a woman's under-jacket. एक प्रकार का नृत्य ; स्त्रियों का एक अन्तर-परिधान ।

poll (पोल)—*n.* the head ; counting of voters ; voting ; number of votes. सिर, शीर्ष ; मतदाताओं की गणना ; मतदान ; मत-संख्या । *v. t. & i.* crop hair of ; cut off top of tree or horns of beast ; count votes of ; vote ; receive votes of. मूंडना, झाड़ना ; बाल काटना ; पेड़ छाँटना ; सींग काटना; मत गिनना ; मत देना ; मत लेना ।

pollack, pollock (पॉलक)—*n.* sea-fish allied to cod. एक प्रकार की समुद्री मछली ।

pollard (पॉलर्ड)—*n.* tree made by polling to produce a close head of young shoots ; horn-less animal. पेड़ का ठूंठ ; कटे हुए सींगवाला पशु । *v. t.* make pollard of. ठूंठ बनाना ।

pollen (पॉलन)—*n.* fertilizing powder discharged from flower's anther. पराग, पुष्परज ।

pollent (पॉलंट)—*adj.* powerful, strong. सबल, दृढ़, बलवान् ।

poller (पोलर)—*n.* voter. मतदाता ।

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pollex (पॉलेक्स)—*n.* the thumb. हाथ का अंगूठा।

pollinate (पॉलिनेट)—*n.* fertilize with pollen. पराग झाड़ना, पुष्परज सेंचना। *n.* **pollination.**

pollute (पॅलूट)—*v. t.* destroy the purity of. दूषित करना, मलिन करना।

pollutation (पॅलूटेशन)—*n.* the act of pollutation. दूषण, मलिनता।

polo (पोलो)—*n.* game like hockey played by men on ponies. हाकी जैसा एक खेल जो घोड़े पर चढ़कर खेला जाता है।

polonaise (पॉलनेज)—*n.* a woman's dress; kind of dance. एक प्रकार की स्त्रियों की पोशाक; एक प्रकार का नाच।

polonium (पॅलोनियम)—*n.* a highly radio-active element. एक अत्यन्त रेडियाई तत्व।

poltroon (पॉल्ट्रून)—*n.* coward. कायर या डरपोक व्यक्ति।

poltroonery (पॉल्ट्रूनरी)—*n.* cowardice. कायरता, भीरुता।

polyandrian (पॉलिऐन्ड्रियन)—*n.* a woman who has more than one husband. अनेक पतियों वाली स्त्री।

polyandry (पॉलिऐन्ड्री)—*n.* polygamy in which one woman has more than one husband. बहुविवाह जिसमें एक स्त्री के एक से अधिक पति हों। *adj.* **polyandrous.**

polyarchy (पॉलियार्की)—*n.* government by many people. अनेक व्यक्तियों का शासन।

polychromatic (पॉलिक्रॅमैटिक)—*adj.* many-coloured. बहुरंगी।

polychrome (पॉलिक्रोम)—*n.* polychromatic work of art. बहुरंगे काम की कला।

polyclinic (पॉलिक्लिनिक)—*n.* hospital of many diseases. अनेक रोगों का अस्पताल।

polygamist (पॅलिगमिस्ट)—*n.* one who has more than one wife or husband. बहुपत्नीक, बहुपतिका।

polygamy (पॅलिगमी)—*n.* having more than one wife or more than one husband. बहुविवाह। *adj.* **polygamous.**

polyglot (पॉलिग्लॉट)—*adj.* of or in several languages. बहुभाषी, अनेक भाषाओंवाला।

polygon (पॉलिगन)—*n.* figure with many angles or sides. बहुकोणी या बहुभुजी आकृति

polyhedron (पॉलिहेड्रन)—*n.* many-sided solid. बहुभुजी ठोस।

polymathy (पॅलिमैथी)—*n.* the knowledge of many arts. बहुकलाज्ञान।

polynomial (पॉलिनॉमियल)—*adj.* of many names. अनेक नामोंवाला।

polypod (पॉलिपॉड)—*n.* an animal with many feet. अनेक पैरोंवाला पशु ।

polypody (पॉलिपडी)—*n.* fern growing on rocks, walls etc. चट्टानों, दीवारों पर उगनेवाला एक पौधा ।

polypus (पॉलिपस)—*n.* tumour of the nose. नाक का फोड़ा, नारुहा ।

polysyllable (पॉलिसिलेबल)—*n.* word having many syllables. अनेक स्वरोंवाला शब्द

polytechnic (पॉलिटैक्निक)—*adj.* dealing with various arts. अनेक कलाओं-सम्बन्धी । *n.* technical school. तकनीकी शिक्षालय ।

polytheism (पॉलिथिइज्म)—*n.* belief in more than one god. बहुदेवतावाद । *adj.* **polytheistic**.

pomace (पमिस)—*n.* crushed apples in cider-making. शराब बनाने का सेब का रेशा ।

pomaceous (पमिशस)—*adj.* pertaining to apple. सेब-सम्बन्धी ।

pomade (पमाड)—*n.* scented ointment for the hair. बालों को लगाने का सुगन्धित रोगन ; फुलेल ।

pomegranate (पॉमग्रैनेट)—*n.* a large tough-rinded fruit. अनार, दाड़िम ।

pommel (पमैल)—*n.* knob of sword-hilt ; front of saddle ; horn of side-saddle. तलवार की मूँठ की चुण्डी ; काठी का अगला भाग ; काठी के पार्श्व का उभार । *v. t.* strike with sword-pommel or with fists. तलवार की मूँठ की चुण्डी से मारना ; घूँसा मारना ।

pomp (पॉम्प)—*n.* splendid display. ठाठ-बाट, शान-शौकत, धूमधाम ।

pom-pom (पॉम्-पॉम्)—*n.* quick-firing gun. शीघ्रता से चलनेवाली एक बन्दूक ।

pompon (पॉम्पॉन)—*n.* tuft of ribbon. तुर्रा, कलगी, फीते का गुच्छा ।

pomposity (पॉम्पॉसिटी)—*n.* pompousness, splendour. ठाट-बाट, धूमधाम ।

pompous (पॉम्पस)—*adj.* magnificient ; showing self-importance भव्य, शानदार ; धूमधामवाला, आडम्बरपूर्ण । *adv.* **pompously**. धूमधाम से ।

pond (पॉड)—*n.* small body of still water. पोखर, तालाब, हौज ।

ponder (पॉडर)—*v. t. & i.* think over ; muse. सोचना, विचारना, मनन करना, चिन्तन करना ।

ponderability (पॉडरेबिलिटी)—*n.* state of being ponderable. चिन्तन की अवस्था, मनन-शक्ति ।

ponderable (पॉडरेबल)—*adj.* of appreciable weight ; material. चिन्तनीय, विचार-योग्य ।

ponderous (पॉडरस)—*adj.* unwieldy by weight ; heavy, dull. भारी, बोझल ; कष्टप्रद, बहा ।

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poniard (पॉनियर्ड)—*n.* dagger. कटार, खंजर। *v. t.* stab with poniard. कटार घोंपना।

pontage (पॉन्टेज)—*n.* a toll on a bridge. पुल पार करने का कर।

pontiff (पॉन्टिफ़)—*n.* the Pope; chief priest. पोप; बड़ा पादरी, खलीफ़ा।

pontifical (पॉन्टिफ़िकल)—*adj.* papal. पादरी सम्बन्धी।

pontificate (पॉन्टिफ़िकेट)—*n.* the dignity of a pontiff. पादरी का पद या अधिकार।

pontoon (पन्टून)—*n.* flat-bottomed boat for use with others as supports of temporary bridge. अस्थायी पुल तैयार करने की चपटी नाव; पीपा-नाव।

pony (पोनी)—*n.* horse of any small breed. टट्टू, छोटी नस्ल का घोड़ा।

pool (पूल)—*n.* small body of still water; collective stakes in cards or betting; combination of manufacturers etc. पोखरा, जोहड़, छोटा तालाब; ताश या बाज़ी का सामूहिक दाव; निर्माताओं आदि का संगठन। *v. t.* throw into common fund. कोष बनाना।

poop (पूप)—*n.* stern of ship; after most and highest deck. जहाज़ का पिछला भाग; सबसे पिछला और ऊँचा जहाज़ का तख़्ता।

poor (पूअर)—*adj.* having little money or means; unproductive; inadequate; insignificant; deserving pity. निर्धन, ग़रीब; अनुपजाऊ; अपर्याप्त, तुच्छ; क्षुद्र, सारहीन; दुर्बल; दयनीय, दीन, अभागा।

poorly (पूअर्ली)—*adv.* insufficiently; with little success. दरिद्रतापूर्वक; असफल रूप में। *adj.* out of sorts अस्वस्थ, दुर्बल।

poorness (पूअर्निस)—*n.* unproductiveness; lack of some good quality. अनुपजाऊपन; घटियापन; दरिद्रता, अभागापन।

poor-spirited (पूअर्स्पिरिटिड)—*adj.* meek; cowardly. दुर्बल; डरपोक, कायर।

pop (पॉप)—abrupt explosive sound; gingerbeer. धड़ाका, तड़ाका; अदरख का पेय। *v. i.* & *t.* make pop; let off (pistol etc.); go or come suddenly. धड़ाका करना; गोली छोड़ना; घिस पड़ना, टूट पड़ना। *adv.* with a pop. धड़ाके से, एकाएक।

Pope (पोप)—*n.* bishop of Rome. रोम का बड़ा पादरी।

popedom (पोपडम)—*n.* the office of the Pope. पोप का पद या अधिकार क्षेत्र।

popery (पोपरी)—*n.* the papal system. पोप-प्रथा।

pop-gun (पॉप-गन)—*n.* a child's toy gun. बच्चों के खेलने की बन्दूक।

popinjay (पॉपिन्जे)—*n.* fop ; parrot. दुला, रंगीला मनुष्य ; तोता ।

popish (पोपिश)—*adj.* of popery. पोप-सम्बन्धी ।

poplar (पॉप्लर)—*n.* kinds of tree noted for tallness and slenderness. चिनार का वृक्ष ।

poplin (पाप्लिन)—*n.* corded fabric of silk and worsted. एक प्रकार का रेशमी वस्त्र, पापलीन ।

poppet (पॉपिट)—*n.* darling ; lathe-head. प्रिय व्यक्ति ; खराद की ऊपरी भाग ।

poppied (पॉपिड)—*adj.* having poppies ; drugged with opium. पोस्त या अफीम-वाला ; अफीम खाया ।

poppy (पॉपी)—*n.* kinds of plant with bright flowers. पोस्त ; अफीम ।

populace (पाप्यूलेस)—*n.* the common people. जन-साधारण, आम लोग, अवाम ।

popular (पाप्यूलर)—*adj.* of the people ; generally liked. जनता का ; सार्वजनिक ; लोक प्रिय

popularity (पाप्यूलैरिटी)—*n.* being generally liked. लोकप्रियता, प्रख्याति ।

popularize (पाप्यूलराइज)—*v. t.* make popular. लोकप्रिय बनाना,

populate (पाप्यूलेट)—*v. t.* fill with inhabitants. बसाना, आबाद करना ।

population (पाप्यूलेशन)—*n.* the inhabitants. जनसंख्या, आबादी ।

populous (पॉप्यूलस)—*adj.* thickly populated. घना बसा हुआ, आबाद ।

porcelain (पॉर्सिलेन)—*n.* fine kind of earthen-ware. चीनी का बर्तन ।

porch (पॉर्च)—*n.* covered approach to entrance of building. ड्योढ़ी, छत्ता, ओसारा ।

porcupine (पॉर्क्यूपाइन)—*n.* beast armed with pointed quills. सेह, साही

pore (पोर)—*n.* one of the small openings making skin, wood etc. permeable to fluids. रोम-छिद्र, मसाम ; रन्ध्र, छोटा सुराख ।

pork (पॉर्क)—*n.* pig's flesh. सूअर का मांस । *adj.* **porky.**

porker (पॉर्कर)—*n.* young fattened hog. सूअर का बच्चा ।

pornography (पॉर्नोग्राफी)—*n.* obscene writing. अश्लील लेख ।

porosity (पोरॉसिटी)—*n.* porousness. छिद्रमयता, पोलापन ।

porous (पोरस)—*adj.* having pores ; permeable. छिद्रवाला ; प्रवेश के योग्य ।

porphyry (पॉर्फिरी)—*n.* a precious stone. एक बहुमूल्य रत्न, संगे-सिमाक़ ।

porpoise (पॉर्पस)—*n.* blunt-snouted marine mammal. एक,

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प्रकार की सब्ज़ी भुजिया, चूर्ण।

porridge (पॉरिज)—*n.* oatmeal or other meal boiled in water or milk. दलिया, लपसी।

porringer (पॉरिजर)—*n.* small basin for porridge. कटोरा, तसला, थाली।

port (पोर्ट)—*n.* harbour, town possessing a harbour; a gateway; conduct; a red wine; left of ship looking forward. बन्दरगाह; बन्दरगाहवाला नगर; प्रवेशद्वार; चाल-ढाल, ढंग; एक प्रकार की लाल शराब; आगे का जहाज़ का बायाँ भाग। *v. t. & i.* hold (rifle, sword) diagonally in front of body; turn to port. बन्दूक या तलवार को तान कर खड़े होना; जहाज़ को बन्दरगाह की तरफ़ घुमाना।

portable (पोर्टेबल)—*adj.* that can be carried about. उठाकर ले जाने के योग्य, सफ़री

portage (पोर्टेज)—*n.* transport of goods or its cost. भार-परिवहन भाड़ा।

portal (पोर्टल)—*n.* doorway, gateway. पोर्टल, दरवाज़ा, प्रवेशद्वार।

portcullis (पोर्ट्कलिस)—*n.* grating raised and lowered in grooves as defence of gateway. प्रवेशद्वार की रक्षा के लिए ऊपर और नीचे उठने वाला दरवाज़ा

portend (पोर्टेन्ड)—*v. t.* foreshadow; be an omen. अशुभ बताना, पूर्वसूचना देना, चेतावनी।

portent (पोर्टेन्ट)—*n.* thing that portends something; significant sign; marvellous thing. अशुभ; महत्त्वपूर्ण लक्षण; अद्भुत बात।

portentous (पोर्टेन्टस)—*adj.* of the nature of a portent अशुभी, अद्भुत।

porter (पोर्टर)—*n.* attendant at door; person employed to carry burdens; a dark-brown bitter beer. दरबान, दरवान; बोझ ढोनेवाला, कुली; एक प्रकार की भूरी कड़वी शराब।

porterage (पोर्टरेज)—*n.* hire of porters. कुली का भाड़ा।

porter-house (पोर्टर-हाउस)—*n.* resturant. भोजनालय।

portfire (पोर्टफ़ायर)—*n.* appliance for igniting fireworks. पलीता, आग देने का साधन।

portfolio (पोर्टफ़ोलियो)—*n.* case for loose drawings or sheets of paper; office of minister of State. खुले चित्र या काग़ज़ात बाँधकर रखने का बस्ता, जुज़दान; राज्य-मन्त्री का पद (विभाग)।

portico (पोर्टिको)—*n.* colonnade serving as porch. बरामदा, ड्योढ़ी, चिलौखाना।

portiere (पोर्टियर)—*n.* curtain over door. दरवाज़े का पर्दा, चिलमन।

portion (पोर्शन)—*n.* share;

part ; dowry ; destiny. अंश, भाग ; हिस्सा, बाँट ; दहेज, स्त्रीधन ; भाग्य। *v. t.* divide into shares ; give dowry to. बाँटना, हिस्से करना ; दहेज देना। *adj.* **portioned.**

portly (पोर्ट्'ली)—*adj.* bulky ; of stately appearance. स्थूल, मोटा, भारी ; भव्य, शानदार

portmanteau (पोर्ट्'मैन्टो)—*n.* leather trunk for clothes. कपड़े रखने का चमड़े का सन्दूकचा।

portrait (पोर्ट्रिट)—*n.* likeness of person or animal ; description. चित्र, तसवीर ; चित्रण।

portraiture (पोर्ट्रिचर)—*n.* portraying ; portrait. चित्रण ; चित्र।

portray (पोर्ट्रे)—*v. t.* paint or draw likeness ; describe. चित्र बनाना या खींचना ; चित्रित करना ; वर्णन करना।

portrayal (पोर्ट्रेअल)—*n.* the act of portraying. चित्रांकन, वर्णन।

portrayer (पोर्ट्रेअर)—*n.* one who portrays. चित्रकार।

portreeve (पोर्ट्रीव)—*n.* officer inferior to mayor. महापौर से निम्नस्थ अधिकारी।

portress (पोर्ट्रिस)—*n.* female porter. भार ढोनेवाली स्त्री।

pose (पोज़)—*v. t. & i.* propound for solution ; arrange in required attitude ; set up ; puzzle with question. खोद-खोद कर पूछना ; विशिष्ट स्थिति में बैठाना ; खड़ा कर देना ; चकरा देना, हैरान करना, कठिनाई में डालना। *n.* attitude of body or mind especially one of assumed effect. स्थिति ; ढंग।

poser (पोज़र)—*n.* a difficult question. कठिन प्रश्न, समस्या।

posit (पॉज़िट)—*v. t.* lay down as basis. आधार बनाना।

position (पॅज़िशन)—*n.* way thing is placed ; state of affairs ; mental attitude ; situation ; rank or status ; an office ; strategic point. स्थिति ; वस्तु-स्थिति ; दशा ; पदवी, दर्जा, स्तर ; पद ; महत्त्वपूर्ण पद।

positive (पॉज़िटिव)—*adj.* definite ; absolute ; not negative ; showing lights and shades. निश्चित, असन्दिग्ध ; पूर्ण, खरा, स्पष्ट ; विधेयात्मक, धनात्मक ; प्रकाश तथा छाया दिखानेवाला (फ़ोटो)।

positivity (पॉज़िटिविटी)—*n.* the state of being positive. निश्चितता, पूर्ण विश्वास।

positivism (पॉज़िटिविज़्म)—*n.* philosophy recognizing only positive facts. वस्तुविद्या।

posse (पॉसी)—*n.* body of police or of men summoned. सिपाहियों का दस्ता।

possess (पॅज़ेस)—*v. t.* hold as

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property : own ; have ; have the mastery of ; seise. कब्जा में रखना ; स्वामित्व रखना ; रखना ; अधिकार रखना ; अधिकार में लेना ।

possession (पॅज़ेशन)—*n.* possessing ; occupancy ; thing possessed. अधिकार ; कब्जा ; स्वामित्व । take possession of. अधिकार प्राप्त करना, कब्जे में लेना ।

possessions (पॅज़ेशन्ज़)—*n. pl.* property. सम्पत्ति ।

possessive (पॅज़ेसिव)—*adj.* of possession. अधिकार-सम्बन्धी । *n.* possessive pronoun or case. सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम या कारक ।

possessor (पॅज़ेसर)—*n.* owner. स्वामी, मालिक ।

posset (पासिट)—*n.* hot drink of milk with wine. शराब से बना हुआ दूध ।

possibility (पासिबिलिटी)—*n.* what is possible. संभावना ।

possible (पासिब्ल)—*adj.* that can exist ; be done or happen. संभव, सम्भाव्य, होने योग्य ।

possibly (पासिब्ली)—*adv.* perhaps. शायद:, कदाचित्, शायद ।

possum (पॉसम)—*n.* opossum. बंदरिया का चौपाया । *play possum.* दीवारी या नींद का बहाना करना ।

post (पोस्ट)—*n.* upright of timber or metal fixed in ground ; official conveying of letters and parcels ; appointed station ; place of duty ; appointment ; size of paper. a postman. खूंट, कब्जा ; डाक, डाक ; चौकी, थाना ; पद, नौकरी ; नियुक्ति ; काग़ज़ का एक आकार ; चिट्ठी का लावक्ष ; डाकिया । *prep.* after. पीछे, बाद । *v. t. & i.* display on a post ; put into official receptacle for transmission by post ; travel with post-horses; hurry ; enter in ledger ; supply with latest information ; station in particular spot. खम्भे पर प्रदर्शित करना या चिपकाना ; डाकघर में पत्र आदि डालना ; डाक-घोड़ों के साथ यात्रा करना ; तेज़ी से चलना ; खाते में दर्ज करना, खतियाना ; सूचित करना, सूचना देना ; नियुक्त करना ; तैनात करना ।

postage (पोस्टेज)—*n.* charge for carriage of letters etc. by post. डाक-भाड़ा ।

postal (पोस्टल)—*adj.* of the post. डाक-सम्बन्धी ।

post-bag (पोस्ट-बैग)—*n.* mail-bag. डाक का थैला ।

post-box (पोस्ट-बाक्स)—*n.* letter-box. चिट्ठी डालने का बक्स ।

post-boy (पोस्ट-बॉय)—postilion. हरकारा, डाकिया ।

post-card (पोस्ट-कार्ड)—*n.* card conveying message by post. डाक का कार्ड ।

post-chaise (पोस्ट-शेज)—travelling carriage for post. डाक-गाड़ी।

post-date (पोस्ट-डेट)—*v. t.* affixe or assign a later date than the real one. तिथि बढ़ाकर लिखना।

poster (पोस्टर)—*n.* postod placard ; one who posts. दीवारी विज्ञापन ; हरकारा।

posterior (पोस्टीरियर)—*adj.* hinder ; later in time or order. पिछला ; उत्तरकालीन, बाद का। *n.* the buttocks. चूतड़। *n.* **posteriority**. पीछा।

posterity (पास्टेरिटी)—*n.* person's descendants. सन्तति, औलाद।

postern (पोस्टर्न)—*n.* private door ; back entrance. खरीचा, छोर दरवाजा ; पार्श्वद्वार।

post-haste (पोस्ट-हेस्ट)—*adv.* with all speed. तीव्र-वेग से, पूरी गति से।

posthumous (पोस्ट्यूमस)—*adj.* occurring after death ; born after father's death ; published after author's death. मरणोत्तर ; पिता की मृत्यु के बाद उत्पन्न ; लेखक की मृत्यु के बाद प्रकाशित।

postil (पास्टिल)—*n.* marginal note. हाशिये पर की टिप्पणी।

postilion (पस्टिलियन)—*n.* man riding one of the horses that draw a carriage and guiding the team. फोरच-सवार, गाड़ी में जुते हुए घोड़े का सवार

postillate (पास्टिलेट)—*v. t.* expound the scripture. धर्मग्रन्थ की व्याख्या करना। *n.* **postillation.**

posting (पोस्टिंग)—*n.* transferring of accounts to a ledger. बही-खाते में हिसाब उतारना।

post-liminy (पोस्ट-लिमिनी)—*n.* restoration of property taken in war. युद्ध-जीती हुई सम्पत्ति की वापसी।

postman (पोस्टमैन)—*n.* one who collects or delivers the post. डाकिया, चिट्ठीरसा।

postmark (पोस्टमार्क)—*n.* official mark stamped on letters. डाक की मोहर।

postmaster (पोस्टमास्टर)—*n.* official in charge of a post office. डाकघर का अधिकारी।

post meridiem (पोस्ट मेरिडिएम)—*adv.* after noon. मध्याह्न, दोपहर के बाद

post-mortem (पोस्ट-मॉर्टेम)—*adj.* after death. मृत्यु के बाद का। *n.* examination made after death. शव-परीक्षा।

post-obit (पोस्ट-ओबिट)—*n.* bond given by expectant heir for money to be paid on succession to the property. सम्पत्ति के हस्तान्तरण पर देयताभिलेख

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उत्तराधिकारी को दिया जानेवाला धन पद्य । *adj.* happening after death. मृत्यु के बाद होनेवाला ।

post-office (पास्ट-ऑफिस)—*n.* any building in which postal business is carried on. डाकघर, डाकखाना ।

postpone (पोस्ट्पोन)—*v. t.* defer ; put off for later time. टालना ; स्थगित करना, विलम्बित करना । *n.* **postponement.** स्थगन ।

postscript (पोस्टस्क्रिप्ट)—*n.* addition made at end of letter. पत्र की समाप्ति पर की गई वृद्धि । (*abbr.* P. S.)

postulate (पॉस्ट्यूलेट)—*v. t.* demand as a pre-requisite ; lay down as indisputable. पूर्व-याचना के रूप में माँगना, तलब करना ; स्वयंसिद्ध मानना । *n.* thing postulated. स्वयंसिद्ध बात ; स्वीकृत पक्ष ।

posture (पॉस्चर)—*n.* carriage ; attitude of body or mind ; condition, state. स्थान, आसन, बैठक, ठौर ; हाव-भाव, अंग-ढंग, शरीर या मन की स्थिति ; स्थिति, दशा, अवस्था । *v. i.* take up a posture ; pose. किसी विशेष स्थिति में रहना, ढंग से रखना ।

post-war (पोस्ट-वार)—*adj.* since the war. युद्धोत्तर ।

posy (पोज़ी)—*n.* bunch of flowers ; inscribed motto on ring etc. गुलदस्ता, पुष्प-गुच्छ ; अँगूठी आदि पर अंकित आदर्श वाक्य ।

pot (पॉट)—*n.* vessel of earthenware, metal or glass ; a size of paper. मिट्टी, धातु या शीशे का पात्र । लोटा, हाँडी, बड़ा ; प्याला, कटोरा ; कागज का नाप । *v. t.* put into pot ; plant in flower-pot. पात्र में डालना ; गमले में पौधा लगाना ।

potable (पॉटेबल)—*adj.* drinkable पेय, पीने-योग्य ।

potamic (पॉटैमिक)—*adj.* pertaining to rivers. नदी-सम्बन्धी ।

potamology (पॉटैमॉलजी)—*n.* the science of rivers. नदी-विज्ञान ।

potash (पॉटैश)—*n.* an alkali used in soap etc. सज्जी, क्षार, पोटास ।

potassium (पटैसियम)—*n.* a white metal. एक सफ़ेद धातु ।

potation (पटेशन)—*n.* drinking ; draught. पान, पीने का कार्य ; घूँट, चुस्की ।

potato (पटेटो) *n.* plant with tubers used as food. आलू । **sweet potato.** शकरकन्दी ।

potatory (पोटेटरी)—*adj.* drinkable. पेय ।

pot-bellied (पॉट-बेलिड)—*adj.* with a protuberant belly, तोंदल, पेटू ।

pot-boiler (पॉट-बॉयलर)—*n.* one

who writes for living. जीविका के लिए लिखनेवाला लेखक।

pot-boy (पॉट-बॉय)—*n.* a servant. सेवक, नौकर।

poteen, potheen (पटीन, पथीन)—*n.* Irish whisky from illicit still. नाजायज भट्ठी की आयरिश शराब।

potency (पोटैन्सी)—*n.* power; cogency; strength; influence. शक्ति, बल; वीर्य; सामर्थ्य, प्रभाव।

potent (पोटैन्ट)—*adj.* powerful; congent; strong; influential. शक्तिशाली, बलवान्; सुदृढ; सामर्थ्यवान्; प्रभावयुक्त। *adv.* **potently.**

potentate (पोटैन्टेट)—*n.* ruler; king. शासक, राजा, बादशाह।

potential (पटैन्शल)—*adj.* capable of coming into being; expressing possibility. सम्भावित, सभाव्य; अस्तित्व में आने-योग्य। *n.* potential mood; potential functions or amount of energy or work. विधिलिङ्ग; सद्वृ; शक्ति। *adv.* **potentially.**

potentiality (पटैन्शिऐलिटी)—*n.* possibility. संभाव्यता, शक्यता।

potentialize (पटैन्शलाइज)—*v. t.* make potential. सम्भव बनाना।

potentiate (पटैन्शिएट)—*v. i.* make powerful; make possible. शक्ति प्रदान करना; संभव करना।

pother (पॉदर)—*n.* disturbance; din. उपद्रव, हुल्लड़; कोलाहल, शोर-गुल। *v. t.* bother; make disturbance. व्याकुल करना, कष्ट देना;

pot-hook (पॉट-हुक)—*n.* hook for hanging pots over fire. आग पर हांडी लटकाने का कांटा।

pot-house (पॉट-हाउस)—*n.* ale-house. शराबखाना।

potion (पोशन)—*n.* draught of medicine or poison. औषधि या विष का घूंट।

potsherd (पॉट्शर्ड)—*n.* piece of broken earthenware, ठीकरा, खप्पड़।

pott (पॉट)—*n.* a size of paper. कागज का एक नाप।

pottage (पॉटिज)—*n.* soup, stew. शोरवा, रसा, सालन।

potter (पॉटर)—*v. t.* work in feeble manner. सुस्ती से काम करना। *n.* maker of earthen-ware vessels. कुम्हार।

pottery (पॉटरी)—*n.* potter's work or workshop; earthen-wares. कुम्हार का काम; कुम्हारखाना; मिट्टी के बर्तन।

potting (पॉटिंग)—*n.* drinking; planting in a pot. मदिरा पान; गमले में पौधा लगाने का कार्य।

pottle (पॉटल)—*n.* liquid measure of half gallon; pot containing it; a small basket. आधे गैलन का मैमाना; आधे गैलन का पात्र; डलिया, टोकरी।

potty (पॉटी)—*adj.* insignificant.

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दुष्ट, बारहीन।

potulent (पॉट्यूलेन्ट)—*adj.* tipsy. नशेबाज।

pouch (पाउच)—*n.* small bag; detachable pocket; a protuberant belly; pod. थैली; जेब, बटुआ; तोंद, झोली; डोडा। *v. t. & i.* put into pouch; take shape of pouch; hang like pouch. थैली में रखना; थैली जैसा बन जाना; थैली की तरह लटकना।

poult (पोल्ट)—*n.* young fowl. चूजा, मुर्गी का बच्चा।

poulterer (पोल्टरर)—*n.* dealer in poultry. मुर्गी फरोश।

poultice (पोल्टिस)—*n.* soft dressing applied to sore part. सुरी, प्रलेप, पुल्टिस। *v. t.* apply poultice to. पुल्टिस लगाना या बाँधना।

poultry (पोल्ट्री)—*n.* fowls reared for food. खाने के लिए पाले मुर्गियाँ आदि; मुर्गीखाना।

pounce (पाउन्स)—*n.* fine powder used in pattern-tracing or to prevent in from spreading on paper; sudden descent upon something; talon. खाके उतारने के वास्ते पिसा हुआ कोयला; स्याही सुखाने की बालू; झपट, हमला; शिकारी पक्षी का पंजा। *v. i.* swoop upon; emboss with pounce. झपटना, पंजा मारना; बुकनी से खाका उतारना।

pound (पाउन्ड)—*n.* enclosure for detention of stray cattle; a measure of weight; a money of account. अवारा पशुओं का बाड़ा; एक अंग्रेजी वजन (लगभग आध सेर); एक अंग्रेजी सिक्का (लगभग 27 रुपये)। *v. t. & i.* crush to powder; thump; make continued efforts; confine in a pound. पीसना, चूर्ण करना; कूटना, पीटना; निरन्तर प्रयत्न करना; बाड़े में बन्द करना।

poundage (पाउन्डेज)—*n.* commission of so much per pound. प्रति पौंड कमीशन।

pounder (पाउन्डर)—*n.* one who pounds; a pestle. कूटनेवाला व्यक्ति; मूसल, मोगरी।

pour (पॉर)—*v. t. & i.* issue or make issue in a stream or shower; discharge; send forth. उँडेलना, बहाना, धार बाँधकर डालना; बह निकलना, निकल पड़ना, मूसलाधार बरसना

poussette (पूसेट)—*n.* a country dance in pairs. एक प्रकार का युगल नृत्य।

pout (पाउट)—*v. i. & t.* thrust out lips; protrude. मुँह सुजाना, ओंठ फुलाना; होंठ लटकाना। act of pouting; kinds of fish. उदासी, मलिनता; एक प्रकार की मछली।

pouter (पाउटर)—*n.* pigeon with prominent crop. एक विशेष प्रकार का कबूतर।

pouting (पाउटिंग)—*n.* obstinancy of children. बच्चे का हठ।

poverty (पॉवर्टी)—*n.* want of means ; poorness. दरिद्रता, ग़रीबी ; कमी, दीनता

powder (पाउडर)—*n.* mass of fine dry particles ; cosmetic in this form ; a dose of medicine in this form ; gunpowder. बुकनी, चूरा ; सौन्दर्यप्रसाधक बुकनी ; औषध चूर्ण ; बारूद, दारू। *v. t. & i.* reduce powder ; sprinkle with powder. चूर्ण करना, पीसना ; बुकनी छिड़कना।

powder-flask (पाउडर-फ्लास्क)—*n.* flask for carrying gunpowder. बारूददान।

powder-magazine (पाउडर-मैगज़ीन)—*n.* place where gunpowder is placed, बारूदखाना।

powder-monkey (पाउडर-मंकी)—*n.* boy carrying gunpowder on ship during flight. जहाज़ पर बारूद रखनेवाला बालक।

powdery (पाउडरी)—*adj.* consisting of or covered with powder. चूर्णवाला, चूर्णमय।

power (पावर)—*n.* ability to do or act ; delegated authority ; control ; influence ; mechanical energy. बल, शक्ति, सामर्थ्य ; सत्ता, अधिकार ; नियन्त्रण ; प्रभाव ; विद्युत्शक्ति।

powerful (पावरफुल)—*adj.* having great power. शक्तिशाली,

power-house (पावर-हाउस)—*n.* house for generating and distributing electric power. बिजलीघर।

powerless (पावरलिस)—*adj.* without power ; helpless. शक्तिहीन, निर्बल, असहाय

power-station (पावर-स्टेशन)—*n.* *same as* **power-house.**

pox (पॉक्स)—*n.* syphillis ; smallpox. उपदंश, चेचक।

practicable (प्रैक्टिकेबल)—*adj.* that can be done ; feasible. होने के योग्य, करने के योग्य, व्यावहारिक। *n.* **practicability.**

practical (प्रैक्टिकल)—*adj.* concerned with action ; pertaining to practice. क्रियात्मक ; प्रयोगात्मक ; व्यावहारिक, व्यवहारिक। *n.* **practicality.**

practice (प्रैक्टिस)—*n.* action as opposed to theory ; established method ; exercise to improve skill ; lawyer's or doctor's professional business ; mode of multiplying together expressions of several denominations. प्रयोग, अमल ; व्यवहार, आचरण ; अभ्यास, तजरबा ; वकालत ; डाक्टरी ; व्यवहार गणित

practise (प्रैक्टिस)—*v. t. & i.* put in practice ; pursue pro-

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fession ; exercise oneself in. क्रियान्वित करना ; सीखना, अभ्यास करना ; आदत डालना, इस्तेमाल करना, प्रयुक्त करना ; व्यवसाय करना।

practitioner (प्रैक्टिशनर)—*n.* practising doctor or lawyer. व्यवसायी डाक्टर या वकील।

pragmatic (प्रैग्मैटिक)—*adj.* meddlesome. व्यर्थ हस्तक्षेप करने वाला, पाँव अड़ाने वाला ; दुस्साहस।

pragmatism (प्रैग्मटिज़्म)—*n.* pragmatical behaviour. दम्भ, दर्प।

pragmatist (प्रैग्मटिस्ट)—*n.* meddlesome person. दम्भी मनुष्य।

prairie (प्रेरी)—*n.* large treeless tract of grassland. घासपात का बड़ा वृक्षरहित मैदान।

praise (प्रेज़)—*v. t.* commend ; glorify. प्रशंसा करना, सराहना। *n.* commendation. प्रशंसा, सराहना

praiseworthy (प्रेज़वर्दी)—*adj.* meritorious. प्रशंसनीय, सराहनीय।

pram (प्रैम)—*n.* perambulator. बच्चा गाड़ी।

prance (प्रान्स)—*v. i.* spring from hind legs ; move in arrogant manner. पिछले पैरों पर कूदना, उछलना ; ऐंठ कर चलना। *n.* spring, caper. उछल-कूद, उछाल।

prandial (प्रैन्डियल)—*adj.* of or at dinner. भोजन-सम्बन्धी।

prank (प्रैंक)—*v. t.* & *i.* deck, adorn ; show oneself off सजाना, शिंगारना ; बनाव-ठनाव करना। *n.* gambol, frolic, escapade. खेल-कूद ; ठोली ; शरारत, धंधा

prate (प्रेट)—*v. i.* discourse foolishly. बकबक करना, बक झकना। *n.* idle talk. बकवाद, बकझक। *n.* prater. गप्पी, बकवादी।

prattle (प्रैटल)—*v. i.* talk in childish way. बच्चों की तरह बातें करना, बकबक करना। *n.* pratting talk. बड़बड़, बकझक।

prattler (प्रैटलर)—*n.* one who prattles ; young child. बड़बड़िया मनुष्य ; छोटा बच्चा।

prawn (प्रॉन)—*n.* a large shrimp. झींगा मछली।

praxis (प्रैक्सिस)—*n.* an accepted practice. अभ्यास, प्रथा, आदत।

pray (प्रे)—*v. i.* & *t.* offer prayers ; ask earnestly. प्रार्थना या उपासना करना ; निवेदन करना ; विनती करना, नम्रतापूर्वक कहना।

prayer (प्रेयर)—*n.* petition made to God ; entreaty. प्रार्थना, उपासना, ईश्वर-स्तुति।

pre (प्रि)—*pref.* before. "पहले", पूर्व सम्बन्धसूचक, उपसर्ग।

preach (प्रीच)—*v. i.* & *t.* deliver sermon ; give obstrusive advice. उपदेश देना ; शिक्षा देना। *n.* preacher. उपदेशक।

preachment (प्रीचमेन्ट)—*n.* intrusive moralising. उपदेश

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पर्व-विदा ।

pre-acquaintance (प्रि-अक्वेन्टन्स)—*n.* previous acquaintance. पूर्व-परिचय ।

preadmonition (प्रि-ऐडमनिशन)—*n.* previous warning. पूर्व-सूचना ।

preamble (प्रिऐम्बल)—*n.* part of a document serving as introduction. प्रस्तावना, भूमिका ।

pre-arrange (प्री-अरेंज)—*v. t. & i.* arrange before hand. पूर्व-प्रबन्ध करना । *n.* **pre-arrangement.** पूर्व-प्रबन्ध ।

precarious (प्रिकेरिअस)—*adj.* dependent on chance; uncertain; risky. भरोसे पर निर्भर; अनिश्चित; जोखिमपूर्ण

precatory (प्रिकेटरी)—*adj.* making entreaty. प्रार्थना करनेवाला ।

precaution (प्रिकॉशन)—*n.* thing done before hand to prevent an apprehended evil. सावधानी, पूर्व-चेतना, ऐहतियात । *v. t.* warn beforehand. सावधान करना, सचेत करना ।

precautionary (प्रिकॉशनरी)—*adj.* of the nature of precaution. सावधानात्मक, ऐहतियाती ।

precautious (प्रिकॉशस)—*adj* suggesting precaution. सावधान, सचेत । *adv.* **precautiously.**

precede (प्रिसीड)—*v. t. & i.* come or go before in place or time. आगे या पहले होना; आगे या पहले जाना ।

precedence (प्रिसीडन्स)—*n.* priority in time or succession; superiority. अग्रगमन; वरिष्ठता, बड़प्पन ।

precedent (प्रेसिडन्ट)—*n.* previous case taken as example. दृष्टान्त; नजीर । *adj.* preceding. पूर्ववर्ती । *adv.* **precedently.**

precedential (प्रिसीडेन्शल)—*adj.* traditional. परम्परागत, रिवाजी ।

preceding (प्रिसीडिंग)—*adj.* going before. पूर्ववर्ती ।

precentor (प्रिसेन्टर)—*n.* leader of choir's singing. पहले राग उठानेवाला; मुख्य गायक ।

precept (प्रीसेप्ट)—*n.* rule for action; kinds of writ. आदेश, आज्ञा; परवाना, हुक्मनामा

preceptor (प्रिसेप्टर)—*n.* teacher; instructor. उपदेशक, गुरु, शिक्षक

precession (प्रिसेशन)—*n.* the act of going before; change by which the equinoxes occur earlier in each successive sidereal year. पूर्वगमन, अग्रगामी; अयन की गति ।

precinct (प्रिसिंक्ट)—*n.* ground pertaining to a sacred or official place. सीमा, हद्दबंदी, बेड़ ।

preciosity (प्रेशिऑसिटी)—*n.* over-refinement in Art. कला का अति सौन्दर्य का परिष्कार।

precious (प्रेशस)—*adj.* of great value ; costly ; fine. बहुमूल्य ; कीमती, अमोल ; सुन्दर

precipice (प्रेसिपिस)—*n.* vertical steep face of rock, mountain etc. कगार, टीला ; चट्टान, पहाड़ आदि की खड़ी दीवार।

prec'pitance, precipitancy (प्रिसिपिटेन्स, प्रिसिपिटेन्सी)—*n.* rash haste. अतिशीघ्रता, वेग।

precipitant (प्रिसिपिटेन्ट)—*adj.* rushing head-long. अन्धवाह, उतावला। *adv.* **precipitantly.**

precipitate (प्रिसिपिटेट)—*v. t.* throw headlong down ; cause to go hurriedly ; cause (solid matter in solution) to be deposited. सिर के बल गिराना, धक्का मारना ; शीघ्रता करना ; नीचे बैठना, तह में बैठना, तले जमना। *adj.* headlong ; rash ; done too soon. प्रबल, तीव्र ; अन्धवाह ; वेगवान्। *n.* solid matter precipitated. तलछट, गाद ; तल में जमा पदार्थ।

precipitation (प्रिसिपिटेशन)—*n.* rash haste ; deposting of solid matter from solution. शीघ्रता, शीघ्रता, अतिवेग ; तलछट का जमाव।

precipitous (प्रिसिपिटस)—*adj.* of the nature of a precipice. कगारे-सा, दीवार-सा खड़ा

precis (प्रेसी)—*n.* summary. सक्षेप, सार।

precise (प्रिसाइस)—*adj.* strictly worded ; definite, exact, particular. यथार्थ ; निश्चित ; ठीक ; **precisian** (प्रिसिशन)—*n.* punctilious person. यथार्थ पर चलनेवाला मनुष्य, सावधानी से कार्य करनेवाला व्यक्ति।

precision (प्रिसिशन)—*n.* accuracy. यथार्थता।

preclude (प्रिक्लूड)—*v. t.* prevent ; make impracticable. रोकना, बन्द करना, मना करना, वंचित करना।

preclusion (प्रिक्लूजन)—*n.* the act of precluding. रोध, निरोध।

preclusive (प्रिक्लूसिव)—*adj.* tending to preclude. निरोधात्मक, रोकनेवाला।

precocious (प्रिकोशस)—*adj.* remarkable for early development ; too forward. समय-पूर्व का देखौसी ; अधैरी। *n.* **precociousness.**

precocity (प्रिकासिटी)—*n.* the state of being precocious. पूर्व-परिपक्वता, अकाल-प्रौढ़ता।

precognition (प्रीकाग्निशन)—*n.* foreknowledge ; preliminary examination. पूर्वज्ञान ; प्राथमिक परीक्षा।

preconceive (प्रीकन्सीव)—*v. t.* form an opinion beforehand.

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पूर्व-कल्पना करना, पहले से विचार करना।

preconception (प्रीकन्सैपशन)—*n.* preconceived notion. पूर्वकल्पना, पूर्वनिश्चित मत।

preconcert (प्रीकन्सर्ट)—*v. t.* agree upon beforehand. पहले से ही स्वीकार कर लेना, मन्सूबा करना।

precursor (प्रिक्सर)—*n.* person or thing serving to herald the coming of another. अग्रदूत, अग्रसूत।

predacious (प्रिडेशस)—*adj.* subsisting by the capture of living prey ; of predacious animals. शिकार-भोजी ; शिकारी पशु-सम्बन्धी।

predacity (प्रिडैसिटी)—*n.* the tendency of being predacious शिकार करने की प्रकृति।

predal (प्रीडल)—*adj.* pertaining to prey. शिकार-सम्बन्धी।

predate (प्रीडेट)—*v. t.* antedate. पहले की तिथि डालना।

predatory (प्रैडटरी)—*adj.* of plunder ; addicted to robbery. लूट का लुटेरा।

predecease (प्रीडिसीज)—*v. t.* die before another. पहले मर जाना। *n.* death before another's. पूर्व-मरण।

predecessor (प्रीडिसैसर)—*n.* former holder of any office. पूर्वाधिकारी (*pl.*) ancestors. पूर्वज।

predestinarian (प्रिडैस्टिनेरिअन)—*n.* one who believes in predestination. भाग्यवादी मनुष्य।

predestine (प्रिडैस्टिन)—*v. t.* appoint beforehand. पूर्व-निश्चित करना (*also*, **predestinate**.)

predeterminate (प्रीडिटर्मिनेट)—*adj.* determinated beforehand. पूर्व-निश्चित।

predetermine (प्रीडिटर्मिन)—*v. t.* determine beforehand. पूर्व-निश्चित करना, पहले से सोच रखना।

predial (प्रीडिअल)—*adj.* pertaining to land. भूमि-सम्बन्धी, धरती का।

predicability (प्रैडिकेबिलटी)—*n.* the quality of being predicable. वाच्यता, अभिधेयता।

predicable (प्रैडिकेबल)—*adj.* that can be predicated. वाच्य, अभिधेय। *n.* predicable thing. अभिधेय वस्तु।

predicament (प्रिडिकमैंट)—*n.* unpleasant, trying or dangerous situation. असुखद, कष्टप्रदता या भयानक स्थिति या दशा। *adj.* **predicamental**. असुखद, कष्टप्रद, भयानक।

predicant (प्रैडिकैन्ट)—*adj.* engaged in religious teaching. धर्मोपदेश में व्यस्त।

predicate (प्रैडिकेट)—*v. t.* state

about something. घोषित करना, बखानना, विधान करना। *n.* that which is predicated. बखान, कथन ; विधेय।

predication (प्रेडिकेशन)—*n.* act of predicating. बखान, विधान।

predicative (प्रिडिकेटिव)—*adj.* making a predication. बखान करने वाला, विधेयक

predict (प्रिडिक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* foretell ; prophesy. पूर्व-सूचना देना ; भविष्यवाणी करना

prediction (प्रिडिक्शन)—*n.* prophecy. भविष्यवाणी।

predictor (प्रिडिक्टर)—*n.* one who makes a prophesy. भविष्यवक्ता।

predilection (प्रीडिलेक्शन)—*n.* mental preference ; partiality. स्वभाव, चाह ; पक्षपात।

predispose (प्रीडिस्पोज)—*v. t.* render liable ; inclined beforehand. प्रवृत्त कर देना, बाध्य करना।

predisposition (प्रीडिस्पोजिशन)—antecedent state. प्रवृत्ति, रुझान, आकर्षण।

predominance (प्रिडॉमिनन्स)—*n.* chief power or influence ; prevalence over others. प्रबलता, प्रभाव ; आधिपत्य।

predominant (प्रिडॉमिनन्ट)—*adj.* pervalent. प्रबल, प्रभावपूर्ण

predominate (प्रिडॉमिनेट)—*v. i.* have the chief power or influence ; prevail. आधिपत्य रखना, प्रबल होना, प्रभाव जमाना

pre-eminence (प्री-ऐमिनेन्स)—*n.* superiority. श्रेष्ठता, वरिष्ठता।

pre-eminent (प्री-ऐमिनेन्ट)—*adj.* excelling all others. उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ, वरीय। *adv.* **pre-eminently**.

pre-emption (प्रि-ऐम्प्शन)—*n.* purchase of a thing before it is offered to others. किसी वस्तु को पहले खरीदने का अधिकार ; हकदखा। *adj.* **pre-emptive**.

preen (प्रीन)—*v. t.* trim feathers with beak ; smarter oneself. चोंच से पर संवारना ; चुस्त होना।

pre-engage (प्री-इंगेज)—*v. t.* engage beforehand. पूर्व-व्यस्त कर लेना, आगे से ठहरा लेना। *n.* **pre-engagement**. पूर्वव्यस्तता।

pre-establish (प्री-ऐस्टैब्लिश)—*v. t.* establish beforehand. पूर्व-स्थापित करना। *n.* **pre-establishment**. पूर्वस्थापना।

pre-examine (प्री-ऐग्जैमिन)—*v. t.* examine beforehand. पूर्वपरीक्षा करना। *n.* **pre-examination**

pre-existence (प्री-ऐग्जिस्टेन्स)—*n.* previous existence. पूर्वास्तित्व। *adj.* **pre-existent**. पूर्वास्तित्व वाला।

preface (प्रैफ़स)—*n.* introductory remerks prefixed to a book ; preamble of speech.

भूमिका, प्रस्तावना, प्राक्कथन। *v. t.* introduce or begin as with a preface. भूमिका लिखना या बांधना।

prefatory (प्रेफ़टरी)—*adj.* introductory. भूमिकात्मक।

prefect (प्रीफ़ेक्ट)—*n.* person put in authority; senior scholar. राज्याधिकारी; वरिष्ठ विद्यार्थी।

prefecture (प्रीफ़ेक्चर)—prefect's office, residence, district or tenure. राज्याधिकारी का पद, निवास स्थान, प्रदेश या कार्यकाल।

prefer (प्रिफ़र)—*v. t.* hold superior; like better; bring forward; promote to office. अधिमान देना; बेहतर जानना; पेश करना, आगे धरना; उन्नति देना।

preferable (प्रैफ़रेबल)—*adj.* deserving preference. अधिमान-योग्य, बेहतर।

preference (प्रैफ़रैन्स)—*n.* liking of one thing more than another; favoured position. अधिमान, प्राथमिकता, तरजीह।

preferential (प्रैफ़रैन्शल)—*adj.* of giving or receiving preference. अधिमान देने या पाने के योग्य। *adv.* **preferentially.**

preferment (प्रिफ़रमैन्ट)—*n.* promotion. पदोन्नति, तरक्की।

prefigure (प्रिफ़िगर)—*v. t.* be a type of; foreshadow. पूर्व रूप प्रदर्शित करना, पहले से रूप दिखाना। *n.* **prefigurement.** पूर्वरूप-दर्शन। *adj.* **prefigurative.**

prefix (प्रीफ़िक्स)—*v. t.* add at the beginning; fix beforehand. शुरू में जोड़ना; पहले से निश्चित कर लेना। *n.* particle prefixed to a word. उपसर्ग।

prefixion (प्रीफ़िक्शन)—*n.* the act of prefixing. पूर्वयोजन।

prefixture (प्रीफ़िक्स्चर)—*n.* introduction. भूमिका।

preform (प्रीफ़ॉर्म)—*v. t.* form beforehand. पहले से बना देना। *n.* **preformation.** पूर्व-रचना।

prefulgency (प्रीफ़लजैन्सी)—*n.* big brightness. बड़ी चमक।

pregnable (प्रैग्नेबल)—*adj.* that may be won by force. बल से पाने योग्य।

pregnancy (प्रैग्नैन्सी)—*n.* the state of being pregnant. गर्भावस्था।

pregnant (प्रैग्नैन्ट)—*adj.* with child; fruitful in results; big with consequences. गर्भवती; परिपूर्ण; उर्वर, हरा-भरा; अर्थपूर्ण, निर्णायक।

prehensile (प्रिहैन्साइल)—*adj.* capable of grasping. पकड़ने के योग्य। *n.* **prehensility.**

prehension (प्रिहैन्शन)—*n.* power of grasping. पकड़ने की शक्ति, ग्राह्यशक्ति।

prehistoric (प्रीहिस्टॉरिक)—*adj.* before the days recorded by

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history. प्रागैतिहासिक ; इतिहास-काल से पहले का।

pre-instruct (प्री-इन्स्ट्रक्ट)—*v. t.* instruct before hand. पहले से सिखा देना। *n.* **pre-instruction.**

prejudge (प्रीजज)—*v. t.* pass judgement on before hearing the evidence. साक्षी सुनने से पहले ही निर्णय दे देना, पूर्व-निर्णय देना

prejudicate (प्रिजुडिकेट)—*v. t.* judge without enquiry. बिना जाँच किए निर्णय देना या विचय कर लेना। *n.* **prejudication.**

prejudice (प्रैजुडिस)—*n.* pre-conceived opinion ; injury that results from some action. पूर्वग्रह, वैमनस्य, अनुचित पक्षपात ; किसी काम से होनेवाली क्षति, हानि।

prejudicial (प्रैजुडिशल)—*adj.* detrimental. हानिकारक

prelacy (प्रैलसी)—*n.* the prelates ; the dignity of a prelate. लाट पादरी ; उसका पद।

prelate (प्रैलेट)—*n.* bishop of higher rank. लाट पादरी, धर्माध्यक्ष। *adj.* **prelatical.**

prelect (प्रिलैक्ट)—*v. i.* lecture. भाषण देना।

prelection (प्रिलैक्शन)—*n.* lecture. भाषण, व्याख्यान।

prelector (प्रिलैक्टर)—*n.* public lecturer. सार्वजनिक भाषणदाता।

preliminary (प्रिलिमिनरी)—*adj.* preceding and leading upto the main business ; introductory. प्रारम्भिक, प्राथमिक ; भूमिकात्मक। *n.* preliminary step or arrangement. प्राथमिक पग या प्रबन्ध, तैयारी

prelude (प्रैल्यूड)—*n.* that which serves as introduction. प्रारम्भ, भूमिका, प्रस्तावना। *v. t.* & *i.* serve as prelude to ; play musical prelude. प्रारम्भ करना, भूमिका बाँधना ; अलापना, लय भरना।

prelusive (प्रिलूसिव)—*adj.* introductory. भूमिकात्मक, प्रारम्भात्मक।

premature (प्रैमच्योर)—*adj.* occurring before the right time. उचित समय से पूर्व होनेवाला ; अवता

prematurity (प्रैमच्योरिटी)—*n.* the state of being premature. अपरिपक्वता, अपरिपक्वता, अधीरता।

premeditate (प्रिमेडिटेट)—*v. t.* think out before hand. पूर्व-विचार करना, पहले से ठान लेना। *n.* **premeditation.** पूर्व-चिन्तन।

premier (प्रैमियर)—*adj.* foremost, leading. प्रमुख, सर्वोच्च। *n.* prime minister. प्रधान मन्त्री।

premiership (प्रैमियरशिप)—*n.* the office of the prime minister. प्रधान मन्त्री का पद।

premise (प्रैमिस)—*n.* proposition from which an inference is drawn. ऐसा प्रश्न जिससे कोई अर्थ

निकाला जाए, पृष्ठभूमि। (प्रिमाइज़) *v. t.* say or write by way of introduction. भूमिका के रूप में कहना या लिखना।

premises (प्रेमिसिज़)—*n. pl.* building with its belongings. पूरी इमारत, सज्जित भवन।

premium (प्रीमियम)—*n.* reward ; instalment payable for an insurance policy ; fee for instruction in profession ; a bonus. पारितोषिक ; बीमा-राशि की किस्त ; व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण-शुल्क ; लाभ, बढ़ोतरी।

premonish (प्रीमॉनिश)—*v. t.* forewarn. पूर्व-सूचना देना।

premonition (प्रीमॉनिशन)—*n.* forewarning. पूर्व-सूचना, चेतावनी।

premonitory (प्रिमॉनिटरी)—*adj.* serving to warn. पूर्वसूचक, सचेतक।

premorse (प्रिमॉर्स)—*adj.* with the end cut off. कटे हुए सिरेवाला।

premunition (प्रीम्यूनिशन)—*n.* objection anticipated beforehand. आशंकित आपत्ति।

prenatal (प्रीनेटल)—*adj.* occurring before birth. जन्म से पहले होनेवाला।

prenotion (प्रीनोशन)—*n.* foreknowledge, पूर्वज्ञान।

preoccupation (प्रिऑक्यूपेशन)—*n.* occupying beforehand ; mental absorption. पहले से अधिकार (कब्जा) ; पूर्व-ध रखा, पूर्वाग्रह।

preoccupy (प्रिऑक्यूपाई)—*v. t.* occupy beforehand ; prevent from attending to other things. पहले से अधिकार कर लेना ; दूसरी बातों से ध्यान हटाना।

preordain (प्रीऑर्डेन)—*v. t.* decree beforehand. पहले से ठहरा रखना, पूर्व-निर्देश करना।

preordinance (प्रीऑर्डिनन्स)—*n.* previous decree. पूर्वनिर्देश, पूर्व-निश्चय।

preparation (प्रेपरेशन)—*n.* preparing ; thing done to make ready ; time devoted to school lessons ; medicine. तैयारी ; तैयार वस्तु ; स्कूल के पाठ को तैयार करने का समय ; औषधियों का योग, नुस्खा।

preparative (प्रिपैरटिव)—*adj.* preparatory. तैयार करने वाला।

preparatory (प्रिपैरटरी)—*adj.* serving to prepare ; introductory to. तैयारी करने वाला, प्रारंभिक।

prepare (प्रिपेअर)—*v. t. & i.* make ready ; get into proper state ; make preparations. तैयार करना, ठीक करना ; तैयारी करना।

prepay (प्रीपे)—*v. t.* pay in advance. पहले से दे देना, पेशगी देना।

prepense (प्रिपेन्स)—*adj.*

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deliberate. जाना-बूझा, पूर्वाभोचित। *adv* **prepensely.**

preponderance (प्रीपान्डरेन्स)—*n.* excess of weight; superiority in influence, quantity or number. भारीपन; गौरव, प्रबलता, प्रचुरता

preponderate (प्रिपान्डरेट)—*v. i.* behaviour; be superior in. अधिक भारी होना, पलड़ा झुकना, बढ़ जाना। *n.* **preponderation.**

preposition (प्रेपज़िशन)—*n.* indeclinable word serving to mark relation between the noun or pronoun it governs and another word. विभक्ति-प्रत्यय; सम्बन्ध-सूचक अव्यय। *adj.* **prepositional.**

prepossess (प्रीपज़ेस)—*v. t.* imbue with sentiment; take possession. पूर्वाग्रह रखना, पहले से प्रभाव या आसक्ति रखना; पहले से कब्जा कर लेना।

prepossession (प्रीपज़ेशन)—*n.* prejudice esp. in favour of person or thing. पूर्वाग्रह, पूर्वाभिनिवेश।

preposterous (प्रिपॉस्टरस)—*adj.* utterly absurd; perverse; contrary to reason. हेतुक, अर्थहीन; बेतुका; बुद्धिहीन, उलटा।

prerogative (प्रिरॉगेटिव)—*n.* the power vested in a sovereign in virtue of his office; peculiar right or privilege. परमाधिकार; विशेषाधिकार।

presage (प्रेसिज)—*n.* omen; foreseeing. शकुन; पूर्वलक्षण। *v. t.* (प्रिसेज)—foretell, foresee. शकुन बताना, भविष्य कहना।

presbyopia (प्रेज़बियोपिआ)—*n.* long-sightedness incident to old age. वृद्धावस्था की दूर दृष्टि।

presbyter (प्रेज़बिटर)—*n.* an officer of the early Church. एक धर्म-विशेष का पादरी।

prescient (प्रेशिएन्ट)—*adj.* having fore knowledge. भविष्य-दर्शी, पूर्वज्ञानी। *n.* **prescience.** पूर्वज्ञान।

prescind (प्रिसिन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* cut off in an abrupt manner. टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना।

prescribe (प्रिस्क्राइब)—*v. t. & i.* lay down authoritatively; advise use of; suggest remedy. अधिकृत रूप से प्रस्तुत करना, आदेश जारी करना; व्यवस्था या परामर्श देना; औषधि बताना या लिख कर देना।

prescript (प्रीस्क्रिप्ट)—*n.* an ordinance or decree. अध्यादेश, आज्ञा, आदेश।

prescription (प्रिस्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* prescribing; thing prescribed by physician; uninterrupted use as basis of a right. आज्ञा; चिकित्सक का दिया हुआ नुस्खा; पुरातन

अधिकार, प्रथागत, प्राचीन रीति।

prescriptive (प्रिस्क्रिप्टिव)—*adj.* that ordains ; based on custom. आदेशात्मक ; परम्परागत, रीत्यानुसार।

presence (प्रेज़ेन्स)—*n.* being present ; place where person is ; personal appearance ; readiness at need. उपस्थिति ; सान्निध्य ; व्यक्तिगत उपस्थिति, हाज़िरी ; चित्तस्थता

present (प्रेज़ेन्ट)—*adj.* on the spot ; now existing. उपस्थित, विद्यमान, वर्तमान, प्रस्तुत। *n.* the present time ; gift ; attitude of presenting rifle. वर्तमान काल ; उपहार, भेंट ; बन्दूक को चलाने की स्थिति में तैयार रखना। *v. t.* set in conspicuous position ; introduce ; exhibit ; hold out ; offer, give ; hold rifle in position for shooting. (प्रिज़ेन्ट) उपस्थित करना; पेश करना, प्रदर्शित करना; दिखाना ; प्रदान करना, देना ; बन्दूक को चलाने की स्थिति में पकड़ना।

presentable (प्रिज़ेन्टेबल)—*adj.* of decent appearance ; fit for presentation. दर्शनीय ; भेंट करने-योग्य। *n.* **presentability**. दर्शनीयता।

presentation (प्रेज़े टेशन)—*n.* presenting ; right of presenting to a benefice. भेंट ; प्रदर्शन ; धर्मवृत्तिधारी व्यक्ति को देने का अधिकार।

presentiment (प्रिज़ेन्टिमेन्ट)—*n.* vague expectation ; foreboding. पूर्वभावना ; आशंका।

presently (प्रेज़ेन्टली)—*adv.* before long. अभी-अभी, कुछ ही समय पूर्व।

presentment (प्रिज़ेन्टमेन्ट)—*n.* laying of a formal statement before a court etc. ; performance of play etc. न्यायालय आदि के समक्ष औपचारिक वक्तव्य पेश करने का काम ; नाटक आदि का प्रदर्शन।

preservation (प्रिज़र्वेशन)—*n.* preserving ; being preserved. संरक्षण, सुरक्षण ; बचाव।

preservative (प्रिज़र्वेटिव)—*adj.* tending to preserve. संरक्षण करने वाला, बचाव रखने वाला।

preserve (प्रिज़र्व)—*v. t.* keep safe ; keep alive ; maintain ; prepare so as to keep fit for food. सुरक्षित रखना ; ताज़ा रखना ; कायम रखना, बचाना ; अचार या मुरब्बा डालना। *n.* jam ; place where game is preserved. मुरब्बा ; खेल के लिए संरक्षित स्थान।

preside (प्रिज़ाइड)—*v. i.* be chairman or president. सभापतित्व करना, प्रधान-पद पर बैठना।

presidency (प्रेज़िडेन्सी)—*n.* office of president ; district in India. सभापति का प्रधान पद या काल ; भारत का सूबा (अंग्रेज़ी शासन काल में)।

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president (प्रेसिडेन्ट)—*n.* head of a company of persons; elected head of a republic. प्रधान, सभापति; राष्ट्रपति। *adj.* **presidential.**

press (प्रेस)—*v. t. & i.* subject to a steady push or squeeze; exert pressure; smooth clothes; force to serve in army. दबाना, कसना, भींचना; निचोड़ना, कुचलना, पेलना; दबाव डालना; इस्तरी करना; सेना में सेवा के लिए विवश करना। *n.* rowding; pressure; machine for pressing; printing-press; newspapers. भीड़-भाड़; दबाव; छापे का या धोबी का यन्त्र; प्रेस; छापाखाना; समाचारपत्र।

pressman (प्रेसमैन)—*n.* operator of printing press; journalist; reporter. छापाखाना में काम करने वाला श्रमिक; पत्रकार; संवाददाता।

pressure (प्रेशर)—*n.* the force exerted by one body acting on another; urgency; constraining influence. दाब, दबाव, ज़ोर, पीड़ा; विवशता; प्रभाव, दाबीय।

prestige (प्रेस्टीज)—*n.* influence, reputation. गौरव, प्रतिष्ठा, सम्मान।

presto (प्रेस्टो)—*adv.* quickly. तुरन्त, शीघ्रतापूर्वक।

presume (प्रिज़्यूम)—*v. t. & i.* take for granted; take the liberty. मान लेना, समझ लेना;

presumption (प्रिज़म्प्शन)—*n.* supposition; arrogance. अनुमान, कल्पना, संभावना; अभिमान, दुस्साहस, दुस्साही।

presumptive (प्रिज़म्प्टिव)—*adj.* that may be assumed. अनुमानित, काल्पनिक, संभावित

presumptuous (प्रिज़म्प्चुअस)—*adj.* presuming; arrogant. अहंकारी, दुस्साहसी; हठी।

presuppose (प्रीसपोज़)—*v. t.* take for granted; imply the existence of. मान लेना, पहले से समझ लेना; पूर्व-कल्पना करना।

presupposition (प्रिसपोज़िशन)—*n* thing assumed as basis for argument etc. पूर्व-कल्पना।

pretence (प्रिटेन्स)—*n.* pretext; claim. बहाना, हीला; दावा, हक़।

pretend (प्रिटेन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* lay claim; profess falsely. दावा करना, हक़ दिखाना; बहाना करना।

pretender (प्रिटेन्डर)—*n.* claimant to title. झूठा हक़ दिखाने वाला, कपटी।

pretension (प्रिटेन्शन)—*n.* assertion of a claim. झूठा दावा; बहाना; छल।

pretentious (प्रिटेन्शस)—*adj.* making claim to great merit; ostentatious; lacking in modesty. झूठे दावे करने वाला; घमंडी, अभिमानी; अभिमानी; धूर्त।

preterite (प्रेटरिट)—*adj. & n.*

past (tense). भूत (काल)।

pretermission (प्रीटर्मिशन)—*n.* omission. त्याग, छुटकारा।

pretermit (प्रीटर्मिट)—*v. t.* pass over without mention; omit to do. छोड़ देना, त्याग देना, भुला देना, उपेक्षा करना।

pretext (प्रीटैक्स्ट)—*n.* excuse. बहाना, हीला।

pretty (प्रिटि)—*adj.* attractive; fine; commendable. मोहक, सुन्दर, शोभायुक्त, सुघड़। *adv.* tolerably, fairly, अच्छा, कुछ,

prevail (प्रिवेल)—*v. i.* gain the mastery; attain one's object; predominate; be current. आधिपत्य प्राप्त करना; सफलता प्राप्त करना; फैलना, चालू होना।

prevalent (प्रिवलैन्ट)—*adj.* in general operation; gaining advantage. प्रचलित, व्याप्त, चालू; आधिपत्य रखनेवाला, फैला हुआ

prevarication (प्रिवैरिकेशन)—*n.* evasive statement; quibbling. हेर-फेर, बाल्छल, टाल-मटोल।

prevaricator (प्रिवैरिकेटर)—*n.* one who prevaricates. हेर-फेर करने वाला, बहाने बनानेवाला।

prevent (प्रिवेन्ट)—*v. t.* hinder; stop; obstruct. रोकना; बरजना; रुकावट डालना।

prevention (प्रिवेन्शन)—*n.* act of preventing. रोक, रुकावट, अवरोध, प्रतिरोध, प्रतिबन्ध, निरोध।

preventive (प्रिवेन्टिव)—*adj.* serving to prevent something. निरोधक, रोकनेवाला। *n.* preventive measure. निरोधक साधन या उपाय। *adv.* **preventively.**

previous (प्रीविअस)—*adj.* coming before; prior to. पहला, पूर्व का। *adv.* **previously.**

prey (प्रे)—*n.* animal hunted for food; person's victim. शिकार, आखेट, लूट-मार। *v. i.* habitually plunder. लूटना; शिकार करना; उचाड़ना।

price (प्राइस)—*n.* money for which thing is bought or sold; estimation; recompense. मूल्य, कीमत; दर; इनाम, बदला। *v. t.* affix the price to. मोल लगाना,

priceless (प्राइसलेस)—*adj.* too precious; invaluable. अनमोल, बहुमूल्य, बिना मूल्य का।

prick (प्रिक)—*v. t. & i.* pierce slightly; pain sharply; spur. चुभोना, बींधना; डंक मारना, पीड़ा देना; उकसाना, प्रेरित करना। *n.* pricking; goad. चुभन, डंक; उकसाहट, प्रेरणा

prickle (प्रिकल)—*n.* sharp growth such as thorn. काँटा, खार, शूल। *v. i.* feel or give a pricking sensation. चुभना,

prickly (प्रिक्ली)—*adj.* having prickles; prickling. काँटेदार;

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कँटीला, चुभनेवाला ।

prickly heat (प्रिक्ली हीट)—*n.* inflammation of sweat glands. घमौरी, घाम, घमींतला ।

prickly pear (प्रिक्ली पियर)—*n.* a thorny plant. भटकटैया, नागफनी ।

pride (प्राइड)—*n.* inordinate self-esteem ; arrogant bearing. घमंड, स्वात्माभिमान ; अहंकार, घमंड,

priest (प्रीस्ट)—*n.* minister of religious worship ; clergyman. पुरोहित, पुजारी, धर्मगुरु, पादरी, इमाम ।

priestcraft (प्रीस्टक्राफ़्ट)—*n.* arts used by ecclesiastics. धर्मगुरुओं के हथकंडे ।

priestess (प्रीस्टेस)—*n.* female priest. पुरोहितानी, पुजारिन ।

priesthood (प्रीस्टहुड)—*n.* office of a priest ; priests. पुरोहिताई, पुरोहित का पद ; पुरोहित-वर्ग ।

prig (प्रिग)—*n.* conceited person ; thief. दम्भी मनुष्य ; चोर । *v. t.* steal. चुराना ।

priggish (प्रिगिश)—*adj.* conceited. दम्भी, घमंडी ।

prim (प्रिम)—*adj.* formal ; prudish. औपचारिक ; चुस्त । *v. t.* assume a prim air. बनाव-ठनाव करना, रूप-सिंगार बनाना

primacy (प्राइमसी)—*n.* office of primate ; pre-eminence. सरदार पादरी का पद ; महत्ता ।

prima (प्राइमा)—*adj.* chief. मुख्य, प्रमुख ।

prima donna (प्रीमा डॉना)—*n.* chief female singer in opera. संगीत नाटक की मुख्य गायिका ।

prima facie (प्राइमा फ़ेशी)—*adv.* at first sight. प्रथम दृष्टि में, प्रत्यक्ष में ।

primal (प्राइमल)—*adj.* primitive ; fundamental. प्रारंभिक, पहले का ; मौलिक । *adv.* **primally.**

primary (प्राइमरी)—*adj.* original ; first in order ; principal. मौलिक ; प्रारंभिक, मुख्य । *adv.* **primarily.** मौलिक या प्रारंभिक रूप से ।

primate (प्राइमेट)—*n.* archbishop of a province. प्रान्त का बड़ा पादरी ।

prime (प्राइम)—*adj.* chief ; primary ; of highest quality. मुख्य, प्रधान ; प्रथम, मौलिक ; सर्वोत्तम । *n.* the first of the divine offices ; first or best part of something ; state of highest perfection. प्रथम सर्वोच्च पद ; प्रथम या सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाग, यौवन ; प्रथम अवस्था, प्रारम्भ । *v. t.* prepare gun for being let off ; prepare for paint. रंजक डालना, बन्दूक में बारूद भरना ; अस्तर चढ़ाना, जमीन बनाना ।

primer (प्राइमर)—*n.* elementary schoolbook ; manual. प्रथम

पुस्तक, वर्णमाला की पोथी, कायदा।

primeval (प्राइमीवल)—*adj.* of the first age of the world. आदिम युग का, आदिम, पहला; प्राचीन।

priming (प्राइमिंग)—*n.* powder used to prime wood. रंग का अस्तर, रंजक।

primitive (प्रिमिटिव)—*adj.* ancient; old-fashioned; original. प्राचीन; पुराने ढंग का; मौलिक, आदिम। *n.* word or colour not derived. मूल शब्द; मूल रंग। *adv.* **primitively.**

primogenial (प्राइमॅजीनियल)—*adj.* first born; original. प्रथमोत्पन्न, ज्येष्ठ, जेठा।

primogenitor (प्राइमॅजेनिटर)—*n.* forefather. पुरखा, बुजुर्ग।

primogeniture (प्राइमॅजेनिचर)—*n.* principle by which property descend to eldest child. वह सिद्धान्त जिसके द्वारा सबसे बड़े बच्चे को सम्पत्ति प्राप्त होती है; जेठाई।

primordial (प्राइमॉर्डियल)—*adj.* existing from the beginning. आदि का, आदिकालीन।

primrose (प्रिम्रोज)—*n.* pale-yellow spring flower. बसन्ती गुलाब। *n.* **primrosy.** बसन्ती।

primula (प्रिम्यूला)—*adj.* kinds of flowering plant. बहुरंगी फूलों का एक पौधा।

primus (प्राइमस)—*adj.* the first. पहला, सर्वप्रथम। *n.* kind of stove burning vaporized oil. तेल के तेल का चूल्हा।

prince (प्रिंस)—*n.* ruler of feudatory state; male member of royal family; noble of high rank. राजा, बादशाह; राजकुमार, युवराज; सरदार।

princely (प्रिंसली)—*adj.* becoming a prince; grand. राजकुमार के योग्य, शाही; महान, भव्य।

princess (प्रिंसेस)—*n.* prince's wife; female members of royal family. राजकुमार की पत्नी; राजकुमारी, शहजादी।

principal (प्रिंसिपल)—*adj.* first in importance; leading. प्रमुख; सर्वप्रथम। *n.* head of the institution; capital sum originally lent or invested. संस्था का अध्यक्ष, आचार्य; मूलधन

principality (प्रिंसिपैलिटी)—*n.* rule by a prince; State ruled by a prince. राजकुमार का शासन, हकूमत; राजकुमार का राजक्षेत्र, रियासत।

principle (प्रिंसिपल)—*n.* primary source; fundamental truth. मूल तत्त्व; सिद्धान्त, उसूल।

prink (प्रिंक)—*v. t.* smarten; preen. तड़क भड़क दिखाना, आडम्बर करना; घमंड, ऐंठ से चलना।

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print (प्रिंट)—*n.* mark left on a surface by pressure ; impression left on paper by inked type or photography ; reading matter produced from type ; engraving, newspaper, photograph ; cotton fabric stamped in colours. चिह्न, छाप ; छपाई, मुद्रण ; मुद्रित वस्तु ; छापा, अखबार, चित्र ; छपा हुआ सूती कपड़ा । *v. t.* stamp ; produce by means of printing-types ; stamp in colours. अंकित या चिह्नित करना ; छापना, मुद्रित करना ; कपड़ा छापना

printer (प्रिंटर)—*n.* one who prints. छपाई का काम करने वाला ; मुद्रक ।

printing (प्रिंटिंग)—*n.* the process of impressing words from type. छपाई का काम, मुद्रण ।

prior (प्राइअर)—*adj.* earlier ; antecedent. पहला, प्रथम ; पूर्वगामी । *n.* superior of religious house. महन्त, मठाधीश ।

prioress (प्राइरिस)—*n.* female prior. महन्तिन ।

priority (प्राइऑरिटी)—*n.* being earlier ; precedence. प्राथमिकता, अधिमान, प्रधानता ।

priory (प्राइअरी)—*n.* religious house governed by prior. मठ ।

prism (प्रिज़म)—*n.* solid figure whose two ends are similar, equal and parallel ; rectilineal figure whose sides are parallelograms ; transparent body of this form. त्रिकोण आयत ; लेखित पंच क्षेत्र ; इस प्रकार का इन्द्रधनुषी आयत ।

prison (प्रिज़न)—*n.* place of capitivity for law-breakers. कैदखाना, बन्दीगृह । *v. t.* confine in a prison. कैद करना ।

prisoner (प्रिज़नर)—*n.* person kept in prison. बन्दी, कैदी ।

prisonment (प्रिज़नमेंट)—*n.* confinement in a prison. कैद, कारावास ।

pristine (प्रिस्टाइन)—*adj.* primitive, ancient. पुराना, प्राचीन ।

prithee (प्रिदी)—*interj.* pray, please. सुनो तो, अजी ।

prittle-prattle (प्रिटल-प्रैटल)—*n.* useless talk. बकबक, झकझक ।

privacy (प्राइवेसी)—*n.* seclusion; secrecy. एकान्तता ; गुप्तता, ओट ।

private (प्राइवेट)—*adj.* not public ; confidential ; not official; reserved. निजी, व्यक्तिगत; गुप्त ; गैर-सरकारी ; आरक्षित, एकान्त । *n.* a private soldier. सिपाही

privateer (प्राइवेटिअर)—*n.* ship having letters of marque. रैयत का जंगी जहाज ; लुटेरा जहाज ।

privation (प्राइवेशन)—*n.* want of comforts ; hard-ship. सुखों का अभाव, तंगी ; कष्ट ; अभाव ।

privative (प्राइवेटिव)—*adj.* denoting the absence of something. अभावात्मक ।

privet (प्रिविट)—*n.* a white-flowered evergreen used for hedges. एक सदाबहार झाड़ी

privilege (प्रिविलिज)—*n.* right, advantage or immunity belonging to a person, class or office. विशेष अधिकार, विशिष्ट सुविधा, हक । *v. t.* invest with privilege ; exempt from burden. विशेषाधिकार देना ; मुक्त करना । *adj.* **privileged**, विशेषाधिकार युक्त ।

privity (प्रिविटी)—*n.* being privy to ; knowledge shared with another of something kept private. गुप्तता ; रहस्य, भेद, गुप्त ज्ञान । *pl.* **privities.** गुप्त स्थान, गुप्त अंग ।

privy (प्रिवी)—*adj.* hidden, private, confidential. छुपा हुआ, गुप्त, रहस्यमय । *n.* place for easing nature. शौचालय, पायखाना ।

privy purse (प्रिवी पर्स)—*n.* allowance for public revenue for monarch's private expenses. राजवृत्ति, राजा का जेबखर्च ।

prize (प्राइज)—*n.* reward given as symbol of victory or superiority ; reward in competition etc. ; thing to be striven for ; property captured in naval warfare. पारितोषिक ; पुरस्कार, इनाम ; बहुमूल्य वस्तु ; समुद्री युद्ध में लूट का माल । *v. t.* value highly. अधिक मूल्य लगाना, आदर या कद्र करना ।

prizeman (प्राइज़मैन)—*n.* winner of prize. पुरस्कार-विजेता ।

prize-ring (प्राइज़-रिंग)—*n.* area assigned to prize-fighters. अखाड़ा ।

pro (प्रो)—*prep.* for the sake of. वास्ते, निमित्त । *pref.* "before", "on account of." पहले, प्रथम ; वास्ते, निमित्त ।

pro and con (प्रो ऐंड कॉन)—*adv.* for and against. पक्ष और विपक्ष में । *n. pl.* **pros and cons.** the reasons for and against. पक्ष और विपक्ष, लाभ तथा हानि ।

probability (प्रॉबेबिलिटी)—*n.* likelihood ; what is probable. सम्भावना, अनुमान ।

probable (प्रॉबेबल)—*adj.* that may be expected. सम्भावित, होनहार ।

probably (प्रॉबेब्ली)—*adv.* most likely. प्रायः सम्भवतया ।

probate (प्रोबेट)—*n.* official proving will. वसीयतनामे का प्रमाणपत्र, मृतलेख का प्रमाण ।

probation (प्रबेशन)—*n.* testing of person's conduct ; noviciate.

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व्यक्ति के आचरण की परख ; सिद्ध का समय, परीक्षा-काल

probe (प्रोब)—*n.* blunt-ended surgical instrument for exploring wound. घाव की गहराई आदि देखने का नरांही उपकरण। *v. t.* explore with probe ; examine closely. नरांही उपकरण से घाव देखना ; जाँच करना, पड़तालना।

probity (प्रॉबिटी)—*n.* uprightness ; integrity. सच्चाई, सत्यता ; ईमानदारी।

problem (प्रॉब्लेम)—*n.* question or difficulty in need of solution. समस्या, विवाद का विषय।

problematic (al) [प्रॉब्लिमैटिक (ल)]—*adj.* presenting a problem ; disputable. समस्यात्मक ;

probosc·is (प्रॉबॉसिस)—*n.* elephant's trunk ; insect's sucking-tube. हाथी की सूंड ; कीड़े के मुख की चूसने की नली।

procedure (प्रसीड्यर)—*n.* mode of conducting business. कार्य-विधि, प्रक्रिया चालना।

proceed (प्रसीड)—*v. i.* go on ; continue ; resume ; take legal proceedings. चलना ; आगे बढ़ना ; प्रारम्भ करना ; कानूनी कार्रवाई करना।

proceeding (प्रसीडिंग)—*n.* piece of conduct. व्यवहार, कार्यवाही, चलन।

proceedings (प्रसीडिंग्ज)—*n. pl.* business done at a meeting ; legal steps. सभा की कार्रवाई ; कानूनी पग।

proceeds (प्रोसीड्ज)—*n. pl.* the produce in money of a sale etc. आमदनी, आय, बिक्री।

process (प्रोसेस)—*n.* state of going on ; method of operation in manufacture ; an action at law ; summons ; projection from a bone etc. प्रवृत्ति, चाल ; रीति, परिष्कार ; कानूनी कार्रवाई ; बुलावा ; हड्डी का उभार। *v. t.* subject to a legal process ; subject to a manufacturing process. अदालती कार्रवाई करना ; वस्तु का परिष्कार करना

procession (प्रसेशन)—*n.* array of persons going along in fixed order. जलूस, शोभायात्रा।

proclaim (प्रक्लेम)—*v. t.* announce publicly and officially ; tell openly ; prohibit (meeting). उद्घोषित करना, विज्ञापित करना, ढिंढोरा पीटना ; प्रतिषिद्ध करना, खारिज करना।

proc'aimation (प्रॉक्लेमेशन)—*n.* proclaiming ; document that proclaims. उद्घोषणा, ढिंढोरा

procrastinate (प्रक्रैस्टिनेट)—*v. i.* put off doing things. देर लगाना, टाल-मटोल करना, विलम्ब करना।

procrastination (प्रक्रैस्टिनेशन)—*n.* leaving things undone as

long as possible. विलम्ब, टाल-मटोल।

procreate (प्रोक्रिएट)—*v. t.* produce offspring. बच्चा देना, उत्पन्न करना। *n.* **procreation.** प्रसव।

proctor (प्रॉक्टर)—*n.* university official with disciplinary powers; an attorney in ecclesiastical courts. विश्वविद्यालय का अधिकारी जिसके पास अनुशासन के अधिकार हों; धार्मिक न्यायालयों का न्यायवादी।

procumbent (प्रोकम्बेन्ट)—*adj.* prone, lying down. झीका, झुका या लेटा हुआ।

procurable (प्रोक्यूरेबल)—*adj.* obtainable. लभ्य, प्राप्य।

procuration (प्रॉक्यूरेशन)—*n.* bringing about; acting as another's agent. उपलब्धि, उपार्जन; मुख्तारी, मुनाबतगिरी।

procurator (प्रॉक्यूरेटर)—*n.* person's agent; holder of power of attorney. मुख्तार, मुनाबता; अधिवक्ता, पैरवीकार।

procure (प्रक्योर)—*v. t.* succeed in getting; bring about or cause by other's agency. उपलब्ध या उपार्जित करना, सम्पन्न करना; भड़वाई करना।

procurement (प्रक्योरमेंट)—*n.* attainment. उपलब्धि, उपार्जन, प्राप्ति, बचूली।

procurer (प्रक्योरर)—*n.* one who procures. उपलब्धिकर्ता; भड़वा, दूतना। (*fem.* **procuress.**)

prod (प्रॉड)—*v. t.* poke with stick etc. चुभाना, धँसाना, ठेलना। *n.* prodding touch. ठेल, एड़।

prodigal (प्रॉडिगल)—*adj.* wasteful, lavish. उड़ाऊ, अत्यधिक खर्च

prodigality (प्रॉडिगैलिटी)—*n.* wastefulness. फ़जूलखर्ची, अमितव्ययता।

prodigious (प्रॉडिजस)—*adj.* marvellous; enormous. विलक्षण, अनोखा; विशाल, बहुत बड़ा

prodigy (प्रॉडिजी)—*n.* marvellous thing; wonderful person. विलक्षण वस्तु, आश्चर्य; अद्भुत मनुष्य।

prodition (प्रॉडिशन)—*n.* treachery; treason. छल, कपट; विश्वासघात, द्रोह।

produce (प्रंड्यूस)—*v. t.* bring forward; give birth to; bring about; make, manufacture; furnish. प्रस्तुत करना, दिखाना; उत्पन्न करना; कारण बनना; बनाना, निर्मित करना; उपलब्ध कराना। *n.* yield; agricultural or natural products. उपज, पैदावार, उत्पाद।

producer (प्रंड्यूसर)—*n.* person producing articles. उत्पादक, निर्माता।

producibility (प्रंड्यूसिबिलिटी)—

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n. the power of producing. उत्पादकता, उत्पादन-शक्ति ।

producible (प्रॅड्यूसिबल)—*adj.* that may be produced. उत्पन्न करने के योग्य ।

product (प्रॉडक्ट)—*n.* thing produced ; yield ; quantity given by multiplication of quantities together. उत्पाद, उपज, पैदावार ; गुणनफल ।

production (प्रॅडक्शन)—*n.* producing ; products. उत्पादन ; उपज, उत्पाद ।

productive (प्रॅडक्टिव)—*adj.* tending to production ; fertile. उत्पादनशील ; उपजाऊ, उर्वर ।

productivity (प्रॉडक्टिविटी)—*n.* productiveness. उत्पादनशीलता, उत्पादन-शक्ति ; उपजाऊपन ।

proem (प्रोएम)—*n.* profatory discourse. भूमिका, प्रस्तावना

profanation (प्रॉफनेशन)—*n.* profaning. अपवित्रीकरण, दूषण ।

profane (प्रॅफ़ेन)—*v. t.* pollute ; treat with irreverence. दूषित करना, अपवित्र करना ; भ्रष्ट करना ; विलित करना । *adj.* secular ; polluted. दूषित, अपवित्र, भ्रष्ट,

profanity (प्रॅफ़निटी)—*n.* irreverence of sacred objects ; irreverent speech or behaviour. अपवित्रता, भ्रष्टता ; अशिष्ट भाषण या व्यवहार ।

profess (प्रॅफ़ेस)—*v. t.* represent oneself to feel ; declare oneself to be; have as one's profession. स्वीकारना, कबूल करना ; प्रतिज्ञा या दावा करना ; कोई व्यवसाय करना ।

professedly (प्रॅफ़ेसिड्‌ली)—*adv.* according to one's account प्रकटतया, प्रतिज्ञापूर्वक ।

profession (प्रॅफ़ेशन)—*n.* open declaration; avowal; vocation. घोषणा, स्वीकारोक्ति ; प्रतिज्ञा, दावा ; व्यवसाय, धन्धा, पेशा, व्यापार ।

professional (प्रॅफ़ेशनल)—*adj.* of the vocations ; practising for a livelihood. व्यवसाय सम्बन्धी ; व्यावसायिक, व्यवसायी

professor (प्रॅफ़ेसर)—*n.* person who makes profession ; holder of a university chair. किसी बात को स्वीकार करनेवाला व्यक्ति ; प्राध्यापक (विश्वविद्यालय का अध्यापक) ।

professorship (प्रॅफ़ेसरशिप)—*n.* the office of a professor. प्राध्यापक का पद ।

proffer (प्रॉफ़र)—*v. t.* offer spontaneously. भेंट करना, पेश करना । *n.* spontaneous offer. भेंट, पेशकश, नजराना ।

proficience, proficiency (प्रॅफ़िशन्स, प्रॅफ़िशन्सी)—*n.* state of being proficient. प्रवीणता, दक्षता ।

proficient (प्रॅफ़िशन्ट)—*adj & n.* expert, adept. प्रवीण, कुशल, दक्ष,

profile (प्रोफ़ाइल)—*n.* outline

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of the face as seen from the side ; any edge outlined against the sky or other background. पार्श्व-चित्र, एक रंगी नक्शा ; रूपरेखा, पार्श्वरेखा । *v. t.* make an outline. रूपरेखा खींचना ।

profit (प्रॉफ़िट)—*n.* benefit, advantage ; gain ; valuable results. लाभ ; सुविधा ; नफ़ा, प्राप्ति, लाभ ; फल । *v. t. & i.* bring advantage to ; make gains. लाभ देना, नफ़ा पहुँचाना ; लाभ उठाना ।

profitable (प्रॉफ़िटेबल)—*adj.* beneficial लाभदायक, हितकर

profiteer (प्रॉफ़िटिअर)—*v. i.* make inordinate profit. अधिकाधिक उठाना, अनुचित लाभ उठाना । *n.* one who makes inordinate profit. अनुचित लाभ उठानेवाला व्यक्ति ।

profligacy (प्रॉफ़्लिगेंसी,—*n.* evil courses. कुमार्ग, दुराचार, चरित्र-भ्रष्टता, कुकर्म, बदकारी ।

profligate (प्रॉफ़्लिगेट)—*adj.* licentious ; reckless. दुश्चरित्र, दुराचारी, लम्पट, कुकर्मी । *n.* profligate person. चरित्रहीन व्यक्ति, अनाचारी व्यक्ति

profound (प्रॅफ़ाउंड)—*adj.* deep ; of great insight or knowledge ; hard to penetrate ; heartfelt. गहरा, गंभीर ; तीक्ष्ण बुद्धिवाला, बुद्धिमान, व्युत्पन्न ; प्रगाढ़, अथाह ; हार्दिक, अत्यन्त । *adv.* **profoundly**

profundity (प्रॅफ़ंडिटी)—*n.* profoundness. गहराई, गंभीरता, प्रगाढ़ता ।

profuse (प्रॅफ़्यूज)—*adj.* lavish ; excessive. उदार, अतिव्ययी ; प्रचुर,

profusion (प्रोफ़्यूज़न)—*n.* profuseness ; great quantity. उदारपन, अतिव्ययता ; प्रचुरता, बहुतात ।

prog (प्रॉग)—*n* food ; grub. भोजन, भीख का टुकड़ा ।

progenitor (प्रजेनिटर)—*n.* person or animal in relation to his descendants. पुरखा, पूर्वज,

progeny (प्रॉजिनी)—*n.* offspring, descendants. सन्तान, औलाद, बंदा ।

prognosis (प्रॉग्नोसिस)—*n.* forecast of course of disease. रोग का पूर्वलक्षण, रोग-निदान

prognostic (प्रॅग्नॉस्टिक)—*n.* indication that something is likely to happen. पूर्वाभास, पूर्वलक्षण, सकुन ; निदान ।

prognosticate (प्रॅग्नॉस्टिकेट)—*v. t.* foreshow ; foresee ; foretell. पूर्वाभास देना ; पूर्वलक्षण देखना ; भविष्यवाणी करना, सकुन बताना

programme (प्रोग्रैम)—*n.* plan of intended proceedings ; printed list. कार्यक्रम ; मुद्रित सूची.

progress (प्रोग्रैस)—*n.* forward movement ; advance ; improvement ; increase ; a journey of state. उन्नति ; प्रगति ; सुधार ; वृद्धि, बढ़ती ; परिभ्रमण, सैर ।

v. i. make progress. उन्नति करना ; सुधार होना ।

progression (प्रॅग्रेशन)—*n.* physical onward movement. बढ़ौतरी, बढ़ाव, प्रगति ।

progressive (प्रॅग्रेसिव)—*adj.* forward ; favouring reform. अग्रगामी, क्रमशः आगे बढ़नेवाला ; प्रगतिशील, सुधारवादी । *n.* progressive politician. प्रगतिशील राजनीतिज्ञ

prohibit (प्रॅहिबिट)—*v. t.* forbid the use of ; debar. prevent. निषिद्ध करना ; मना करना ; रोक देना ।

prohibition (प्रॅहिबिशन)—*n.* forbidding ; legislation making sale of intoxicants illegal. निषेध, प्रतिरोध ; मद्य-निषेध, नशाबन्दी ।

prohibitive, prohibitory (प्रॅहिबिटिव, प्रॅहिबिटरी)—*adj.* that prohibits. निषेधात्मक, रोकनेवाला ।

project (प्रॅजैक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* make plans for ; hurl ; stick out. योजना बनाना, उपाय करना, विचारना ; फेंकना, प्रक्षेपण करना ; बाहर को निकालना या निकलना ; उभरना । *n.* scheme, plan. परियोजना, तजवीज, विचार, उपाय, कल्पना, युक्ति,

projectile (प्रॅजैक्टाइल)—*adj.* impelling. आगे को बढ़ानेवाला, आगे को फेंकनेवाला, धकेलनेवाला । *n.* heavy missile ; shell. फेंका जानेवाला भारी पदार्थ ; गोला ; भारी अस्त्र ।

projection (प्रॅजैक्शन)—*n.* projecting ; part that protrudes ; map etc. made by projecting. प्रक्षेपण, फेंकने की क्रिया ; विचार, उपाय ; उभार ; उभरा हुआ भाग, टुकड़ा ; नक्शा, खाका ।

projector (प्रजैक्टर)—*n.* one who forms schemes ; a company promoter. योजनाकार, उपाय रचने वाला ; प्रक्षेपक प्रकाश-शोधक ।

prolapsus (प्रॅलैप्सस)—*n.* forward or downward displacement of an internal organ. भीतर के टलने का रोग ।

prolate (प्रोलेट)—*adj.* lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter. ध्रुव की तरफ फैला हुआ. लम्बा, विस्तार पाया हुआ । *v. t.* lengthen out in utterance. दीर्घ उच्चारण करना, विस्तृत करना ।

prolation (प्रोलेशन)—*n.* pronunciation ; delay. उच्चारण ; विलम्ब, देर ।

prolepsis (प्रोलीप्सिस)—*n.* assumption that something is done or true before it is so. पूर्व-समाधान, किसी बात के होने की पूर्वकल्पना । *adj.* **proleptic.**

proletarian (प्रोलिटेरिअन)—*adj.* of the proletariate. सर्वहारा, श्रमजीवी, सम्पत्तिविहीन । *n.* member of the **proletariate.** सर्वहारा, श्रमजीवी मनुष्य, मजदूर-किसान ; सम्पत्तिविहीन व्यक्ति ।

proletariat (e) (प्रोलिटेरिएट)—

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n. the lowest classes; the common people. निम्नतम वर्ग; जन-साधारण, बाजार; मजदूर-किसान।

prolicide (प्रोलिसाइड)—*n.* killing of offspring. सन्तानघात।

prolific (प्रोलिफिक)—*adj.* producing offspring; fruitful; abundantly productive. उत्पादन-शील, जनक; फलदायक; बहुसन्तति उत्पादक।

prolix (प्रोलिक्स)—*adj.* lengthy; tedious. दीर्घ, लम्बा; भारी,

prolixity (प्रोलिक्सिटी)—*n.* the state of being prolix. दीर्घता, विस्तार; भारीपन, बोझलपन।

proll (प्रोल)—*v. t.* go about in search of prey or plunder. शिकार या लूट के लिए घूमना। *n.* the act of prolling. शिकार या लूट के लिए परिभ्रमण।

prolocutor (प्रोलॉक्यूटर)—*n.* chairman of lower house. सभाध्यक्ष।

prologue (प्रोलॉग)—*n.* poem recited before first part of a play; first of a series of events. नान्दी; नाटक की प्रस्तावना;

prolong (प्रलॉंग)—*v. t.* make longer: continue. लम्बा करना, बढ़ाना: जारी रखना

promenade (प्रॉमिनेड)—*n.* a going up and down in a public place; place used for this. विहार, बहलकदमी, सैर-सपाटा; विहार-स्थल, सैरगाह। *v. i. & t.* take promenade; lead up and down for show. विहार करना; बतूर दिखावना।

prominence, prominency (प्रॉमिनेन्स, प्रॉमिनेन्सी)—*n.* being prominent; a protuberance. प्रसिद्धि, ख्याति; उभार, उन्नति।

prominent (प्रॉमिनेंट)—*adj.* projecting; distinguished. उन्नत, प्रमुख, उभरा हुआ; प्रसिद्ध,

promiscuous (प्रॉमिस्क्युअस)—*adj.* mixed and disorderly; unsorted. मिला-जुला, अस्त-व्यस्त,

promise (प्रॉमिस)—*n.* explicit undertaking; favourable indications. वचन, प्रण; शुभ संकेत, आशा। *v. t. & i.* undertake to give or procure; show promise. वचन देना, एकरार करना;

promisee (प्रॉमिसी)—*n.* to whom a promise is given. जिस व्यक्ति को वचन दिया जाए।

promiser (प्रॉमिसर)—*n.* one who promises. वचनदाता

promising (प्रॉमिसिंग)—*adj.* giving favourable indications. होनहार, जिससे कोई आशा रखी जाए।

promissory (प्रॉमिसरी)—*adj.* containing a promise. वचनयुक्त, इकरारी।

promissory note (प्रॉमिसरी नोट)—*n.* note containing a promise. वचनपत्र, तमस्सुक।

promonotory (प्रॉमनटरी)—*n.* high land jutting out into sea etc. भूमि का कोण जो समुद्र आदि में बढ़ा हुआ हो।

promote (प्रमोट)—*v. t.* move up to a higher position : advance ; raise : take step for the formation. उन्नति देना ; बढ़ाना ; ऊँचा करना ; संस्थापित करना।

promoter (प्रमोटर)—*n.* encourager ; person who promotes companies. प्रोत्साहक, उन्नति देनेवाला ; संस्थापक, प्रवर्तक।

promotion (प्रमोशन)—*n.* moving up to a higher position ; advancement. पदोन्नति, तरक्की; वृद्धि, प्रोत्साहन।

prompt (प्रॉम्प्ट)—*adj.* done atonce ; ready in action. अविलम्ब, सत्वर, क्षिप्र ; उद्यत, तैयार, चुस्त। *v. t.* incite, inspire ; help out by reading next words of part. उत्साहित करना, उकसाना ; सुझाना, स्मरण दिलाना।

prompter (प्रॉम्प्टर)—*n.* one who prompts : person stationed to prompt actors. उत्साह देनेवाला व्यक्ति, प्रोत्साहक ; अभिनेताओं को उनका कथोपकथन याद दिलानेवाला व्यक्ति।

prompting (प्रॉम्प्टिंग)—*n.* inciting. प्रोत्साहन, उत्साहट।

promptitude (प्रॉम्प्टिट्यूड)—*n.* promptness. क्षिप्रता, सत्वरता, चुस्ती।

promulgate (प्रॉमल्गेट,—*v. t.* publish as coming into force. प्रकाशित, विज्ञापित, प्रचारित या उद्घोषित करना ; लागू करना ; जारी करना।

promulgation (प्रॉमल्गेशन)—*n.* the act of promulgating. उद्घोषणा, विज्ञापन, प्रकाशन, प्रचलन।

promulgator (प्रॉमल्गेटर) —*n.* one who promulgates. उद्घोषक, विज्ञापक, प्रकाशक, प्रचारक।

prone (प्रोन)—*adj.* lying face or front downwards ; prostrate ; inclined. औंधा, अधोमुख ; पिटा हुआ, पेट के बल पड़ा हुआ ; झुका हुआ, उद्यत। *adv.* **pronely.**

prong (प्रौंग)—*n.* spike of a fork. काँटा, सींख।

pronominal (प्रनॉमिनल) —*adj.* of a pronoun. सर्वनाम-सम्बन्धी।

pronote (प्रोनोट)—*n.* document written by a debtor. ऋण-बन्धन-पत्र।

pronoun (प्रोनाउन)—*n.* word used in place of a noun. सर्वनाम।

pronounce (प्रनाउन्स)—*v. t.* & *i.* utter formally ; pass judgement ; give one's opinion : articulate. घोषणा करना : निर्णय देना ; राय देना ; उच्चारण करना। *adj.* **pronounceable.**

pronounced (प्रनाउन्स्ट)—*adj.*

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strongly marked ; decided. निश्चित, निर्णीत।

pronouncement (प्रॅनाउन्समैन्ट)—*n.* declaration of judgement or opinion. निर्णय या मत की घोषणा।

pronunciation (प्रॅनन्सिएशन)—*n.* way word is pronounced. उच्चारण, बोलने का ढंग

proof (प्रूफ़)—*n.* evidence that proves the truth of something ; trial ; firmness of mind ; impenetrability ; impression from type subject to correction. प्रमाण, सबूत, गवाही ; जाँच, परीक्षण ; स्थिरता ; निश्चय ; रोक, आड़ ; छापे का शुद्ध किए जानेवाला मसौदा, प्रूफ़ । *adj.* of proved strength ; having an impenetrable defence. परीक्षित शक्तिवाला ; अभेद्य

proof-reader (प्रूफ़-रीडर)—*n.* proof-corrective. प्रूफ़-शोधक।

prop (प्रॉप)—*n.* thing used to support something ; supporter of cause etc. थूनी, खंभा, आड़, टेक, पाँया ; सहारा, आसारा ; समर्थक, सहायक । *v. t.* be a prop to ; uphold ; hold up. सहारा देना, आड़ लगाना ; रोकना ; थामना।

propagation (प्रॉपगेशन)—*n.* the act of propagating ; growth. उपज, उत्पत्ति ; प्रचार, फैलाव ; प्रचुरता, परम्परा।

propagator (प्रॉपगेटर)—*n.* one who propagates. उत्पादक ; वृद्धि करनेवाला ; प्रचारक

propaganda (प्रॉपगेंडा)—*n.* means for propagating a doctrine or pratice. किसी सिद्धांत या व्यवहार का प्रचार करने का साधन ; प्रचार।

propagandist (प्रॉपगेंडिस्ट)—*n.* agent of a propaganda. प्रचारक, प्रचारकर्त्ता।

propagate (प्रॉपगेट)—*v. t. & i.* multiply by generation ; cause to spread. उपजाना, संवर्द्धित करना, बढ़ाना ; प्रचारित करना,

propale (प्रोपेल)—*v. t. & i.* disclose ; make a display. प्रकट कर देना ; प्रदर्शन करना।

propel (प्रॅपैल)—*v. t.* drive or push forward. धकेलना, ठेलना, चलाना, आगे बढ़ाना

propeller (प्रॅपैलर)—*n.* revolving shaft for propelling steamer or aircraft. जलयान या वायुयान को चलानेवाला चक्रदंड।

propensity (प्रॅपैन्सिटी)—*n.* inclination ; predisposition to anything. झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति ; रुचि,

proper (प्रॉपर)—*adj.* one's own ; suitable ; right ; decent ; handsome. अपना, स्वकीय ; उपयुक्त ; उचित, ठीक, योग्य ; शिष्ट ; सुन्दर, रोचक।

property (प्रॉपर्टी)—*n.* owning ;

things owned ; a landed estate ; attribute, quality. स्वामित्व, अधिकार ; सम्पत्ति, जायदाद ; गुण, स्वभाव, प्रकृति । *pl.* stage appurtenances. अभिनय-सामग्री ।

prophecy (प्रॉफ़िसी)—*n.* prophetic utterance ; a prediction. दैवीय वाणी, भविष्यवाणी ; वचन ।

prophet (प्रॉफ़िट)—*n.* inspired teacher ; person who predicts ; revealer of God's will. उपदेशक ; भविष्यवक्ता ; अवतार, पैगंबर, नबी ।

prophetess (प्रॉफ़िटैस)—*n.* female prophet. भविष्यवक्त्री ; अवतारिन ; नबीयन ।

prophylactic (प्रॉफ़िलैक्टिक)—*adj.* used a preventive. रोधक, रोग-निरोधक । *n.* propylactic medicine or measure. रोग-निरोधक औषधि या उपाय (साधन) ।

propine (प्रॅपाइन)—*v. t.* offer in kindness. कृपापूर्वक देना । *n.* a tip. बख़शीश, भेंट ।

propinquity (प्रॅपिंक्विटी)—*n.* nearness in blood. निकटता, नाता, रिश्तादारी ।

propitiate (प्रॅपिशिएट)—*v. t.* appease ; gain the favour of. प्रसन्न या सन्तुष्ट करना ; कृपापात्र बनना ।

propitiation (प्रॉपिशिएशन)—*n.* propitiating ; gift or act meant to propitiate. तुष्टिकरण ; प्रसन्न करने को दिया गया उपहार या किया गया काम ।

propitious (प्रॅपिशस)—*adj.* inclined to show favour ; of good omen. कृपालु, दयालु, प्रसन्न ; शुभ लक्षण या शकुन वाला

propone (प्रॅपोन)—*v. t.* propose ; put before a court. प्रस्तुत करना ; न्यायालय के सामने पेश करना ।

proportion (प्रॅपोर्शन)—*n.* comparative part ; comparative relation ; ratio ; symmetry, तुलनात्मक भाग ; तुलनात्मक सम्बन्ध ; अनुपात । परिमाण, आकार ; अनुरूपता, समता ; *v. t.* make proportionate ; form with symmetry. अनुपात करना, ठीक भागों में बाँटना ; उपयुक्त या सुडौल करना ।

proportionable (प्रॅपोर्शनबल)—*adj.* proportionate. अनुपात के योग्य, समभाग ।

proportional (प्रॅपोर्शनल)—*adj.* of proportion. अनुपाती, अनुपात का । *adv.* **proportionally**.

proportionate (प्रपोर्शनेट)—*adj.* that is in due proportion. अनुपातिक, समभागों में बँटा हुआ

proposal (प्रॅपोज़ल)—*n.* scheme put forward ; offer of marriage. सुझाव, प्रस्ताव ; विवाह का वचन ।

propose (प्रॅपोज़)—*v. t.* & *i.* put forward as a problem, object, plan ; intention, candidate or toast ; offer marriage. प्रस्तावित करना, पेश करना, सामने रखना ; विवाह का वचन देना । *adj.* **proposed**.

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proposition (प्रॉपज़ीशन)—*n.* statement ; predication ; proposal ; problem. कथन, उक्ति प्रस्ताव, प्रस्तावना ; समस्या, प्रश्न ।

propound (प्रपाउन्ड)—*v. t.* put forth for consideration or solution. प्रस्तावित करना, प्रतिपादित करना पेश करना ।

proprietary (प्रप्राइटरी)—*adj.* of a proprietor ; held as property. स्वामी का ; सम्पत्ति-सम्बन्धी । *n.* proprietorship ; proprietors. स्वामित्व, मल्कीयत ; स्वामी-वर्ग ।

proprietor (प्रप्राइटर)—*n.* person having property ; owner. स्वामी, मालिक ।

proprietress (प्रप्राइटरैस)—*n.* female proprietor. स्वामिनी, मालकिन ।

propriety (प्रप्राइटी)—*n.* fitness ; rightness ; suitability ; correct conduct. स्वस्थता ; औचित्य ; उपयुक्तता ; सच्चरित्र ।

propulsion (प्रपल्शन)—*n.* propelling. धक्का, रेला, ठेल

prorogation (प्रोरगेशन)—*n.* the act of proroguing. सत्रावसान, सभा का अनिश्चित समय के लिए स्थगन ।

prorogue (प्ररोग)—*v. t. & i.* discontinue meetings of parliament at end of session ; be prorogued. सत्रावसान करना, सत्र की समाप्ति पर संसद् की बैठकों को अनिश्चित समय तक स्थगित कर देना ; सत्रावसान होना ।

proruption (प्ररप्शन)—*n.* act of bursting forth. धमाका, विस्फोट, तड़ाका ।

prosaic (प्रज़ेइक)—*adj.* like prose ; unpoetical ; commonplace ; dull. गद्यात्मक, गद्य के समान; अपद्यरूप ; साधारण ; शुष्क, नीरस,

prosecenium (प्रसीनियम)—*n.* part of theatre stage in front of curtain. रंगमंच का पर्दे के आगे का भाग ।

proscribe (प्रस्क्राइब)—*v. t.* publish the name of as outlawed or condemned ; exile ; ostracize. दंडनीय ठहराना ; मृत्यु दण्ड का आदेश देना ; देशनिकाला देना, राज्य के संरक्षण से वंचित करना ; त्याग करना, बहिष्कृत करना ।

proscription (प्रस्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* the act of proscribing. मृत्यु-दण्ड का आदेश ; देश-निष्कासन ।

prose (प्रोज)—*n.* unversified language ; plain speech. गद्य, गद्यात्मक रचना ; वार्ता, बखान । *v. i.* talk tediously. नीरसता से बात करना, गद्य कहना ।

prosecute (प्रॉसिक्यूट)—*v.t.* carry on ; institute legal proceedings. जारी रखना, पीछा करना, चलाना ; अभियोग चलाना, मुकद्दमा लड़ना ।

prosecution (प्रॉसिक्यूशन)—*n.*

prosecuting ; the prosecuting party in a law suit. अभियोजन, कानूनी कार्रवाई ; इस्तगासा, वाद ।

prosecutor (प्रॉसिक्यूटर)—*n.* bringer of suit in criminal court. अभियोक्ता ; फौजदारी अदालत में मुकद्दमा पेश करने वाला ।

prosecutrix (प्रॉसिक्यूट्रिक्स)—*n.* female prosecutor. महिला अभियोक्ता ।

proselyte (प्रॉसिलाइट)—*n.* a convert. धर्म-परिवर्तन करने वाला व्यक्ति, नौमुरीद, परधर्म का अनुयायी ।

proselytism (प्रॉसिलाइटिज्म)—*n.* practice of proselytizing. धर्म-परिवर्तन ।

prosody (प्रॉसडी)—*n.* science of versification. छन्दशास्त्र । *adj.* **prosodial** (प्रॅसोडियल)

prospect (प्रॅस्पेक्ट)—*n.* what is spread out before the eyes, a view ; mental view ; expectation. दृश्य, नज़ारा ; सभी ; मानसिक दृष्टिक्षेत्र ; प्रत्याशा, संभाव्यता, आस ।

prospective (प्रॅस्पेक्टिव)—*adj.* applying to the future only ; expected. प्रत्याशित, संभाव्यमान ।

prospector (प्रॅस्पेक्टर)—*n.* person who prospects for gold etc. स्वर्ण आदि की खोज या आशा रखने वाला व्यक्ति ।

prospectus (प्रॅस्पेक्टस)—*n.* circular describing chief features of company, book, school etc. विवरण-पत्रिका, विवरणपत्री ।

prosper (प्रॉस्पर)—*v. i. & t.* get on well ; thrive. समृद्ध होना, फलना-फूलना, बढ़ना ।

prosperity (प्रॉस्पैरिटी)—*n.* state of prospering. समृद्धि, वैभव, उत्कर्ष, उन्नति ।

prosperous (प्रॉस्परस)—*adj.* prospering ; auspicious. समृद्ध, फलता-फूलता हुआ ; सौभाग्यशाली ।

prostitute (प्रॉस्टिट्यूट)—*n.* a harlot. वेश्या, रंडी । *v. t.* make a prostitute of ; sell for base gain ; put to infamous use. वेश्यावृत्ति करना ; बुरे काम में लगाना, सतीत्व बिगाड़ना ; मान-मर्यादा बिगाड़ना ।

prostitution (प्रास्टिट्यूशन)—*n.* lewdness. वेश्यावृत्ति, छिनारा, वेश्यागमन ।

prostrate (प्रॉस्ट्रेट)—*adj.* stretched on the ground ; exhausted. लेटा हुआ, चरणाश्रयी, पेट के बल पड़ा हुआ ; अवसन्न, हारा हुआ, पस्त । *v. t.* throw flat on ground ; reduce to exhaustion or despair. लिटा या गिरा देना, थका करना ; अवसन्न या पस्त करना, निराश कर देना ।

prostration (प्रॉस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* the act of prostrating. चरणाश्रयी होने की क्रिया ; अवसन्नता, सुस्ती ।

prosy (प्रोज़ी)—*adj.* tedious ; commonplace. नीरस, थकाऊ, फीका ; सामान्य-सा ।

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protagonist (प्रॅटैगनिस्ट)—*n.* the chief person in a drama etc; champion. नाटक आदि का मुख्य पात्र ; अग्रणी, मुखिया ।

protean (प्रोटिअन)—*adj.* versatile ; variable. चंचल, चपल ; बहुरुपी, अनेक रूप धारण करने वाला ।

protect (प्रॅटैक्ट)—*v. t.* keep safe; secure ; shield. रक्षा करना, बचाना; सुरक्षित करना ; आश्रय देना ।

protection (प्रॅटैक्शन)—*n.* protecting care ; defence ; system of protecting home industries. संरक्षण, बचाव ; शरण, आश्रय ; घरेलू उद्योगों को संरक्षण देने की प्रणाली । *adj.* **protective.**

protector (प्रॅटैक्टर)—*n.* person who protects ; appliance for protecting something ; regent of State. रक्षक, आश्रयदाता ; किसी वस्तु की रक्षाकरनेवाला उपकरण ; राज्याभिभावक, देश का व्यवस्थापक ;

protectorate (प्रॅटैक्टरेट)—*n.* office of protector of State ; a State or territory protected by another State. राज्याभिभावक का कार्यालय या पद ; अन्य राज्य द्वारा संरक्षित राज्य या क्षेत्र ।

protege (प्रॉटेजे)—*n.* person to whom another is patron. शरणागत या संरक्षित व्यक्ति ।

protein (प्रोटिइन)—*n.* kinds of organic compound forming the most essential part of food of animals. प्राणियों के भोजन का एक अत्यन्त आवश्यक रासायनिक तत्त्व ;

protempore (प्रो टैम्पोर)—*adv.* for the present. सम्पत्ति, हाल के लिए ।

protend (प्रॅटैंड)—*v. t.* stretch forth ; hold out. फैलाना ; आगे को बढ़ाना ।

protension (प्रॅटैन्शन)—*n.* duration. स्थिरता ।

protest (प्रॅटैस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* affirm solemnly ; make a protest. सशपथ प्रतिज्ञा करना, सत्य बात बोलना ; विरोध या रोष प्रकट करना । *n.* formal statement of dissent or disapproval; remonstrance. विरोध-प्रदर्शन, अस्वीकृति ।

Protestant (प्रॉटिस्टॅंट)—*n.* a member of the Christian community who protests against Church of Rome. ईसाई धर्म के एक वर्ग का अनुयायी

protestation (प्रॉटिस्टेशन)—*n.* solemn affirmation. सशपथ प्रतिज्ञा, कौल ।

protocol (प्रोटकॉल)—*n.* draught of terms agreed upon as the basis of a formal treaty ; a body of diplomatic etiquette ; an original document. सन्धिपत्र का प्रारूप ; कूटनतिक शिष्टाचार करनेवाला विभाग ; असल मसविदा, मूल प्रारूप ।

protomartyr (प्रोटॅमार्टर)—*n.*

first martyr. प्रथम शहीद ।

protoplasm (प्रोटप्लैज्म) *n.* the semi-fluid substance constituting the basis of life in plants and animals. जीवद्रव्य, जीवद्रव्य ।

prototype (प्रोटटाइप)—*n.* first type in relation to any copy, imitation, representation etc. मूल, नमूना, अमल ।

protract (प्रट्रैक्ट)—*v. t.* lengthen duration ; be dilatory with. लम्बा करना, फलाना ; विलम्ब करना, देर लगाना । *adj.* long drawn out ; draw to scale. लम्बा खींचा हुआ, फैलाया हुआ ; नाप कर खींचा हुआ ।

protraction (प्रट्रैक्शन)—*n.* the act of protracting. बढ़ाव, फैलाव, विस्तार ; विलम्बन, देरी

protractor (प्रट्रैक्टर)—*n.* instrument for measuring angles. कोण-मापक यन्त्र ।

protreptic (प्रट्रेप्टिक)—*adj.* inciting. प्रेरक, उत्साहवर्धक ।

protrude (प्रट्रूड)—*v. i. & t.* stick out ; thrust out. ढकेलना, ठेलना, आगे को बढ़ाना ।

protrusion (प्रट्रूजन)—*n.* the act of prodruding. आगे की तरफ बढ़ाव, निकास । *adj.* **protrusive.**

protuberance (प्रट्यूबरन्स)—*n.* bulging shape ; a swelling. उभार, फूलान ; सूजन, गाँठ ।

protuberant (प्रट्यूबरन्ट)—*adj.* bulging out ; prominent. उभरा हुआ ; प्रमुख ।

protyle (प्रटाइल)—*n.* first matter. मूल तत्त्व ।

proud (प्राउड)—*adj.* manifesting pride ; arrogant ; haughty ; self-respecting ; feeling honoured by something. गर्ववान्, अभिमानी ; घमंडी ; हठी ; आत्माभिमानी ; सम्मान से फूला हुआ,

prove (प्रूव)—*v. t. & i.* give proof of ; ascertain by experience ; put to the proof ; test. सिद्ध करना ; प्रमाणित करना ; परीक्षण करना, निश्चय करना ; हल करना । *adj.* **proved.** सिद्ध ।

provender (प्रॉविन्डर)—*n.* fodder. चारा, न्यार ।

prover (प्रूवर)—*n.* one who proves. सिद्ध या प्रमाणित करनेवाला ।

proverb (प्रॉवर्ब)—*n.* short pithy saying in general use. कहावत, लोकोक्ति, मसला ।

proverbial (प्रॅवर्बिअल)—*adj.* of proverbs ; notorious. कहावतों-सम्बन्धी ; लोक-प्रसिद्ध ; कुख्यात, बदनाम । *adv.* **proverbially.**

provide (प्रॅवाइड)—*v. i. & t.* make due preparation ; equip ; supply. पहले से ही तैयार करना, प्रावधान करना ; जुटाना, उपलब्ध कराना ; प्रदान करना ; खिलाना-पिलाना । *provide for.* आगे सोचना ;

provided (प्रॅवाइडिड)—*conj.* on

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the condition that. यदि, बशर्ते कि।

providence (प्रॉविडैन्स)—*n.* timely care ; thrift ; beneficent care of God. दूरदर्शिता, सतर्कता ; मितव्ययता ; ईश्वरीय कृपादृष्टि ; the God. ईश्वर, नारायण।

provident (प्रॉविडैन्ट)—*adj.* showing fore-sight ; thrifty. दूरदर्शी, विवेकी ; मितव्ययी।

providential (प्रॉविडैन्शल)—*adj.* arranged by providence ; strikingly opportune. ईश्वरीय ; दैवयोगिक, आकस्मिक

province (प्रॉविन्स)—*n.* large division of a country ; sphere of action ; one's concern. प्रान्त, प्रदेश ; क्षेत्र, कार्यक्षेत्र ; कर्त्तव्य, ज्ञानक्षेत्र।

provincial (प्रॅविन्शल)—*adj.* of a province ; having the manners of the province. प्रान्तीय, प्रादेशिक ; देहाती, गँवारी। *n.* inhabitant of the provinces. प्रान्तों का निवासी।

provincialism (प्रविन्शलिज़्म)—*n.* being provincial ; a provincial word or phrase. प्रान्तीयता, प्रान्तवाद ; प्रांतीय शब्द या वाक्यांश।

provinciality (प्रॅविन्शैलिटी)—*n.* being provincial. प्रान्तीयता की भावना।

provision (प्रॅविज़न)—*n.* providing ; amount of something provided ; statement providing for something. व्यवस्था, प्रबन्ध, तैयारी ; सामग्री, सामान ; प्रावधान, शर्त। *v. t.* supply with a store of provisions ; make provision. भोजन सामग्री का प्रबन्ध करना, रसद देना ; प्रविधान करना।

provisional (प्रॅविज़नल)—*adj.* temporary ; subject to revision. अस्थायी, काम-चलाऊ ; सशर्त।

provisions (प्रॅविज़न्ज़)—*n. pl.* eatables. भोजन-सामग्री।

proviso (प्रॅवाइज़ो)—*n.* a stipulation ; a limiting clause. शर्त बन्धेज, प्रविधान।

provisor (प्रवाइज़र)—*n.* store keeper. भण्डारी, मोदी।

provocation (प्रॅविकेशन)—*n.* act by which anger is roused. उत्तेजन, उकसाहट, छेड़खानी।

provocative (प्रॅवॉकिटिव)—*adj.* adapted for provoking of anger. उत्तेजक, क्रोध उत्पन्न करने वाला। *n.* thing that excites appetite. भूख लगाने वाली वस्तु।

provoke (प्रॅवोक)—*v. t.* rouse the anger of ; call forth ; give rise to. उत्तेजित करना, क्रोध दिलाना ; उकसाना, चिढ़ाना, भड़काना

provost (प्रॉवस्ट)—*n.* head of certain colleges ; an official corresponding to mayor ; officer of military police.

सम्बन्धी। *adv*

महाविद्यालयों का प्रमुख ; महापौर के स्तर का एक अधिकारी ; मिलिटरी पुलिस का एक अफ़सर।

prow (प्रौ)—*n.* part of ship or boat immediately about its stem ; a projecting front part. जलयान का आगा या आधा ; बढ़ा हुआ जलयान। *adj.* valiant. शूरवीर,

prowess (प्रौइस)—*n.* valour ; gallantry. पराक्रम, वीरता, बहादुरी।

prowl (प्राउल)—*v. i.* go about furtively in search of prey or something. शिकार या किसी वस्तु की खोज में घूमना ; ढूंढते फिरना।

prowler (प्राउलर)—*n.* one who prowls. शिकार या किसी वस्तु की खोज में घूमनेवाला मनुष्य।

proximate (प्रॉक्सिमेट)—*adj.* nearest ; next before or after. निकटतम, समीपवर्ती, सन्निकट, आसन्न।

proximity (प्रॉक्सिमिटी)—*n.* closeness ; near neighbourhood. निकटता, समीपता।

proximo (प्रॉक्सिमो)— *adj.* of next month. आगामी मास का।

proxy (प्रॉक्सी)—*n.* agency of substitute ; authorized agent ; document authorizing one to vote on another's behalf ; vote so given. स्थानापन्न अभिकरण, गुमाश्तागिरी ; अधिकृत अभिकर्ता, गुमाश्ता ; दूसरे के स्थान पर मत देने का अधिकार पत्र, मुख्तारनामा ; प्रतिनिधित्व।

prude (प्रूड)—*n.* woman of squeamish propriety. नखरेबाज़ स्त्री, पाखंडी स्त्री।

prudence (प्रूडेन्स)—*n.* being prudent ; discretion. विवेक, बुद्धिमत्ता, चातुर्य, कुशलता।

prudent (प्रूडेन्ट)—*adj.* avoiding rashness ; discreet. समझदार, विवेकशील, व्यवहार कुशल

prudential (प्रूडेन्शल)—*adj.* dictated by prudence. विवेकपूर्ण, दूरदर्शितापूर्ण। *n.* **prudentiality**,

prudery (प्रूडरी)—*n.* conduct or notions of prudes. छल-भाव,

prune (प्रून)—*n.* dried plum ; the colour of its juice. सूखा बेर, बर्क़ाश, आबुश ; गहरा रक्त-लोहित रंग। *v. t.* rid of dead or overgrown parts. छाँटना, तराशना, संवारना।

prunella (प्रूनेला)—*n.* a strong silk or worsted stuff. एक प्रकार का मज़बूत रेशमी या ऊनी कपड़ा।

prurience (प्रूरिएन्स)—*n.* lewdness ; strong desire. कामुकता, उत्तेजना ; तीव्र इच्छा

prurient (प्रूरिएन्ट)—*adj.* given to or springing from lascivious thonghts. कामोत्तेजक, उत्तेजक।

prurigo (प्रूरिगो)—*n.* an eruption on the skin causing itching. खुजली, खोरा। *adj.* **prurriginous**. खुजलीवाला,

pry (प्राई)—*v. i.* make furtive

search or inquiries; look inquisitively. भेद लेना, झाँकना ; गंभीरता से देखना, निहारना।

psalm (साम)—*n.* sacred song; hymn. भजन, स्तुति-गीत, स्तोत्र।

psalmist (सामिस्ट)—*n.* author of a psalm. भजनलेखक, स्तोत्रकार।

psalmody (सामडी)—*n.* practice of singing psalms. स्तुति-गान, भजन-गायन।

psalter (सॉल्टर)—*n.* the book of psalms. भजनों की पुस्तक, स्तोत्र-ग्रन्थ।

psaltery (सॉल्टरी)—*n.* an obsolete stringed instrument. एक प्रकार की सारंगी।

pseudo (स्यूडो)—*prf.* sham. मिथ्या, झूठा।

pseudography (स्यूडॉग्राफी)—*n.* a false writing. झूठी लिखित।

pseudology (स्यूडॉलजी)—*n.* falsehood. असत्य भाषण, मिथ्या बात।

pseudonym (स्यूडानिम)—*n.* fictitious name assumed by an author. लेखक द्वारा रखा हुआ कल्पित (झूठा) नाम।

pshaw (शा, शाह)—*interj.* putting thing aside as absurd. छि: छि: ! धिक्कार !

psychic (al) (साइकिक) (ल)—*adj.* of the soul or mind. आत्मिक ; मानसिक ; आध्यात्मिक।

psychology (साइकॉलजी)—*n.* the study of the human soul or mind. आत्मविद्या ; मनोविज्ञान ; अध्यात्मशास्त्र। *adj.* **psychological** मनोवैज्ञानिक। *n.* **psychologist.** मनोविज्ञानवेत्ता ; आत्मविद्या का ज्ञाता।

ptarmigan (टर्मिगन)—*n.* kind of grouse changing to white in winter. एक प्रकार का सफ़ेद तीतर।

ptomaine (टोमेन)—*n.* kinds of often poisonous alkaloid found in putrefying matter. सड़ी हुई वस्तु में पाया जानेवाला विषैला तरल तत्त्व।

pub (पब)—*n.* public-house. सार्वजनिक गृह।

puberty (प्यूबर्टी)—*n.* sexual maturity. यौवन, तरुणाई, शबाब,

pubes (प्यूबेस)—*n.* the lower part of the hypogastric region; the hair growing thereon at puberty. पेड़ूस्थान ; युवावस्था में पेड़ूस्थान पर उगे हुए बाल, झाँटे।

pubescent (प्यूबेसंन्ट)—*adj.* reaching puberty. यौवनप्राप्त, तरुण, वयस्क। *n.* **pubescence.**

public (पब्लिक)—*adj.* concerning the people as a whole ; open to the people in general ; generally known. सार्वजनिक, जनता-सम्बन्धी ; सरकारी, राज्य का ; सर्वसाधारण का ; प्रसिद्ध। *n.* the community. जनता, जनसाधारण,

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publican (पब्लिकन)—*n.* keeper of public-house ; tax-farmer ; tax-collector. शराब या शराबखाने का स्वामी ; करदाता किसान ; कर-संग्रह कर्ता।

publication (पब्लिकेशन)—*n.* publishing ; a published book, periodical etc. प्रकाशन ; प्रकाशित ग्रन्थ, पत्रिका आदि।

public-house (पब्लिक-हाउस)—*n.* house licensed to sell alcoholic liquor. शराबखाना ; शराब ;

publicist (पब्लिसिस्ट)—*n.* writer on public concerns ; political journalist. सार्वजनिक विषयों का लेखक; राजनीतिक पत्रकार।

publicity (पब्लिसिटी)—*n.* openness to general observation. प्रचार, लोक-दृष्टि।

publicly (पब्लिकली)—*adv.* in public ; openly. सार्वजनिक रूप से ;

publish (पब्लिश)—*v. t.* make generally known ; formally announce ; prepare and issue copies of book etc. for sale. जन-साधारण को सूचित करना ; औपचारिक रूप से घोषित करना ; प्रकाशित करना, बेचने के लिए मुद्रित करना।

publisher (पब्लिशर)—*n.* person whose trade is the publishing of books etc. पुस्तक-प्रकाशक।

puce (प्यूस)—*adj.* & *n.* flea-colour ; purplish brown. बादामी, बैंगनी (रंग)।

pucelage (प्यूसेलेज)—*n.* teenage. कुमार-अवस्था।

puck (पक)—*n.* a mischievous spirit ; rubber disk. भूत, प्रेत ; रबड़ की टिकली।

pucker (पकर)—*v. i.* & *t.* contract or gather into wrinkles or folds. सिकुड़ना ; सिकोड़ना ; तह करना ; चीन डालना ; झुर्री पड़ना। *n.* wrinkle ; fold. सिकुड़न, झुर्री ; तह, चीन।

pudder (पडर)—*n.* noise ; din. शोर-गुल, हल्ला। *v. t.* make a noise ; harass. शोर करना ; तंग करना, कष्ट देना।

pudding (पुडिंग)—*n.* kinds of food made of ingredients mixed in a soft mass. एक प्रकार का पकवान

puddle (पडल)—*n.* small dirty pool ; kind of rough cement of kneaded clay. पोखर, गंदे पानी का गड्ढा ; बालू और चिकनी मिट्टी का मिश्रण। *v. t.* & *i.* pollute ; dabble in water or mud. गंदला करना, मलीद करना ; कीचड़ डालना।

puddly (पडली)—*adj.* with many puddles. गड्ढोंवाला ; गंदला, कीचड़वाला।

pudency (प्यूडेन्सी)—*n.* modest instincts. लाज, हया, शर्म।

pudendum (प्यूडैन्डम)—*n.* sex-organ. जननेन्द्रिय, लिंग

pudge (पज)—*n.* short fat person. नाटा मनुष्य।

pudicity (प्यूडिसिटी)—*n.* pudency. लाज।

pueblo (प्वैलो)—*n.* a town. नगर ; बस्ती।

puerile (प्यूइराइल)—*adj.* childish ; trivial. बच्चे का-सा, छिछोरा, हल्का।

puerperal (प्यूइर्परल)—*adj.* of or due to child-birth. प्रसव-सम्बन्धी, प्रसव के कारण होनेवाला।

puff (पफ़)—*n.* short quick blast of breath or wind ; smoke or vapour sent by it ; ball of down used for applying powder to skin ; piece of pastry ; empty expression of praise. हल्का तेज झोंका, निश्श्वास ; फूंक, फूत्कार ; झोंके से उठनेवाला धुंआं या भाप ; शरीर पर पाउडर लगाने का मुलायम गोला ; एक अंग्रेजी मिठाई ; मिथ्या प्रशंसा। *v. i. & t.* emit puff ; pant ; advertise in laudatory manner. फुलाना, फूंक मारना ; निश्श्वास छोड़ना ; हांफना ; मिथ्या प्रशंसा करना, डींग हांकना।

puffer (पफ़र)—*n.* one who puffs. फुलानेवाला, मिथ्या प्रशंसा करने वाला व्यक्ति।

puffery (पफ़री)—*n.* inflated praise. मिथ्या प्रशंसा ; फुलाव।

puffin (पफ़िन)—*n.* a large-billed sea-bird. लम्बी चोंचवाला एक समुद्री पक्षी।

puffy (पफ़ी)—*adj.* of inflated appearance ; short-winded. फूला हुआ ; हवा से भरा हुआ।

pug (पग)—*n.* snub-nosed breed of dog ; a monkey ; prepared clay for brick-making. चपटी नाकवाला कुत्ता ; बन्दर ; ईंट बनाने की मिट्टी। *adj.* **puggy**.

pugil (प्यूजिल)—*n.* the quantity that can be taken up between the thumb and first two fingers. चुटकी-भर मात्रा, चुटकी।

pugilism (प्यूजिलिज़्म)—*n.* boxing. मुक्के-बाजी।

pugnacious (पगनेशस)—*adj.* given to fighting. लड़ाका, कलही।

pugnacity (पगनैसिटी)—*n.* fighting nature. कलहप्रियता, लड़ाकापन।

puisne (प्यूनी)—*adj.* later. petty. बाद का, कनिष्ठ, छोटा।

puissance (प्यूइसैन्स)—*n.* potency ; strength. शक्ति ; बल, पराक्रम।

puissant (प्यूइसैन्ट)—*adj.* wielding great power ; potent. शक्तिशाली ; प्रबल।

puke (प्यूक)—*v. i. & t.* vomit. वमन (कै) करना या कराना। *n.* vomit ; anemetic. वमन ; वमनकारक औषधि।

pule (प्यूल)—*v. i.* whine. कराहना,

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pull (पुल)—*v. t. & i.* draw forcibly towards one; exert pulling force; pluck; gather; propel by oars. खींचना, घसीटना; ज़ोर से धकेलना; तोड़ना, बसोटना; चुनना, बीनना; खेना, नाव चलाना। *n.* act of pulling; spell of rowing; drought of liquor; unfair advantage. खींचाव, धक्का, झटका; नौचालन; शराब का घूँट; अनुचित लाभ। *pull down.* गिराना,

pullback (पुलबैक)—*n.* obstruction. रोक, बाड़।

pullet (पुलिट)—*n.* young domestic fowl. चूज़ा, मुर्ग़ी का बच्चा।

pulley (पुली)—*n.* grooved wheel fixed in block enabling weights to be raised by downward pull of the cord running in the groove. घिरनी, चर्ख़ी, गराड़ी।

pullman (पुलमैन)—*n.* railway saloon carriage. रेल में सोने का डिब्बा।

pullulate (पुल्यूलेट)—*v. i.* sprout. उगना, उमड़ना, फूलना। *n.* **pullulation.** उभाड़, फुलाव।

pulmo (पल्मो)—*n.* lung. फेफड़ा।

pulmonary (पल्मॅनरी)—*adj.* of the lungs. फेफड़ों से सम्बन्धित, फेफड़ों का।

pulp (पल्प)—*n.* the flesh of soft fruits; soft formless mass. गूदा, गूदा; लुगदी। *v. t. & i.* reduce to or rid of pulp. गूदा बनाना; गूदा निकालना

pulpit (पुल्पिट)—*n.* erection for preaching from; preaching. व्याख्यान देने का मंच; उपदेशकार्य।

pulsate (पल्सेट)—*v. i.* expand and contract rhythmically; vibrate, quiver. धड़कना, स्पन्दित होना; उछलना, फड़कना

pulsatile (पल्सेटाइल)—*adj.* pulsatory. स्पन्दन करने वाला, धड़कने वाला।

pulsation (पल्सेशन)—*n.* the act of pulsating. धड़कन, स्पन्दन, स्फुरण।

pulsatory (पल्सेटरी)—*adj.* pulsatile. स्पन्दन करने वाला, धड़कने वाला।

pulse (पल्स)—*n.* throbbing of the arteries as blood is poured through them; throb of feeling; edible seeds of peas etc. नाड़ी, नब्ज़, नाड़ी की चाल; भाव-लहरी, स्फुरण; दाल, दलहन। *v. i.* pulsate. धड़कना, नब्ज़ चलना।

pulverize (पल्वराइज़)—*v. t. & i.* reduce to powder or dust; demolish. चूर्ण बनाना, ख़ाक कर देना, नष्ट कर देना। *n.* pulverization. *adj.* **pulverous.** चूर्ण-जैसा।

pulverizer (पल्वराइज़र)—*n.* machine for pulverizing. चूर्ण

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बनाने वाली मशीन।

puma (प्यूमा)—*n.* large tawny American carnivorous beast. एक बड़ा भूरे रंग का अमरीकी मांसभक्षी पशु।

pumic, pumic-stone (पमिस, पमिस-स्टोन)—*n.* light kind of porous lava used for rubbing off stains, polishing etc. झाँवा पत्थर, झामक।

pummel (पमेल)—*v. t.* strike repeatedly with fists. मुक्के मारना, मुक्कों से पीटना। *n.* a knob. मूठ, मुक्का।

pump (पम्प)—*n.* machine used for raising water; light patent-leather shoe. पानी निकालने का यन्त्र; पिचकारी; एक प्रकार का जूता। *v. i. & t.* work pump; procure water; exhaust breath of; interrogate. पंप चलाना; पानी निकालना; पिचकारी से हवा भरना या निकालना; भेद लेना, पूछताछ करना।

pumpkin (पंपकिन)—*n.* kind of gourd. घैया, लौकी; कद्दू; पेठा।

pun (पन)—*n.* jest consisting of a play on words. व्यंग्य, श्लेष, द्वि-अर्थक शब्द। *v. i.* make pun. व्यंग्य करना।

punce (पन्स)—*n.* an effaminate man. स्त्री के स्वभाव वाला पुरुष।

punch (पंच)—*v. t.* strike with fist; bore with a punch; drive in or out with a punch. मुक्का मारना; छेद करना, भोंकना; ठोंकना या ठोंकर निकालना। *n.* blow with fist; tool pressed against a surface that to be pierced; effective force; mixture of spirit or wine with water or milk, lemon, spice etc.; a short-legged horse; a short fat fellow; the buffoon. घूंसा, धक्का, छापा; छैनी; छेदक यन्त्र; प्रभावकारी शक्ति; शराब का पानी या दूध, निम्बू, मसाले आदि के साथ मिश्रण; ठिगना घोड़ा; ठिंगना मोटा आदमी; ठिठोलिया, विदूषक।

puncheon (पन्चन)—*n.* large cask; a tool for piercing; a short supporting post. बड़ा पीपा; छेनी, छेदक यन्त्र; थूनी।

punchy (पंची,—*adj.* short and thick. नाटा और मोटा।

punctate (पंक्टेट)—*adj.* spotted, dotted. धब्बेदार, बिन्दुओंवाला।

punctilio (पंक्टिलिओ)—*n.* nice point of ceremony. किसी समारोह का उत्तम भाग; नुक्ता, सूक्ष्म बात।

punctilious (पंक्टिलिअस)—*adj.* laying stress on punctilios. गंभीर, सूक्ष्म,।

punctual (पंक्चुअल)—*adj.* observant of appointed time; not late. समय का पाबन्द, निश्चित समय का पालन करनेवाला, समयनिष्ठ।

punctuality (पंक्चुऐलिटी)—*n.* the state of being punctual. समयनिष्ठा, समय-पालन।

punctuate (पंक्ट्यूएट)—*v.* mark or divide with stops. विराम-चिह्न लगाना ।

punctuation (पंक्ट्यूएशन)—*n.* the act of punctuating. विराम-चिन्ह-प्रयोग ।

puncture (पंक्ट्योर)—*n.* pricking ; hole made by it. चोभ, बेधन ; छिद्र । *v. t. & i.* make puncture in ; suffer a puncture. चुभोना, छिद्र करना ; छेद होना । *adj.* **punctured.** छिद्रित ।

pungency (पंजेन्सी)—*n.* sharpness ; acidity. तीक्ष्णता, तीक्षापन ;

pungent (पजैन्ट)—*adj.* stinging, biting ; caustic. तीक्ष्ण, तेज, तीखा,

punish (पनिश)—*v. t.* subject to disciplinary suffering ; inflict penalty. दण्ड देना ; ताड़ना करना । *adj.* punishable. दण्डनीय ।

punishment (पनिशमैंट)—*n.* penalty. दंड, सजा

punitive (प्यूनिटिव)—*adj.* that punishes. दण्डात्मक, तीखीरी ।

punk (पंक)—*n.* prostitute ; rotten wood. वेश्या ; रद्दी या जलानेवाली लकड़ी । *adj.* worthless. तुच्छ ।

punnet (पनिट)—*n.* chip basket for fruit. डलिया, फलों की टोकरी ।

punster (पन्स्टर)—*n.* person given to puning. व्यंग्य करनेवाला मनुष्य, श्लेष कहनेवाला ।

punt (पन्ट)—*n.* flat-bottomed boat : kicking a football. चपटी नाव, डेंगी : गेंद को ठोकर मारने की क्रिया । *v. t. & i.* propel a boat : go in a punt ; kick a football ; bet on a horse. नाव खेना ; डेंगी में यात्रा करना ; गेंद को ठोकर लगाना ; घोड़े पर शर्त लगाना ।

puny (प्यूनी)—*adj.* undersized ; feeble. क्षुद्र, बहुत छोटा, नन्हा ; दुर्बल, दुबला ।

pup (पप)—*n.* puppy. पिल्ला, कुत्ते का छोटा बच्चा । *v. i. & t.* bring forth pups ; give birth to. पिल्ले देना ; ब्याना, जनना ।

pupa (प्यूपा)—*n.* chrysalis. कीड़े के जन्म की तीसरी अवस्था

pupil (प्यूपिल)—*n.* person being taught ; child under guardianship ; apple of the eye. शिष्य, छात्र, विद्यार्थी ; अवयस्क बालक ; आँख की पुतली ।

pupillage (प्यूपिलेज)—*n.* minority ; being a pupil. अवयस्कता ; शिष्यावस्था, छात्रावस्था ।

pupillary (प्यूपिलरी)—*adj.* under guardianship ; of a pupil ; of the pupil of the eye. संरक्षणाधीन, अवस्यकताधीन ; शिष्या या छात्र सम्बन्धी ; आँख की पुतली का ।

puppet (पपिट)—*n.* figure of a person worked by wires ; person controlled by another. पुतली, गुड़िया, कठपुतली ; दूसरे के इशारे पर नाचने वाला व्यक्ति ।

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puppet-play (पपिट-प्ले)—*n.* play with puppets. पुतलियों का तमाशा। (*also.* **puppet show**)

puppy (पपी)—*n.* young dog ; vain young man. पिल्ला, कुत्ते का बच्चा ; मोछा या घूमने व्यक्ति।

purblind (पर्बलाइन्ड)—*adj.* dim-sighted ; obtuse. धौंधा, जिस बहुत पास से दीखता हो ; मंदबुद्धि। *n.* **purblindness.** धौंधापन।

purchase (पर्चेज)—*v. t.* buy ; acquire at a cost. खरीदना, मोल लेना, क्रय करना। *n.* purchasing ; thing purchased ; grip. क्रय, खरीद ; सौदा, खरीदी हुई वस्तु ; पकड़।

pure (प्यूर)—*adj.* without admixture ; mere ; chaste. शुद्ध, खालिस ; निरा, निपट, पूरा ; पवित्र, स्वच्छ ; निर्दोष, बेदाग़। *adv.* **purely.** शुद्ध या पूर्ण रूप से। *n.* **pureness.** शुद्धता, निर्मलता।

purfle (पर्फल)—*n.* ornamental border of dress. पोशाक का कामदार किनारा। *v. t.* adorn with purfle. कपड़े को कामदार-गोट लगाना।

purgation (पर्गेशन)—*n.* act of cleansing or purifying. शोधन, शुद्धिकरण, सफ़ाई।

purgative (पर्गेटिव)—*adj.* that tends to purge. शोधक ; रेचक, जुलाब लाने वाला। *n.* purgative medicine. रेचक औषधि

purgatory (पर्गटरी)—*n.* condition or place of spiritual purging. पापनाशन ; पापनाशक स्थान, शुद्ध करने वाला स्थान

purge (पर्ज)—*v. t.* make physically or spiritually clean ; clear by aperient ; clear of charge. शुद्ध या पवित्र करना ; साफ़ करना ; पेट साफ़ करना ; दोष मुक्त करना। *n.* act of purging ; a purgative. शोधन, शुद्धिकरण ; रेचक औषधि।

purification (प्यूरिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* purifying ; ritual cleansing. शुद्धिकरण, सफ़ाई, शोधन।

purifier (प्यूरिफ़ाइअर)—*n.* that which purifies ; a purifying apparatus. शोधक, पावक पदार्थ ; एक शोधक उपकरण।

purify (प्यूरिफ़ाई)—*v.* make pure or cleanse. शुद्ध या साफ़ करना ; पवित्र बनाना। *adj.* **purifiable.**

purism (प्यूरिज़्म)—*n.* choice of pure language. शुद्ध भाषावाद।

purist (प्यूरिस्ट)—*n.* stickler for correctness in the use of words. शुद्ध-भाषावादी, शब्दों के शुद्ध प्रयोग का समर्थक।

puritan (प्यूरिटन)—*n.* member of the protestant party ; person of professed strictness in religion or morals. ईसाइयों के एक सम्प्रदाय का सदस्य ; कट्टर धार्मिक मनुष्य, कट्टर नैतिकतावादी। *adj.* of or like a puritan. प्यूरिटन-जैसा, प्यूरिटन-सम्बन्धी। *adj.* **puritanic**

purity (प्यूरिटी)—*n.* freedom from physical or moral pollution. पवित्रता, शुद्धता,

purl (पर्ल)—*n.* edging of gold or silver wire ; eddy ; rippling sound. सोने या चाँदी की तार की झालर, संजाफ, गोट, मगजी या कोर ; भँवर, लहर ; कलकल ध्वनि । *v.i. & t.* flow with babbling sound ; adorn with purl. कलकल करते हुए बहना ; झालर आदि लगाना ।

purler (पर्लर)—*n.* headlong fall. सीधा गिरनेवाला धड़-प्रपात ।

purlieu (पर्ल्यू)—*n.* ground bordering something ; outskirts. किसी वस्तु की चारों ओर की भूमि ; सीमाएँ, सरहदें ।

purloin (पर्लॉइन)—*v. t.* steal ; make of with. चुराना ; ले भागना ।

purple (पर्पल)—*n.* colour between crimson and violet ; purple robe ; the imperial rank denoted by it. ऊदा या बैंगनी रंग, नील-लोहित रंग ; बैंगनी पोशाक ; शाही प्रतिष्ठा । *adj.* purple-coloured. बैंगनी रंग का, ऊदा । *v. t. & i.* make or grow purple. नील-लोहित रंग का बनाना या होना ।

purport (पर्पॉर्ट)—*v. t.* be intended to seem ; have as its meaning. अर्थ लगाना, तात्पर्य रखना, आशय लगाना । *n.* apparent meaning substance. स्पष्ट अर्थ ; अभिप्राय, आशय, तात्पर्य ।

purpose (पर्पस)—*n.* design of effecting something ; thing that it is designed to effect. प्रयोजन, अभिप्राय ; लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य ।

purr (पर)—vibrating sound with which cat expresses pleasure. बिल्ली की सी आवाज, घुरघुराहट । *v. i. & t.* emit purr. घुरघुराना, बिल्ली के समान आवाज करना । (*also.* **pur.**)

purse (पर्स)—*n.* small pouch for carrying money in ; sum given as testimonial or prize. बटुआ, पैसों की थैली ; धन-राशि, निधि ; वृत्ति या पुरस्कार के रूप में दिया गया धन । *v. t. & i.* contract in wrinkles ; become so contracted ; put into a purse. सिकोड़ना; सिकोड़े हुए होना ; थैली में रखना ।

purslane (पर्सलिन)—*n.* a herb used in salads. लोनिया, चुल्ले का साग ।

pursuance (पर्स्यूऐन्स)—*n.* carrying out. अनुसरण, पीछा ; फल, नतीजा ।

pursuant (पर्स्यूऐन्ट)—*adj. & adv.* conformably to ; in pursuance of. अनुसरण करने वाला, पीछे चलने वाला ; अनुकूल, अनुसार ।

pursue (पर्स्यू)—*v. t. & i.* follow with some intention ; persistently assail ; proceed along; continue. अनुसार या पीछा करना ; ढूँढना, खोजना ; लिए जाना,

जारी रखना ; पैरवी करना ।

pursuer (पर्स्यूअर)—*n.* one who persues ; prosecutor. अनुसरण-कर्त्ता ; वादी, मुद्दई ।

pursuit (पर्स्यूट)—*n.* pursuing ; employment study. अनुसरण, पीछा, खोज ; उद्यम, व्यवसाय ; अध्ययन ।

purulent (पयूरुलैन्ट)—*adj.* containing pus. पीप से भरा हुआ ।

purvey (पर्वे)—*v. t. & i.* procure and supply ; act as purveyor. रसद पहुँचाना ; भोजन-सामग्री का प्रबन्ध करना ; भंडारी का काम करना ।

purveyance (पर्वेऐन्स)—*n.* purveying. भोजन-सामग्री की व्यवस्था, रसद-रसानी ।

purveyor (पर्वेअर)—*n.* one whose business it is to supply provisions. भंडारी, रसद की व्यवस्था करने वाला ।

purview (पर्व्यू)—*n.* providing clause ; range or province. नियम-लेख, कानून-क्षेत्र ; अधिकार क्षेत्र ; कार्य सीमा ; पर्यवलोकन ।

puss (पस्)—*n.* matter produced by inflammation. पीप, मवाद ।

push (पुश)—*v. t. & i.* move by the exertion of force ; shove ; propel ; impel ; urge. धकेलना, धक्का देना, दबाना ; खिसकाना, चलाना ; आगे को बढ़ाना ; प्रहार या आक्रमण करना ; प्रयत्न करना ; आगे बढ़ना, प्रवृत्त होना । *n.* act of pushing ; shove ; attack in force ; enterprise. धक्का, आघात ; रैन, ठेल ; प्रहार, आक्रमण ; उद्यम, उद्योग ; प्रयत्न, चेष्टा । *push down.* पटक देना ;

pusher (पुशर)—*n.* one who pushes : aeroplane with air screw behind. धकेलने वाला, आगे बढ़ाने वाला, धकेलू ; एक प्रकार का वायुयान ।

pusillanimous (प्यूज़िलिऐनिमस)—*adj.* lacking courage ; faint hearted. कायर, डरपोक, उत्साहहीन ; दुर्बल, कमजोर दिलवाला । *n.* **pusillanimity**. कायरता ।

puss (पुस्)—*n.* cat; hare ; play; ful girl. बिल्ली, मानो; खरगोश, खरहा; चंचल लड़की ।

pussy (पुसी)—*n.* cat ; soft furry object. बिल्ली ; कोमल रोयेंदार वस्तु ।

pustulate (पस्ट्यूलेट)—*v. i.* form pimples. छाले पड़ना, फफोले बनना । *n.* **pustulation.**

pustule (पस्ट्यूल)—*n.* pimple. फफोला, छाला । *adj.* **pustular.**

put (पुट्)—*v. t. & i* place ; apply : express in words ; offer ; urge ; cast weight ; oblige. रखना, धरना, डालना, बैठाना; लगाना, नियत करना, कहना, वर्णन करना ; प्रस्तुत या पेश करना ; प्रेरित करना, उकसाना ; वज़न डालना ; विवश करना ; निकलना, चलना, बढ़ना, बहना ।

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n. the act of putting ; action ; stroke. स्थापन ; चेष्टा ; प्रहार, चक्कर।

putamen (पुटामेन)—*n.* fruit-stone ; membrane within the egg shell , internal part of the cerebrum. गुठली ; अंडे के खोल की झिल्ली, मस्तिष्क का आन्तरिक भाग।

putative (प्यूटेटिव)—*adj.* supposed ; reputed. कल्पित ;

putid (प्यूटिड)—*adj.* foul; mean; rotten. भ्रष्ट ; नीच, धूर्त ; सड़ा-गला।

putrefaction (प्यूट्रिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* becoming putrid ; rottenness. सड़ाँद ; सड़न ; दुर्गन्धि। *adj.* **putrefactive**, सड़ने वाला, दुर्गन्धियुक्त।

putrefy (प्यूट्रिफ़ाई)—*v. i. & t.* become putrid ; go bad ; rot. दुर्गन्धियुक्त होना, सड़ना, गलना, दुर्गन्धियुक्त करना, सड़ाना।

putrescent (प्यूट्रेसैन्ट)—*adj.* in process of rotting. गला-सड़ा, दुर्गन्धियुक्त, बदबूदार। *n.* **putrescence**, सड़न, गलितावस्था।

putrid (प्यूट्रिड)—*adj.* decomposed, rotten. गला-सड़ा, दुर्गन्धयुक्त।

puttock (पटॉक)—*n.* kite. चील

putty (पट्टी)—*n.* paste of whiting and linseed oil used by glaziers ; polishing powder used by jewellers. बढ़िया मिट्टी और अलसी के तेल की लेई जिससे शीशे आदि जोड़े जाते हैं, जवाहर आदि चमकाने का मसाला ; पोटीन। *v. t.* cement with putty. पोटीन से जोड़ना।

puzzle (पज़ल)—*n.* perplexing question ; problem or toy designed to test ingenuity; perplexity. पहेली, दुश्वारत ; बोरक-धन्धा ; बुद्धि-परीक्षा का प्रश्न या खिलौना; व्याकुलता, परेशानी। *v.t. & i.* perplex ; entangle; complicate. व्याकुल या परेशान करना, चक्कर देना ; दुविधा में डाल देना ; उलझा देना,

pyaemia (पाएमिआ)—*n.* blood-poisoning. खून के विषैला हो जाने का रोग, रक्तविषाक्तता।

pygmy (पिग्मी)—*n.* very small person or thing ; elf. बहुत छोटा मनुष्य या पदार्थ ; बौना मनुष्य।

pylon (पाइलॉन)—*n.* gateway flanked with towers. बुर्ज-द्वार, गोपुर।

pylorus (पाइलरस)—*n.* opening from stomach into bowels. पेट से अंतड़ियों तक जानेवाला मार्ग।

pyogenic (पाइओजैनिक)—*adj.* producing pus. पीप पैदा करने-वाला। (पीप=पीव=पूय)।

pyoid (पॉइड)—*adj.* purulent. पीपवाला।

pyorrhoea (पाइओरीआ)—*n.* purulent discharge from teeth. दन्तपूय, दाँतों में से पीप बहने का रोग।

pyramid (पिरामिड)—*n.* solid figure with triangular or square or polygnal base and

sloping sides meeting at appex. सूच्याकार स्तूप ।

pyramidal (पिरैमिडल)—*adj.* shaped like a pyramid. सूच्याग्र स्तूपाकार ।

pyre (पाइर)—*n.* pile of combustibles for burning a corpse. चिता । *adj.* **pyral.**

pyretic (पाइरेटिक)—*adj.* pertaining to fever. ज्वर-सम्बन्धी । *n.* a medicine for curing fever. ज्वरनाशक औषधि ।

pyrites (पाइराइटीज)—*n.* sulphide of iron or copper. सोनामाखी, स्वर्णमाखी, चकमक का पत्थर ।

pyrography (पाइरॅग्रफ़ी)—*n.* poker-work. अग्नि-कार्य ; ताप-कर्म ।

pyrolatry (पाइरॅलट्री)—*n.* fire worship. अग्नि-पूजा ।

pyrologist (पाइरॅलजिस्ट)—*n.* one who is versed in pyrology. अग्निशास्त्रवेत्ता ।

pyrology (पाइरॅलजी)—*n.* the science of heat or fire. ऊष्मविज्ञान, अग्निशास्त्र ।

pyrometer (पिरॉमिटर)—*n.* instrument for measuring high temperatures. उच्च तापमान-मापक यन्त्र ।

pyrosis (पाइरॉसिस)—*n.* water-brash. मेदे की जलन ।

pyrotechnic (al) [पाइरॅटैक्निक (ल)]—*adj.* of fireworks. आतिशबाज़ी से सम्बन्धित ।

pyrotechnics (पाइरॉटैक्निक्स)—*n.* art of making or using fireworks. आतिशबाज़ी या चलाने की कला । *n.* **pyrotechnist.**

python (पाइथन)—*n.* large non-venomous snake that crushes its prey ; familiar spirit ; soothsayer. अजगर ; भूत, प्रेत ; भविष्यवक्ता । *adj.* **pythonic.**

pythoness (पाइथनिस)—*n.* woman having familiar spirit ; a witch. भूतनी, डायन ; जादूगरनी ।

pyx (पिक्स)—*n.* box in which specimen coins are deposited at the mint. सिक्कों के नमूने का सन्दूक, सन्दूकची ।

Q

qua (क्वे)—*conj.* in the capacity of. रूप में, हैसियत से ।

quack (क्वैक)—*n.* harsh sound made by ducks ; pretender to medical skill ; charlaton. बत्तख की आवाज़ ; नीम-हकीम, बकवा लगानेवाला ; ढोंगी डाक्टर । *v. i.* utter quack ; talk loudly and

foolishly ; play the quack. बत्तख के समान बोलना ; शेखी बघारना ; मजमा लगाना, नीम-हकीमी करना ।

quackery (क्वैकरी)—*n.* quack method. नीम-हकीमी, मजमाबाजी ।

quackle (क्वैकल)—*v. i.* quack. बत्तख की तरह बोलना ।

quadra (क्वैड्रा)—*n.* a square border or fame. वर्गाकार किनारा ; चौखटा ।

quadrangle (क्वैड्रैंगल)—*n.* four-sided figure : four-sided court. चतुर्भुज, चतुर्भुज ; चतुष्कोण आँगन, चौक । *adj.* **quadrangular.**

quadrant (क्वैड्रंट)—*n.* quarter of circle's circumference ; instrument for taking angular measurements. वृत्त-पाद, चौथाई चक्र ; कोण-मापक यन्त्र । *adj.* **quadrantal.**

quadrat (क्वैड्रट)—*n.* square or rectangular block used by printers in spacing. छपाई में काम आनेवाला रीदे का चौरस टुकड़ा, क्वैड ।

quadrate (क्वैड्रेट)—*v. t. & i.* square ; agree with. वर्गाकार बनाना या बनना ; समान बनाना या होना । *adj.* (क्वैड्रिट). square. rectangular. वर्गाकार, समकोण ।

quadratic (क्वैड्रैटिक)—*adj.* involving the square and no higher power. वर्गाकार, चतुर्घातीय । *n.* quadratic equation. वर्ग-समीकरण । *adj.* **quadratical.**

quadrature (क्वैड्रचर)—*n.* finding a square with area precisely equal to that of a given figure ; position of heavenly body in relation to another 90 degrees away. समवर्गीकरण ; एक ग्रह का दूसरे ग्रह से ९० डिग्री का अन्तर ।

quadrel (क्वैड्रल)—*n.* square tile. चौकोर पत्थर ।

quadrennial (क्वैड्रेनियल)—*adj.* occurring every four years ; lasting four year. चतुर्वर्षी ; चार वर्षों का ।

quadrilateral (क्वैड्रिलैटरल)—*adj.* four-sided. चतुष्कोण, चतुर्भुज । *n.* such a figure or area. चतुष्कोण ढाँचा या क्षेत्र ।

quadrille (केड्रिल)—*n.* a square dance ; music for it ; an old card game for four persons. वर्ग-नृत्य ; वर्ग-नृत्य का संगीत ; चार व्यक्तियों में खेले जानेवाली ताश की एक खेल ।

quadrillion (क्वैड्रिल्यन)—*n.* fourth power of a million. दस लाख का चौथा भाग ।

quadripartite (क्वैड्रिपर्टाइट)—*adj.* consisting of four parts ; shared by or involving four persons. चार भागोंवाला ; चार व्यक्तियों में विभक्त, या से सम्बद्ध ।

quadruped (क्वैड्रुपैड)—*n.* four footed animal. चौपाया, चार

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पैरोंवाला पशु । *adj.* **quadrupedal.**

quadruple (क्वैड्रूपल)—*adj.* fourfold ; of four parts or parties. चौगुणा ; चार भागों या पक्षोंवाला, चार सदस्यों का । *v. t. & i.* multiply four times. चौगुणा करना या होना ।

quadruplicate (क्वैड्रूप्लिकेट)—*v. t.* multiply by four. चार से गुणा करना । *adj.* quadruplicated. चार गुणा, चौगुना ।

quaff (क्वाफ़) *v. t. & i.* drink in copious draughts. पी जाना, चढ़ा जाना, डोकना ।

quag (क्वैग)—*n.* a marshy ground. दलदल । *adj.* **quaggy.**

quagmire (क्वैग्माइर)—*n.* quaking bog. दलदली भूमि ।

quail (क्वेल)—*n.* bird allied to partridge. लवा, बटेर । *v. i.* show fear. साहस छोड़ना, डरना ।

quaint (क्वेंट)—*adj.* unfamiliar ; daintily odd ; nice. विलक्षण, विचित्र, अनोखा ; सुथरा

quake (क्वेक)—*v. i.* tremble ; shudder. काँपना, थरथराना ; झिझकना । *n.* tremor. झटका, कंप ।

quaker (क्वेकर)—*n.* member of the religious Society of Friends. धार्मिक मित्रमंडली का सदस्य ।

qualification (क्वॉलिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* qualifying ; thing that qualifies ; modification. योग्यता, अर्हता, पात्रता ; गुण ; मर्यादा ।

qualify (क्वॉलिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* attribute a quality to ; make or become competent ; modify ; moderate. गुणयुक्त करना ; योग्य या सक्षम बनाना या होना ; मर्यादित करना, सीमित करना ; नर्म करना, सँवारना । *adj.* **qualifiable.**

qualitative (क्वॉलिटेटिव)—*adj.* concerned with or depending on quality. गुणात्मक, गुणवाचक, गुण-सम्बन्धी ।

quality (क्वॉलिटी)—*n.* degree of excellence ; relative nature ; attribute ; faculty. विशेषता ; स्वभाव, धर्म, प्रकृति ; गुण ; योग्यता,

qualm (क्वाम)—*n.* momentary faint or sick feeling ; a sensation nausea ; scruple of conscience. क्षणिक मूर्छा या रोग ; मतली, उबकाई ; मनोव्यथा

quandary (क्वॉन्ड्री)—*n.* perplexed state ; practical dilemma. व्याकुलता ; भ्रमजाल ; आशंका ।

quantitative (क्वॉन्टिटेटिव)—*adj.* measured or measurable by quantity. मात्रात्मक, परिमाणात्मक ; मात्रिक ।

quantity (क्वॉन्टिटी)—*n.* specified or considerable amount ; any indeterminate weight or amount or number; length of vowel sounds परिमाण, राशि, मात्रा ; वज़न, मिक़दार, संख्या ;

अन. आकार ; स्वर-ध्वनि ।

quantum (क्वॉन्टम)—*n.* required or allowed amount. वाञ्छित या स्वीकृत मात्रा, कोटा । (*pl.* **quanto**)

quarantine (क्वॉरन्टीन)—*n.* isolation imposed on ship or person. जलयान या व्यक्ति पर लगाया गया रोधादेश (जिसके दौरान संक्रामक रोग फैलने की आशंका होती है) ; निरोधा. चारोधा । *v. t.* put in quaratine. निरोधा में रखना ।

quarenden (क्वॉरेन्डन)—*n.* kind of apple. एक प्रकार का सेब ।

quarrel (क्वॉरेल)—*n.* brawl ; occasion of complaint ; violent contention ; diamond pane of glass. लड़ाई, झगड़ा ; कलह, विवाद ; काँच का चौकोर हीरक टुकड़ा । *v. i.* find fault with ; contend violently ; fall out with. झगड़ना, कलह करना ; लड़ना ; लड़ पड़ना । *adj.* **quarrelsome.**

quarry (क्वॉरी)—*n.* intended prey ; place from which stone is extracted ; a source of information. शिकार, अहेर ; पत्थर की खान (या चट्टान) ; सूचना स्थल । *v. t. & i.* extract from quarry. खान से पत्थर निकालना या निकलना ।

quarryman (क्वॉरिमैन)—*n.* labourer who quarries. खान खोदने वाला मजदूर ।

quart (क्वॉर्ट)—*n.* quarter of a gallon, two pints ; pot or

का चौथा भाग ; दो पिंट ; एक क्वार्ट का बर्तन या बीयर ।

quartan (क्वॉर्टन)—*n.* fever with proxysm every third day. चौथैया ज्वर ।

quarter (क्वॉर्टर)—*n.* fourth part ; grain measure of 8 bushels ; quarter of cwt ; point of time 15 minutes before or after an hour ; the fourth part of an year ; the fourth part of a month ; 25 cents ; quarter-mile race ; point of compass ; direction ; district ; locality ; source of supply, help or information ; one of the four limbs of an animal ; (*pl.*) lodgings ; station ; mercy shown to enemy in battle. चौथा भाग, चतुर्थांश, पाव ; ८ बुशल का अनाज का पैमाना ; हण्डरवेट का चौथा भाग, घंटे का चौथा भाग ; वर्ष चतुर्थांश ; सप्ताह ; २५ सैन्ट ; चौथाई मील की दौड़ ; दिशा-सूचक यन्त्र का बिन्दु ; दिशा ; प्रदेश ; क्षेत्र ; पूर्ति, सहायता या सूचना का सूत्र या साधन ; रान, पशु की टाँग ; निवास स्थान, बसने की जगह ; सेना का एक भाग ; शिविर, छावनी ; युद्ध में शत्रु पर की गई कृपा । **जान बख्शी** *v. t.* divide into quarters ; put into quarters ; provide with lodgings ; provide shelter to. चार भागों में बाँटना ; चार भाग करना ; बसाना, आवास देना ; आश्रय या शरण

quarterage (क्वॉर्टरेज)—*n.* quarterly payments. त्रैमासिक भुगतान ।

quarter-day (क्वॉर्टर-डे)—*n.* day on which quarterly payments are due. त्रैमासिक भुगतान का दिन ।

quarter-deck (क्वॉर्टर-डैक)—*n.* part of upper deck between stern and after mast. जहाज की पीछे की मंजिल ।

quarterly (क्वॉर्टरली)—*adj.* occurring in each quarter of the year. त्रैमासिक । *n.* quarterly magazine. त्रैमासिक पत्रिका । *adv.* once a quarter. त्रैमासिक ।

quartermaster (क्वॉर्टरमास्टर)—*n.* petty officer incharge of steering etc ; regimental officer in charge of rations, ammunition etc. एक छोटा अफसर जो पतवार पर उपस्थित रहता है ; रसद और गोला-बारूद पहुंचाने वाला सैनिक अफसर ।

quartern (क्वॉर्टर्न)—*n.* fourth part of a pint ; 4 lb. loaf. पिंट का चौथा भाग ; चार पौंड की रोटी ।

quarters (क्वॉर्टर्ज)—*n. pl.* lodgings ; abode. निवासस्थान ; मकान ।

quartet (te) (क्वॉर्टेट)—*n.* musicial composition for four voices or instruments ; set of four. चार ध्वनियों या वाद्ययन्त्रों के लिए की गई संगीत रचना ; चौबोला, रुबाई ; चौकड़ी, चार का समूह ।

quarto (क्वॉर्टो)—*n.* size given by folding sheet of paper twice; book of sheets so folded. चौवर्क, चौवन्दी ; चौबंदी पुस्तक ।

quartz (क्वार्ट्ज)—*n.* kinds of silicious mineral often containing gold. स्फटिक ।

quash (क्वैश)—*v. t.* annul ; reject as not valid ; crush. रद्द करना, खत्म करना ; अवैध ठहराना ; कुचल या दबा देना ।

quasi (क्वेसी)—*conj.* as if. मानो कि, जैसे कि । *pref.* seemingly ; almost. प्रायः, लगभग ; अर्द्ध ।

quaternary (क्वॉटर्नरी)—*adj.* having four parts. चार भागोंवाला, चतुर्थक । *n.* set of four things ; the number four. चार वस्तुओं का समुदाय ; चार का अंक ।

quaternion (क्वाटर्निअन)—*n.* set of four. चार का समूह, चौका, चौआ ।

quatrain (क्वाट्रिन)—*n.* four-line stanza. चार पंक्तियों का पद, रुबाई, सोरठा ।

quatrefoil (कैट्रिफॉइल)—*n.* four-cusped figure resembling symmetrical four-lobed leaf or flower. चतुष्पदी बाँधा जो चार दलों वाले पत्ते या फूल से मिलता हो ।

quaver (क्वेवर)—*v. i. & t.* vibrate ; tremble ; say in trembling tones. थरथराना ; काँपना, लहराना ; घिघियाना ; थरथराते हुए बोलना या गाना । *n.* trill ; tremulousness in speech. कंपकंपी,

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बराबराहट ; आवाज़ की बराबराहट ।

quay (की)—*n.* artificial landing place for loading or unloading ships. जहाज़ों आदि पर माल चढ़ाने या चढ़ाने का कृत्रिम घाट ।

quayage (कीएज)—*n.* quay dues. जहाज़ पर माल चढ़ाने या उतारने का भाड़ा ।

quean (क्वीन)—*n.* bold girl or women ; hussy. शोख़ी लड़की या स्त्री ; कुलटा, छिनाल ।

queasy (क्वीज़ी)—*adj.* easily upset ; feeling or liable to qualms. अरोचक, अपच ; मतली लाने वाली, वमनकारक । *n.* **queasiness.**

queen (क्वीन)—*n.* king's wife ; female sovereign of kingdom ; woman supreme in specified sphere ; perfect female of bee, ant etc. ; a playing card ; a piece in chess. रानी, राज-पत्नी ; साम्राज्ञी, महारानी ; किसी क्षेत्र में सर्वोच्च महिला ; मधुमक्खियों, च्यूटियों आदि की रानी ; ताश की बेगम; शतरंज में वज़ीर ।

queen-dowager (क्वीन-डोजर)—*n.* late king's wife. राजा की विधवा ।

queening (क्वीनिंग)—*n.* kind of apple. एक प्रकार का सेब ।

queenly (क्वीनली)—*adj.* like a queen. रानी के समान ।

queen-mother (क्वीनमदर)—*n.* queen-dowager who is mother of king or queen. राजमाता ।

queen's metal (क्वीन्ज़-मैटल)—*n.* bronze, काँसा ।

queer (क्विअर)—*adj* strange, odd. अनोखा, निराला, विचित्र, अजीब । *v. t.* put out of order. नकारा बनाना, निकम्मा करना ।

quell (क्वेल)—*v. t.* suppress, crush. दबाना, दमन करना, कुचलना ।

quench (क्वेंच)—*v. t.* slake thirst ; extinguish fire ; cool ; supress. प्यास बुझाना ; आग बुझाना ; ठंडा करना, शान्त करना ; दबाना, भींचना ।

quencher (क्वेंचर)—*n.* something to drink. पेय पदार्थ ।

querimony (क्वरिमनी)—*n.* complaint. शिकायत

querist (क्विरिस्ट)—*n.* questioner. प्रश्नकर्त्ता, पूछनेवाला, अन्वेषक ।

quern (क्वर्न)—*n.* hand-mill for grinding corn. चक्की ।

querulous (क्वेरूलस)—*adj.* complainting ; peevish. शिकायती ; दुःखी, व्यथित

query (क्विरी)—*n.* a question disputing a fact ; a mark of interrogation. पूछताछ, जाँच-पड़ताल ; प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) । *v. t.* ask, inquire. पूछना, पूछताछ करना,

quest (क्वेस्ट)—*n.* seeking ; thing sought ; inquiry, search. प्रार्थना ; खोज की वस्तु ; खोज, अन्वेषण । *v. i.* go in search. खोजना, तलाश करना ।

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question (क्वेश्चन)—*n.* sentence put in interrogative form ; problem ; subject of discussion ; doubt about a thing. प्रश्न, सवाल ; समस्या, मामला ; विवाद का विषय ; सन्देह । *v. t.* ask questions of ; throw doubt upon. प्रश्न करना या पूछना ; शंका, सन्देह या आपत्ति करना

questionable (क्वैश्चनेबल)—*adj.* doubtfully true. संदिग्ध, विवादास्पद, प्रश्न के योग्य ।

questionaire (कैस्टिअनिअर)—*n.* formulated series of questions. प्रश्नावली ।

queue (क्यू)—*n.* hanging plaited tail of hair ; line of persons or vehicles ; waiting their turns. चुटिया, वेणी ; कतार, पंक्ति ।

quibble (क्विबल)—*n.* play on words ; equivocation. श्लेष, व्यंग्य ; वक्रोक्ति, वाक्चातुर्य । *v. i.* use quibbles. वक्रोक्ति करना ।

quick (क्विक)—*adj.* living ; lively ; prompt ; sensitive ; intelligent ; swift जीवित, जी हुआ ; सजीव ; त्वरित ; संवेदनशील ; प्रबुद्ध, फुर्तीला ; तेज गतिवाला । *adv.* quickly ; without delay. शीघ्रता से, तुरन्त, झटपट । *n.* sensitive flesh ; seat of feeling. जीवित मांस ; मर्मस्थल

quicken (क्विकन)—*v. t.* & *i.* give life to ; come to life ; inspire ; accelerate ; make or become quicker. जीवित करना, जिलाना ; जीवित होना ; उत्तेजित करना, सजीव बनाना ; अभिनन्दित करना ; शीघ्रता करना, तीव्र करना । *n.* **quickening**. त्वरा ।

quicklime (क्विक्लाइम)—*n.* unslaked lime. चूना, सफ़ेदी ।

quicksilver (क्विक्सिल्वर)—*n.* mercury. पारा ।

quid (क्विड)—*n.* a sovereign ; chewing tobacco. अशरफ़ी ; सुर्ती, जर्दा ।

quiddity (क्विडिटी)—*n.* essence ; quibble. तत्त्व, सार ; व्यंग्य, वक्रोक्ति ।

quiddle (क्विडल)—*v. i.* waste time. समय नष्ट करना ।

quid pro quo (क्विड् प्रो क्वो)—*n.* thing given as compensation. अदल-बदल, मुआविजा ।

quiescence, quiescency (क्वाइऐसैन्स, क्वाइऐसैंसी)—*n.* inertness, silence. शान्ति, निश्चलता ; मौन ।

queiscent (क्वाइऐसैन्ट)—*adj.* inert, silent. निश्चल, स्थिर ; शान्त, मौन । *adv.* **quiescently**.

quiet (क्वाइट)—*n.* undisturbed state ; tranquillity ; calm. स्थिरता, शान्ति, अमन ; मौन । *adj.* with no sound or motion ; tranquil. स्थिर, निश्चल ; निश्शब्द,

मौन, शान्त । *v. t. & i.* soothe, calm ; become quiet. स्थिर या शान्त करना, मौन करना ; शान्त या मौन होना । *at quiet.* निष्क्रिय, शान्त ;

quieten (क्वाइटन)—*v. t. & i.* शान्त करना या होना ।

quietism (क्वाइटिज्म)—*n.* passive attitude towards life. सन्तोष, धैर्य ; भक्ति । *n.* **quietist.** सन्तोषवादी, भक्त ।

quietude (क्वाइटयूड)—*n.* quietness. शान्ति, स्थिरता, सन्तोष ।

quietus (क्वाइईटस)—*n.* receipt for bill ; release from life. ऋणपत्र का भुगतान ; निस्तार ; जीवन-मुक्ति, प्राणान्त ।

quiff (क्विफ)—*n.* curl plastered down on forehead. जुल्फ, काकुल ।

quill (क्विल)—*n.* large feather ; hollow stem of feather ; pen made of quill ; porcupine's spine ; hollow reed used as musical pipe ; bobbin. बड़ा पर ; पर का खोखला भाग ; पर की कलम ; सेही का काँटा ; बाँसुरी की नली ; जुलाहे की नली । *v. t.* plait ; wind on a quill. गूँथना, चुनना ; सूत लपेटना, नली भरना ।

quillet (क्विलिट)—*n.* quibble. व्यंग्य, वक्रोक्ति ।

quilling (क्विलिंग)—*n.* goffered edging. बेलि, चुटिया ।

quilt (क्विल्ट)—*n.* coverlet of quilted material. रजाई, तोशक, लिहाफ़, गद्दा । *v. t.* form into a quilt. निगदे डालना, रजाई बनाना, तहें जोड़ना ।

quinary (क्वाइनरी)—*adj.* consisting of five. पाँच का, पंचक, पंचोत्री, पंजा ।

quince (क्विन्स)—*n.* acid pear-shaped fruit used in james etc. बीही । **quince seed.** बीही दाना ।

quincentenary (क्विन्सेन्टीनरी)—*n.* 500th anniversary. पंचशती ।

quincunx (क्विन्कंक्स)—*n.* the central and the four corner points of a square or rectangular. वर्ग या समकोण के केन्द्रीय और चार कोनों के बिन्दु ।

quinine (क्विनीन)—*n.* a bitter drug got from cinchona bark. सिंकोना की छाल से निर्मित एक कड़वी दवाई, कुनीन ।

quinquennial (क्विन्क्वेनियल)—*adj.* five year long ; five-yearly. पंचवर्षीय ; पंचवार्षिक

quinsy (क्विन्ज़ी)—*n.* inflammation of throat or tonsils. गले की सूजन ; गलग्रंथिशोथ ।

quint (क्विंट)—*n.* fifth note. पंचम स्वर ।

quintal (क्विंटल)—*n.* 100 lb., 112 lb. 100 या 112 पौंड का वज़न; एक सौ किलोग्राम ।

quintan (क्विंटन)—*adj. & n.* (fever) with paroxysm every fourth day. चौथैया (बुखार) ।

quintessence (क्विन्टैसैन्स)—*n.* purest form of some quality ; highly refined extract. सार, तत्त्व, श्रेष्ठतम भाग, जौहर

quintet (te) (क्विन्टैट)—*n.* piece of five voices ; set of five. पंचस्वर, पंचध्वनि ; पंचक पाँच का समूह ।

quintuple (क्विन्ट्यूपल)—*adj.* five fold. पाँच गुणा ।

quip (क्विप)—*n.* verbal conceit. ताना, व्यंग ।

quire (क्वाइर)—*n.* twentifour sheets of writing paper ; a band of singers. कागज का दस्ता ; गायन-मंडली ।

quirk (क्विर्क)—*n.* quip ; trick of gesture ; flourish in writing. ताना ; व्यवहार-चातुर्य ; लिखावट में तोड़-मरोड़ ।

quit (क्विट)—*v. t. & i.* give up; let go ; depart from. त्यागना ; छोड़ना ; बरी करना, दोषमुक्त करना ; चल देना । *adj.* rid of ; absolved. स्वतन्त्र, मुक्त, बरी ।

quitch (क्विच)—*n.* couch-grass. गड़े की घास ।

quite (क्वाइट)—*adv* completely; altogether. पूर्णतया, सर्वथा, बिल्कुल ।

quit-rent (क्विट्-रेंट)—*n.* rent payed by freeholder or copyholder in lieu of service. चुकौता, मुकर्ररी खिराज ।

quits (क्विट्स)—*adj.* on even terms by repayment. चुकता, बदला, बराबर हुआ ।

quittance (क्विटैन्स)—*n.* release from obligation ; receipt for payment. मुक्ति, छुटकारा ; निस्तार, चुकती ।

quitter (क्विटर)—*n.* person lacking in determination. अस्थिर व्यक्ति ।

quiver (क्विवर)—*n.* case for arrows ; quivering motion or sound. तरकश, तूणीर ; कम्पन । *v. i.* tremble with slight rapid motion. काँपना, थरथराना ।

qui vive (की वीव)—*n.* alert. चैतन्य । *on the qui vive* सचेत, सतर्क ।

quixotic (क्विक्सॉटिक)—*adj.* visionary ; romantic. कल्पनायुक्त, विलक्षण, अजीब ।

quiz (क्विज)—*v. t.* make sport of ; regard with mocking air ; examine by questioning. हँसी उड़ाना ; उल्लू बनाना ; प्रश्न करना या पूछना । *n.* person given to quizzing ; ridicule ; puzzle. झक्की मनुष्य ; मसखरा ; उपहास ; पहेली, समस्या । *adj.* quizzical.

quoad (क्वोड)—*prep.* as far as ; to this extent. जहाँ तक (कि) ; इस सीमा तक (कि) ।

quod (क्वॉड)—*n.* prison. कारागार, जेलखाना ।

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quoin (कॉइन)—*n.* corner of building ; wedge used in printing. इमारत का कोना, गुन्नड ; छपाई में प्रयुक्त होने वाली फन्नी या पच्चर । *v. t.* wedge. फन्नी या पच्चर लगाना ।

quoit (कॉइट)—*n.* sharp-edged iron ring for throwing at a mark. निशाने पर फेंका जाने वाला तेज धार का लोहे का चक्कर, चकती, चक्रि ।

quondam (क्वान्डैम)—*adj.* former. प्राचीन, पुराना ।

quorum (क्वोरम)—*n.* number of members that must be present to constitute a valid meeting. किसी वैध सभा या अधिवेशन के लिए आवश्यक सदस्यों की संख्या ; गणपूर्ति ।

quota (क्वोटा)—*n.* share to be contributed to or received from a total amount. निश्चित भाग या अंश ; बँटवारे का हिस्सा ।

quotable (क्वोटेबल)—*adj.* worth quoting. उल्लेखनीय, उद्धृत करने के योग्य । *n.* **quotability.**

quotation (क्वटेशन)—*n.* quoting; passage or price quoted. उद्धरण, संवर्त ; उद्धृत वाक्य : उद्धृत मूल्य या भाव । *quotation marks.* उद्धरण चिन्ह (" " या ' ') ।

quote (क्वोट)—*v. t. & i.* cite or appeal to in confirmation of some view ; state price of. उद्धरण देना ; उदाहरण देना ; भाव (मूल्य) बताना । *n.* passage quoted; quotation-mark. उद्धरण । उद्धरण-चिन्ह ।

quoth (क्वोथ)—*v. t.* said. कहा, बोला ।

quotidian (क्वॉटिडियन)—*adj.* daily. दैनिक, प्रतिदिन होनेवाला । *n.* quotidian fever. प्रतिदिन होने वाला ज्वर ।

quotient (क्वोशन्ट)—*n.* result of a division sum. भाग-फल, भाजन-फल ।

quotiety (क्वॉटाइटी)—*n.* number as a category. वर्ग-संख्या ।

quotition (क्वॉटिशन)—*n.* division. विभाजन ।

quotum (क्वॉटम)—*n.* proportion. अंश ।

quo warranto (क्वॉ वारैंटो)—a kind of court writ. अधिकार-पृच्छा ।

R

rabbet (रैबिट)—*n.* groove or notch cut along edge or face of wood etc. जोड़ की लिए लकड़ी का चुराव, साल, चराव, पैताब । *v. t.* cut rabbet in. जोड़ की लिए

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जड़ तक गया हुआ। *n.* **radication.**

radicle (रैडिकल)—*n.* part of seed that develops into the root ; root like sub-division of nerve. बीज का वह भाग जो जड़ का रूप धारण कर लेता है. जड़ : तन्तु या सिरा का जड़ जैसा छोटा भाग।

radicular (रैडिक्यूलर)—*adj.* pertaining to a rootlet छोटी जड़-सम्बन्धी

radio रेडियो—*n.* wireless telegraphy and telephony ; X-rays ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible] by wireless ; [illegible] by X-rays [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

radio-active रेडियो-ऐक्टिव—*adj.* [illegible] radium [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] **radio activity**

radiograph रेडियोग्राफ—*n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

radiographic रेडियोग्राफिक—*adj.* [illegible]

radish रैडिश—*n.* [illegible]

मूली।

radium (रेडियम)—*n.* a metal yielded by pitchblende and named from its radio-active power. एक बहुमूल्य चमकदार धातु जो रेडियाई सक्रियता के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

radius (रेडियस)—*n.* straight line from centre to circumference of circle or sphere : the spoke of a wheel ; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm बाहुधार ; पहिये का अरा : कोहनी से हाथ तक की हड्डी।

radix रेडिक्स—*n.* number or symbol used as basis of [illegible] scale. संख्या मान के आधार के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाली संख्या या चिह्न, मूल-संख्या।

radular (रैडयूलर)—*adj.* rasp like रेती के समान।

raff रैफ—*n.* the rabble ; disreputable people हेय लोग ; नीच लोग, घटिया माल।

raffia रैफिया—*n.* kind of palm fibre from its leaves एक प्रकार के ताड़ : इसके पत्तों से निकाला जाने वाला तन्तु

raffish रैफिश—*adj.* disreputable नीच, हेय

raffle रैफल—*n.* lottery in which articles are [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

पानी फेंकना, चिट्ठी डालना।

raft (राफ्ट)—*n.* flat floating structure of timbers. बेड़ा, चौपरा, लकड़ी के लट्ठों का तैरता हुआ लट्ठा।

rafter (राफ़्टर)—*n.* one of the sloping beams of a roof. छत की ढलान वाली, धरनी।

rag (रैग)—*n.* torn piece of woven material; a hard coarse stone; disorderly conduct. चीथड़ा, धज्जी, गुदड़ा; एक सख्त खुरदरा पत्थर; हुल्लड़, हुड़दंग। *v. t. & i.* scold, tease; engage in rag कोसना; खिझाना; चीथड़े करना।

ragamuffin (रैगमफ़िन)—*n.* ragged dirty fellow. गुदड़िया, गंदा व्यक्ति।

rage (रेज)—*n.* violent anger; a fit of rage; extreme violence; the subject of eager desire; fashion. क्रोध, गुस्सा; उन्माद, पागलपन; प्रकोप, कहर; लालसा, शौक; चलन, चाल। *v. i.* rave; be violent; be madly angry. कुपित होना; क्रुद्ध या हिंसक होना; झल्लाना

ragged (रैगिड)—*adj.* shaggy; torn or frayed; wearing rags. जीर्ण-शीर्ण; दीनावस्थायुक्त; फटा हुआ, चीथड़ा बना हुआ; चीथड़े पहने हुए।

ragout (रैगूट)—*n.* meat in small pieces stewed with reasoned: मांस और सब्जियों का एक मसालेदार पकवान।

raid (रेड)—*n.* sudden attack; surprise visit by police. आकस्मिक आक्रमण, धावा, हमला;

rail (रेल)—*n.* bar as part of fence or gate; iron bar making part of the track of a railway or tramway; a kind of birds. बाड़े या दरवाजे के घेरे की छड़, कटहरा; रेल-मार्ग या ट्राम-मार्ग की लोहे की छड़; एक पक्षी। *v. t.* furnish or enclose with rails; travel by railway; put through with great speed; use abusive language. बाड़ या जंगला लगाना; रेल-मार्ग से यात्रा करना; रेलना, तेज गति से धकेल देना; बुरा-भला कहना, गाली देना

raillery (रेलरी)—*n.* banter. हँसी-मजाक, दिल-लगी।

railroad, railway (रेलरोड, रेलवे)—*n.* road laid with rails. रेल-मार्ग।

raiment (रेमेंट)—*n.* clothing, apparel. सिले हुए वस्त्र, पोशाक,

rain (रेन)—*n.* water in drops from clouds. वर्षा, मेंह, बारिश। *v. i. & t.* fall or send down rains. वर्षा होना; बरसना; बरसाना।

rainbow (रेनबो)—*n.* arch of prismatic colours formed in rain by the sun's rays. इन्द्र

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rainfall (रेनफ़ाल)—*n.* quantity of rain that falls within given area in given time. वर्षा की मात्रा।

rain-guage (रेन-गेज)—*n.* instrument for measuring rianfall. वर्षा की मात्रा मापने का यन्त्र।

raise (रेज)—*v. t.* lift upward; exalt; enhance; give life to; awaken; excite; build; collect; cause to grow; bring into being; give rise to; make spongy. उठाना, चढ़ाना, ऊँचा करना; बढ़ाना, उन्नति देना, महंगा करना; जीवित करना, खिलाना; बनाना; उकसाना, उभारना; बनाना, निर्मित करना; एकत्रित करना, बटोरना; उगाना, उपजाना; उत्पन्न करना; पैदा करना, प्रचार करना; फुलाना, सड़ाना। *n.* increase in wages; a rise. वेतन-वृद्धि; उन्नति, बढ़ोतरी।

raisin (रेज़न)—*n.* dried grape. किशमिश; मुनक्का।

rake (रेक)—*n.* pole with comb-like cross-bar for drawing hay together or smoothing loose soil; immoral man. घास जमा करने का उपकरण, पँचा, भूमि को भुर-भुरा बनाने का उपकरण, हेंगा; दुश्चरित्र मनुष्य, व्यसनी या लंपट व्यक्ति। *v. t.* & *i.* use rake; draw together as with rake; search over; sweep with shot; lead a debauched life; incline. पँचा या हेंगा चलाना; बुहारना, बटोरना; ढूँढना, छान मारना; गली से गुजर जाना; चरित्रहीनता का जीवन बिताना।

rakish (रेकिश)—*adj.* debauched. लम्पट, दुश्चरित्र, व्यसनशील।

rally (रैली)—*v. t.* & *i.* bring or come together for united effort; revive by effort of will; throw off illness; recover from depression; banter. संगठित करना या होना; एक जुट करना या होना; पुनर्जीवित करना; स्वास्थ्य लाभ करना; मंदी से उबरना; उपहास या मज़ाक करना। *n.* act of rallying; recovery of energy; coming together in support of a cause. संगठन, एकजुटता; शक्ति-प्राप्ति, स्वास्थ्य लाभ; सभा, जलसा; किसी उद्देश्य के लिए एकत्रित जन-समूह।

ram (रैम)—*n.* uncastrated male sheep; Aries; thing used for ramming; ship's charging beak; pile-driving machine; hydraulic machine. मेंढा, मेढ़ू; मेष राशि; भार-शीर्ष (शीशार); जहाज़ का भेदिका भाग; दीवार चिनाने की मशीन; पानी खींचने की एक कल। *v. t.* beat firm; squeeze tight; pack closely; butt against. ठोकर मारना; ठूँसना; दबाकर भरना; टकराना।

ramble (रैंबल)—*v. i.* walk without definite route ; talk in irrelevent way. भ्रमण करना, सैर करना, टहलना ; बकवाद करना। *n.* a rembling excursion. भ्रमण, सैर-सपाटा।

ramfeezle (रैम्फीज़ल)—*v. t.* weary out. थकाकर बेहाल करना।

ramify (रैमिफ़ाई)—*v. i. & t.* form branches or subdivisions ; develop into a complicated system. शाखाओं का उपविभागों में बँटना या बाँटना ; इधर-उधर फूट पड़ना, इधर-उधर से शाखाएं निकल आना। *n.* **ramification.** शाखा-निकास।

rammer (रैमर)—*n.* block of wood used for ramming soil. मुसल, मिट्टी तोड़ने का मोगरा।

rammish (रैमिश)—*adj.* stongly sexual. तीव्र गन्धयुक्त, बदबूदार।

ramose (रमोस)—*adj.* branched. शाखायोंवाला।

ramp (रैम्प)—*v. i. & t.* stand on hind legs ; creep up ; prance ; rage. पिछली टाँगों पर खड़े होना ; बेल का चढ़ाना, लिपटना ; कूदना, छिलांग करना ; लूटना, हुल्लड़ मचाना। *n.* a slope on the top of a wall; a leap ; a swindle ; a loose woman. दीवार की चोटी की ढलान ; कुलांच, छलांग ; बदमाश. लुटेरा ; कुलटा स्त्री। *adj.* **rampacious.**

rampage (रैम्पेज)—*v. i.* rage. rush about. क्षुभित होना, हुल्लड़ मचाना। *n.* excited behaviour. हुल्लड़बाजी, उपद्रव

rampant (रैम्पेन)—*adj.* ramping ; aggressive ; unchecked. अत्यन्त ; क्षोभयुक्त ;

rampart (रैम्पार्ट)—*n.* defensive mound of earth ; defence. परकोटा, प्राचीर, फसील ; प्रतिरक्षा,

ranch (रैंच)—*n.* cattle-farm farm of any sort. पशुओं का बाड़ा खेत। *v. i.* keep ranch. खेत में काम करना।

rancidity (रैंसिडिटी)—*n* rancidness. सड़ांद, बदबू, दुर्गन्ध।

rancorous (रैंकरस)—*adj.* ful of rancour: विद्वेषपूर्ण ; कटुतापूर्ण

random (रैंडम)—*n.* haphazard. निष्प्रयोजनता, अव्यवस्था, अनियमितता, अस्तव्यस्तता। *adj.* made or done at random. आकस्मिक,, बेठौर,

range (रेंज)—*n.* row ; piece of ground with targets for shooting ; sphere ; compass ; distance passed over by gun ; cooking fire-place. पंक्ति, श्रेणी ; चाँदमारी का मैदान ; क्षेत्र, अहाता ; कंपास ; मार, टप्पा ; रसोईघर की अंगीठी। *v. t. & i.* place in a row or ranks ; extend ; vary between limits ; rove. पंक्ति बाँधना, क्रम में खड़े करना ; फैलाना ; सीमाओं में रखना ; अवारा घूमना, गश्त

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ranger (रेंजर)—*n.* river ; keeper of a royal park ; (*pl.*) mounted force ; a dog. घुमक्कड़ ; शाही बाग़ का रखवाला ; घुड़सवार सिपाही ; एक प्रकार का शिकारी कुत्ता ।

rank (रैंक)—*n.* row ; soldiers in single abreast ; a division ; grade ; eminence; पंक्ति, कतार ; एक पांत के सिपाही ; विभाग, मंडली ; पदवी, दर्जा ; गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा (*pl.*) common soldiers ; distinct social class. साधारण सिपाही ; विशिष्ट सामाजिक वर्ग । *v. t. & i.* arrange in rank ; assign a rank to ; have a relative rank. श्रेणिबद्ध करना ; पदवी देना ; विशेष श्रेणी या पदवी में होना । *adj.* too luxuriant ; coarse; loathsome ; rancid. अतिसमृद्ध ; सम्पन्न ; लक्त, मोटा ; दुर्गन्धयुक्त ; सड़ा हुआ ।

rankle (रैंकल)—*v. i.* gnaw at the heart. दिल में चुभना, सलना,

ransack (रैन्सैक)—*v. t.* search thoroughly ; pillage. ढूंढ मारना, अच्छी तरह तलाशी लेना ; लूट-मार करना, बरबाद करना ।

ransom (रैन्सम)—*n.* release from captivity ; payment for freedom. रिहाई, कैद से मुक्ति ; मुक्ति के लिए दिया गया धन, मुक्ति-दंड । *v. t.* secure release of by paying ransom. मुक्ति-दंड देकर छुड़ाना ।

rant (रैंट)—*v. i. & t.* use bombastic language ; preach noisily. डींग मारना ; शेखी बघारना ; शेख हाँकना ; भाषण झाड़ना ।

rap (रैप)—*n.* smart slight blow; knock on door. मुक्का, थपक, दस्तक, खटखटाहट । *v. t. & i.* deal a rap to ; make the sound of a rap ; snatch away. मुक्का मारना ; खटखटाना ; छीन लेना ।

rapacious (रपेशस)—*adj.* given to plunder; subsisting on prey; greedy to profit. लुटेरा ; लूँखार, हिंस्र ; लोभी ।

rape (रेप)—*v. t.* carry off by force ; violate chastity of ravish. बलपूर्वक ले जाना ; सतीत्व भंग करना ; लूटना । *n.* act of raping ; plant used as food for sheep ; plant with oil-yielding seed. बलात्कार ; घोराई, एक पौधा जो बकरियों के चारे के काम आता है ; एक तिलहन पौधा, सरसों ।

rapid (रैपिड)—*adj.* speedy ; swift. तीव्र, द्रुत, तेज़ गतिवाला ।

rapier (रेपिअर)—*n.* light slender sword for thrusting only. कटार, छुरा ।

rapine (रैपिन)—*n.* plundering. लूट-खसोट ।

rappee (रपी)—*n.* kind of snuff. एक प्रकार की नसवार ।

rapprochement (रैप्रोशमाँ)—*n.* recommencement of harmoni-

ous relations. मैत्री सम्बन्धों का पुनारंभ, सुलह, समझौता।

rapt (रैप्ट)—*adj.* carried away in spirit; absorbed. मग्न, मस्त,

rapture (रैप्चर)—*n.* ecstatic delight. आनन्द, उल्लास, आत्म-विभोरता। *adj.* **rapturous.**

rare (रेअर)—*adj.* thin; scarce; remarkably good; underdone. पतला, क्षीण; दुर्लभ, विरला, अनूठा; अधपका, अधकचरा।

rascal (रास्कल)—*n.* rogue; knave. बदमाश; दुष्ट व्यक्ति; धूर्त।

raze (रेज)—*v. t.* scratch; level with the ground. खुरचना, रगड़ना; भूमि से मिलाना।

rash (रैश)—*n.* skin eruption in spots. चकत्ता, दद्दोरा। *adj.* hasty; overbold; reckless. उतावला, दुस्साहसी।

rasp (रास्प)—*n.* coarse file with raised teeth; a grating sound. रेती, खोदन; खरखराहट। *v. t. & i.* scrape with rasp; make grating sound. रेतना, खोदन करना; खरखराहट करना, तेज आवाज करना।

raspberry (रास्बरी)—*n.* red or yellow fruit resembling black berry. रसभरी, एक लाल-पीला फल।

rat (रैट)—*n.* kinds of rodent resembling but larger than the mouse; person who deserts his party or his union. चूहा, मूषक; अपने दल या संघ को किसी स्वार्थ के लिए धोखा देने वाला व्यक्ति; दल मजदूरी पर काम करने वाला; दल-द्रोही, गद्दार। *v. t.* kill rats; desert one's party, चूहे मारना; दल से द्रोह करना।

ratchet, ratch (रैचिट, रैच)—*n.* set of teeth in edge of bar or wheel with catch allowing motion in one direction only. दांतेदार छड़ या पहिया

rate (रेट)—*n.* statement of numerical proportion between two sets of things; standard; value, cost; assessment levied by local authorities. दर, निरख; दर्जा, स्तर, मानक; मूल्य, कीमत, भाव; महसूल, स्थानीय कर। *v. t.* estimate worth or value of; regard as; scold angrily. मूल्य आंकना या बताना; कीमत या निरख ठहराना; गिनती में लाना; कद्र करना; झिड़कना, डांटना।

rather (राधर)—*adv.* more truly; to a greater extent; somewhat; sooner; most emphatically. वस्तुतः अपेक्षाकृत; अधिकतर; किंचित्, थोड़ा सा, कुछ-कुछ; पहले ही सौजन्यपूर्वक; बलपूर्वक।

ratification (रैटिफिकेशन)—*n.* confirmation or acceptation by formality. संपुष्टि, विधिवत् स्वीकृति, मंजूरी, अनुमोदन।

ratify (रैटिफाई)—*v. t.* confirm or accept formally. संपुष्टि या अनुमोदन कर; विधिवत् स्वीकृति देना।

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rating (रेटिंग)—*n.* amount fixed as local rate ; person's class ship's books ; angry scolding. निश्चित कर ; नाविक का निश्चित पद ; झिड़की, फटकार ।

ratio (रेशिओ)—*n.* the relation or proportion of one thing to another. अनुपात, निस्बत ।

ratiocinate (रैटिओसिनेट)—*v. i.* reason formally. तर्क या बहस करना, विवाद करना ।

ratiocination (रैटिओसिनेशन)—*n.* formal reasoning. तर्क, विवाद, बहस, विचार-विमर्श । *adj.* **ratiocinative**. तर्क सम्बन्धी, विवादविषयक ।

ration (रैशन)—*n.* fixed daily allowance of food served out. खुराक की दैनिक निश्चित मात्रा ।

rational (रैशनल)—*adj.* able to reason ; sane ; moderate ; based on reasoning. तर्क योग्य ; विवेक युक्त ; समझदार ; विचारशील ; उचित, युक्तिसंगत ।

rationale (रैशनेल)—*n.* fundamental reason ; logical basis. मूलभूत तर्क, तर्कयुक्त आधार, तर्कसंगत सिद्धान्त ।

rationalism (रैशनलिज्म)—*n.* the rejection of doctrines not consonant with reason. तर्कवाद, बुद्धिवाद ।

rationalization (रैशनलाइज़ेशन)—*n.* co-operative and scientific organization of industry. उद्योग का सहकारी और वैज्ञानिक संगठन, तर्क-संगति ।

ratsbane (रैट्स्बेन)—*n.* a poisonous matter. संखिया ।

rattle (रैटल)—*v. i. & t.* give out rapid succession of short sharp sounds ; move or fall with rattling noise ; recite rapidly ; make move quickly ; hustle ; frighten. झनझनाना, खनखनाना ; खड़खड़ाना, गड़गड़ाना ; धड़ाके से हिलना या गिरना ; बड़बड़ाना ; फड़फड़ाना ; घरघराना ; धमकाना, ताड़ना । *n.* instrument of plaything made to rattle ; set of horny rings in rattlesnake's tail ; rattling sound ; incessant talker. घंटी, झुनझुना, घुंघरू ; साँप की दुम पर लगी सींग जैसी घंटियाँ, झनझन, खनखन, खड़खड़, गड़गड़, बड़बड़, फड़फड़, घरघर (की आवाज़) ; बकवादी मनुष्य ।

raucous (रॉकस)—*adj.* hoarse ; harsh. खरखरा, खुरदरा, भारी, बैठा हुआ ; अवरुद्ध ।

ravage (रैवेज)—*v. t. & i.* lay waste ; plunder ; make havoc. नष्ट करना, वीरान करना ; लूटना ; उजाड़ना, विनाश करना । *n.* devastation. विनाश, विध्वंस ।

rave (रेव)—*v. i.* talk wildly ; roar. पागलों की तरह बोलना या बकना ; शोर मचाना ।

raven (रेवन)—*n.* large black

bird of crow kind. पहाड़ी कौवा, काला काग। *v. i. & t.* (रैवन) seek prey ; plunder ; eat greedily. शिकार खोजना ; जबर्दस्ती ले लेना, झपटना ; हड़पना, निगलना।

ravenous (रैवनस)—*adj.* voracious ; famishing. हिंस्र, शिकारखोर। *adv.* **ravenously.**

ravin (रैविन)—*n.* preying, plundering. शिकार, लूट-खसोट।

ravine (रवीन)—*n.* deep narrow gorge ; mountain-cleft. कन्दरा, दर्रा, पर्वत की तंग घाटी।

ravish (रैविश)—*v. t.* carry of by force ; commit rape upon ; fill with delight. छीन या झपट लेना ; बलात्कार करना ; सतीत्व लूटना ; आनन्द-विभोर करना, जादू फेरना।

raw (रॉ)—*adj.* uncooked ; unwrought ; in-experienced ; sore : not covered ; damp and chilly. अनपका ; कच्चा, खाम ; अनुभवहीन, अपक्व ; अकुशल ; अक्षतचरा, हरा (घाव) ; नंगा ; नमीदार एवं ठंडा। *n.* raw place on the skin. कच्चा या हरा घाव

ray (रे)—*n.* narrow beam of light ; beginning of enlightening influence. किरण, रश्मि ; बौद्धिक प्रकाश, ज्योति। *v. i. & t.* come or send out rays. किरणें आना या छोड़ना।

rayon (रेयन)—*n.* artificial silk. कृत्रिम रेशम।

raze, rase (रेज)—*v. t.* completely destroy ; wipe out ; erase. नष्ट कर देना ; मिटा डालना ; छीलना, खुरचना।

razor (रेजर)—*n.* instrument for shaving. उस्तरा, हजामत बनाने का उपकरण।

re (रि, री)—*pref.* once more, again, back. 'दुबारा', 'फिर', 'पुनः', 'वापस' आदि अर्थों का सूचक उपसर्ग।

reach (रीच)—*v. t. & i.* extend ; stretch out the hand ; attain ; arrive at ; amount to ; pass or take with outstretched hand. फैलाना ; पकड़ाना ; प्राप्त करना ; पहुँचना ; शुमार होना ; हाथ से देना या लेना, पैठना, छूना। *n.* act of reaching ; range of the hand ; power of the mind ; scope ; a straight stretch of river. विस्तार, फैलाव ; पहुँच ; मन की शक्ति ; क्षमता ; भूमि या पानी का निकला हुआ भाग।

react (रिऐक्ट)—*v. i.* produce reciprocal effect ; undergo change due to some influence. प्रतिक्रिया होना ; पलटना ; बदले में होना।

reaction (रिऐक्शन)—*n.* reverse action ; retrograde tendency in politics. प्रतिगमन, उल्टा प्रभाव, पलटा ; प्रतिक्रिया।

reactionary (रिऐक्शनरी)—*adj.* retrograde ; reconciling from

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progress. प्रतिगामी ; प्रतिक्रियावादी, प्रगति-विरोधी ।

read (रीड)—*v. t. & i.* persue and reproduce written or printed matter ; study by reading ; interpret in certain sense ; appear in writing. पढ़ना, बाँचना, पाठ करना ; अध्ययन करना, ज्ञान प्राप्त करना ; समझना, जानना, व्याख्या करना, लिखा हुआ होना, पढ़ा जाना

reader (रीडर)—*n.* one who reads ; printer's proof-corrector ; university lecturer ; book of selections for educational purposes. पाठक; प्रूफ़-शोधक ; विश्वविद्यालय का प्राध्यापक ; शिक्षा की पाठ्य पुस्तक ।

readiness (रेडिनैस)—*n.* prompt compliance ; quickness in action ; prepared state. तत्परता ; फुर्ती ; चाव, उत्सुकता ; तैयारी ।

reading (रीडिंग)—*n.* perusal of books ; literary knowledge ; view taken of ; one of the three stages of a bill in the legislature. पठन, वाचन ; साहित्यिक ज्ञान ; अध्ययन ; विधानमण्डल में विधेयक की तीन में से एक स्थिति ।

reading-room (रीडिंग-रूम)—*n.* room in club etc. for persons wishing to read. वाचनालय ।

the brink. तैयार ; उत्सुक, इच्छुक ; चुस्त, तत्पर ; प्रस्तुत ; लगभग । *adv.* in readiness. तत्पर, तैयार

ready-made (रैडी-मेड)—*adj.* made to standard sizes. बना-बनाया, तैयार ।

ready-money (रैडी-मनी)—*n.* actual coin ; payment on the spot. रोकड़, नक़दी ; नक़द भुगतान ।

ready-reckoner (रैडी-रैकनर)—*n.* book of tables for use in commerce etc. हिसाब के गुरों की पुस्तक ।

real (रिअल)—*adj.* actually existing or occurring ; objective ; genuine. वास्तविक, यथार्थ ; सत्य, सच्चा ; सचमुच, असली ।

realism (रीअलिज़्म)—*n.* truth to nature, doctrine that general ideas have objective existence. सत्य, तथ्य ; यथार्थवाद ।

reality (रिऐलिटी)—*n.* being real ; real existence. सत्यता, यथार्थता, वास्तविकता ; अस्तित्व, हक़ीक़त ।

realize (रीअलाइज़)—*v. t.* convert into fact ; apprehend clearly ; convert into money ; fetch as price. सत्य करना, प्रत्यक्ष बनाना ; अनुभव करना ; धन में परिवर्तित करना ; उगाहना, वसूल करना । *n.* **realization**. प्रत्यक्षीकरण ;

really (रिअली)—*adv.* in fact ; positively. वास्तव में, वस्तुतः ;

निश्चित रूप से ।

realm (रैल्म)—*n.* kingdom ; sphere. साम्राज्य ; राज्यक्षेत्र ।

realty (रीअल्टी)—*n.* real estate. अचल सम्पत्ति ।

ream (रीम)—*n.* twenty quires ; froth; strap. बीस दस्ते ; झाग ; तस्मा, फ़ीता । *v. t.* froth ; enlarge the bore of anything. झाग देना ; छेद बढ़ाना ।

reap (रीप)—*v. i. & t.* cut grain etc ; gather in as reward. काटना, फ़सल काटना ; फल भोगना, इनाम पाना ।

reaper (रीपर)—*n.* person or machine employed to reap. फ़सल काटने वाला व्यक्ति या यन्त्र ।

rear (रीअर)—*v. t. & i.* raise ; bring up ; stand upright on hind legs. उठाना, खड़े करना ; पालना, पोसना ; पिछली टाँग पर खड़े होना ; उठना । *n.* back part of anything ; hinder ; back of an army or fleet. पिछला भाग ; पार्श्व, पिछाड़ी, पुश्त ; सेना की पिछली पंक्ति ; बेड़े का पिछला भाग ।

rear-admiral (रीअर-एड्मिरल)—*n.* flag officer below vice-admiral. उप-नौसेना अधिकारी के अधीनस्थ ध्वजाधिकारी ।

rear-guard (रीअर-गार्ड)—*n.* troops detached to protect rear. सेना की पिछली पंक्ति का रक्षक दस्ता ।

reason (रीज़न)—*n.* ground of argument, intellectual faculty ; sanity ; motive. कार्य का आधार, कारण ; युक्ति ; बुद्धि, समझ ; प्रयोजन ; आशय । *v. i. & t.* use argument ; try to reach conclusions by connected thought ; think out. तर्क करना, युक्ति देना ; बहस करना ; परिणाम निकालना ; विवाद करना

reasonable (रीज़नेबल)—*adj.* sound of judgement; moderate; inexpensive. युक्तिसंगत ; उचित ; सस्ता । *n.* **reasonableness.**

reave, reive (रीव)—*v. i. & t.* commit ravages ; carry off ; take by force. लूट-मार करना ; छीन ले जाना ; लूटना ।

reaver, reiver (रीवर)—*n.* robber. लुटेरा ।

rebate (रिबेट)—*v. t.* reduce force or effect of ; blunt. घटाना, कम करना ; कुन्द करना, सुस्त करना । *n.* discount. मूल्य में छूट, बट्टा, रियायत । *n.* **rebatement.**

rebel (रैबल)—*n.* person who rises in arms against established government ; person who resists authority or control. राजद्रोही ; विद्रोही, बागी । *v. i.* (रिबैल) act as rebel. राजद्रोह या विद्रोह या बगावत करना ।

rebellion (रिबैल्यन)—*n.* armed resistance to established

government ; resistance to authority. राजद्रोह ; विद्रोह ;

rebirth (रीबर्थ)—*n.* reincarnation. पुनर्जन्म।

rebound (रिबाउन्ड)—*v. i.* spring back after impact ; recoil. पलटना, फिरना ; पीछे को फिरना। *n.* पलट, बलों का सुलझाव।

rebuff (रिबफ)—*v. t.* check ; snub ; repulse. रोक देना ; धुत्कारना, प्रतिकार करना, झिड़कना ; पीछे हटाना। *n.* रोक ; धुत्कार, झिड़की; प्रतिकार।

rebuke (रिब्यूक)—*v. t.* reprimand, reprove. झिड़कना, डाँटना, धमकाना। *n.* reproof. झिड़की, धमकी।

rebus (रीबस)—*n.* enigmatic representation of name, word etc. by pictures. चित्रों द्वारा नाम, शब्द आदि को प्रकट करने की विधि।

rebut (रिबट)—*v. t.* force back ; refute. पीछे को धकेल देना ; उलट देना ; प्रतिवाद या खंडन करना।

rebuttal (रिबटल)—*n.* rebutment. प्रत्युत्तर, प्रतिवाद, खंडन,

recalcitrant (रिकैल्सिट्रैन्ट)—*adj.* refusing compliance. अवज्ञाकारी। *n.* recalcitrant person. अवज्ञाकारी मनुष्य।

recall (रिकॉल)—*v. t.* summon back ; remember ; revive ; revoke. वापस बुला लेना, लौटा लेना ; स्मरण करना, याद दिलाना ; जागृत करना ; समाप्त या मंसूख करना। *n.* summons to come back ; removal of public official from office before expiration of his term. वापसी का बुलावा ; मंसूखी ; कार्यावधि समाप्त होने से पहले किसी अधिकारी की विमुक्ति।

recant (रिकैन्ट)—*v. t. & i.* renounce as erroneous ; disavow former opinion. ज़बान पलटना, फिरना ; धर्म त्यागना, मत बदलना। *n.* **recantation.** धर्मत्याग, मत-परिवर्तन।

recapitulate (रीकपिट्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* summarize ; go quickly through again. संक्षेप करना ; सरसरी नज़र दौड़ाना, संक्षेप में कहना। *n.* **recapitulation.**

recede (रिसीड)—*v. i.* go back ; slope backwards ; withdraw ; decline in value. पीछे हटना ; उतरना ; वापस होना ; मूल्य घटना।

receipt (रिसीट)—*n.* receiving ; written acknowledgement of money received ; amount of money received ; place of receiving ; recipe. प्राप्त, पहुँच ; रसीद, भरपाई ; आय-धन ; महसूलघर ; नुस्खा ; *v. t.* give receipt for. रसीद देना, प्राप्ति स्वीकार करना।

receive (रिसीव)—*v. t. & i.* accept delivery of ; take into possession ; admit ; welcome ; accept as true. लेना, पाना; स्वीकार

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करना ; आने देना ; स्वागत करना ; सही मानना, कबूल करना ।

receiver (रिसीवर)—*n.* one who receives ; person appointed to administer disputed property ; one who receives stolen goods. receptacle in machine ; apparatus designed to receive wireless messages etc. प्राप्तिकर्त्ता, ग्राहक ; विवादास्पद सम्पत्ति का प्रशासक, अमानतदार ; चोरी का माल लेने वाला ; चोर बनिक ; वाष्पपात्र, भभका ; बेतार संदेश प्राप्त करने का उपकरण ।

recension (रिसेन्शन)—*n.* revision of text ; revised text. संशोधन, पाठशोधन ; संशोधित पाठ ।

recent (रीसेन्ट)—*adj.* not long past; modern. नवीन, ताजा, हाल का आधुनिक । *n.* **recentness**

receptacle (रिसेप्टेकल)—*n.* vessel, space or place for containing things बर्तन, पात्र, भाजन ; खाना ; घर या जगह जिसमें कुछ रखा जाए ।

receptibility (रिसेप्टीबिलिटी)—*n.* possibility of receiving. ग्रहणीयता, प्राप्त होने की संभावना ।

reception (रिसेप्शन)—*n.* manner of receiving ; welcome of specified kind. ग्रहण का ढंग ; स्वागत, अभ्यर्थना, सत्कार ।

receptionist (रिसेप्शनिस्ट)—*n.* one who receives visitors. स्वागताधिकारी ।

receptive (रिसेप्टिव)—*adj.* able or quick to receive ideas etc. विचारों आदि को तत्काल ग्रहण करने वाला, ग्राही । *n.* **receptivity.**

recess (रिसेस)—*n.* vacation ; niche, alcove ; retired or secret place. अवकाश, कार्यविराम ; खाना, कोटर ; ताक ; निर्जन या गुप्त स्थान, एकान्त ।

recession (रिसेशन)—*n.* receding ; withdrawal. उतार, वापसी, प्रतिदान ।

recidivism (रिसिडिविज्म)—*n* habitual relapse into crime. अपराध करने का स्वभाव ।

recipe (रेसिपि)—*n.* statement of ingredient and procedure for a medicine or dish. नुस्खा ; दवाई या खाना बनाने का तरीका ।

recipient (रिसिपिएंट)—*n.* one who receives. लेनेवाला, ग्रहणकर्त्ता

reciprocal (रिसिप्रोकल)—*adj.* in return, mutual. बदले का, पारस्परिक, आपस का

recital (रिसाइटल)—*n.* detailed narration ; instrumental, musical or dramatic performance by one person. विस्तृत वर्णन ; उच्चारण, पठन, आवृत्ति ; एक व्यक्ति द्वारा गाना, बजाना या नाटक सम्बन्धी प्रस्तुत ।

recitation (रिसाटेशन)—*n.* reciting as entertainment ; piece recited. मनोरंजन-हेतु

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कविता-पाठ ; बखान ।

recite (रिसाइट)—*v. t. & i.* repeat aloud ; declaim from memory ; rehearse facts. आलापना, पढ़ना ; मन से कहना ; दूसरे की कृति को पढ़ना ।

reck (रैक)—*v. i. & t.* care ; take account of. ध्यान रखना, परवाह करना । *what reck ?* इससे क्या बनता-बिगड़ता है ,

reckless (रैकलिस)—*adj.* heedless : rash. लापरवाह, निश्चिन्त ;

reckon (रैकन)—*v. t.* ascertain number or amount by calculation ; compute ; settle accounts with person ; think : suppose. गिनना, शुमार करना ; गणना करना ; हिसाब करना ; समझना,

reckoner (रैकनर)—*n.* one who reckons. गिननेवाला, हिसाबदान ।

ready-reckoner. हिसाब के गुरों की पुस्तक ।

reckoning (रैकनिङ)—*n.* tavern bill : account of time : accounts of debtor and creditor. calculation. होटलआदि का बिल : समय का हिसाब ; लेन-देन का हिसाब ; गणना, शुमार, आदर, कद ।

reclaim (रिक्लेम) *v. t.* win from vice or error ; reform ; bring waste land under cultivation : claim back. उद्धार करना ; सुधारना, जोतना ; ऊसर भूमि को कृषियोग्य बनाना ; वापस माँगना,

recline (रिक्लाइन)—*v. t. & i.* assume or be in recumbent position ; lean back ; rely upon. तकिया लगाना, सहारा लगाना ; झुकना, लेटना ; निर्भर होना, सहारा लेना । *adj.* **reclined.**

recluse (रिक्लूस)—*adj.* living in retirement. एकान्तवासी, एकाकी रहनेवाला । *n.* a recluse person ; hermit. एकान्तवासी मनुष्य ; वैरागी,

recognition (रैकग्निशन)—*n.* act of recognizing ; acknowledgement. पहचानने का कार्य, यादगारी ; मान्यता, अभिस्वीकृति ।

recognizance (रैकग्निजैन्स)—*n.* bond by which person engages before court or magistrate to observe some condition ; sum pledged as surety of such observance. पहचान का इकरारनामा, मुचलका ; मुचलका की राशि ।

recognize (रैकग्नाइज)—*v. t.* know again ; accord notice or consideration to. पहचानना ; जानना ; स्वीकार करना, मान्यता देना ।

recoil (रिकॉइल)—*v. i.* start back ; shrink in fear ; rebound ; kick as a gun. पलटना, उलटना, लौटना, पीछे हटना ; सिकुड़ना, हिचकना ; खलना : बन्दूक की भाँति झटका मारना । *n.* a falling back ; fact of recoiling. पलटा ; सुलभाव ; हिचक ।

recollect (रेकलैक्ट)—*v. t.* call to mind ; succeed in remembering. स्मरण करना, फिर से एकत्रित करना

recollection (रेकलैक्शन)—*n.* rememberance, person's memory. स्मरण, याद, स्मृति, सुध।

recommend (रेकमैन्ड)—*v. t.* commit to the care of ; commend as fit ; advise. सराहना, सिफ़ारिश करना ; सलाह देना,

recompense (रेकम्पेन्स)—*v. t.* make amends to ; compensate. चुकाना, अदा करना ; बदला देना। *n.* reward ; compensation. बदला, फल ; मुआविज़ा।

reconcile (रेकन्साइल)—*v. t.* make friendly after estrangement ; harmonize ; adjust. सुलह करना ; पुनः मित्रता करना ; मिलाप करना ; झगड़ा शान्त करना

recondite (रेकन्डाइट)—*adj.* abstruse ; obscure. गुप्त, गूढ़ ; संदिग्ध, धुन्धला।

recondition (रीकन्डिशन)—*v. t.* overhaul and refit. किसी वस्तु को खोलकर और सुधारकर फिर से जोड़ना, भली प्रकार सँवारना।

reconnaissance (रिकॉनिसैन्स)—*n.* reconnoitring survey or party. खोज-सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण ; खोजी दल।

reconnoitre (रेकनॉइटर)—*v. t.* & *i.* approach and try to learn position and condition or strategic features of (enemy, district); make reconnaissance. सैनिक दृष्टि से सर्वेक्षण करना ; हलचल देखना, भेद लेना ; खोज-बीन करना।

record (रिकॉर्ड)—*v. t.* register ; put in writing or other legible shape ; celebrate. पंजीबद्ध करना ; दर्ज करना, लेखनीबद्ध करना ; चढ़ाना, टीप लेना ; उत्सव मनाना। *n.* recorded state ; register ; report of proceedings ; gramophone disk ; past history ; limit hitherto attained. पंजीयन ; अभिलेख, मिसल ; कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट ; ग्रामोफ़ोन का तवा ; पिछला इतिहास ; कीर्तिमान, नयी सीमा।

recorder (रिकॉर्डर)—*n.* an officer who keeps record. रिकार्ड रखनेवाला अधिकारी।

recount (रिकाउन्ट)—*v. t.* narrate ; tell in detail. वृत्तान्त कहना, विवरण बताना।

recoup (रिकूप)—*v. t.* compensate ; indemnify. क्षतिपूर्ति करना हानि से बचाना।

recourse (रिकोर्स)—*n.* resorting to some source of help. प्रवृत्ति ; उपाय, तदबीर, प्रबन्ध

recover (रिकवर)—*v. t.* & *i.* regain possession ; secure by legal process ; bring or come back to normal state ; get over ; cover again. पुनः प्राप्त करना ; अधिकार पाना ; स्वास्थ्य लेना

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या प्राप्त करना, अच्छा करना या होना ; पहुँचना, वसूलना ; पुनः ढकना ।

recovery (रिकवरी)—*n.* act or process of recovering. वसूली, प्राप्ति ; स्वास्थ्य-लाभ ।

recreate (रेक्रिएट)—*v. t. & i.* refresh ; entertai... ; (रीक्रिएट) create over again. प्रसन्न करना, बहलाना, रिझाना ; पुनः जीवन देना, जिला देना ।

recreation (रेक्रिएशन)—*n.* pastime ; amusement. बहलाव, मनोरंजन, दिल्लगी

recriminate (रिक्रिमिनेट, —*v. i.* indulge in counter charges. प्रत्यारोप लगाना ; *n.* **recrimination.** प्रत्यारोप ;

recruit (रिक्रूट)—*n.* newly enlisted soldier ; person who joins a society etc. नया भर्ती हुआ सिपाही, रंगरूट । *v. t. & i.* enlist recruits ; reinvigorate ; recover health. भर्ती करना ; नवशक्ति प्रदान करना ; पुनः स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त करना

recruitment (रिक्रूटमेन्ट)—*n.* the act of enlisting men. भर्ती का कार्य ।

rectal (रैक्टल)—*adj.* of the rectum. बड़ी आंत के अन्तिम भाग से सम्बन्धित ; गुदा सम्बन्धी ।

rectangle (रैक्टैंगल)—*n.* plane rectilinear four-sided figure with four right angles. समकोण चतुर्भुज (उ० मुस्ततील) ।

rectangular (रैक्टैंग्यूलर)—*adj.* shaped like rectangle. समकोण वाला । *adv.* **rectangularly.**

rectification (रैक्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* the act of putting right or purifying. सुधार, दुरुस्ती ; शोधन ।

rectify (रैक्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* put right ; refine. ठीक करना, सुधारना ; शुद्ध करना ।

rectilinear, rectilineal (रैक्टिलिनियर, रैक्टिलिनियल)—*adj.* forming a straight line ; bounded by straight lines. सीधी रेखाओं वाला ; सीधी रेखाओं से आवृत्त ।

rectitude (रैक्टिट्यूड)—*n.* moral uprightness. सच्चाई, धर्म, ईमानदारी, सदाचार ।

recto (रैक्टो)—*n.* right-hand page of open book. खुली पुस्तक का दायाँ पृष्ठ ।

rector (रैक्टर)—*n.* head of some educational or religious institutions. शैक्षणिक या धार्मिक संस्थाओं का अध्यक्ष । *adj.* **rectorial.** *n.* **rectorship.**

rectum (रैक्टम)—*n.* final section of the large intestine. बड़ी आंत का अन्तिम भाग ।

rectus (रैक्टस)—*n.* a straight muscle. एक सीधी मांस-पेशी ।

recuperate (रिक्यूपरेट)—*v. t. & i.* restore or recover from illness. पुनः स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त करना ;

recur (रिकर)—*v. i.* go back in·

thought ; occur again ; be repeated. पुन: आना ; पुन: घटना या होना ; पुनरावृत्ति होना ।

recurrence (रिकरेंस)—*n.* return. पुनरावृत्ति।

recurrent (रिकरेंट)—*adj.* recurring. पुन: होने वाला, पुनरावर्तक, चलन्त

red (रैड)—*adj.* of a colour varying from crimson to orange ; having to do with bloodshed, burning, violence or revolution. लाल, रक्त, सुर्ख ; रक्तमय ; जलता हुआ ; हिंसक ; क्रान्तिकारी । *n.* red colour ; red cloth. लाल रंग, रक्त वर्ण ; लाल कपड़ा ।

redaction (रिडैक्शन)—*n.* putting into literary form ; editing ; re-editing ; new edition. साहित्यिक रूप देने का कार्य ; संपादन ; पुनर्संपादन ; नया संस्करण ।

redcoat (रैड्कोट)—*n.* British soldier. ब्रिटिश सैनिक ।

red cross (रैड क्रॉस)—*n.* ambulance service in war. युद्ध में सैनिकों का चिकित्सा-सेवा का कार्य ।

redd (रैड)—*v. t.* clear up ; arrange ; put right. साफ़ करना ; सलीके से रखना ; संभालना ।

redden (रैडन)—*v. t.* & *i.* make or grow red. लाल करना या होना ; लजाना, शरमाना ।

reddish (रैडिश)—*adj.* rather red. लाल-सा । *n.* **reddishness.**

redeem (रिडीम)—*v. t.* buy back ; save ; reclaim ; deliver from sin ; make amends for ; compensate. पुन: खरीदना ; छुड़ाना ; स्वतन्त्र कराना ; मुक्ति दिलाना ; प्रायश्चित करना ; भुगतान देना, दण्ड भरना ।

redemption (रिडैम्प्शन)—*n.* redeeming or being redeemed. मुक्ति, स्वतन्त्रता, छुटकारा ; प्रायश्चित, पश्चात्ताप ।

red lead (रैड लैड)—*n.* a pigment. सिन्दूर ।

red light (रैड लाइट)—*n.* danger light. खतरे का निशान ।

redolent (रैडलैन्ट)—*adj.* smelling strongly of. सुगन्धित, तीव्र गन्धवाला । *adv.* **redolently.** *n.* **redolance.** सुगन्धि ।

redoubt (रिडाउट)—*n.* detached outwork without flanking defences. मोर्चा, रक्षक ।

redoubtable (रिडाउटेबल)—*adj.* formidable. भयानक, भयावह ।

redound (रिडाउन्ड)—*v. i.* contribute in the end. अधिक होना, उभरना, भरपूरना ।

redress (रिड्रैस)—*v. t.* put right again ; make up for ; remedy. ठीक करना, सुधारना ; निवारण करना पूरा करना ; उपाय करना, इलाज करना । *n.* redressing ; compensation ;

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:eparation. निवारण, सुधार, अति-ति, उपाय।

'ed tape (रैड टप)—*n.* excessive adherence to forms in official transactions. लाल फीता, सरकारी कामों में देरी की प्रथा।

reduce (रिड्यूस)—*v. t.* bring down ; lower ; weaken ; impoverish; diminish ; subdue; convert to other form ; suit to. पूर्वावस्था में लाना ; गिराना, अधीन करना ; दुर्बल करना ; निर्धन करना ; कम करना, घटाना; नीचे लाना, उतारना, दूसरे रूप में बदलना ; अनुकूल बनाना।

reduction (रिडक्शन)—*n.* reducing or being reduced ; a rule in arithmetic. कमी, घटती ; ह्रास, न्यूनता ; घटी का नियम।

redundant (रिडन्डैन्ट)—*adj.* superfluous ; excessive ; copious. अत्यधिक, बहुत ज्यादा ; अतिशय, फालतू। *n.* **redundancy.**

reed (रीड)—*n.* a marsh plant with tall straight stalk ; vibrating part of some musical instruments ; a weaver's instrument. नरसल, कलक, नई, सरकंडा ; वाद्ययन्त्र की नली जिसमें से वायु गुजरती है ; बाँसली, मुरली ; जुलाहे की कंघी।

reef (रीफ़)—*n.* one of several strips along top or bottom of sail that can be taken in ; ridge of rock or sand ; vein of auriferous quartz. पाल का वह भाग जिसे सतह कम करने के लिए लपेटा जा सके; चट्टान या रेत का टीला; मूँगा।

reek (रीक)—*n.* foul smell ; smoke ; vapour, exhalation. बदबू ; धुआँ ; भाप ; निश्छ्वास। *v. i.* smell unpleasantly ; emit vapour, steam or smoke. बदबू देना ; भाप या धुआँ छोड़ना। *adj.* **reeky.** धुएँवाला, बदबूदार।

reel (रील)—*n.* a winding apparatus ; cylinder for holding wound cotton etc. ; staggering motion ; a Scottish dance. अटेरन, चरखी ; मिट्टी जिस पर तागा, तार आदि लपेटा जाता है ; चक्कर ; एक स्काटिश नाच। *v. t. & i.* wind or reel ; stagger ; be in a whirl. मिट्टी या अटेरन पर लपेटना, अटेरना ; लड़खड़ाना, डगमगाना ; चक्कर खाना।

re-elect (री-इलैक्ट)—*v. t.* elect again. पुनः चुनना। *n.* **re-election.** पुनर्निर्वाचन।

re-enforce (री-एन्फ़ोर्स)—*v. t.* enforce again. शक्ति या सहायता देना ; पुनः लागू करना। *n.* **re-enforcement.** कुमुक, सहायता,

reeve (रीव)—*n.* magistrate ; female of the ruff. न्यायाधीश, हाकिम ; एक प्रकार की चिड़िया। *v. t.* pass rope etc. through ring etc. रस्सी को कुन्दे आदि में पिरोना।

refect रिफ़ैक्ट)—*v. t.* refresh,

तरो-ताजा करना ।

refection (रिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* slight meal ; refreshment by food or drink. अल्पाहार, जलपान, नाश्ता ।

refectioner (रिफ़ैक्शनर)—*n.* one who arranges for refection. अल्पाहार का प्रबन्ध करनेवाला ।

refectionery (रिफ़ैक्शनरी)—*n.* refectory. अल्पाहार-कक्ष, जलपान-गृह ।

refectory (रिफ़ैक्टरी)—*n.* room for meals. भोजनालय, अल्पाहारकक्ष ।

refer (रिफ़र)—*v. t. & i.* trace or ascribe to ; assign to ; direct to some authority. पूछना, उल्लेख करना ; सलाह लेना ; सौंपना ; निर्णय या सूचना के लिए भेजना ; सम्बन्ध रखना ; बताना

referee (रेफ़री)—*n.* arbitrator ; umpire. पंच, सालिस ; मुन्सिफ़ ; खेल का निर्णायक । *v. i.* act as referee. पंच के रूप में कार्य करना ।

reference (रैफ़रेन्स)—*n.* act of referring ; allusion ; direction to page, book etc. निर्देश ; सम्बन्ध ; विचार, ध्यान ; संदर्भ, उल्लेख

referendum (रैफ़रेन्डम)—*n.* system by which a question is submitted to the direct vote of the electorate. जनमत संग्रह ; मतदाताओं के प्रत्यक्ष मत द्वारा किसी समस्या के हल की प्रणाली ।

referential (रैफ़रेन्शल)—*adj.* having reference to something. सम्बन्धित, सम्बद्ध ।

refine (रिफ़ाइन)—*v. t. & i.* purify ; make elegant ; employ subtlety of thought or language. शुद्ध करना, निर्मल करना ; निखारना ; सोधना ; शिष्ट बनाना ; परिष्कृत करना ; शुद्ध होना, निखरना । *adj.* **refined.** शुद्ध, परिष्कृत ।

refinement (रिफ़ाइन्मैंट)—*n.* fineness of taste or feeling or manners. सुरुचि ; सुन्दर भावना ; सदाचार, शुद्धता, शिष्टता ।

refinery (रिफ़ाइनरी)—*n.* place where sugar etc. is refined. शोधक कारखाना ।

reflect (रिफ़लैक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* throw back ; show image of ; cast reproach ; meditate, consider. वापस फेंकना ; मोड़ना ; प्रतिबिम्ब डालना ; चमकना ; मुड़ना ; आरोप लगाना, दोष देना, सोचना, चिन्तन करना, व्यक्त करना ।

reflection (रिफ़लैक्शन)—*n.* reflected light, heat, colour or image ; censure ; a thought ; throwing back. प्रतिबिम्ब, छाया ; दोष, आरोप ; विचार, चिन्तन ; मोड़, परावर्त ।

reflective (रिफ़लैक्टिव)—*adj.* throwing back images ; meditative. प्रतिबिम्बात्मक ; विचारात्मक ।

reflector (रिफ़लैक्टर)—*n.* appliance for reflecting light.

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प्रतिबिम्बक ; दर्पण ; प्रतिबिम्बक यन्त्र ।

reflex (रीफ्लेक्स)—*n.* reflected light or colour ; image of mirror ; a reflex action. प्रतिछाया ; प्रतिबिम्ब ; जलान ; प्रतिक्रियात्मक कार्य । *adj.* reactive ; recoiling ; introspective. उल्टा, मुड़ा हुआ ; लचकीला, नम्य ;

reform (रिफ़ॉर्म)—*v. t. & i.* make or become better ; cure abuses, amend. नया रूप देना या लेना ; सुधारना ; सुधरना, सँवारना । *n.* removal of abuses ; amendment. दोष-हरण ; सुधार

reformation (रिफ़ॉर्मेशन)—*n.* change for the better. सुधार ।

reformative (रिफ़ॉर्मेटिव)—*adj.* tending to reform. सुधारात्मक, सुधार करनेवाली ।

reformatory (रिफ़ॉर्मेटरी)—*adj.* reformative. सुधार करनेवाला । *n.* school for juvenile offenders. बाल अपराधियों का स्कूल ।

reformer (रिफ़ार्मर)—*n.* an advocate of reform. सुधारक ।

refract (रिफ़्रैक्ट)—*v. t.* deflect the passage of light ; break off. प्रकाश-मार्ग को रोकना ; पथभ्रष्ट करना ; तितर-बितर करना

refraction (रिफ़्रैक्शन)—*n.* the bend of the rays of light. विकिरण, किरणवक्रता

refractor (रिफ़्रैक्टर)—*n.* refracting lens or telescope. वक्रकिरण लैन्स या दूरबीन ।

refractory (रिफ़्रैक्टरी)—*adj.* stubborn ; unmanageable ; rebellious. ढीठ, जिद्दी ; नियन्त्रण में न आनेवाला ; दंगई, ऊधमी ।

refrain (रिफ़्रेन)—*n.* recurring phrase or line. टेक, तुक, राग का अस्थायी अन्तरा । *v. i. & t.* abstain from doing something ; keep oneself aloof. थामना, रोकना, बचना, हटना, दूर रहना ।

refrangible (रिफ़्रैन्जिबल)—*adj.* refractable. झुकने-योग्य ।

refresh (रिफ़्रैश)—*v. t. & i.* reanimate ; freshen up ; take drink or food. नवजीवन देना ; ताजा करना या होना ; जलपान करना ।

refresher (रिफ़्रैशर)—*n.* that which refreshes ; extra fee to counsel in prolonged case ; a drink, तरोताजा करनेवाला ; लम्बे मामले में वकील की अतिरिक्त फ़ीस ; पेय पदार्थ ।

refreshment (रिफ़्रैशमेन्ट)—*n.* thing that refreshes ; food. विश्राम, विनोद ; जलपान ; नाश्ता ।

refrigerator (रिफ़्रिजरेटर)—*n.* refrigerating apparatus. खाद्य वस्तुओं को ठंडा और सुरक्षित रखने की मशीन ।

refuge (रिफ़्यूज)—*n.* shelter from trouble ; person or thing that provides it. शरण, आश्रय ;

आश्रयदाता ; आश्रयस्थल ।

refugee (रिफ्यूजी)—*n.* person taking refuge. शरणार्थी, पनाहगीर ।

refund (रिफंड)—*v. t. & i.* pay back ; repay. वापस करना, लौटाना, फेर देना । *n.* **refundment.** वापसी ।

refusal (रिफ्यूज़ल)—*n.* act of refusing ; chance of taking a thing before it is offered to others. इन्कार, नाहीं ; पहली पसन्द ।

refuse (रिफ्यूज़)—*v. t. & i.* reject ; not accept. इन्कार करना ; अस्वीकार करना, रद्द करना । *n.* (रिफ्यूस) what is left as worthless. कोंक, उगाल, घूल, झूठन ।

refute (रिफ्यूट)—*v. t.* prove falsity ; rabut by argument. झूठा सिद्ध करना, दलील झुठलाना, प्रतिवाद करना । *n.* **refutal.** खंडन । *n.* **refutation.** प्रतिवाद ।

regain (रिगेन)—*v. t.* get back again. पुनः प्राप्त करना । *n.* **recovery.** पुनः प्राप्ति, लाभ ।

regal (रीगल)—*adj.* kingly ; magnificent. राजकीय, शाही ; शानदार, भव्य । *adv.* **regally.**

regale (रिगेल)—*n.* choice repast. राज-भोज ; स्वादिष्ट भोजन । *v. t. & i.* entertain choicely ; give delight ; feed oneself choicely. भोज या दावत देना ; प्रसन्न करना ; स्वाद से खाना ।

regalia (रिगेलिया)—*n. pl.* insignia of royalty. राज-चिन्ह, राजसी ठाठ ।

regality (रिगैलिटी)—*n.* state of being regal. राजकीय ठाठ, पातशाही ।

regard (रिगार्ड)—*v. t. & i.* gaze upon ; give heed to ; take into account ; have respect for. विचार करना, सोचना ; समझना, ध्यान देना ; मानना ; आदर करना, सत्कार करना । *n.* gaze ; attention; relation ; respect. दृष्टि, विचार ; ध्यान, परवाह ; सम्बन्ध ; आदर । (*pl.*) good wishes. शुभ कामनाएँ ।

regenerate (रिजैनरेट)—*v. t. & i.* invest with new and higher spiritual nature ; breathe more vigorous life into. ईश्वर में नवजीवन करना या होना ; नवजीवन देना, पुनर्जन्म देना । *adj.* (रिजैनरिट) spiritually born again ; reformed. नवजात, पुनर्जन्म-प्राप्त, सुधरा हुआ । *n.* **regeneration.** पुनर्जन्म ।

regenerator (रिजैनरेटर)—*n.* fuel-saving fire-brick device in furnaces ; that which or one who regenerates. भट्ठियों में ईंधन की बचत करने वाले आग्नेय उपकरण ; पुनर्जन्मदाता ।

regent (रीजेंट)—*n.* person administering kingdom during absence of monarch. राजा की

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अनुपस्थिति में शासन चलाने वाला अधिकारी ; राज-प्रतिनिधि ।

regicide (रैजिसाइड)—*n.* killer of a king ; king killing. राजा का घातक ; राजघात ।

regime (रैज़ीम)—*n.* method of government ; prevailing system of things. शासन-प्रणाली ; वस्तुस्थिति ।

regimen (रैजिमैन)—*n.* prescribed diet and habits ; syntactic dependence between words. पथ्य, परहेज़ ; शब्द-सम्बन्ध ।

regiment (रैजिमैंट)—*n.* permanent unit of army. सैन्य दल ।

regimentals (रैजिमैन्टल्ज़)—*n. pl.* regimental uniform. सैन्य दल का गणवेश, फ़ौजी वर्दी ।

region (रीजन)—*n.* tract of country ; separate part of the world ; sphere ; part round some bodliy organ. प्रदेश ; भूखंड ; क्षेत्र, इलाका ; साकार वस्तु का भाग । *adj.* **regional.** प्रादेशिक.

register (रैजिस्टर)—*n.* book in which items are recorded for reference ; official list ; compass of voice or instrument ; recording indicator of speed. पंजी, बही, चिट्ठा, किताब ; सरकारी सूची, फ़हरिस्त ; आवाज़ या यन्त्र की टीप ; गतिबोधक यन्त्र । *v. t.* set down formally ; record in writing ; express by bodily movement. दर्ज करना ; बही में चढ़ाना ; व्यक्त करना । *adj.* **registrable.**

registered (रैजिस्टर्ड)—*adj.* recorded in a register. दर्ज किया हुआ, पंजीकृत ।

registrar (रैजिस्ट्रार)—*n.* official charged with keeping register. सरकारी रिकार्ड रखने वाला अधिकारी ; सरिश्तादार ।

registration (रैजिस्ट्रेशन)—*n.* the act of keeping register. पंजीयन, पंजीकरण, रिकार्ड रखने का कार्य ।

registry (रैजिस्ट्री)—*n.* place where registers are kept ; registration. दफ़्तरख़ाना, रजिस्टर रखने का स्थान ; पंजीयन ।

regnal (रैग्नल)—*adj.* of the reign. शासन-सम्बन्धी ।

regnant (रैग्नेंट)—*adj.* reigning. शासन-करने वाला ।

regorge (रिगॉर्ज)—*v. t. & i.* cast up after swallowing, swallow again. उगलना, उबकना ; निगल जाना ।

regress (रीग्रैस)—*n.* going back; backward tendency. प्रतिगमन, वापसी । *v. i.* (रिग्रैस) move backwards. पीछे को हटना ।

regression (रिग्रैशन)—*n.* backward movement. प्रतिगम, वापसी,

regret (रिग्रैट)—*v. t.* grieve at ;

repent. शोक, खेद या दुःख प्रकट करना ; पछताना । *n.* sorrow for loss ; repentence. दुख, खेद ; शोक, पश्चाताप ।

regretful (रिग्रैटफ़ुल)—*adj.* full of regret. खेदपूर्ण, शोकदायक,

regular (रैग्यूलर)—*adj.* following a principle ; consistent ; systematic ; done uniformly ; correct. नियमित, बाकायदा ; समान, एक-सा ; नियमबद्ध ; औपचारिक ; व्यवस्थित । *n.* soldier of the regular army. नियमित सेना का सिपाही । *adv.* **regularly**.

regularity (रैग्यूलैरिटी)—*n.* the state of being regular. नियमितता ; नियमबद्धता ।

regulate (रैग्यूलेट)—*v. t.* control by rule ; subject to restrictions ; adjust. नियमबद्ध करना ; पाबन्द करना ; समन्वित करना । *adj.* **regulative**.

regulation (रैग्यूलेशन)—*n.* regulating or being regulated ; prescribed rule. नियमन, नियामकता ; निश्चित विधान, कायदा, कानून ।

regulator (रैग्यूलटर)—*n.* part of machinery that regulates pace, one who regulates. गति-नियामक पुर्जा ; नियमबद्ध करने वाला ।

regurgitate (रिगर्जिटेट)—*v. i & t.* gush back ; cast up again उल्टे बहना, पलट आना,

rehabilitate (रीहबिलिटेट)—*v. t.* restore to rights, reputation etc. अधिकार, प्रतिष्ठा आदि वापस दिलाना ; बहाल करना. पुनर्स्थापित करना । *n.* **rehabilitation**. पुनर्स्थापन, बहाली, पुनर्वास ।

rehearsal (रिहर्सल)—*n.* the act of rehearsing. पठन ; अभ्यास, पाठ की पुनरावृत्ति ।

rehearse (रिहर्स)—*v. t. & i.* recite ; say over ; practise. पठन करना ; दोहराना ; फेरना ; अभ्यास करना, पक्का करना ।

Reichstag (राइक्स्टाग)—*n.* Parliament of the German federation. जर्मन संघ का विधान-मंडल या संसद् ।

reign (रेन)—*n.* sovereignty, rule ; duration of rule. प्रभुसत्ता, शासन, राज ; शासन-काल । *v. i.* rule ; prevail. शासन करना ; फैलना, आधिपत्य रखना ।

reimburse (रीइम्बर्स)—*v. t.* repay ; refund. पुनः देना, लौटना ; धन लौटाना ।

reimbursement (रीइम्बर्समैंट)—*n.* act of paying back. पूर्वोक्ति, धन की वापसी ।

rein (रेन)—*n.* long narrow strap used to guide horse ; means of control. लगाम, राश, बाग-डोर; नियन्त्रण का साधन, अधिकार । *v. t.* check with reins ; control.

rein-deer (रेन-डियर)—*n.* deer of cold climates used for drawing sledges. ठंडे जलवायु का हिरण

reinforcement (रीइन्फोर्समेन्ट)—*n.* additional troops or ships. अतिरिक्त सेना या जहाज, कुमुक।

reins (रेन्ज)—*n. pl.* the kidneys; the loins. वर्द ; कमर, कटि।

reiterate (रीइटरेट)—*v. t.* repeat over again. दोहराना, बार-बार कहना। *n.* **reiteration.**

reject (रिजैक्ट करना)—*v. t.* put aside. रद्द करना, अस्वीकार करना।

rejection (रिजैक्शन)—*n.* refusal. अस्वीकृति।

rejoice (रिजॉइस)—*v. t. & i.* cause joy to ; be glad ; celebrate an event. प्रसन्न करना, आनन्दित करना ; प्रसन्न होना ; उत्सव मनाना। *n.* **rejoicement.** आनन्द, प्रसन्नता।

rejoicings (रिजॉइसिङ्ग्ज)—*n. pl.* merry making. आमोद-प्रमोद, उत्सव, मंगलाचार।

rejoin (रिजॉइन)—*v. i & t.* say in answer ; retort ; join again. उत्तर देना ; प्रतिवाद या खंडन करना ; पुनः मिलना या जोड़ना।

rejoinder (रिजॉइन्डर)—*n.* retort; reply to replication. प्रतिवाद, खंडन; प्रत्युत्तर।

rejuvenate (रिजूविनेट)—*v. t. & i.* make or grow young again. फिर से जवान करना या होना ; नव-शक्ति प्राप्त करना या देना।

relate (रिलेट)—*v. t. & i.* narrate ; bring into relation. बताना, वर्णन करना ; सम्बन्ध या नाता रखना। *p. p.* connected. सम्बद्ध।

relation (रिलेशन)—*n.* narration ; connexion between persons or things ; relative. वर्णन ; सम्बन्ध ; नातेदार, सम्बन्धी।

relationship (रिलेशनशिप)—*n.* tie of kindred. सम्बन्ध, नातेदारी।

relative (रैलेटिव)—*adj.* related to each other. सम्बन्धित, सापेक्ष। *n.* relative word ; kinsman or kinswoman. सम्बन्धवाचक शब्द ; सम्बन्धी, नातेदार, रिश्तादार

relax (रिलैक्स)—*v. t. & i.* cause or allow to become slack ; enfeeble ; recreate ; relieve from constipation. ढीला करना या होना ; सुस्त या धीमा करना ; दिल बहलाना ; कब्ज हटाना

relaxation (रीलैक्सेशन)—*n.* amusements, recreation ; the act of relaxing. मनोरंजन, मन-बहलाव ; ढील, शिथिलता ; आराम।

relay (रिले)—*n.* set of fresh horses to replace tired ones ; gang of men similarly used ; supply of material similarly used ; instrument reinforcing long distance current with local battery. थके हुए घोड़ों के स्थान पर जुताया जानेवाला ताजा दल

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घोड़ों का झुंड ; मनुष्यों का ऐसा दल जो दूसरे चले हुए मनुष्यों के स्थान पर काम संभालता है ; पुरानी बारूदी के स्थान पर दी गई नयी बारूदी ; विद्युत् चोदिन यन्त्र । *v. t.* broadcast. प्रसारित करना ।

release (रिलीस)—*v. t.* set free ; unfasten ; remit ; exhibit. मुक्त या रिहा करना ; खोलना, छोड़ना ; क्षमा करना ; प्रदर्शित करना । *n.* liberation ; conveyance. मुक्ति, रिहाई ; निस्तार ।

relegate (रेलिगेट)—*v. t.* exile ; consign to inferior position ; transfer to person for decision. देश से निकालना ; घटिया स्थिति में पहुँचाना ; निर्णय के लिए सौंपना ।

relent (रिलेन्ट)—*v. i.* relax severity ; give way to compassion. कोमल होना, पसीजना ;

relevant (रेलिवेन्ट)—*adj.* concerned with the matter in hand ; pertinent. सम्बन्धित, सामयिक ; अनुकूल । *n.* relevance.

reliance (रिलाइएन्स)—*n.* confidence ; thing depended on. विश्वास, भरोसा ; विश्वस्त वस्तु । *adj.* reliant. विश्वस्त ।

relic (रेलिक)—*n.* part of holy person's body or belongings kept after his death ; souvenir ; remains of the past. स्मृति चिह्न ; स्मारक ; अवशेष ; खंडर ।

relics (रेलिक्स)—*n. pl.* dead body or remains of person ; what has survived destruction. मृत शरीर, अस्थियाँ, भस्मी ; अवशेष, खंडरात ।

relict (रेलिक्ट)—*n.* man's widow. विधवा स्त्री ।

relief (रिलीफ़)—*n.* end of pain or anxiety money or food given to victims of disaster ; a carving in which design is formed. पीड़ा या चिन्ता से मुक्ति, आराम, चैन ; पीड़ितों को आर्थिक या अन्य सहायता, सहायता ; चित्र का उभार, धरातल ।

relieve (रिलीव)—*v. t.* bring, give or be a relief to ; bring into relief. उबारना, उठाना ; चिन्ता या दुःख दूर करना ; आराम देना ; सहायता देना ; मुक्त या स्वतन्त्र करना, भार उतारना, कार्यमुक्त करना, उद्धार करना । *adj.* relievable.

relievo (रिलीवो)—*n.* a relieving figure. उभरी हुई आकृति का चित्र ।

religion (रिलिजन)—*n.* system of faith and worship. धर्म, मजहब, ईमान, आस्था, मत ।

religious (रिलिजस)—*adj.* imbued with religion. धार्मिक,

relinquish (रिलिंक्विश)—*v. t.* give up ; resign. छोड़ना, त्यागना, पदत्याग करना । *n.* relinquishment. परित्याग,

relish (रेलिश)—*n.* distinct

flavour or taste ; zest ; sauce or other appetizer. सुगन्ध ; स्वाद, मज़ा, लुत्फ़ ; चाह, चाट, लत ; चटनी, मसाला

reluctance (रिलक्टैन्स)—*n.* unwillingness. अनिच्छा, विमुखता ।

reluctant (रिलक्टेंट)—*adj.* disinclined, unwilling. अनिच्छुक, विमुख, बेदिल । *adv.* **reluctantly.**

rely (रिलाई)—*v. i.* put one's trust in, विश्वास या भरोसा करना ; निर्भर होना ।

remain (रिमेन)—*v. i.* be left over ; stay in some place or condition ; be left behind. रहना, ठहरना ; निवास करना ; किसी स्थिति में होना ; बचना, बाकी रहना ।

remainder (रिमेन्डर)—*n.* residue ; remaining persons or things ; unsold stock. शेष, बाकी ; अवशेष व्यक्ति या पदार्थ ; अनबिका भण्डार ।

remains (रिमेन्ज)—*n. pl.* what remains over ; surviving parts or amount ; relics of antiquity ; dead body. बचा हुआ भाग ; अवशेष भाग या राशि ; भग्नावशेष, खंडहर ; शव, मृत शरीर ।

remand (रिमांड)—*v. t.* send back (prisoner) for a further inquiry. अधिक जाँच के लिए (बन्दी को) वापस भेज देना ।

remark (रिमार्क)—*v. t.* & *i.* ke notice of ; say by way of comment ; make comment on. ध्यान देना, निगाह डालना ; कहना ; टिप्पणी करना । *n.* noticing ; comment ; a thing said. निगाह ; टीका, टिप्पणी ; कथन, बखान, चर्चा ।

remarkable (रिमार्केबल)—*adj.* worth notice ; exceptional ; striking. ध्यान देने योग्य, उल्लेखनीय, विचारणीय ; विलक्षण, अनूठा

remedy (रेंमिडी)—*n.* cure for disease or any evil ; healing medicine ; redress. उपचार, चिकित्सा, इलाज ; औषधि, दवा ;

remember (रिमेंबर)—*v. t.* retain in memory ; put in mind of. स्मरण करना या रखना ; स्मरण दिलाना ।

remembrance (रिमेम्ब्रेंस)—*n.* memory. स्मृति, स्मरण, सुध, याद ।

remind (रिमाइन्ड)—*v. t.* put in mind of ; cause to remember. स्मरण दिलाना, चेताना ।

reminder (रिमाइन्डर)—*n.* speech or thing that reminds. चेतावनी, स्मरणपत्र, ज्ञापक ।

remission (रिमिशन)—*n.* release ; pardon. मुक्ति, रिहाई ; क्षमा, माफ़ी । *adj.* **remissive.**

remit (रिमिट)—*v. t.* & *i.* pardon ; refrain from inflicting ; abate ; slacken ; refer to some authority ; transmit. क्षमा करना ; छूट देना, न लगाना ; कम करना ; ढील देना ;

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remittal (रिमिटल)—*n.* remitting ; surrender. क्षमा ; छूट ; कमी ; प्रेषण, आत्मसमर्पण ।

remittance (रिमिटैन्स)—*n.* money sent to person. प्रेषित धन-राशि ।

remnent (रैम्नैन्ट)—*n.* small remaining quantity, or piece or number. अवशेष, बचा हुआ भाग, बाकी ।

remonstrance (रिमॉन्स्ट्रैन्स)—*n.* remonstrating. उलाहना, शिकायत, प्रबोधन ।

remonstrate (रिमॉन्स्ट्रेट)—*v. i. & t.* make protest ; urge in remonstrance. उलाहना देना, रोष प्रकट करना, आपत्ति करना ।

remorse (रिमोर्स)—*n.* bitter repentance. पश्चात्ताप, अनुताप । *adj.* **remorseful.** पश्चात्तापयुक्त ।

remote (रिमोट)—*adj.* far apart; not closely related ; out-of-the-way. दूरवर्ती ; बेगानी ; दूर का ;

removal (रिमूवल)—*n.* dismissal from a post ; change to another place. बर्खास्तगी, नौकरी से पृथकता ; स्थानान्तरण, तबदीली ।

remove (रिमूव)—*v. t. & i.* take off ; convey to another place ; dismiss. हटाना, हटना ; सरकाना, सरकना ; ले जाना, निकालना, दूर करना ; बर्खास्त करना । *n.* stage in gradation. श्रेणी, स्तर ।

remunerate (रिम्यूनरेट)—*v. t.* reward ; pay for service rendered. पुरस्कार देना ; पारिश्रमिक या मेहनताना देना ।

remuneration (रिम्यूनरेशन)—*n.* what is received as pay. पारिश्रमिक, वेतन ।

renaissance (रिनेसैन्स)—*n.* revival of arts and letters. कला और साहित्य का पुनर्जन्म ।

renal (रीनल)—*adj.* of the kidneys. गुर्दों से सम्बन्धित ।

renard, reynard (रैनर्ड)—*n.* the fox. लूमड़ी ।

rend (रैंड)—*v. t. & i.* tear asunder ; split. फाड़ना, चीरना, अलग करना ; बाँटना ।

render (रैन्डर)—*v. t.* give in return ; deliver up ; submit ; portray; translate; melt down. वापस करना ; फेर देना ; सौंपना, देना ; प्रतिपादन करना, वर्णित करना ; उल्था या अनुवाद करना ; पिघलाना ।

rendering (रैन्डरिंग)—*n.* translation ; portrayal. अनुवाद ; प्रतिपादन, अभिचित्रण ।

rendezvous (रैन्डिवू)—*n.* place appointed for assembling or meeting ; meeting by appointment. मिलनस्थल, अड्डा, ठिकाना ; भेंट । *v. i.* meet as rendezvous. मिलना, जमा होना, जुटना ।

rendition (रेंडिशन)—*n.*

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surrender of place or person ; translation ; act of rendering. स्थलत्याग, आत्मसमर्पण ; अनुवाद ; प्रतिपादन ।

renegade (रैनिगेड)—*n.* deserter of party or principles ; apostate. देशद्रोही ; सिद्धान्तहीन व्यक्ति ; धर्मत्यागी पाखंडी

renew (रिन्यू)—*v. t. & i.* make new ; patch ; begin, make, say or give anew. नया करना ; मुरम्मत करना ; नये सिरे से शुरू करना, बनाना, कहना या देना

rennet (रैनिट)—*n.* curdled milk from calf's stomach ; a dessert apple. जमा हुआ दूध जो प्राय: बछड़े के पेट में होता है ; बाम्बली ; एक प्रकार का जंगली सेब ।

renounce (रिनाउन्स)—*v. t.* disclaim ; give up ; repudiate. निषेध करना, स्वीकार न करना ; त्यागना, छोड़ना ; प्रतिवाद करना । *n.* **renouncement.** इन्कार, प्रतिवाद,

renovate (रैनॅवेट)—*v. t.* restore to good condition or vigour ; repair. नया करना, अच्छी स्थिति में लाना ; नवजीवन देना ; मरम्मत करना ।

renovation (रैनॅवेशन)—*n.* renewal. नवीकरण, नवजीवन-दान ।

renown (रिनाउन)—*n.* fame. प्रसिद्धि, कीर्ति ।

renowned (रिनाउन्ड)—*adj.* famous. प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात ।

rent (रैन्ट)—*n.* tear in garment ; gap ; cleft ; periodical payment for use of land or house. दराज, चीर, छेद, फटन ; भूमि या मकान का किराया भाड़ा या लगान

renunciation (रिनन्सिएशन)—*n.* renouncing. इन्कार, प्रतिवाद, त्याग ।

repair (रिपेअर)—*v. i. & t.* resort ; renovate ; remedy ; make amends for. जाना, चलना ; मरम्मत करना ; सँवारना ; दोष हटाना, सुधारना । *n.* restoring to sound condition. मरम्मत ।

reparation (रैपरेशन)—*n.* compensation ; amends. क्षतिपूर्ति ; मरम्मत, सुधार ।

repartee (रैपर्टी)—*n.* witty retort. हाजिर-जवाबी, व्युत्पन्नता ।

repast (रिपास्ट)—*n.* a meal especially one of specified quality. कलेवा, अल्पाहार ।

repatriate (रिपेट्रिएट)—*v. t.* restore to native land. स्वदेश को वापस भेजना, प्रत्यावर्तित करना । *n.* **repatriation,** प्रत्यावर्तन ।

repay (रिपे)—*v. t. & i.* pay back ; retaliate ; recompense. वापस देना, चुकाना ; लौटाना ; बदला देना (लेना) ; हर्जाना देना । *n.*

repeal (रिपील)—*v. t.* annul ; revoke. मेटना, रद्द करना, हटाना, मंसूख करना । *n.* repealing. मंसूखी, समाप्ति ।

repeat (रिपीट)—*v. t. & i.* say

or do over again ; recite ; reproduce. दोबारा कहना या करना ; दोहराना ; पढ़ना करना, रटना ; पुनः प्रस्तुत करना ; दोबारा होना । *n.* **repeating** पुनरावृत्ति, दोहराव ।

repel (रिपैल्)—*v. t.* drive back ; be repulsive or distasteful to. पीछे हटाना, भगा देना, खदेड़ना ; अरुचिकर लगना ।

repent (रिपैन्ट)—*v. t. & i.* wish one had not done something ; feel regret. पश्चात्ताप करना, पछताना, दुखी होना ।

repentance (रिपैन्टैन्स)—*n.* the act of repenting. पश्चात्ताप, खेद,

repertory (रैपटरी)—*n.* place for finding something ; store of information. ज्ञान से वस्तुएं रखने का स्थान ; सूचना केन्द्र ।

repetition (रैपिटिशन)—*n.* repeating or being repeated ; copy ; saying by heart. पुनरावृत्ति, दोहराव ; नकल ; पाठ, स्मरण ।

repine (रिपाइन)—*v. i.* fret ; be discontented. खिन्न होना, कुढ़ना, जलना-भुनना ।

replace (रिप्लेस)—*v. t.* put back in place ; take place of ; be superseded. पुनः स्थान पर रखना ; स्थान लेना, स्थानापन्न होना, दूसरे के स्थान पर काम करना ।

replacement (रिप्लेसमैंट)—*n.* act of replacing. स्थानापन्नता,

replenish (रिप्लैनिश)—*v. t.* fill up again. भरना, भरपूर करना, पूर्ति करना । *n.* **replenishment.** पूर्ति, भरपूरी ।

replete (रिप्लीट)—*adj.* filled to the brim. भरपूर, भरा हुआ, परिपूर्ण ।

replica (रैप्लिका)—*n.* duplicate of work made by the artist ; copy. प्रतिमूर्ति, प्रतिकृति, प्रतिलिपि ; नकल ।

replicate (रैप्लिकेट)—*v. t.* repeat ; foldback ; copy. दोहराना ; मोड़ना ; नकल करना ।

replication (रैप्लिकेशन)—*n.* making of replicas ; echo ; plaintiff's reply to defendant's plea. प्रतिमूर्ति या प्रतिलिपि बनाने का कार्य ; प्रतिध्वनि ; वादी का प्रतिवादी के तर्क का उत्तर ।

reply (रिप्लाई)—*v. t. & i.* make answer, respond. उत्तर देना । *n.* **replying.** उत्तर ।

report (रिपोर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* bring back account of ; tell as news ; make formal statement ; write description of for publication. सूचना देना, बताना ; समाचार देना ; प्रतिवेदन देना ; समाचार लिखना ; वर्णन करना । *n.* common talk ; account given or opinion formally expressed after investigation ; reproduction of speech or law case ; sound of explosion. सूचना, चर्चा, समाचार,

मुकद्दमे की कैफियत ; विस्फोट की आवाज़ ।

reporter (रिपोर्टर)—*n.* person reporting for newspaper. संवाददाता ।

repose (रिपोज़)—*v. t. & i.* place in confidence ; lay at rest ; rest; be supported. सौंपना; रखना; आराम देना ; आराम करना, दम लेना ; सोना, लेटना ; भरोसा करना । *n.* rest; sleep ; peaceful state. आराम, विश्राम ; निद्रा ; शान्ति, चैन

repository (रिपॉज़िटरी)—*n.* receptacle ; place where things are stored. पात्र, बर्तन ; भण्डार-स्थान ।

reprehend (रैप्रिहैंड)—*v. t.* rebuke ; censure. दोष लगाना, निन्दित करना, झूठा आरोप लगाना ।

reprehension (रैप्रिहैन्शन)—*n.* censure, blame. निन्दा, दोष, आरोप, इल्ज़ाम । *adj.* **reprehensive.**

represent (रैप्रिज़ैन्ट)—*v. t.* place likeness of before mind ; describe ; play ; stand for; be substitute. रूप खड़ा करना ; खाका खींचना ; वर्णन करना, चित्र खींचना ; अभिनय करना ; रूप भरना ; बदले में खड़े होना ; प्रतिनिधित्व करना ; प्रस्तुत करना ।

representation (रैप्रिज़न्टेशन)—*n.* act of representing ; picture ; description ; drama. प्रतिनिधित्व, प्रतिनिधान ; चित्र, आकृति ; वर्णन, प्रस्तुति ; स्वाँग, नाटक ।

representative (रैप्रिज़ैन्टेटिव)—*adj. & n.* typical of a class ; person's agent; person representing a constituency. करिन्दा, मुख्तार; प्रतिनिधि ।

repress (रिप्रैस)—*v. t.* keep under ; put down. अधीन करना ; दबाना, दमन करना ।

repression (रिप्रैशन)—*n.* suppression. दमन, अत्याचार । *adj.* **repressive.** दबानेवाला ।

reprieve (रिप्रीव)—*v. t.* suspend execution of. मृत्यु-दण्ड रोकना । *n.* remission or commutation of capital sentence. मृत्यु दण्ड की क्षमा ; मृत्यु-दण्ड में कमी ।

reprimand (रैप्रिमांड)—*n.* reproof. भर्त्सना, धिक्कार, डाँट-डपट । *v. t.* administer reproof of. भर्त्सना करना, डाँटना ।

reprint (रीप्रिन्ट)—*v. t.* print again. पुनः मुद्रित करना, दोबारा छापना । *n.* another printing ; a new edition. पुनर्मुद्रण ; नया संस्करण ।

reprisal (रिप्राइज़ल)—*n.* retaliation. बदला, प्रतिकार, इन्तकाम ।

reproach (रिप्रोच)—*v. t.* upbraid ; scold. धिक्कारना, बुरा-भला कहना, गाली या झिड़की देना । *n.* upbraiding ; thing that brings discredit. धिक्कार, तिरस्कार । *adj.* **reproachful.**

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reprobate (रेप्रबेट)—*v. t.* express or feel disapproval of; cast off. हतभाग्यता प्रकट या अनुभव करना; प्रताड़ित करना, नापसन्द करना। *adj.* cast off by God; hardened in sin; unprincipled. हतभाग्य, ईश्वर का मारा हुआ, पापी, नीच; सिद्धान्तहीन, बेया-बुदरा। *n.* a reprobate person. हतभाग्य व्यक्ति, नीच मनुष्य। *n.* **reprobation.**

reproduce (रीप्रॅद्यूस)—*v. t. & i.* produce again; produce copy or representation of. पुनः उत्पन्न करना; प्रतिलिपि बनाना; पुनः प्रस्तुत करना

reproduction (रीप्रडक्शन)—*n.* breeding; a copy of something. पुनरुत्पादन; प्रतिलिपि, नकल। *adj.* **reproductive.**

reproof (रिप्रूफ़)—*n.* blame; rebuke. दोष, आरोप; ताड़ना, भर्त्सना।

reprove (रिप्रूव)—*v. t.* rebuke; blame. ताड़ना, भर्त्सना करना; दोष बताना, निन्दित करना। *n.* **reproval.**

reptile (रेप्टाइल)—*n.* crawling animal; a mean grovelling person. रेंगनेवाला जन्तु, कीड़ा-मकोड़ा; नीच व्यक्ति, कमीना आदमी।

republic (रिपब्लिक)—*n.* a state in which the supremacy of the people is formally acknowledged. गणराज्य

repudiate (रिप्यूडिएट)—*v. t. & i.* disown; disavow; deny. अस्वीकार करना, छोड़ देना; न मानना; खंडन या प्रतिवाद करना। *n.* **repudiation.**

repugn (रिप्यून)—*v. t.* fight against. विरोध या मुकाबला करना।

repugnance, repugnancy (रिपग्नन्स, रिपग्नन्सी)—*n.* aversion; inconsistency. घृणा, नापसन्दी; विरोध, वैषम्य।

repugnant (रिपग्नन्ट)—*adj.* distasteful, contradictory. अरुचिकर, घृणास्पद; असंगत, विपरीत।

repulse (रिपल्स)—*v. t.* drive back; rebuff. खदेड़ देना, पीछे हटा देना; पराजित करना। *n.* defeat. पराजय।

repulsion (रिपल्शन)—*n.* tendency of bodies to repel each other; aversion. अपकर्षण-कार्य, अपकर्षक शक्ति; घृणास्पद, प्रतिवाद।

reputable (रेप्यूटेबल)—*adj.* of good repute. विख्यात, सुप्रसिद्ध।

reputation (रेप्यूटेशन)—*n.* what is generally said or believed about a person's or thing's character. साख, ख्याति।

repute (रिप्यूट)—*n.* reputation; estimation. साख, ख्याति; प्रतिष्ठा

request (रिक्वेस्ट)—*n.* entreaty demand. प्रार्थना, निवेदन,

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मांग, अभिप्राय ।

permission ; ask, entreat. आज्ञा मांगना ; प्रार्थना, इच्छा या मांग करना ।

requiem (रैक्विऐम)—*n.* mass for the dead ; musical setting for this. फातिहा ; मर्सिया, शोक-गीत ।

require (रिक्वाइर)—*v. t.* demand ; ask as of right : need. मांगना, चाहना, इच्छा रखना, आवश्यकता अनुभव करना ।

requirement (रिक्वाइर्मेन्ट)—*n.* thing need. आवश्यक वस्तु, आवश्यकता, मांग ।

requisite (रैक्विजिट)—*adj.* needed. वाञ्छित, आवश्यक । *n.* thing need. वाञ्छित वस्तु ।

requisition (रैक्विजिशन)—*n.* formal demand usually made in writing ; order to furnish supplies for army etc. औपचारिक मांग, अभियाचिका ; सेना आदि के लिए वस्तुओं का आदेश । *v. t.* demand supply or use of ; press into service. पूर्ति या प्रयोग की मांग करना ; सेवा में लगाना

requite (रिक्वाइट)—*v. t.* make return for ; reward or evenge ; give in return. बदला देना ; बदला देना या लेना ; बदले में देना, वापस देना । *n.* **requital.** बदला ; पुरस्कार ; प्रतिकार, इन्तकाम ।

rescind (रिसिन्ड)—*v. t.* abrogate ; cancel. अन्त करना ; रद्द करना, मंसूख करना ।

rescission (रिसिजन)—*n.* abrogation ; cancellation. अवसान, अन्त ; मंसूखी । *adj.* **rescissory.**

rescript (रीस्क्रिप्ट)—*n.* official announcement. अधिकृत घोषणा, हुक्मनामा ।

rescue (रैस्क्यू)—*v. t.* deliver from attack, danger or harm. आक्रमण, खतरे या हानि से बचाना, मुक्त कराना ; *n.* deliverance. बचाव, छुटकार, मुक्ति । *adj.* **rescuable.**

research (रिसर्च)—*n.* inquiry ; discovery of facts by study. जांच, खोज ; अन्वेषण, अनुसन्धान । *v i.* engage in researches. खोज या अनुसन्धान करना ।

resemble (रिज़ैम्बल)—*v. t.* be like ; have similarity to. समान होना या दीखना ; मिलते-जुलते होना ।

resent (रिज़ैन्ट)—*v. t.* show or feel indignation at. बुरा मानना, नाराज होना, रोष प्रकट करना

resentment (रिज़ैन्ट्मैन्ट), *n.* bitter feeling. रोष, नाराजगी, गुस्सा ।

reservation (रैज़र्वेशन)—*n.* reserve ; express or tacit limitation or exception. आरक्षण; भंडार, बचत ; गंभीरता, संकोच

reserve (रिज़र्व)—*v. t.* hold over ; retain possession of.

आरक्षित करना ; बचा रखना ; रख छोड़ना । *adj.* uncommunicative ; unresponsive. आरक्षित ; गंभीर, चुपचुप । *n.* something reserved for future use ; tract reserved for native tribe or wild animals ; troops held in reserve ; extra player ; limitation ; self-restraint ; lack of cordiality. आरक्षित वस्तु, संचित वस्तु ; आदिवासियों या जंगली पशुओं के लिए आरक्षित स्थान ; आरक्षित सेना ; अतिरिक्त खिलाड़ी ; शर्त, परिसीमा ; आत्म-संयम, गंभीरता

reserved (रिज़र्वड)—*adj.* uncommunicative ; unresponsive. आरक्षित ; गंभीर, प्रशान्त, मौन, संकोचशील, चुपचुप । *adv.* **reservedly.**

reservoir (रैज़र्वाइर)—*n.* place where anything is kept in store ; receptacle for storing water. भंडार-गृह ; जलाशय, जलकुण्ड ।

reside (रिज़ाइड)—*v. i.* have one's home ; be in residence ; be vested in. बसना, निवास करना, रहना ; निहित होना ।

residence (रैज़िडेन्स)—*n.* residing ; abode. निवास ; निवास-स्थान, घर ।

residency (रैज़िडेन्सी)—*n.* residence of British political agent at Indian native court. भारत में ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल एजेंट का निवास स्थान ।

resident (रैज़िडेन्ट)—*adj.* residing. बासी, रहनेवाला । *n.* permanent inhabitant ; British political agent. निवासी ; ब्रिटिश पोलिटिकल एजेंट ।

residue (रैज़िड्यू)—*n.* what is left over ; the rest of an estate when liabilities have been discharged. अवशेष, अवशिष्ट भाग ; अवशिष्ट सम्पत्ति ।

resign (रिज़ाइन)—*v. t.* & *i.* relinquish ; give up office. त्यागना, छोड़ना ; पद-त्याग करना, त्यागपत्र (इस्तीफ़ा) देना ।

resignation (रैज़िग्नेशन)—*n.* resigning of an office ; uncomplaining endurance. पदत्याग, त्यागपत्र, इस्तीफ़ा ; निराशवत्ता की स्थिति ।

resilience (रिज़िलिऐन्स)—*n.* power of resuming the original form after compression. नमनीयता, लचक, उल्टी कलांग ।

resin (रैज़िन)—*n.* adhesive substance exuding from certain plants. राल, चूना, लाख, लार, धूप । *adj.* **resinous.**

resist (रिज़िस्ट)—*v. t.* & *i.* stop course of ; successfully oppose ; abstain from. रोकना, प्रतिरोध करना ; विरोध करना ; बचना, बाज रहना ।

resistance (रिज़िस्टेन्स)—*n.*

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stopping effect. रोक, प्रतिरोध ; संयम, सहनशीलता ; रुकावट ।

resistant (रिज़िस्टैन्ट)—*adj.* that which resists. रोकनेवाला, प्रतिरोधक, संयमशील ।

resolute (रैज़लूट)—*adj.* determined ; firm of purpose. दृढ़, पक्का, स्थिर ; दृढ़ निश्चयवाला ।

resolution (रैज़लूशन)—*n.* resolute temper, or character or conduct ; thing resolved on ; formal expression of opinion of meeting ; separation into components. दृढ़ निश्चय, दृढ़ आचरण ; संकल्प, प्रतिज्ञा ; प्रस्ताव; घटकों का पृथक्करण, विश्लेषण; हल ।

resolve (रिज़ाल्व)—*v. t. & i.* analyse, break up into parts ; convert or be converted into ; solve ; decide upon. विश्लेषण करना ; भिन्न करना या होना ; पिघलाना, गलाना ; पिघलना, गलना ; सुलझाना, हल करना ; निश्चय करना, विश्वास करना या दिलाना । *n.* a mental resolution ; courage. दृढ़ निश्चय, प्रतिज्ञा ; हल, समाधान ।

resonance (रैज़नैन्स)—*n.* state of being resonant. गूंज, प्रतिध्वनि ।

resonant (रैज़नैन्ट)—*adj.* echoing. प्रतिध्वनि करनेवाला, गुंजायमान ।

resort (रिज़ार्ट)—*v. i.* have recourse ; apply. जाना, लगना ; व्यस्त होना ; प्रवृत्त होना । *n.* resorting to an expedient ; place frequented for some purpose. उपाय, यत्न, पहुँच ; आश्रय स्थल, गुज़रगाह

resound (रिज़ाउन्ड)—*v. i.* sound again, echo ; be much talked of. गूंजना, प्रतिध्वनि करना ; प्रशंसित होना ।

resource (रिसोर्स)—*n.* means of supplying a want ; expedient. प्रसाधन ; उपाय ।

respect (रिस्पैक्ट)—*n.* deferential esteem ; attention ; regard to ; relation to. आदर, सत्कार, सम्मान ; ध्यान ; सम्बन्ध ; पहलू । *v. t.* regard with deference ; treat with consideration. आदर या सम्मान करना ; ध्यान में रखना, सम्बन्ध रखना

respective (रिस्पैक्टिव)—*adj.* each's own ; individual ; careful ; relative. अपना-अपना ; व्यक्तिगत ; चतुर, सावधान ; सम्बन्धित ।

respiration (रैस्पिरेशन)—*n.* breathing. सांस, श्वास ।

respirator (रैस्पिरेटर)—*n.* appliance worn over the mouth and breathed through by invalids. मुंह पर लगाया जानेवाला एक उपकरण

respiratory (रैस्पिरेटरी)—*adj.* pertaining to respiration.

धार-क्षमता ।

respire (रिस्पाइर्)—*v. i. & t.* breathe; take breath. साँस लेना, साँस छोड़ना ।

respite (रैस्पाइट)—*n.* postponement ; pause ; interval or rest. स्थगन, विलंबन ; विश्रान्ति अवकाश, विराम । *v. t.* grant respite. विलम्बित करना ; विराम देना ।

respond (रिस्पांड)—*v. i.* make answer ; react. उत्तर देना ; प्रतिक्रिया बताना ।

respondent (रिस्पॉन्डेन्ट)—*adj & n.* defendant. प्रतिवादी. मुद्दालेह ; जवाब देनेवाला ।

response (रिस्पॉन्स)—*n.* answer given in word or act. उत्तर, प्रतिक्रिया ।

responsibility (रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी)—*n.* being responsible उत्तरदायित्व, जिम्मेदारी ।

responsible (रिस्पॉन्सिबल)—*adj* liable to be called to account trustworthy. उत्तरदायी, जिम्मेदार

responsive (रिस्पॉन्सिव)—*adj* answering ; responding readily to some influence. उत्तर देनेवाला उत्तर-योग्य ; अनुकूल, उपयुक्त ।

rest (रैस्ट)—*v. i. & t.* be still ; cease from action ; lie in sleep or death ; give relief to ; rely on ; be fixed on ; lean for support on. टिकना, थमना, ठहरना [illegible] शून्य की-अवस्था में पड़े होना ; आराम देना ; निर्भर होना ; विश्रान्त होना ; सहारा लेना, तकिया लगाना । *n.* repose or sleep ; resting ; a steadying piece ; pause in music or metre ; the remainder ; the others. नींद, स्वप्न ; आराम, विश्राम ; सुख, शान्ति ; सहारा, टेक; यति, ठहराव ; शेष ; अन्य व्यक्ति या वस्तुएँ, अन्य ।

restaurant (रैस्तरां)—*n.* place where refreshment may be had. अल्पाहार गृह ।

restem (रीस्टैम)—*v. t.* stem against. धार के विरुद्ध ले जाना ।

restful (रैस्टफूल)—*adj.* quiet ; soothing. शान्तिमय, सुखदायक ।

rest-harrow (रैस्ट-हॉरो)—*n.* a shrub. एक प्रकार की झाड़ी ।

rest-house (रैस्ट-हाउस)—*n.* public house where people take rest. विश्रामगृह, सराय ।

restitution (रेस्टिट्यूशन)—*n.* restoring of property etc. to its owner. वहाली, सम्पत्ति आदि का उसके वास्तविक स्वामी को दिए जाने का कार्य ।

restive (रैस्टिव)—*adj.* jibbling ; obstinate. अड़ियल ; जिद्दी, हठीला ।

restless (रैस्टलिस)—*adj.* disinclined to rest ; never still. व्याकुल, बेचैन ; चंचल, चपल, अस्थिर ; *adv.* **restlessly.**

restoration (रिस्टॉरेशन)—*n.* act

वापसी ; पूर्वावस्था को प्राप्ति ; आरोग्यता ।

restorative (रिस्टोरेटिव)—*adj.* tending to restore health or strength. स्वास्थ्यप्रद ; शक्तिदायक । *n.* restorative medicine or food. शक्ति या स्वास्थ्य देने वाली औषधि या खाद्य वस्तु ।

restore (रिस्टोर)—*v. t.* give back ; replace ; re-establish. वापस करना, लौटाना ; बहाल करना, पुनः नियुक्त करना ; पुनः स्थापित करना । *adj.* **restorable**.

restrain (रिस्ट्रेन)—*v. t.* check ; keep under control ; repress ; confine. रोकना ; नियन्त्रण में करना, संयम में रखना ; दबाना ; बन्द या कैद करना । *adj.* **restrainable**.

restraint (रिस्ट्रेंट)—*n.* restraining ; check ; confinement ; self-control ; reserve. रोक, प्रतिबन्ध ; रुकावट ; कैद, बन्धेज ; आत्म-संयम ; गंभीरता, धैर्य ।

restrict (रिस्ट्रिक्ट)—*v. t.* confine, limits रोकना, बन्धन लगाना, सीमित करना ।

restriction (रिस्ट्रिक्शन)—*n.* something that limits action. प्रतिबन्ध, पाबन्दी, रोक, नियन्त्रण ।

result (रिजल्ट)—*v. i.* follow as a consequence ; end in a specified way. परिणाम होना या निकलना ; अन्त होना । *n.* consequence. परिणाम, नतीजा, फल ।

resume (रिज्यूम)—*v. t. & i.* take back ; reoccupy ; begin again. ग्रहण करना, फेर लेना ; पुनः धारण करना ; पुनः आरम्भ करना ।

resumption (रिजम्प्शन)—*n.* act of resuming. अधिग्रहण ; धारण

resume (रैजुमा)—*n.* summary. संक्षेप, सार ।

resurge (रिसर्ज)—*v. i.* rise again. पुनः उदित होना, फिर से उठना ।

resurgence (रिसर्जेन्स)—*n.* act of resurging. पुनरुदय, पुनरुदगम ।

resurrect (रैजरैक्ट)—*v. t.* exhume ; revive practice or memory of. पुनः जीवन प्राप्त करना; पुनः आचरण शुरू करना, स्मृति जागना ।

resurrection (रैजरैक्शन)—*n.* the coming to life at the last ; revival from disuse etc. प्रलय (के समय पुनर्जीवन), कयामत ; पुनरुद्धार ।

resuscitate (रिससिटेट)—*v. t. & i.* revive ; restore to life. पुनर्जीवित करना या होना । *n.* **resuscitation.** पुनर्जीवन

retail (रीटेल)—*n.* sale of goods in small quantities. फुटकर बिक्री । *adv.* by retail. फुटकर रूपसे । *v. t. & i.* sell by retail ; be retailed. फुटकर बेचना ; फुटकर होना ।

retain (रिटेन)—*v. t.* keep

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possession of ; keep in mind ; hire. रखना, अटकाना, रख छोड़ना, दाब रखना ; ध्यान में रखना ; भाड़े पर रखना । *adj.* **retainable.**

retaliate (रिटैलिएट)—*v. t. & i.* repay in kind ; retfort on person. बदला लेना ; प्रतिकार करना ।

retaliation (रिटैलिएशन)—*n.* act act of retaliating. बदला, प्रतिकार, इबज ।

retard (रिटार्ड)—*v. t.* make slow ; delay progress. धीरे करना, ढीले करना ; प्रगति रोकना, अटकाना ।

retch (रीच)—*v. i.* make motion of vomiting. उबकी लेना, जी मचलाना । *n.* such motion. उबकी, उल्टी ।

retention (रिटेंशन)—*n.* retaining ; restraint. रोक, रोधनशक्ति ; संयम ।

retentive (रिटेन्टिव)—*adj.* having the power of retaining things. रोधक, धारक ।

reticence (रेटिसेन्स)—*n.* reserve in speech. मौन, चुप्पी ; मितभाषण ।

reticle (रेटिकल)—*n.* a network. छोटा जाल ।

reticular (रेटिक्यूलर)—*adj.* like network. जाल-जैसा ।

reticulate (रिटिक्यूलेट)—*v. t.* mark with reticulations. जालियाँ बनाना, जाली बुनना । *adj.* having the appearance of network. जालीदार ।

reticulation (रिटिक्यूलेशन)—*n.* net like marking. जाली, जाली-जैसा निशान ।

reticule (रेटिक्यूल)—*n.* ladies netted bag. स्त्रियों का जालीदार बटुआ ।

retina (रेटिना)—*n.* layer at back of eyeball sensitive to light. आँख की पुतली के पीछे का वह पर्दा जिसमें प्रकाश की संवेदना रहती है ।

retinue (रेटिन्यू)—*n.* great person's suite of attendants. दल-बल, सवारी ।

retire (रिटायर)—*v. i. & t.* withdraw ; retreat ; go to bed compel to retire from office. पीछे हटना ; निवृत्त होना ; सोने के लिये जाना ; सेवा-निवृत्त होना या करना । *n.* order for troops to retire. सैनिकों को निवृत्त होने का आदेश ।

retired (रिटायर्ड)—*adj.* that has retired from office ; secluded. सेवा या पद से निवृत्त ; एकान्तवासी ।

retirement (रिटायरमैन्ट)—*n.* seclusion ; state of having retired from office etc. एकान्त-वास ; सेवा-निवृत्ति, पद-निवृत्ति ।

retort (रिटॉर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* curve back ; make counter-charge पीछे को मोड़ना, पलटना, मोड़ना ; प्रत्यारोप लगाना, खंडन करना, उल्टा जवाब देना । *n.* thing done in retaliation ; vessel with bent

neck used in distilling ; a respectacle used in gas-making. प्रत्युत्तर, उल्टा जवाब, प्रत्यारोप, प्रतिवाद ; अर्क निकालने का टोंटीदार बर्तन ; आतिशी शीशा ।

retrace (रिट्रेस)—*v. t.* trace back to source ; go back over again. खोज लगाना ; पीछे लौटाना ; पुनः खींचना ।

retract (रिट्रैक्ट)—*v. t. & i.* pull back ; be retracted ; withdraw ; recant. पीछे को खींचना, फेरना ; वापस लेना, हटा लेना ; बात को बदलना, मुकरना ।

retractation (रिट्रैक्टेशन)—*n.* recanting ; revoking. बात-बदल, वचन-भंग, इन्कार ।

retraction (रिट्रैक्शन)—*n.* pulling back. उल्ट-फेर, वापसी, पीछे को हटाव, इन्कार ।

retreat (रिट्रीट)—*v. i.* go back ; slope away. पीछे हटना, भाग जाना, पीठ दिखाना । *n.* act of going back ; withdrawal ; place of shelter. वापसी ; पसपाई ; आश्रयस्थान ।

retrench (रिट्रेंच *v. t. & i.* cut down ; economize. कमी करना, कटौती करना, छंटनी करना ।

retrenchment (रिट्रेंचमैंट)—*n.* cutting off ; reduction of expenses. कटौती, कमी ; बचत, कमखर्ची ।

retribute (रिट्रिब्यूट)—*v. t.* give in return. बदले में देना, मुआविजा देना ।

retribution (रैट्रिब्यूशन)—*n.* recompense. बदला, मुआविजा,

retrieval (रिट्रीवल)—*n.* recovery ; restoration. वापसी, पुनः प्राप्ति, बहाली ।

retrieve (रिट्रीव)—*v. t. & i.* regain possession of ; rescue from bad state ; bring in game. पुनः प्राप्त करना ; थामना ; ठीक करना, मरम्मत करना ; खेल में ले आना ।

retrocession (रिट्रोसैशन)—*n.* ceding back of ceded territory. वापसी, प्रतिचलन ।

retrograde (रैट्रोग्रेड)—*adj.* directed backwards ; reversing progress. प्रतिमुख, प्रतिगामी, प्रतिक्रियाशील, उलटा, विपरीत । *v. i.* move backwards ; revert. पीछे को जाना, उल्टे चलना ।

retrogress (रीट्रग्रैस)—*v. i.* move backwards ; deteriorate. उल्टे चलना, पीछे को हटाना ; बिगड़ना ।

retrogression (रैट्रोग्रैशन)—*n.* deterioration ; backward movement. बिगाड़, दुरावस्था ; प्रतिगमन ।

retrospect (रैट्रोस्पैक्ट)—*n.* what one looks back upon. सिंहावलोकन, भूतकाल का ध्यान, अतीत-स्मरण ।

retrospection (रैट्रस्पैक्शन)—*n.*

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meditation on the past. अतीत-चिंतन, सिंहावलोकन।

return (रिटर्न)—*v. i. & t.* come or go back ; give back ; say in reply ; elect as member. वापस आना या जाना ; लौटना ; लौटाना ; वापस देना ; मुड़ना, मोड़ना ; उत्तर देना; सदस्य चुनना, निर्वाचित करना। *n.* returning ; profits of undertaking ; official report. वापसी, प्रत्यागमन ; चुकता ; लाभ, प्राप्ति, नफ़ा ; सरकारी रिपोर्ट

reunion (रीयूनियन)—*n.* renewal of unity ; social gathering. पुनर्मिलन. पुनर्गठन ; सभा।

reunite (रीयूनाइट)—*v. t. & i.* join again. पुनः मिलना या मिलाना। फिर जुड़ना या जोड़ना।

reveal (रिवील)—*v. t.* make known ; disclose ; let appear. बताना ; रहस्योद्घाटन करना, भेद खोलना।

reveille (रिवैली)—*n.* waking signal. जगाने का बिगुल।

revel (रैवल)—*v. i.* make merry. आमोद करना, आनन्द मनाना ; ऊधम मचाना, रंग-रेलियां करना। *n.* a merry-making. आमोद-प्रमोद।

revelation (रैविलेशन)—*n.* revealing ; striking disclosure. भेद-प्रदर्शन ; रहस्योद्घाटन ; भेद।

revelery (रैवलरी)—*n.* revelling. आनन्द ; प्रमोद, उत्सव।

revenge (रिवैन्ज)—*v. t.* take vengeance. बदला लेना, वैर उतारना। *n.* desire for vengeance. बदला, इन्तक़ाम

revenue (रैविन्यू)—*n.* annual income especially that of a State ; department collecting State revenue राजस्व, माल-गुज़ारी, आमद ; राजस्व विभाग।

reverberate (रिवर्बरेट)—*v. t. & i.* echo ; reflect ; throw back. प्रतिध्वनित करना या होना ; प्रतिबिम्बित करना या होना ; पलटना, पीछे को फेंकना।

reverberation (रिवर्बरेशन)—*n.* echo. प्रतिध्वनि, गूंज

reverberator (रिवर्बरेटर)—*n.* reflector ; reflecting lamp. प्रतिबिम्बक दीप।

revere (रिवीर)—*v. t.* regard with deep and affectionate or religious respect. अत्यन्त आदर या सम्मान करना।

reverence (रैवरेन्स)—*n.* deep respect. अत्यन्त आदर या सम्मान, पूजाभाव।

reverend (रैवरेन्ड)—*adj.* deserving reverence ; a prefix to clergyman's name. पूजनीय, माननीय, आदरणीय।

reverent (रैवरेन्ट)—*adj.* feeling or showing reverence. श्रद्धायुक्त, आदरयुक्त।

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reverential (रेवरेन्शल)—*adj.* due to or full of reverence. आदरणीय, सम्माननीय ; आदरयुक्त

reverie (रेवरी)—*n.* musing ; a day-dream. दिवास्वप्न, मन के लड्डू, ख्याली पुलाव ।

reversal (रिवर्सल)—*n.* reversing or being reversed. उलट, पलट ।

reverse (रिवर्स)—*adj.* contrary ; upside down. उल्टा, विपरीत ; औंधा । *v. t. & i.* turn back ; invert ; revoke. उलटना, ऊपर-नीचे करना ; औंधा करना ; भीतर को मोड़ना ; रद्द करना, मंसूख करना । *n.* the contrary ; defeat ; back of coin etc. उलट ; पराजय ; सिक्के की पीठ । *adj.* **reversable.**

reversion (रिवर्शन)—*n.* reverting ; return to former state ; passing of an estate or office back to granter or his heirs ; right of succession. पलट ; पूर्व-स्थिति पर वापसी ; सम्पत्ति या पद को उसके पूर्वाधिकारी को हस्तान्तरण ; उत्तराधिकार ।

reversioner (रिवर्शनर)—*n.* hold of reversionary right. उत्तराधिकार का धारक ।

revert (रिवर्ट)—*v. i.* return to former state ; fall in by reversion. पूर्व-स्थिति को पहुँचना, अवनत होना ; वापस मुड़ना, फिरना ; पूर्वाधिकारी के पास आना ।

review (रिव्यू)—*n.* revision ; inspection ; critique of book ; periodical in which events, books etc. are reviewed. पुनरावलोकन ; पुनरीक्षण ; समीक्षा, पुस्तकालोचन ; समीक्षा-पत्रिका । *v. t. & i.* view again ; hold review of ; write review of. पुनरावलोकन करना । समीक्षण करना ; समीक्षा लिखना ।

reviewer (रिव्यूअर)—*n.* writer of reveiws. समीक्षक; आलोचक ।

revile (रिवाइल)—*v. t.* call by ill names; rail at. गाली देना, बुरा-भला कहना ; आड़े लेना

revise (रिवाइज)—*v. t.* examine and amend faults in. पुनः परीक्षा करना, परखना ; संशोधन करना, पुनरावलोकन करना । *n.* proofsheet embodying corrections made in earlier proof. संशोधन मिलाने का दूसरा प्रूफ़ ।

revision (रिविज़न)—*n.* revising ; revised edition or form. परीक्षण, संशोधन ; संशोधित संस्करण या रूप ।

revival (रिवाइवल)—*n.* reviving ; being revived ; reawakening of fervour. नवजीवन, नया जन्म, चेतना-प्राप्ति ।

revive (रिवाइव)—*v. t. & i.* come or bring back to consciousness, life, vigour, notice or vogue. चेतन होना या करना ; जी उठना,

जिलाना ; ताज़ा होना या करना ; निहारना ; प्रबोध करना ।

revocation (रैवॅकेशन)—*n.* act of revoking. मंसूखी, मिटाव, समाप्ति ।

revoke (रिवोक)—*v. t. & i.* withdraw, cancel. हटाना या हटना, वापस लेना या होना ; रद्द या मंसूख करना या होना ।

revolt (रिवोल्ट)—*v. i.* go over in rebellion ; feel revulsion. विद्रोह (बग़ावत) करना ; फिर जाना । *n.* insurrection. विद्रोह ।

revolution (रैवॅलूशन)—*n.* revolving ; fundamental change ; forcible substitution of new government. घुमाव, चक्कर ; मौलिक परिवर्तन ; क्रान्ति, इन्क़लाब ।

revolutionary (रैवॅलूशनरी)—*adj.* involving great change ; of political revolution. महा-परिवर्तनकारी ; क्रान्तिकारी । *n.* instigator of political revolution. क्रान्तिकारी व्यक्ति, बाग़ी ।

revolve (रिवॉल्व)—*v. t. & i.* turn round ; rotate. घुमाना, घूमना ; चक्कर लगाना ।

revolver (रिवाल्वर)—*n.* pistol that will fire several shots without reloading. एक साथ कई गोलियाँ छोड़ने वाला पिस्तौल ।

revue (रिव्यू)—*n.* loosely constructed play. एक बार असम्बद्ध नाटक ।

revulsion (रिवल्शन)—*n.* sudden violent change of feeling ; counter-irritation. आकस्मिक भाव-परिवर्तन, विराग ; प्रत्युत्तेजना. भाव-क्षय । *adj.* **revulsive**.

reward (रिवार्ड)—*n.* return for service or merit ; requital for good or ill. पुरस्कार, इनाम ; प्रतिफल, बदला । *v. t.* give reward. पुरस्कार या प्रतिफल देना ।

reynard (रेनार्ड)—*n* fox. लोमड़ी ।

rhabdomancy (रैब्डमैन्सी)—*n.* divination by the rod. छड़ी द्वारा भविष्य-कथन ।

rhapsodist (रैप्सडिस्ट)—*n.* person who writes rhapsodies. भाट, चारण ।

rhapsody (रैप्सडी)—*n.* an enthusiastic high flown utterance or composition, भाट-कर्म, भाट-कथा ; असम्बद्ध कविता ।

rhetoric (रैटरिक)—*n.* art of speaking or writing effectively ; exaggerated language. अलंकारशास्त्र, अलंकार ।

rhetorical (रिटॉरिकल)—*adj.* of the nature of rhetoric. आलंकारिक ।

rhetorician (रैटरिशन)—*n.* one versed in rhetoric. अलंकारशास्त्री, साहित्यशास्त्री ।

rheum (रूम)—*n.* watery secretion in eyes, nose or

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mouth. नथने का पानी. बार बार बात-वृद्धि से आंखों, नाक या मुंह से बहनेवाला गन्दा पानी।

rheumatic (रूमैटिक)—*adj.* caused by rheumatism. वात-सम्बन्धी, वादी। *n.* rheumatic patient. वात-रोगी।

rheumatism (रूमटिज़्म)—*n.* disease marked by inflammation and pain in the joints. वात रोग, गठिया।

rhin (राइन)—*n.* nose. नाक

rhinoceros (राइनॉसरस)—*n.* large animal with horn or nose. गेंडा।

rhodium (रोडियम)—*n.* a hard white metal. एक कठोर श्वेत धातु।

rhododendron (रोडॅडेंड्रन)—*n.* evergreen shrub with large flowers. बड़े फूलोंवाली एक सदाबहार झाड़ी।

rhomb, rhombus (रॉम, रॉम्बस)—*n.* equilateral but not right-angled parallelogram; diamond. वह चतुर्भुज जिसकी चारों भुजाएं बराबर हों, परन्तु कोण नहीं; हीरा।

rhombic (रॉम्बिक)—*adj.* rhomb-shaped. समचतुर्भुज—विषमकोण के आकार वाला।

rhomboid (रॉम्बाइड)—*n.* parallelogram neither equilateral nor right-angled. विषमकोण का आयत। *adj.* **rhomboidal.** दरार

rhubarb (रूबार्ब)—*n.* plant with fleshy leaf-stalks cooked for food. रेवन्द चीनी।

rhyme, rime (राइम)—*n.* identity between terminal sounds of words or verse-lines; a poem with rhymes तुक, काफिया; तुकान्त पद। *v. i. & t.* write rhymes. तुक मिलाना; समस्या-पूर्ति करना। *adj.* **rhymeless.** बेतुक

rhymer, rhymester (राइमर, राइमस्टर)—*n.* writer of rhymes. तुकान्त कविताएं लिखनेवाला।

rhythm (रिथ)—*n.* measured flow of words; movement with regular succession. लय, ताल, ठेका, रवानी

rib (रिब)—*n.* one of the curved bones round the upper part of the body; curved timber; wing of an umbrella; strip; a line on the cloth; shaft of the feather; a raised band; wife, better half. पसली, पंजरी; मज़बूतदार लकड़ी; छतरी की कमानी या तिल्ली; धज्जी, चीथड़ा, लत्ता; कपड़े की लकीर; पंख; उभारदार भाग; पत्नी, उर्द्धांङ्गिनी। *adj.* **ribbed,**

ribald (रिबल्ड)—*adj.* scurrilous; indecent. नीच, कमीना, अधम। *n.* a ribald person. नीच व्यक्ति।

ribaldry (रिबल्ड्री)—*n.* ribald talk. नीचतापूर्ण बात; बकवास, गाली-गलौच।

ribband (रिबन्ड)—*n.* ribbon. फीता, डोरी, चीर।

ribbon (रिबन)—*n.* a fillet of silk cloth. फीता, डोरी, चीर।

ribbons (रिबन्ज)—*n. pl.* reins. लगाम।

ribes (राइबीज)—*n.* plant of goose berry. करोंदी का पौधा।

ribroast (रिब्रोस्ट)—*v. t.* beat soundly. पीटना, धमोरना, चकनाचूर करना।

rice (राइस)—*n.* pearl-white seeds of an oriental plant used as food. चावल, धान।

rich (रिच)—*adj.* wealthy ; fertile; valuable ; splendid ; containing large proportion of fat etc. ; highly amusing ; abundant. धनी, अमीर, समृद्ध; उर्वर, उपजाऊ ; मूल्यवान्, कीमती ; शानदार, तड़क-भड़क वाला ; पोष्टिक, अधिकवसांक ; अत्यन्त मनोरंजक ; प्रचुर,

riches (रिचिज)—*n.* wealth ; valuable possessions. धन, दौलत; सम्पत्ति, वैभव।

rick (रिक)—*n.* stack of hay, corn, peas etc. ढेर, अंबार। *v. t.* form into rick. ढेर लगाना।

rickets (रिकट्स)—*n.* children's disease with softening of bones. बच्चों की एक बीमारी

rickshaw (रिक्शा)—*n.* a light three wheeled carriage drawn by man. एक हल्की तीन पहियों वाली गाड़ी

rid (रिड)—*v. t.* relieve of ; abolish. मुक्त करना, छोड़ना

riddance (रिड्डन्स)—*n.* deliverance ; freedom. मुक्ति, छुटाई, छुटकारा, स्वतन्त्रता।

riddle (रिडल)—*n.* puzzling question ; puzzling fact, thing or person ; coarse sieve. पहेली, बुझौवल, बुझारत ; आश्चर्यजनक तथ्य, वस्तु या व्यक्ति ; मूसा चूना करनेवाला छलना। *v. t.* silt ; pierce in many places with shot. छानना, मूसा अलग करना ; छलनी ; छलनी कर देना।

ride (राइड)—*v. i. & t.* sit on and be carried by horse ; go on horse back, bicycle or other conveyance ; manage a horse ; oppress. घोड़े की सवारी करना ; चढ़ना, सवार होना ; चालक-सवारी करना ; दबाना, वश में रखना। *n.* journey in public conveyance ; spell of riding ; road for riding. सार्वजनिक गाड़ी यात्रा ; घुड़सवारी ; घुड़सवारी की सड़क।

rider (राइडर)—*n.* one who rides ; an additional clause. घुड़सवार ; यात्री ; पूरक वाक्य।

ridge (रिज)—*n.* the back ; long narrow hill-top ; mountain range. पीठ, पृष्ठ ; पहाड़ी टीला, लंबी चढ़ान, पर्वत श्रेणी।

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ridicule (रिडिक्यूल)—*v. t.* make a laughing-stock of ; deride. मज़ाक (उपहास) करना ; ठट्ठा उड़ाना। *n.* mockery. उपहास, ठट्ठा, मज़ाक, हँसी।

ridiculous (रिडिक्यूलस) *adj.* deserving to be laughed. हास्यास्पद, बेहूदा।

riding (राइडिंग)—*n.* act of going on horse-back, bicycle etc. सवारी, अश्वारोहन आदि। *adj.* used for riding on. सवारी के योग्य।

rife (राइफ़)—*adj.* of common occurrence ; current ; numerous. व्यापक, विस्तृत ; प्रचलित ; प्रबल, असंख्य

rifle (राइफ़ल)—*v. t.* snatch away ; strip ; make spiral grooves in gun ; shoot with rifle. छीन लेना ; लूट लेना, झपट लेना ; बन्दूक की नली में चक्करदार छेद बनाना ; रफ़ल से मारना। *n.* susket with rifled barrel. एक प्रकार की बन्दूक, रफ़ल।

rifleman (राइफ़लमैन)—*n.* soldier with rifle. रफ़लधारी सिपाही।

rifles (राइफ़ल्ज़)—*n. pl.* troops armed with rifles. रफ़लधारी सेना।

rift (रिफ़्ट)—*n.* fissure ; crack. दरार, फटन, छिद्र। *v. i.* make a rift. फटना, दरार पड़ना।

rig (रिग)—*n.* trick, swindle ; way ship's sails etc are arranged ; fanciful clothing. चाल, खिलाड़ ; जहाज के पालों आदि की सजावट ; लिबास, परिधान। *v. t.* manage by trickery ; provide ship with ropes etc. ; furnish with clothes or equipment. चाल चलना ; जहाज को साज-सामान से तैयार करना ; वस्त्र पहनाना ; सजाना

right (राइट)—*adj.* straight ; just ; proper ; correct ; true ; to the right hand ; in good condition ; not mistaken. सीधा, खड़ा ; न्यायसंगत ; उचित, उपयुक्त ; सच्चा, वास्तविक ; सही, ठीक; दक्षिण, दायाँ ; नम ; अच्छा अवस्थावाला व्यवस्थित ; ठीक। *adv.* straight ; completely ; justly ; truly ; to right hand. सीधे, सही अवस्था में ; पूर्ण रूप से ; उचित रूप से ; वस्तुतः दायें, दाहिने हाथ को। *v. t.* & *i.* restore to or recover proper position ; set in order ; vindicate. ठीक करना या होना ; व्यवस्थित करना, सुधारना ; बदला लेना ; सही करना। *n.* what is just ; fair treatment ; justification. अधिकार, हक ; न्याय ; औचित्य

righten (राइटन)—*v. t.* set right. ठीक करना, सुधारना।

righteous (राइचस, राइटस)—*adj.* virtuous; upright; just; honest. पुण्यात्मा, पवित्र ; सरल ; न्याययुक्त

rightful (राइटफुल)—*adj.* legitimately entitled to ; justifiable. अधिकारी, पात्र ; उपयुक्त, सही

rigid (रिजिड)—*adj.* that cannot be bent ; harsh. न झुक सकनेवाला; कड़ा, कठोर

rigidity (रिजिडिटी)—*n.* stiffness; harshness. कठोरता, कड़ापन, सख्ती, अनम्यता।

rigmarole (रिग्मॅरोल)—*n.* meaningless talk. निरर्थक बातें, बेतुकी।

rigor (राइगर, रिगर)—*n.* sudden chill with shivering. कंपकंपी, थरथरी।

rigour (रिगर)—*n.* severity ; harshness ; cruel extremity of cold. तीव्रता, सख्ती ; कठोरता ; कड़ाई अत्यन्त शीत।

rigourous (रिगरस)—*adj.* rigid. कठोर, तेज, सख्त

rile (राइल)—*v. t.* raise anger in. गुस्से करना, क्रुद्ध करना।

rill (रिल)—*n.* tiny stream. स्रोत, नाला। *v. i.* flow in very small quantity. रिसना, झिरना. छोटे झरने के रूप में बहना।

rim (रिम)—*n.* outer ring of wheel ; raised edge ; verge. पहिये का बाहरी गोल भाग : उभरा हुआ किनारा ; किनारा, कोर।

rime (राइम)—*n.* hoar frost. पाला, कोहरा। *v. t.* cover with rime. पाले से ढक देना।

rind (राइन्ड)—*n.* bark ; peel ; skin of bacon. छिलका, छाल ; चमड़ा ; खाल।

rinderpest (रिन्डरपैस्ट)—*n.* cattle plague. पशुओं की महामारी।

ring (रिंग)—*n.* metallic circlet worn on finger , circular thing a circular area ; combination of persons acting together for control of market or policy ; ringing sound ; act of ringing bell ; set of church bells अंगूठी, छल्ला ; गोलाकार वस्तु ; चक्कर, घुंडली; घेरा, अहाता, बाड़ा, अखाड़ा, मंडल ; मंडली, चुन्नी, गिरोह, टोली ; टंकार, झंकार, गूंज ; घण्टा-वादन ; गिरजाघर के घंटों का समूह। *v. t. & t.* encompass ; fit with ring ; put ring in nose ; sound as a bell ; resound ; be filled with sensation : make ring ; ring bell ; summon or announce by sound of bell. घेरना, चक्कर बाँधना ; अंगूठी पहनाना ; नथना डालना ; टंकार या झंकार करना ; झनझनाना, झंकारना ; ध्वनि व्याप्त करना ; चर्चा होना ; गूंज उठना ; अंगूठी या छल्ला बनाना, घंटी बजाना ; बजाना : घंटा बजाकर बुलाना ; मुनादी करना।

ring-dove (रिंग डव)—*n.* wood pigeon. कुमरी, फाख्ता।

ringleader (रिंग्लीडर)—*n.* leader. गिरोह

instigate in mutiny etc. बागियों का सरदार, मुखिया।

ringlet (रिंगलिट)—*n.* curly lock of hair. लट, काकुल, जुल्फ

ring worm (रिंगवर्म)—*n.* skin disease in circular patches. दाद, एक चर्म रोग।

rink (रिंक)—*n.* stretch of ice used for skating; floor for roller-skating. बर्फ़ीला भूखण्ड

rinse (रिन्स)—*v. t.* wash lightly. धीरे-धीरे मल-मल कर धोना।

riot (राइट)—*n.* tumult; disturbance of the peace by a crowd; loose living. दंगा, फ़िसाद; उपद्रव, शान्ति-भंग; दुष्कर्म। *v. i.* make a riot; revel. दंगा करना; ऊधम मचाना, धरमस्ती करना।

riotous (राइटस)—*adj.* wanton; seditious. ऊधमी; उपद्रवी, दंगाई,

rip (रिप)—*v. t. & i.* cut or tear with a single quick motion; strip off; open up; be ripped. काट डालना, चीर डालना, फाड़ डालना; उधेड़ना; खोल डालना; फटना, कटना, खुलना, उधड़ना। *n.* act of ripping; long cut; worthless horse; dissolute person; a wicker basket. चीर-फाड़, काट-कूट; दरार; घटिया प्रकार का घोड़ा; नीच व्यक्ति; मछलियों की टोकरी

riparian (राइपेरिअन)—*adj.* of or on the river-bank. नदी के किनारे का।

ripe (राइप)—*adj.* ready to be used; mature. पका हुआ, तैयार; परिपक्व, प्रौढ़।

ripping (रिपिंग)—*n.* splendid; first rate. भव्य, विशाल; उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ।

ripple (रिपल)—*n.* ruffling of water's surface; small wave; babble of water. हिलोर; तरंग, लहर; कलकल ध्वनि। *v. i. & t.* form or flow in ripples; sound like ripples. लहराना, तरंगित होना या करना; कलकल-ध्वनि करना।

ripplet (रिप्लिट)—*n.* small ripple. लघु तरंग, छोटी लहर।

rise (राइज)—*v. i.* get up, get out of bed; cease to sit; make revolt; ascend; come to surface; have origin; flow from; attain to a better position; come to life; adjourn. उठना; बढ़ना; जागना; खड़े होना; विद्रोह करना; चढ़ना; उभरना, उगना; उदित होना; उपजना, पैदा होना; पानी का चढ़ना, बाढ़ आना; उन्नत होना, ऊँची स्थिति पर जाना; जीवित होना; स्थगित होना, उठना। *n.* upward incline; social advancement; increase in rank, price; origin; riser of stair. उदय, उठान, उभार, चढ़ाव; उन्नति, उत्कर्ष, पदोन्नति मूल्य-वृद्धि; उद्गम, उत्पत्ति; सीढ़ी का पर्दवान।

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risible (रिज़िबल)—*adj.* inclined to laugh ; of laughter. हंसने की प्रवृत्ति वाला ; हंसी-सम्बन्धी

rising (राइज़िंग)—*n.* act of getting up ; insurrection ; pimple. उठान, चढ़ाव ; जागरण ; उदय ; उन्नति ; विद्रोह, बगावत ; फुंसी, मुंहासा ।

risk (रिस्क)—*n.* chance of bad consequences. खतरा, जोखिम, भय ।

risp (रिस्प)—*v. t. & i.* rasp ; grate ; make a grating sound. घिसना, रगड़ना ; घिसने की आवाज़ देना । *n.* a course file. एक खुरदरी रेती ।

rissole (रिसोल)—*n.* a fried ball of minced food. गुंधे आटे की तिकी हुई रोटी ।

rite (राइट)—*n.* religious or solemn ceremony. रीत, रस्म, रिवाज, दस्तूर ।

ritual (रिट्यूअल)—*adj.* of or with rites. रीत-सम्बन्धी, रस्मी । *n.* performance of ritual acts. संस्कार, शास्त्र-विधि

ritualism (रिट्यूअलिज़म)—*n.* attaching great importance to ritual. रीतिवाद । *n.* **ritualist.**

rival (राइवल)—*n.* person or thing that competes with another. प्रतिद्वन्द्वी, प्रतिस्पर्धी, रक़ीब । *v. t.* vie with. प्रतिस्पर्धा या मुकाबला करना ।

rivalry (राइवलरी)—*n.* being rival. प्रतिस्पर्धा, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता, मुकाबला ।

rive (राइव)—*v. t. & i.* rend asunder ; split ; be split. फाड़ना, चीरना ; फूटना, फटना ।

river (रिवर)—*n.* large natural stream of water. नदी, दरिया ।

riveret (रिवरिट)—*n.* small river. छोटी नदी ।

rivet (रिविट)—*n.* bolt used in fastening together plates of metal etc. मेख, कील, खूंटी । *v. t.* fasten with rivets ; clinch firmly ; fix one's eyes upon. मेखें जड़ना, कील ठोंकना ; मज़बूत या पक्का करना ; आंखें गाड़ना ।

rivulet (रिव्यूलिट)—*n.* small stream. छोटी नदी, नाला ।

road (रोड)—*n.* way prepared to travel on ; route. मार्ग, सड़क, जलपथ ।

roam (रोम)—*v. i. & t.* wander about. आवारा घूमना, भटकते फिरना । *n.* a rambling walk. आवारागर्दी, सैर-सपाटा ।

roar (रोर)—*n.* loud deep hoarse sound as of lion ; the voice in rage or pain or loud laughter. चिंघाड़ ; दहाड़ ; चिल्लाहट ; क्रन्दन ; ठहाका । *v. i. & t.* emit roar ; talk or sing or laugh loud. चिंघाड़ना ; ज़ोर चिल्लाना, चिल्लाना, अट्टहास करना ।

roast (रोस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* cook or heat by exposure to open fire or sun ; undergo roasting ; banter. भूनना ; सेंकना, तपाना ; भुनना, सिकना ; चुटकी लेना । *adj.* roasted. भुना हुआ । *n.* roast meat bantering. कबाब ; भुनी हुई वस्तु ; दिल्लगी

rob (रॉब)—*v. t. & i.* violently despoil ; deprive of ; commit robbery. छीनना ; वंचित करना ; लूटना, ठगना, डाका डालना ।

robber (रॉबर)—*n.* one who robs. बटमार ; लूटेरा, ठग ।

robbery (रॉबरी)—*n.* act of robbing. लूट, डाका, बटमारी ।

robe (रोब)—*n.* long loose garment. पोशाक ; पहरावा, जामा, चोगा । *v. t. & i.* invest in robe ; assume one's robes. पोशाक पहनाना ; पोशाक पहनाना ।

robin (रॉबिन)—*n.* a small red-breasted bird. एक छोटी लाल छातीवाली चिड़िया ।

robot (रोबॉट)—*n.* an apparently human automaton ; machine like person. मनुष्याकार यन्त्र ; यन्त्र-तुल्य व्यक्ति ।

robust (रॅबस्ट)—*adj.* of strong health and physique ; straight forward. हृष्ट-पुष्ट, मोटा-ताजा ; बड़े दिलवाला, दिलेर ।

roc (रॉक)—*n.* gigantic bird of Eastern tale. एक पौराणिक विशालकाय पक्षी ।

rochet (रॉचिट)—*n.* surplice-like vestment of bishop. पादरी का एक प्रकार का सफ़ेद लिबास ।

rock (रॉक)—*n.* solid part of earth's crust ; large detached stone ; distaff. ढीला, पहाड़ी ; चट्टान, बड़ा पत्थर ; तकुआ, तकली, हथली । *v. t. & i.* make oscillate ; move to and fro in cradle or in the arms ; sway from side to side. हिलाना, झुलाना ; सुलाना, लोरी देना ; हिलना, डुलना, झुलना ।

rocket (रॉकिट)—*n.* kinds of flowering plant ; cylindrical case that can be projected by ignition of contents used in fireworks, signalling etc. एक प्रकार का फूलदार पौधा ; अग्नि-बाण ।

rod (रॉड)—*n.* slender straight round stick ; metal bar ; cane for flogging ; measure of 5½ yards ; a sceptre ; a support for a fishing line ; an instrument for thrashing. पतली लम्बी गोल लकड़ी ; छड़ी, साँटी , धातु की लट्ठ ; बेंत ; ५॥ गज का पैमाना ; अधिकार, हकूमत ; मछली पकड़ने की लग्गी ; मूसल

rodent (रौडैन्ट)—*n.* animal of the order Rodentia or gnawers including rats. चबानेवाला जन्तु,

roe (रो)—*n.* small kind of

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deer ; a mass of fish eggs. एक प्रकार का छोटा हिरण ; मछली के अंडों का ढेर, पीटा ।

rogue (रोग)—*n.* rascal ; knave ; mischief-loving child ; sly person ; elephant or any large wild animal living apart from the herd ; horse inclined to shirk work. बदमाश, लुच्चा ; ठग ; शरारती बच्चा ; नीच व्यक्ति ; हाथी या कोई बड़ा जंगली जानवर जो झुंड से अलग रहता हो, अड़ियल घोड़ा

roister, roisterer—(रॉइस्टर, रॉइस्टरर)—*n.* noisy reveller. हुल्लड़बाज, शोर मचाने वाला, बड़बड़िया ।

roke (रोक)—*n.* vapour ; smoke ; mist. भाप ; धुआँ

role (रोल)—*n.* actor's part ; one's function. अभिनय, भूमिका ; कार्य, कृत्य ।

roll (रोल)—*n.* cylinder formed by turning paper, cloth etc. over and over ; document in this form ; register, list ; rolling motion ; continuous sound of thunder or drum. लोला, बत्ती ; पिट्ठा, पत्र ; बही ; नामावली, सूची ; घुमाव, गोल करने में लिपटी हुई वस्तु ; चक्कर, लुढ़काव ; करवट या लोल की बाधाव । *v. t. & i.* cause to revolve ; wrap round on itself ; drive forward ; press with a roller ; move ; beat ; be tossed about ; fluctuate ; wallow. लुढ़काना, घुमाना, लपेटना ; लपेटना, तह करना, बटना ; धकेलना ; बेलना ; फिरना, फिराना, चक्कर देना ; पीटना, बजाना ; हँके जाना ; डाँवाडोल होना ; झूमते हुए चलना

roll-call (रोल-कॉल)—*n.* calling over of list of persons. हाजिरी लगाने का काम ।

roller (रोलर)—*n.* cylinder used alone or as part of machine ; long swelling wave. बेलन, लोढ़ा ; लम्बी तीव्र लहर ।

rollick (रॉलिक)—*v. i.* be jovial and boisterous. प्रसन्न और उन्मत्त होना ।

Roman (रोमन)—*adj.* of the city of Rome ; of the people of Rome ; of the Christian Church of Rome. रोम नगर-सम्बन्धी ; रोम-वासियों से सम्बन्धित ; रोम के गिरजा से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला । *n.* inhabitant of Rome ; Roman Catholic ; Roman language ; Roman type. रोमवासी ; रोमन कैथोलिक जाति का सदस्य ; रोम की भाषा ; रोमन अक्षर

romance (रोमान्स)—*n.* medieval tale of chivalry ; episode or love affair suggesting romance. वीरगाथा, प्रणयगाथा ; प्रणय-प्रसंग ।

romp (रॉम्प)—*v. i.* play together with chasing, wrestling etc. खेलना-कूदना, धूम-मचाड़ा मचाना । *n.* child given to romping.

गुल-गपाड़ा मचानेवाला बच्चा

rood (रूड)—*n.* crucifix ; quarter of an acre. सलीब, टिकटिकी ; एकड़ का चौथा भाग ।

roof (रूफ़)—*n* upper covering of house or building. छत । *v. t.* cover with roof. छत डालना ।

rook (रूक)—*n.* (chess) the castle ; a bird of crow tribe ; a simpleton. रूख, फील, हाथी (शतरंज का मोहरा) ; एक प्रकार का कौआ ; अनाड़ी, मूर्ख । *v. t.* win money by swindling. ठगना, धूर्तता करना ।

rookery (रूकरी)—*n.* colony of rooks ; crowded cluster of mean houses. कौवों की बस्ती ; गरीब लोगों का मुहल्ला ।

room (रूम)—*n.* space ; opportunity ; apartment in a house. स्थान, जगह, ठौर ; अवसर, मौका ; कमरा, कक्ष । *v. i.* lodge ; share room with. कमरे में रहना ; कमरे का बंटवारा करना

roost (रूस्ट)—*n.* bird's resting place. बसेरा, पक्षी का विश्रामस्थल । *v.i.* settle for sleep. बसेरा करना, आराम करना ।

rooster (रूस्टर)—*n.* the domestic cock. घरेलू मुर्ग ।

root (रूट)—*n.* part of plant that fixes it to the earth ; plant with edible roots ; means of growth ; basis ; origin of a word. जड़, मूल ; कंद-मूल ; उद्गम ; आधार, कारण ; मूल-धातु । *v. t. & i.* take or cause to take root ; establish firmly; pull up by root ; find out after search. जड़ पकड़ना, जड़ जमाना ; जमाना, जमना, पक्का होना ; जड़ से निकालना, खोद डालना ; पता या खोज लगा लेना । *adj.* **rooty**.

rootlet (रूटलिट)—*n.* small root. छोटी जड़ ।

rope (रोप)—*n.* stout line made by twisting together hemp ; hide or wire. रस्सी, डोरी, रस्सी ।

rosary (रोज़री)—*n.* rose garden or bed ; string of beads. गुलाब का बाग, गुलिस्तान ; गुलाब की क्यारी ; सुमरना, जयमाला ।

rose (रोज़)—*n.* a beautiful and fragrant flower. गुलाब का फूल

rosin (रॉज़िन)—*n.* resin in solid form. राल, धूप । *v. t.* rub with rosin. राल से रगड़ना ।

roster (रोस्टर)—*n.* list or plan showing turns of duty. काम की पारियां बतानेवाली सूची या चित्र, फ़र्द ।

rostral (रॉस्ट्रल)—*adj.* of the rostrum. जहाज के मुंह के समान ; चोंच का, चोंच के समान ।

rostrate, rostrated (रॉस्ट्रेट, रॉस्ट्रेटड)—*adj.* having a rostrum ; rostral. चोंचदार, नुकीला ।

rostriform (रॉस्ट्रिफ़ॉर्म)—*adj.*

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beak-like. चोंच जैसा।

rostrum (रॉस्ट्रम)—*n.* platform for public speaking; beak; beak-like part; beak of war-galley. सभा-मंच; चोंच; चोंच जैसा-भाग; जहाज का माथी।

rot (रॉट)—*v. i. & t.* undergo decay by putrefaction; make rotten. सड़ना, सड़ना, नष्ट होना; सड़ाना, सड़ाना। *n.* rottenness; non-sense. सड़ांद, सड़ांध। बकवादी, निरर्थक बातें।

rotary (रोटरी)—*adj.* acting by rotation. घूमनेवाला, क्रम से चलने-वाला।

Rotary Club (रोटरी क्लब)—*n.* a society for internation service to humanity. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानव सेवा समाज। **Rotarian.** इस समाज का सदस्य।

rotate (रॅटेट)—*v. i. & t.* move round axis or centre; revolve. धुरे या केन्द्र के चिर्द घूमना या घुमाना; चक्कर काटना या लगाना।

rotation (रॅटेशन)—*n.* rotating; regular succession. घुमाव, चक्कर, परिक्रम; बारी। *adj.* **rotational.**

rote (रोट)—*n.* mere habituation; unintelligent memory; a stringed instrument. आदत, लीक; मोटी स्मृति; एक प्रकार का तारोंवाला बाजा।

rotograph (रोटोग्राफ़)—*n.* photographic print of MS or book. पांडुलिपि या पुस्तक का फ़ोटोग्राफ़।

rotor (रोटर)—*n.* rotary part of machine. मशीन घूमनेवाला भाग।

rotten (रॉटन)—*adj.* affected with rot: worthless. सड़ा हुआ, दुर्गन्धियुक्त, सड़ांध वाला; बेहूदा,

rotund (रॅटन्ड)—*adj.* rounded; entire. गोल, गोल-मटोल; बिल्कुल,

rouble (रूबल)—*n.* Russian silver coin. रूस का एक चांदी सिक्का।

rouge (रूज)—*n.* red powder used to colour cheeks and lips. गाल और ओंठ रंगने का लाल पाउडर। *v. t. & i.* colour with rouge. रूज लगाना, गाल या ओंठ रंगना।

rough (रफ़)—*adj.* uneven; not smooth; coarse; violent; stormy; harsh; incomplete; approximate. असम, ऊँचा-नीचा; खुरदरा, खरखरा; भद्दा; रूखा, रूक्ष; विक्षुब्ध, तेज; तूफ़ानी, तरंगित; कठोर, कड़ा; अपूर्ण; लगभग। *adv.* in rough manner. रूखेपन से, विक्षोभ से। *adv.* **roughly.**

roulette (रूलेट)—*n.* gambling game on table with revolving centre. ऐसी मेज पर खेली जानेवाली जुए की एक खेल जिसका मध्य भाग घूमता है।

round (राउन्ड)—*adj.* globular; entire; candid. गोल, गोलाकार, वृत्ताकार; पूर्ण, समूचा; सत्यतापूर्ण;

साफ़-साफ़ । *n.* round object ; revolving motion ; officer's inspection of guards ; one spell ; one stage in competition. गोल वस्तु ; गोल चक्कर ; वृत्त, घेरा ; मंडल, चक्कर ; अधिकारी का दौरा, गश्त ; दौर, चरण ; प्रतियोगिता की स्थिति । *adv.* circularly ; with rotation. चारों तरफ, इर्द-गिर्द ; आस-पास ; गोल-गोल, बारी-बारी से । *prep.* around ; about. चहुँ ओर ; आस-पास । *v. t. & i.* invest with or assume round shape ; pass round ; make a turn. गोल बनाना या होना ; घेरना, घूमना ; चक्कर लगाना या काटना ; मुड़ना, फिरना ।

roundabout (राउन्ड्अबाउट)—*adj.* circuitous ; indirect ; ample. गोलाकार ; अप्रत्यक्ष, लगभग ; पर्याप्त, विशद । *n.* circuitous way ; merry-go-round. गोल मार्ग ; गोलाकार झूला ।

roundel (राउन्डल)—*n.* small disk ; rondeau. छोटा चक्कर ; वृत्त ; छोटा गीत ।

roup (रूप)—*n.* sale by auction ; a poultry-disease. नीलाम द्वारा बिक्री ; मुर्गियों की बीमारी । *v. t.* sell by auction. नीलाम करना ।

rouse (राउज)—*v. t. & i.* stir up from sleep ; cease to sleep ; become active. जगाना, उठाना ; उकसाना ; जागना, उठना, उकसना ; सचेत करना या होना, होशियार करना

rout (राउट)—*n.* disorderly retreat of defeated troops ; party of revellers or rioters ; large evening part. पराजय, भगदड़ ; उपद्रवियों का गिरोह ; सायंकालीन जमघटा, जलसा । *v. t.* put to rout. मार भगाना, पराजित करना ।

route (रूट)—*n.* way ; marching orders. मार्ग, मार्ग ; कूच का आदेश ।

routine (रूटीन)—*n.* fixed order of doing things. नैत्यिक कार्य, तौर-तरीका ।

rove (रोव)—*v. i.* wander ; move from place to place. आवारागर्दी करना, इधर-उधर फिरना ।

rover (रोवर)—*n.* wanderer ; senior boy scout ; pirate. आवारागर्द व्यक्ति ; वरिष्ठ बालचर ; बटमा, लुटेरा ।

row (रो)—*n.* line of objects ; a rank or file ; line of seats ; spell of rowing ; noise ; disturbance ; free fight ; being reprimanded. कतार, पंक्ति ; पाँत ; सीटों की कतार ; नौका-विहार ; नौचालन ; शोर-गुल ; गड़बड़, उपद्रव, दंगा ; लड़ाई ; निन्दा, फटकार । *v. i. & t.* propel boat with oars ; convey in boat ; row race with ; be member of boats crew ; reprimand. नाव खेना, पतवार लगाना ; नौका में ले जाना ; नौकाओं की दौड़ लगाना ; मल्लाहगिरी

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लाल मिट्टी, हिरमजी, गेरू।

rowdy (राउडी)—*adj.* noisy and disorderly. कोलाहल पूर्ण, ऊधमी, दंगई। *n.* a rowdy person. उपद्रवी व्यक्ति।

royal (रॉयल)—*adj.* pertaining to king or queen; splendid. राजकीय, शाही, राजसी; भव्य

royalty (रॉयल्टी)—*n.* being royal; royal persons; payment to patentee for use of patent or to author for each copy sold. राजत्व, राज-पद, राज-पाट; राज-कुल; राज-कर; स्वत्वाधिकार के प्रयोग के लिए दी जाने वाली राशि; प्रत्येक बिकी पुस्तक के लिए लेखक को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक।

rub (रब)—*v. t. & i.* subject to friction; smear; polish; grate; chase; move with difficulty. रगड़ना, घिसाना, मसलना; पोतना, लीपना; चमकाना, मांजना, साफ़ करना; रगड़ खाना; घिसना; मलकर गर्माना; तरकना। *n.* spell of rubbing; obstruction; joke. रगड़; कठिनाई; ताना

rubber (रबर)—*n.* a tough elastic substance; person or appliance employed to rub; there successive games between same sides or persons; winning of two games in rubber. रबड़; घिसाने या रगड़ने वाला व्यक्ति या उपकरण; एक ही पक्षों या व्यक्तियों के मध्य लगातार तीन खेल; रबर में दो खेलों में जीत।

rubbish (रबिश)—*n.* waste or worthless matter; nonsense. मलबा, कूड़ा-कर्कट; कचरा; बेहूदगी

rubble (रबल)—*n.* fragments of stone. पत्थर के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े; कंकड़, रोड़ा।

rubicund (रूबिकन्ड)—*adj.* ruddy, red-faced. सुर्ख-सा, लालिमामय।

rubric (रूबिक)—*n.* heading or passage in red or otherwise distinguished lettering; direction for conduct of divine service. विशिष्टता दिखाने के लिए लिखा गया लाल शीर्षक या संदर्भ; प्रार्थना करने का निर्देशन।

ruby (रूबी)—*n.* a crimson precious stone; glowing red colour; a size of type. मणि, माणिक्य; लाली, सुर्खी; टाइप का एक आकार। *adj.* ruby-colour. मणि के समान लाल, सुर्ख।

ructation (रकटेशन)—*n.* eructation. डकार।

ruction (रकशन)—*n.* dispute; row. झगड़ा, बुल-बपाड़ा, उपद्रव।

rudder (रडर)—*n.* flat piece hinged to stern of ship or boat for steering with. जहाज या नाव का डाड, एक प्रकार का पतवार जो जहाज या नाव का पीछे लगा रहता है।

ruddle (रडल)—*n.* red ochre. लाल मिट्टी, हिरमजी, गेरू। *v. t.* mark or colour with ruddle. लाल मिट्टी से निशान लगाना या रँगना।

ruddy (रडी)—*adj.* freshly red ; of red. सुर्ख, लालिमामय ; लाल, सुर्ख

rude (रूड)—*adj.* primitive ; uncivilized ; uneducated ; roughly made ; coarse ; violent ; vigorous ; insolent. अपका, प्रारम्भिक अवस्था का ; असभ्य, अशिष्ट ; अशिक्षित ; अनघड़ ; खुरदरा ; तीव्र, तेज ; कठोर; धृष्ट, गँवार, अनाड़ी।

rudiment (रूडिमैन्ट)—*n.* (*pl*) elements or first principles of a subject ; unfinished beginnings ; (*sing*) organ imperfectly developed. तत्त्व, किसी विषय के प्राथमिक सिद्धान्त ; बुनियाद, मूल ; अपूर्ण रूप से विकसित अवयव।

rudimentary (रूडिमैंटरी)—*adj.* not going beyond the rudiments. तात्त्विक, सैद्धान्तिक, बुनियादी

rue (रू)—*n.* a bitter-leaved evergreen shrub. काला दमा, इसबन्द। *v. t.* repent of ; wish undone. पछताना, शोक करना, दुखी होना।

rueful (रूफ़ल)—*adj.* downcast, dejected. दुखी, शोकाकुल, रंजीदा।

ruff (रफ)—*n.* projecting starched and goffered neck-band of feathers or hair round bird's or beast's neck ; kind of pigeon ; trumping at whist ; exhibition of pride ; a low beat of drum. एक सख्त गुलूबन्द ; पक्षी के गले में लटकने वाले पंख ; पशु के गले की बालों की झालर या चीन : एक प्रकार का कबूतर ; ताश का तुरप का खेल ; गर्व गरूर ; ढोल की हल्की आवाज। *v. t.* trump ; beat as a drum; disorder. तुरप मारना; ताश जीतना ; ढोल पीटना ; अस्तव्यस्त करना।

ruffian (रफ़िअन)—*n.* rough lawless person ; a bully. बदमाश

ruination (रूइनेशन)—*n.* perdition. नाश।

ruinous (रूइनस)—*adj.* in ruins ; bringing ruin. विनष्ट, बरबाद ; विनाशकारी। *adv.* **ruinously.**

ruins (रूइन्ज)—*n. pl.* remains of building. खंडरात, भग्नावशेष।

rule (रूल)—*n.* principal to which action conforms ; standard ; dominion ; law ; order made by judge ; carpenter's measure ; thin slip of metal. नियम, रीत ; मर्यादा, ढंग ; शासन, राज, हकूमत ; कानून ; चाल ; न्यायाधीश का आदेश, निर्णय, व्यवस्था ; बढ़ई का पैमाना ; धातु की पतली पत्ती। *v. t. & i.* exercise decisive influence over ; keep under control ; pronounce.

rugged (रगिड)—*adj.* uneven ; harsh ; robust. असम, खुरदरा ;

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कठोर, कड़ा ; डीठ ; बद-मिजाज, [illegible]।

rugosity (रुगॉसिटी)—*n.* the state of being rugose. झुर्रीपन, रेखांकितता।

ruin (रूइन)—*n.* downfall ; impaired state. विनाश, तबाही, पतन, सत्यानाश। *v. t.* reduce to ruins ; bring to ruin. तबाह करना, नष्ट करना, बरबाद करना।

ruins (रूइन्ज)—*n. pl.* remains of building. खंडरात, भग्नावशेष।

rule (रूल)—*n.* principal to which action conforms ; standard ; dominion ; law ; order made by judge ; carpenter's measure ; thin slip of metal. नियम, रीत ; मर्यादा, ढंग ; शासन, राज, हकूमत ; कानून ; चाल ; न्यायाधीश का आदेश, निर्णय, व्यवस्था ; बढ़ई का पैमाना ; धातु की पतली पत्ती। *v. t. & i.* exercise decisive influence over ; keep under control ; pronounce authoritatively ; make lines with ruler. शासन करना ; नियंत्रण में रखना ; नियमबद्ध करना ; निर्णय या व्यवस्था देना ; पैमाने से लकीरें खींचना।

ruler (रूलर)—*n.* one who rules a nation ; person bearing rule ; strip of wood for ruling lines. शासक ; रूलवाला व्यक्ति ; रेखाएँ खींचने की चपटी, मिस्तर।

rum (रम)—*n.* spirit made from sugar cane. गन्ने की शराब। *adj.* strange. अजीब।

rumble (रंबल)—*v. i.* make sound as of distant thunder, heavy cart etc. गड़गड़ाना, गरजना। *n.* rumbling sound ; hind part of carriage arranged as extra seat or for luggage. गड़गड़ाहट, धड़धड़ाहट ; गाड़ी का पिछला भाग

ruminant (रूमिनंट)—*n.* animal that chews cud. जुगाली (पागुर) करनेवाला पशु। *adj.* of the ruminants. जुगाली करनेवाला।

ruminate (रूमिनेट)—*v. i.* chew the cud ; meditate upon. जुगाली करना ; सोचना, विचार करना

rumination (रूमिनेशन)—*n.* act of ruminating ; meditation. चर्वण, चबाव ; सोच, विचार, मनन।

rummage (रमेज)—*v. t. & i.* ransack ; make search in. तलाश करना, खोजना, छान-बीन करना। *n.* search. खोज छानबीन।

rummer (रमर)—*n.* large drinking-glass. बड़ा गिलास।

rummy (रम्मी)—*adj.* strange. अजीब, अनोखा। *n.* a card game. ताश की एक खेल।

rumour (रूमर)—*n.* flying report. अफ़वाह, चर्चा, खबर

rump (रम्प)—*n.* tail-end of beast or bird ; person's posterior. कटी ; पशु या पक्षी का पुच्छ-भाग ; पीठ का अन्तिम भाग, पुट्ठा, चूतड़। *adj.* **rumpless.**

rumpus (रंपस)—*n.* disturb-

ance ; uproar. गड़बड़, उपद्रव ; शोर ; कोलाहल ।

run (रन)—*v. i. & t.* go with speed ; compete in race ; spread rapidly ; flow ; emit contents ; work or be in motion ; ply ; be current or valid ; be worded ; enter for contest ; set or keep going ; smuggle in. दौड़ना, भागना ; दौड़ लगाना ; फैलना, चलना ; बहना, जारी होना ; पिघलना ; निकलना ; चलना ; गाड़ी का चलना ; चालू या वैध होना ; चर्चित होना ; मुकाबिला करना, चुनाव लड़ना ; जारी रहना ; चोरी से लाना, ले आना । दौड़ाना ; चलाना ; भगाना । *n.* act of running ; unit scored at cricket ; rapid fall ; enclosure for fowls ; range of pasture ; licence to make free use of ; continuous stretch or course. दौड़, भाग ; क्रिकेट में दौड़ की इकाई ; प्रवाह, स्रोत ; मुर्गों का बाड़ा ; चरागाह, चरांद ; स्वतन्त्र प्रयोग की अनुमति ; रास्ता, पगडंडी, मार्ग ।

runaway (रनवे)—*n.* fugitive. भगोड़ा ।

runner (रनर)—*n.* a racer ; messenger ; a plant ; a rope ; upper part of grinding machine. दौड़ने वाला, धावक ; संदेश-वाहक ; बेल ; रस्सा ; चक्की का ऊपर वाला पाट ।

runner-up (रनर-अप)—*n.* competitor beaten only in final round of contest. प्रतियोगिता में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति ।

running (रनिंग)—*adj.* consecutive ; flowing ; discharging. चालू, जारी, प्रवाहित ; बहता हुआ, दौड़ता हुआ ।

runt (रन्ट)—*n.* oxe or cow of small breed. छोटी नस्ल का बैल या गाय ।

rupee (रूपी)—*n.* Indian monetary unit. रुपया ; सौ (सवा) पैसे की भारतीय मुद्रा ।

rupture (रप्चर)—*n.* breaking ; breach ; breach of harmonious relations ; hernia. टूट, फूट ; दरार ; बिगाड़, लड़ाई ; आन्त्र-क्षोथ, फटक । *v. t. & i.* burst ; sever ; suffer hernia. तोड़ना, फोड़ना ; फूटना, टूटना ; तनाव पैदा करना या होना, सम्बन्ध बिगड़ना ; आन्त्र सूजना ।

rural (रूरल)—*adj.* rustic ; pertaining to agriculture. देहाती, ग्राम्य ; कृषि-सम्बन्धी

ruse (रूज)—*n.* indirect device ; stratagem. चालाकी, चालाकी ; छूट वाल, फ़रेब ।

rush (रश)—*v. t. & i.* carry along violently and rapidly ; take by sudden assault ; run with great speed ; do without proper consideration. दौड़ना ; पिलना, हल्ला करना, टूट पड़ना ; तेजी से भगाना ; बिना सोचे-समझे करना या

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आना । *n.* act of rushing ; violent advance ; onslaught ; marsh plant with slender pithy stem ; thing of no value. दौड़ ; भीड़, रेला ; हल्ला ; झपट ; नागरमोथा ; एक घास ; तुच्छ वस्तु ।

rusk (रस्क)—*n.* piece of bread cut off and rebaked ; kinds of light biscuit. डबल रोटी का टुकड़ा जो काटकर दोबारा पकाया गया हो ; एक प्रकार का बिस्कुट ।

russet (रसिट)—*adj.* of soft reddish-brown. हल्के भूरे रंग का, मंदमी रंग का । *n.* russet colour ; russet-coloured apple. हल्का भूरा रंग ; इस रंग का सेब ।

Russian (रशियन)—*adj.* native or language of Russia. रूस का वासी ; रूसी भाषा । *adj.* of or from Russian. रूसी, रूस का ।

rust (रस्ट)—*n.* yellowish-brown coating formed on iron ; a plant diseas. जंग, मोरचा ; पौधों का एक रोग, कीड़ा, काई । *v. i. & t.* affect with rust ; lose efficiency by disuse. जंग लगना ; रूप बिगड़ जाना ; जंग लगाना

rustic (रस्टिक)—*adj.* of or like country people ; uncouth ; of rude workmanship. देहाती, गंवार ; अक्खड़, उजड्ड ; भद्दा, मोटा । *n.* countryman. देहाती, ग्रामीण ।

rusticate (रस्टिकेट)—*v. i. & t.* retire to or live in the country ; send down from university for a time as punishment. (दंडरूप) देहात में रहना ; दंड के रूप में कुछ समय के लिए विश्वविद्यालय से निकाल देना ।

rustication (रस्टिकेशन)—*n.* act of rusticating. देहात-वास ; विश्वविद्यालय से छात्र का निष्कासन ।

rusticity (रस्टिसिटी)—*n.* state of being rustic. गँवारूपन, देहातीपन ; सादगी, भोलापन ।

rustle (रसल) *n.* sound as of blown leaves or pattering rain. सरसराहट, फरफराहट, खरखराहट ; *v. i. & t.* make or cause to make rustle. सरसराना, फरफराना, खरखराना ; पत्ते या वर्षा जैसी ध्वनि होना या करना ।

rut (रट)—*n.* track sunk by passage of wheel ; beaten track ; periodical sexual excitement of male deer etc. लीक, पहियों से पड़ा हुआ गहरा निशान ; पक्का रास्ता ; मादा हिरण आदि का यौन स्फुरण ; मस्ती, कामोद्दीपन ।

ruth (रूथ)—*n.* pity ; tenderness. दया, तरस, कोमल भाव । *adj.* **ruthless.** निर्दय, क्रूर ।

ruthenium (रूथीनियम)—*n.* a hard brittle metal. एक चमकदार बहुमूल्य धातु ।

rye (राई)—*n.* a grain used for fodder. एक अनाज

S

sabbath (सबॅथ)—*n.* the rest-day appointed for Jews on the last and for Christians on the first day of the week. यहूदियों का सप्ताह का अन्तिम और ईसाइयों का सप्ताह का पहला विश्राम दिवस : यौमउल-सब्त, शब्बाथ ; एतवार, आराम का दिन ।

sable (सेबल)—*n.* small dark-furred beast : its fur or skin ; black colour. सेबले के समान भूरे रंग का एक हिंस्र जन्तु . इसकी ऊन या चमड़ी, काला रंग । (*pl.*) mourning garments. मातमी लिबास । *adj.* black. काला स्याह ।

sabot (सैबोट)—*n.* shoe hollowed out from one piece of wood. खड़ाऊँ ।

sabotage (सैबोटेज)—*n.* intentional damage done by workmen to plant etc. कलों आदि को मजदूरों द्वारा जानेबूझे पहुँचाई जानेवाली हानि, तोड़-फोड़ ।

sabre (सेबर)—*n.* cavalry sword with curved blade. कटार, सेग, कृपाण । *v. t.* cut down or wound with sabre. कटार से कत्ल या घायल करना ।

sac (सैक)—*n.* bag of membrane. झिल्ली की थैली. कुप्पी, मशक

saccharin (सैकारिन)—*n.* intensely sweet substance got from coal-tar. कोलतार से निकाला गया एक अत्यन्त मीठा तत्त्व ।

saccharine (सैकाराइन)—*adj.* of or containing or like sugar. शक्कर का, शक्करवाला, शक्कर के समान मीठा ।

sacerdotal (सैसरडोटल)—*adj.* priestly. पुरोहिताई, पीरों का ; पवित्र ।

sachet (सैशे)—*n.* small bag of perfume. इत्र रखने का बटुआ ।

sack (सैक)—*n.* large bag of coarse textile stuff ; amount which a sack holds ; kinds of loose gown or coat ; sacking of town ; a wine. बोरा, थैला ; बोरा-भर वस्तु ; जामा, लबादा, ढीला चोगा ; लूट-पाट ; एक प्रकार की शराब । *v. t.* put in sacks ; plunder ; dismiss from employment. बोरों में भरना ; लूट-पाट करना ; नौकरी से हटाना, बर्खास्त करना ।

sackage (सैकेज)—*n.* the act of plundering. लूट-पाट ।

sackbut (सैकबट)—*n.* obsolete kind of trumpet. तुरही, भलभोंपा,

sacrament (सैक्रमेंट)—*n.* a symbolic religious ceremony. धर्मानुष्ठान, धार्मिक संस्कार

sacred (सेक्रिड)—*adj.* consecrated ; dedicated ; religious ; inviolable. पवित्र ; समर्पित, निमित्त ; धार्मिक ; अटल । *adv.* **sacredly.**

sacrifice (सैक्रिफाइस)—*n.* the slaughter of a victim or presenting of a gift or doing of an act to propitiate a god. बलिदान, कुर्बानी ; भेंट, बलि ; उत्सर्ग । *v. t. & i.* offer as sacrifice ; give up one's life for some noble cause. बलिदान देना, उत्सर्ग करना ; प्राणाहुति देना

sacrify (सैक्रिफाई)—*v. t.* sacrifice. बलिदान देना, उत्सर्ग करना ।

sacrilege (सैक्रिलिज)—*n.* violation of what is sacred. पवित्रता-भंग ; धार्मिक या पवित्र वस्तु का अनादर

sacrum (सेक्रम)—*n.* the compound bone forming the back of the pelvis. रीढ़ की हड्डी से जुड़ी हुई कमर की हड्डी, पसली ।

sad (सैड)—*adj.* sorrowful ; heavy ; dull. खेदजनक, दुखद ; उदास ; भारी, गहरा

saddle (सैडल)—*n.* rider's seat on back of horse or on bicycle ; the part of animal back on which the saddle is placed. काठी ; साईकल की गद्दी ; पशु की पीठ का वह भाग जिस पर काठी बंधाई जाती है । *v. t. & i.* put saddle on ; burden with task ; put blame upon. काठी डालना ; बोझ डालना, काम से लादना ; आरोप लगाना ।

saddler (सैड्लर)—*n.* maker of saddles. काठियाँ बनाने वाला, जीनसाज ।

sadism (सैडिज्म)—*n.* sexual delight in cruelty. क्रूरतापूर्वक विषय भोग का आनन्द ।

safe (सेफ़)—*adj.* unhurt ; out of danger ; reliable ; sure. अक्षत, अनाहत ; सुरक्षित ; बेखटका ; विश्वस्त ; निश्चित । *n.* cupboard for meat ; strong-box for valuable. मांस रखने की अलमारी, डोली ; तिजोरी

safeguard (सेफ़गार्ड)—*n.* device against foreseen risks. आश्रय, सुरक्षा, पनाह । *v. t.* protect by precaution. सुरक्षित करना या रखना ।

safety (सेफ़्टी)—*n.* being safe ; freedom from danger. सुरक्षा, कुशल-क्षेम, बचाव ।

safflower (सैफ़्लावर)—*n.* a thistle like plant. कुसुम ।

saffron (सैफ़न)—*n.* a plant yielding orange-yellow dye used in flavoring. केसर, ज़ाफ़रान । *adj.* saffron-coloured. केसरी ।

sag (सैग)—*v. i.* sink unevenly under pressure ; hang side-

ways ; show downward curve in middle. धंसना ; लटकना ; मुड़ना, झुकना । *n.* state of sagging. धंसन, लटकन, झुकाव, ढीलापन ।

saga (सागा)—*n.* medieval tale of heroes. वीरगाथा ।

sagacious (सगेशस)—*adj.* having or showing insight and practical wisdom. कुशाग्र-बुद्धि, सयाना, चतुर

sage (सेज)—*adj.* wise; judicious; experienced. बुद्धिमान्, ज्ञानी ; चतुर, सयाना । *n.* person credited with profound wisdom ; a kitchen herb. ऋषि, ज्ञानी, महात्मा; सुगंधित बूटी । *adv.* **sagely.**

sago (सेगो)—*n.* starch prepared from palm-pith and used in puddings etc. साबूदाना ।

sail (सेल)—*n.* piece of canvas extended on rigging to catch wind and propel vessel ; ships ; spell of sailing. बादबान, पाल ; जलपोत, जहाजों का बेड़ा ; जल-यात्रा । *v. i. & t.* progress by use of sail ; start on voyage ; navigate ship ; traverse sea ; go with flight. पाल लगाना ; समुद्र-यात्रा पर प्रस्थान करना ; जहाज-रानी करना ; समुद्र पार करना ; तेज होना, हवा पर उड़ना

sailor (सेलर)—*n.* seaman ; mariner. नाविक, मल्लाह ।

saint (सेंट)—*n.* canonized person. a holy man. संत, महात्मा, ऋषि, साधु

sake (सेक)—*n.* purpose, cause, aim. प्रयोजन, हेतु, कारण, मतलब ।

salacious (सलेशस)—*adj.* lustful ; lecherous. कामी, विषयी

salad (सैलड)—*n.* vegetables prepared as food without cooking. खाने के लिए तैयार कच्ची सब्जियाँ, कचालू, सब्जियों का रायता, सलाद ।

salamander (सैलमैन्डर)—*n.* lizard-like animal supposed to live in fire ; cook's implement for scorching things brown. अग्नि-कीट ; रसोइये का वस्तुएं सेंकने का उपकरण ।

salary (सैलरी)—*n.* fixed periodical payment made to person for his services. वेतन, तनख्वाह ।

sale (सेल)—*n.* buying-and-selling transaction ; public auction. बिक्री ; नीलाम ।

salesman (सेल्समैन)—*n.* shop assistant. विक्रय-सहायक, दुकान देखनेवाला नौकर ।

salient (सेलाइन्ट)—*adj.* prominent ; standing out. प्रमुख, स्पष्ट ; उभरा हुआ । *n.* **salience.** प्रमुखता, उभार ।

saline (सेलाइन)—*adj.* impregnated with salt ; like salt. नमकीन ; नमक जैसा । *n.* solution

of salt and water. नमकीन पानी।

saliva (सलाइवा)—*n.* the liquid of the mouth. लार, थूक, लुआब।

salivary (सैलिवरी)—*adj.* of saliva ; producing saliva. थूक-सम्बन्धी ; थूक-उत्पादक।

sallow (सैलो)—*n.* a kind of low-growing willow. मजनूं का पेड़। *adj.* sickly yellow, pale brown. सांवला, हल्का भूरा-ज़र्द। *n.* **sallowness**. भूरापन।

sally (सैली)—*n.* rush of besieged upon besiegers ; a piece of banter. झपट ; एकाएक आक्रमण ; मज़ाक, बुद्धि-विलास, भावुकता पूर्ण बात। *v. i.* make military sally ; go for a walk. सैनिक रूप से झपटना ; भ्रमण करना, निकल पड़ना।

salmon (सैमन)—*n.* a silver-scaled fish. चांदी के रंग की एक प्रकार की मछली।

salon (सैलॉन)—*n.* reception room. स्वागत-कक्ष।

saloon (सलून)—*n.* large room fit for assemblies ; large cabin for ships passengers ; railway carriage without compartments ; public room for specified use ; drinking bar. दीवान-खाना, बैठक ; जहाज के यात्रियों का बड़ा कमरा ; बिना खानों वाला रेल का डिब्बा ; सार्वजनिक कमरा ; शराब-खाना।

salt (साल्ट)—*n.* sodium chloride; wit ; piquancy ; experienced sailor. नमक, लवण, क्षार ; मज़ा, रस ; लावण्य ; तेज़ी, तीक्ष्णपन ; अनुभवी नाविक। *adj.* containing salt, tasting of salt ; bitter ; pungent. नमकीन, खारी ; तेज़, चरपरा, कड़वा। *v. t.* preserve or season or treat with salt. नमक भरना या लगाना ; नमकीन बनाना, खारी करना

saltpetre (सॉल्ट्पीटर)—*n.* substance used in making gunpowder etc. शोरा।

salubrious (सलूब्रिअस)—*adj.* health-giving. स्वास्थ्यप्रद. आरोग्यकर। *n.* **salubriousness**.

salutary (सैल्यूटरी)—*adj.* wholesome in operation ; resulting in good. लाभकर, हितकर, स्वास्थ्यकर, कल्याणदायक, हितकर, शुभ।

salutation (सल्यूटेशन)—*n.* act of saluting ; words used in saluting. अभिवादन, प्रणाम, सलाम ; अभिवादन-वचन।

salute (सलूट)—*n.* gesture of respect ; kiss. अभिवादन, सलामी

salvage (सैल्वेज)—*n.* rescue of property from loss at sea or by fire ; payment made for it's rescue. जल अथवा अग्नि में सम्पत्ति की रक्षा ; इस प्रकार से रक्षा का पुरस्कार। *v. t.* rescue thus. जल या अग्नि से सम्पत्ति की रक्षा

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salvation (सैल्वेशन)—*n.* state of being saved from sin. मुक्ति, उद्धार ।

salve (सैल्व)—*n.* healing ointment ; something that soothes. अनुलेप, मलहम ; आराम देनेवाली वस्तु । *v. t.* anoint ; soothe. लेप लगाना ; आराम देना ।

salver (सैल्वर)—*n.* tray for handing refreshments etc. थाली, तश्तरी ।

salvo (सैल्वो)—*n.* a reservation ; simultaneous discharge of guns. शर्त ; तोपों की सलामी ।

same (सेम)—*adj.* uniform ; unvarying ; aforesaid. वैसा ही, समान ; अभिन्न ; पूर्वोक्त

sampan (सैम्पैन)—*n.* any small boat of Chinese pattern. एक प्रकार की चीनी नाव ।

sample (सैम्पल)—*n.* small part taken from a quantity to give an idea of the whole, specimen. नमूना, बानगी ; उदाहरण, आदर्श । *v. t.* take sample of. नमूना लेना, उदाहरण पेश करना ।

sanatorium (सैनटोरियम)—*n.* establishment for treatment of invalids ; place resorted to for it's climate. क्षय के रोगियों का चिकित्सालय ; स्वास्थ्यप्रद स्थान ।

sanatory (सैनटरी)—*adj.* tending to health. स्वास्थ्य-सम्बन्धी ।

sanctification (सैंक्टिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* the act of making holy. पवित्रीकरण ; प्रतिष्ठापन ।

sanctify (सैंक्टिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make holy, purify from sin. पवित्र या शुद्ध करना ; पाप-मुक्त करना ।

sanctimonious (सैंक्टिमोनिअस)—*adj.* making a show of piety. पवित्रता का प्रदर्शन करनेवाला ; पाखंडी ।

sanctimony (सैंक्टिमनी)—*n.* sanctimoniousness. पवित्रता-प्रदर्शन ; पाखंड, आडंबर ।

sanction (सैंक्शन)—*n.* penalty or reward attached to a law ; authoritative permission. कानून-सम्मत दंड या पुरस्कार ; अधिकृत स्वीकृति ; मंजूरी । *v. t.* give sanction to ; authorize. दंड या पुरस्कार देना ; स्वीकृति या अधिकार देना ।

sanctity (सैंक्टिटी)—*n.* saintliness ; sacredness. साधुता ; पवित्रता, शुद्धता ।

sanctuary (सैंक्ट्यूरी)—*n.* place recognized as holy ; place of protection. पूजास्थान, देवालय ; आश्रयस्थल, पनाहगाह ।

sanctum (सैंक्टम)—*n.* holy place ; person's private room. पवित्र स्थान ; एकान्त कमरा ।

sand (सैंड)—*n.* powder produced by the wearing down of flint etc. रेत, बालू

sandal (सैंडल)—*adj.* sole without uppers attached to

the foot by thongs. चप्पल, खड़ाऊँ, पट्टी, खड़ाऊँ।

sandalwood (सैंडलवुड)—*n.* kinds of scented wood. चन्दन, चन्दन।

sanders (सैंडर्स)—*n.* sandal wood. चन्दन

sand-piper (सैंड पाइपर)—*n.* kinds of bird. एक प्रकार का पक्षी।

sandwich (सैंडविच)—*n.* two salices of bread with meat or other relish between. रोटी के दो टुकड़े जिनके बीच मांस या कोई और स्वादिष्ट पदार्थ भरा रहता है। (कचौरी, समोसा) *v. t.* insert between others of a different kind. दो पार्टों के बीच धरना।

sane (सेन)—*adj.* of sound mind; sensible. स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क वाला, मानसिक रूप से नीरोग; सयाना,

sanguinary (सैंग्विनरी)—*adj.* delighting in bloodshed; attended by bloodshed. रक्त-पिपासु, क्रूर; रक्तपात-युक्त।

sanguine (सैंग्विन)—*adj.* habitually hopeful; blood-red. आशावादी, आशायुक्त; खून के रंग का, रक्तिम, लालिमायुक्त

sanitary (सैनिटरी)—*adj.* of the conditions that affect health. स्वास्थ्य की, स्वच्छता-सम्बन्धी।

sanitation (सैनिटेशन)—*n.* improving of sanitary conditions. स्वच्छता, सफ़ाई, आरोग्य-विधा।

sanity (सैनिटी)—*n.* saneness. मानसिक स्वस्थता, बुद्धिमत्ता, सचेतता।

sans (सैंज)—*prep.* without. बिना, बगैर।

sap (सैप)—*n.* the vital juice of plants; vitality; digging of siege-trenches; covered siege-trench; hardworking person. पौधों का रस, दूध या अर्क; सार, सत्त्व; खाई की खुदाई, ढकी हुई खाई; परिश्रमी व्यक्ति। *v. t.* drain of sap; exhaust the vigour of; approach by sap, dig siege-trenches; undermine; work hard at books. रस निकालना: सार खींचना; खाई से गुजरना; खाइयाँ खोदना; गिराना; नष्ट करना; खूब पढ़ना, परिश्रम करना।

sapid (सैपिड)—*adj.* savoury; not tasteless. स्वादिष्ट, स्वादु, सरस।

sapidity (सैपिडिटी)—*n.* state of being sapid. स्वाद, रस, मजा।

sapience (सेपिऐन्स, सैपिएन्स)—*n.* wisdom; knowledge. बुद्धि, ज्ञान।

sapient (सेपिऐन्ट, सैपिएन्ट)—*adj.* aping wisdom; would-be wise. बुद्धिमान्, विवेकी

sapling (सैप्लिंग)—*n.* young tree. छोटा पौधा, बिरवा, कलम।

saponaceous (सैपनेशस)—*adj.*

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soapy. साबुन-जैसा, साबुनवाला।

saponify (सॅपनिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* convert into soap ; become soap. साबुन बनाना ; साबुन बनना

sapphire (सैफ़ाइर)—*n.* a transparent blue precious stone. नीलम, नीलमणि

saprophyte (सैप्रफ़ाइट)—*n.* plant living on decayed vegetable matter. गली-सड़ी सब्ज़ियों पर पलनेवाला पौधा।

sarcasm (सार्कैज़्म)—*n.* a taunt. ताना, बोली, कटाक्ष। *adj.* **sarcastic.** व्यंग्यपूर्ण।

sarcophagus (सार्कफ़ैगस)—*n.* stone coffin. पत्थर का ताबूत।

sardine (सार्डीन)—*n.* a small sea-fish ; a precious stone. एक छोटी समुद्री मछली ; रत्न।

sardonic (सार्डॉनिक)—*adj.* grimly jocular. उपहासपूर्ण

sardonyx (सार्डनिक्स)—*n.* onyx in which layers alternate with sard. एक प्रकार का धारीदार रत्न।

sartorial (सार्टॉरिअल)—*adj.* of tailors ; of clothes. दर्ज़ियों का ; वस्त्रों का।

sash (सैश)—*n.* scarf worn baldric-wise ; frame holding window-glass. पटका, पट्टी ; खिड़की के शीशे का चौखटा।

satchel (सैचल)—*n.* small leather-bag ; a school-bag. छोटा चमड़े का बैग ; बस्ता।

sate (सेट)—*v. t.* gratify to the full. छकाना अघाना, तृप्त करना।

sateen (सैटीन)—*n.* glossy cotton or woollen fabric. एक चमकदार सूती या ऊनी वस्त्र।

satellite (सैटलाइट)—*n.* hanger-on ; dependent ; planet revolving round another. अनुयायी ; नौकर, अनुचर ; उपग्रह।

satiate (सेशिएट)—*v. t.* sate. तृप्त करना, छकाना। *n.* **satiation.**

satiety (सटाइइटी)—*n.* glutted state. परितृप्ति, छकाई, अघाई।

satin (सैटिन)—*n.* silk fabric with glossy surface on one side. एक रेशमी वस्त्र जिसकी एक तरफ़ चमकदार होती है, साटन

satire (सैटाइर)—*n.* composition in which vice or folly is held upto ridicule : use of ridicule to expose folly. व्यंग्यात्मक लेख या कविता ; व्यंग्य, परिहास।

satiric (सटिरिक)—*adj.* containing satire. व्यंग्यात्मक।

satisfaction (सैटिस्फ़ैक्शन)—*n.* satisfying or being satisfied ; payment of debt ; amends for injury. सन्तोष ; ऋण-पूर्ति ; क्षतिपूर्ति।

satisfactory (सैटिस्फ़ैक्टरी)—*adj.* causing satisfaction ; adequate. सन्तोषजनक ; तृप्ति करनेवाला ;

satisfy (सैटिस्फ़ाई)—*v. t.* meet the wishes of ; pay ; fulfil. सन्तुष्ट करना ; चुकाना, देना ; पूरा करना, सम्पन्न करना ; प्रशान्त करना।

saturate (सैट्यूरेट)—*v. t.* fill with moisture; soak; imbue with learning. भिगोना, तर करना; भरना; परिपूर्ण करना।

saturation (सैट्यूरेशन)—*n.* the act of saturating. तरी, नमी; भराई; परिपूर्णता।

Saturday (सैटर्डे)—*n.* seventh day of the week. शनिवार, सप्ताह का सातवाँ दिन।

Saturn (सैटर्न)—*n.* planet. शनि ग्रह।

satyr (सैटर)—*n.* half-human half-bestial woodland being; beastly-minded man. वन-देवता जिसका आधा शरीर मनुष्य का और आधा बकरे का होता है; पाशविक वृत्ति का मनुष्य।

sauce (सॉस)—*n.* liquid added to food to give relish; compote of fruit; sauciness. तरल मसाला, चटनी; साग-पात; चटपटापन। *v. t.* add sauce to; make piquant; speak saucily to. चटनी या मसाला लगाना; चटपटा बनाना; चटपटी बातें बनाना।

saucepan (सॉसपैन)—*n.* cooking-pot with lid and handle. देगची।

saucer (सॉसर)—*n.* curved plate. तश्तरी, सकोरा, रकाबी।

saucy (सॉसी)—*adj.* impudent; smart-looking. ढीठ, गुस्ताख; चटकदार।

saunter (सॉंटर)—*v. i.* walk in leisurely fashion. *n.* leisurely gait. आवारागर्दी, चहलकदमी।

sausage (सॉसेज)—*n.* minced meat enclosed in case of thin membrane. पतली झिल्ली के डिब्बे में बन्द पिसा हुआ मांस, संभूषा।

savage (सैवेज)—*adj.* uncivilized; cruel. जंगली, असभ्य, अशिष्ट; क्रूर, निर्दयी। *n.* member of savage tribe; brutal person. जंगली मनुष्य; क्रूर व्यक्ति।

savannah (सवैन्ना)—*n.* treeless plain. वृक्षहीन प्रदेश, चरागाह।

savant (सैवां)—*n.* man of learning. विद्वान् मनुष्य।

save (सेव)—*v. t.* & *i.* rescue from danger or harm; keep for future use; prevent. बचाना, रक्षा करना; बचत करना, बचा रखना; बाज रखना, रोकना। *prep.* except, but. सिवाय, छोड़कर।

saving (सेविंग)—*adj.* making a reservation or exception; redeeming, बचा हुआ, किफ़ायती, संचित। *n.* something saved. बचत, किफ़ायत।

savings (सेविंग्ज) *n. pl.* amount of money put by institution receiving small deposits. संचित धन; बैंक आदि में जमा बचत धन।

saviour (सेविअर)—*n.* deliverer; saver from ruin. मुक्तिदाता,

savour (सेवर)—*n.* characteristic taste or smell. विशेष प्रकार का स्वाद या गन्ध ; मज़ा । *v. i. & t.* smack or suggest the presence of ; have a particular smell or taste. चखना, मज़ा उठाना ; विशेष प्रकार की गन्ध या स्वाद देना ; मज़ा लेना ।

saw (सॉ)—*n.* old saying ; implement with toothed edge for cutting wood etc. कहावत, मुहावरा ; आरा, आरी

sawbones (सॉबोन्ज़)—*n.* surgeon. जर्राह ।

saw-dust (सॉ-डस्ट)—*n.* fine wood-fragments produced in sawing. लकड़ी का बूरा ।

sawyer (सॉयर)—*n.* workman who saws timber. आरा चलानेवाला, आराकश ।

saxhorn (सैक्सहॉर्न)—*n.* instrument of trumpet class. तुरही जैसा एक बाजा ।

saxifrage (सैक्सिफ्रेज)—*n.* kinds of rock plant. एक चट्टानी पौधा, कुल्फी ।

say (से)—*v. t. & i.* utter ; state ; tell ; repeat. बोलना ; कहना ; बताना, मत प्रकट करना ; दोहराना । *n.* what one has to say ; share in decision. बात, बोल, कथन ; मत, राय

saying (सेइंग)—*n.* common कहावत, लोकोक्ति ।

scab (स्कैब)—*n.* crust formed over sore in healing ; kinds of skin-disease and plant-disease ; blackleg. पपड़ी, खुरंड ; एक प्रकार का चर्म-रोग ; पौधों की खाल का रोग ; नीच मनुष्य

scabbard (स्कैबर्ड)—*n.* sheath of sword, dagger etc. तलवार, कटार आदि की म्यान ।

scabby (स्कैबी)—*adj.* full of scabs ; itchy. पपड़ियोंवाला ; खुजलीवाला ।

scabies (स्केबीज़)—*n.* the itch. खुजली ।

scaffold (स्कैफ़ल्ड)—*n.* temporary platform supported on poles for use of builders ; platform on which criminal is executed. पैड़, मचान ; फाँसी देने का मंच ।

scald (स्कॉल्ड)—*v. t.* injure or pain with hot liquid ; rinse with boiling water ; heat to near boiling-point. गरम पानी आदि से जलाना, झुलसना ; गरम पानी से धोना ; उबालना, औटाना । *n.* injury to skin by scalding. फफोला, गरम पानी आदि से जलने का दाग

scaldhead (स्काल्ड्हेड)—*n.* a scalp-disease. बालशोरा, सिर की रंज ।

scale (स्केल)—*n.* one of the

thin horny over-lapping plates protecting skin of fishes etc. ; thin plate ; scab ; tartar on teeth ; pan of weighing-balance ; (*pl.*) weighing instrument ; series of degrees ; graded system ; set of sounds ; relative dimensions ; an instrument for use in measuring ; a ladder. मछली आदि की ऊपरी परत, पपड़ी, सीपल, खपरा ; चरक, परत ; पपड़ी ; दाँतों की मैल या तलछट ; तकड़ी का पचड़ा, (बहु०) तकड़ी, तराजू ; मानक, स्तर ; परिमाप ; लय-सुर ; माप, नाप ; बैलाना ; सीढ़ी, सोपान । *v. t. & i.* remove scales ; show specified weight ; climb with ladder or otherwise. पपड़ी उतारना ; तौलना, नापना, जाँचना ; सीढ़ी आदि से चढ़ना ।

scalene (स्केलीन)—*adj.* unequal-sided. विषम-भुज, असमान भुजोंवाला ।

scall (स्कॉल)—*n.* scally eruption on skin. खुजली, कुष्ट, कोढ़ ।

scallion (स्कैलिअन)—*n.* a kind of onion. एक प्रकार का प्याज ।

scallop (स्कैलप)—*n.* a kind of shellfish ; a curve at one edge. एक प्रकार की सीपदार मछली ; एक किनारे पर का घुमाव । *v. t.* cut in scallops. कामदार किनारा बनाना ।

scalp (स्कैल्प)—*n.* skin and hair of the upper part of the head ; खोपड़ी, चंदिया । *v. t.* take scalp of ; criticize savagely. खोपड़ी उतार लेना ; बाल की खाल उतारना ।

scalpel (स्कैल्पल)—*n.* light surgical knife. नश्तर, चिरहे की छुरी ।

scamp (स्कैम्प)—*n.* rascal ; good-for-nothing. बदमाश ; दुर्जन, दुष्ट व्यक्ति । *v. t.* do work negligently. लापरवाही से काम करना ।

scan (स्कैन)—*v. t. & i.* test metre by examining feet ; be correct metrically ; scrutinize closely. [illegible] मात्राएँ आदि गिनना ; छन्द [illegible] दुरुस्त होना ; जाँचना, पड़ताल ।

scanda[illegible]—*n.* imputed disgrace ; defamatory talk ; malicious gossip. कलंक, अपमान, मान-हानि ; निन्दा, चुगली, बुराई ;

scandalous (स्कैंडलस)—*adj.* outrageous ; causing scandal ; shameful. अपमानकारक ; कलंकित करनेवाला ; लज्जाजनक

scansion (स्कैन्शन)—*n.* metrical scanning. छन्द-परीक्षा ।

scant (स्कैन्ट)—*adj.* barely ; not sufficient. न्यून, कम ; अपर्याप्त । *v. t.* stint. न्यून करना, घटाना ।

scantling (स्कैन्टलिंग)—*n.* small beam ; rough sketch ; small

नमूना ; साधारण खाका ; छोटा परिमाण ।

scanty (स्कैंटी)—*adj.* barely sufficient ; of small amount or extent. स्वल्प ; अपर्याप्त ; न्यून,

scape (स्केप)—*n.* an escape ; a fault ; shaft of column ; long leafless flower stalk springing from root ; a landscape. पलायन, बच निकलने की क्रिया , चूक ; पर की डंडी; जड़ से निकलने वाला लम्बा पत्रहीन पुष्प डंठल ; प्राकृतिक दृश्य । *v. t.* escape ; miss ; shun. बचना ; चूकना ; भागना ।

scapegoat (स्केपगोट)—*n.* person bearing blame due to others. बलि का बकरा ।

scapula (स्कैप्यूला)—*n.* the shoulder blade. कंधे की हड्डी, हंसुली । *adj.* **scapular.**

scar (स्कार)—*n.* mark left on the skin by a wound ; precipitous craggy part of mountain side. घाव का निशान, दाग ; पहाड़ का उभरा हुआ भाग । *v. t.* & *i.* mark with scar ; form into a scar. दाग डालना ; दाग पड़ना ।

scarce (स्केअरस)—*adj.* rare ; not plentiful. दुर्लभ, विरला ;

scarcity (स्केअरसिटी)—*n.* insufficiency ; prevailing want of food. दुर्लभता, न्यूनता ; अकाल ; अभाव ।

scare (स्केअर)—*v. t.* strike with sudden terror. अचानक भय

देना । *n.* unreasoning terror. अकारण भय, डर ।

scare-crow (स्केअर-क्रो)—*n.* figure set in field etc. to scare birds. खेतों आदि में चिड़ियों को डराने के लिए लगाया गया पुतला ।

scarf (स्कार्फ)—*n.* a joint uniting two pieces of timber endwise; long strip of material worn round neck or over shoulders ; necktie. लकड़ी के दो टुकड़ों का किनारों से जोड़ ; गलूबन्द ; रूमाल ; दुपट्टा, ओढ़नी ; नैकटाई ।

scarify (स्कैरिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* scratch skin ; criticize mercilessly. चमड़ा लगाना ; चमड़ी खुरेदना ; नुक्ताचीनी करना

scarlet (स्कार्लट)—*n.* brilliant red colour ; scarlet cloth. तेज लाल रंग ; सुर्ख कपड़ा । *adj.* of scarlet colour. सुर्ख रंग का ।

scarp (स्कार्प)—*n.* steep slope. खड़ी ढाल । *v. t.* make steep. सीधे खड़ा करना ।

scathe (स्केद)—*n.* harm suffered. क्षति, हानि । *v. t.* injure by blasting or withering up. हानि पहुँचाना ; जला देना ; नष्ट कर देना ।

scatter (स्कैटर)—*v. t.* & *i.* throwhere and there; sprinkle; disperse. बखेरना, फैलाना ; छिड़कना ; तितर-बितर करना या होना, विसर्जित करना या होना ।

person employed to remove refuse from the streets; animal feeding on carrion. भंगी, मेहतर ; मंदगी पर पलने वाला प्राणी ।

scene (सीन)—*n.* theatre-stage ; place of occurrence ; piece of continuous action that forms part of a play ; hangings and wood-work used in dressing up a stage ; landscape. रंगमंच ; घटनास्थल ; नाटक का दृश्य ; रंगमंच-सज्जा ; प्राकृतिक दृश्य ।

scenery (सीनरी)—*n.* stage scenes ; the natural features of a district. नाटकीय दृश्य ; प्राकृतिक दृश्य ।

scenic (सीनिक)—*adj.* of the stage ; picturesque. रंगमंच-सम्बन्धी ; नाटकीय ; सुन्दर ।

scent (सेंट)—*n.* smell ; fragrance ; track. वास, गन्ध, महक ; सुगन्धि ; खोज, पता, सीख ।

sceptic (स्कैप्टिक)—*n.* person who questions the truth of religious doctrines. धार्मिक बातों में विश्वास न रखनेवाला व्यक्ति ; संशयात्मा ; नास्तिक

scepticism (स्कैप्टिसिज्म)—*n.* doubt in religious doctrines. धार्मिक सिद्धान्तों में अविश्वास, नास्तिकवाद ।

sceptral (सेप्ट्रल)—*adj.* regal. राजसी ।

sceptre (सैप्टर)—*n.* rod symbolizing sovereignty. राजदण्ड, राजाधिकार

schedule (शैड्यूल)—*n.* table of details or items. तालिका, सारणी, अनुसूची, फ़हरिस्त

scheme (स्कीम)—*n.* systematic arrangement ; outline ; artful design ; plan of action, योजना, तजवीज ; रूपरेखा, खाका, षड्यन्त्र ; कार्य-विधि । *v. i. & t.* make plans ; intrigue. योजनाएँ बनाना ; षड्यन्त्र रचना ।

schism (सिज़्म)—*n.* division in a Church ; offence of causing such separation. धर्म-भेद ; जुदाई, फूट

scholar (स्कॉलर)—*n.* child in a elementary school ; learned person ; student receiving assistance from university or other ſriends. शिष्य, विद्यार्थी, विद्वान् व्यक्ति ; पण्डित ; छात्रवृत्ति लेने-वाला छात्र ।

scholarship (स्कॉलरशिप)—*n.* erudition ; position of a scholar. पाण्डित्य, विद्वत्ता ; छात्रवृत्ति ।

scholastic (स्कलैस्टिक)—*adj.* of schools or education ; academic ; dealing in logical subtleties. स्कूलों अथवा शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित ; शैक्षणिक, शैक्षिक ; तार्किक ।

scholiast (स्कोलिऐस्ट)—*n.* writer of scholia. टीकाकार ;

school (स्कूल)—*n.* institution for

giving instruction to the young ; its building ; its pupils ; group of thinkers or artists with common inspiration. पाठशाला. विद्यालय ; विद्यालय-भवन ; विद्यालय का छात्रसमुदाय ; समान विचारधारावाले विचारकों या कलाकारों का समुदाय

schooner (स्कूनर)—*n.* fore-and-aft riggedship. दो मस्तूलोंवाला जहाज।

sciatic (साइऐटिक)—*adj.* of the hip ; having sciatica. नितम्ब (चूतड़) सम्बन्धी ; नितम्ब-रोग-सम्बन्धी।

sciatica (साइऐटिका)—*n.* neuralgia of hip and thigh. नितम्ब तथा जाँघ की स्नायविक पीड़ा।

science (साइन्स)—*n.* systematic and formulated knowledge. विज्ञान, तत्त्वविद्या।

scientific (साइन्टिफिक)—*adj.* according to the principles of science. वैज्ञानिक, विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी।

scientist (साइन्टिस्ट)—*n.* person learned in one or more of the natural sciences. वैज्ञानिक,

scimetar, scimitar (सीमिटर)—*n.* short curved sword. कटार, खड्ग।

scintilla (सिन्टिला)—*n.* shred or atom. चिनगारी।

scintillate (सिन्टिलेट)—*v. i.* sparkle ; emit sparks. चमकना, जगमगाना ; चिनगारियाँ छोड़ना

scion (साइअन)—*n.* shoot cut for grafting ; young member of family. पैवन्द, कलम ; सन्तान, कुँवर।

scirrhous (सिरस)—*adj.* knotty. गठीला।

scission (सिशन)—*n.* the act of cutting. काट. तराश, कटाव।

scissors (सिजर्ज)—*n. pl.* cutting implement of pairs of blades. कैंची।

scoff (स्कॉफ)—*v. i.* speak derisively. मजाक उड़ाना, व्यंग्य करना। *n.* mocking words ; taunt. व्यंग्य-वाक्य ; ताना, कटाक्ष।

scold (स्कोल्ड)—*v. i. & t.* find fault noisily ; rebuke. बुरा-भला कहना, गाली देना ; झिड़कना, डाटना। *n.* nagging woman झगड़ालू या कर्कशा स्त्री।

scolding (स्कोल्डिंग)—*n.* a rebuke. झिड़की, डाँट, डपट।

sconce (स्कॉन्स)—*n.* braket-candlestick ; the head ; fort ; a poll-tax. दीवालगीर ; सिर, मस्तक ; कोट, किला ; चटिया, मनुष्यगणना तोड़ने का दंड। *v. t.* inflict forfeit for offence. दंड लगाना, जुरमाना डालना।

scoop (स्कूप)—*n.* short-handled deep shovel for grain etc ; gouge-like instrument ; exclusive piece of news ; a hollow. पल्ला, कड़छा, डोंकिया ; एक शल्य उपकरण ; एकमात्र समाचार ;

खोद, रिक्त स्थान । *v. t.* lade out ; empty by lading ; excavate. खोदना ; उलीचना ; खोखला करना, बड़ा बनाना ।

scooter (स्कूटर)—*n.* child's scooting toy ; machine worked by motor as substitute for bicycle. बच्चों के खेलने का एक अस्त्र-सीधे चलने वाला खिलौना ; दो पहियों वाला मोटर से चलने वाला एक यान ।

scope (स्कोप)—*n.* outlook ; sphere of observation or action ; extent to which person or thing can range ; outlet. अभिप्राय, तात्पर्य, मनोरथ ; क्षेत्र, सीमा ; पूँजीपत्र, लगाई ; विस्तार ।

scorbutic (स्कॉर्ब्यूटिक)—*adj.* affected with scurvy. रक्तस्राव-ग्रस्त, घुनीला । *n.* scorbutic person. रक्तस्राव का रोगी

scorch (स्कॉर्च)—*v. t.* & *i.* burn surface of so as to discolour or injure or pain ; become so discoloured ; go at unreasonably high speed. झुलसना, झुलसना, अत्यन्त तेज गति से दौड़ना ।

score (स्कोर)—*n.* notch cut ; reckoning ; number of points made by player or side in game ; detailed table of these ; a set of twenty. लकीर, खोंच, निशान ; गणना, लेखा ; खेल के अंकों की गणना ; अंक-अंक तालिका ; कोड़ी बीसी । *v. t.* & *i.* mark with lines ; slash ; enter item to customer ; record in game score ; secure an advantage. निशान लगाना, लकीर खींचना ; हराना, खींचना ; उधार में लिखना ; खेल के अंक दर्ज करना ; अधिमान प्राप्त करना ।

scoria (स्कोरिआ)—*n.* slag. धातु की मैल ।

scorine (स्कोरिआ)—*n.* *pl.* clinker-like masses of lava. ज्वालामुखी लावे के खंड ।

scorify (स्कोरिफाई)—*v. t.* reduce to drossy matter. मल में बदलना, मलवा बनाना । *n.* **scorification.**

scorn (स्कॉर्न)—*n.* contempt ; derision. घृणा, तिरस्कार ; उपहास । *v. t.* hold in contempt ; refuse to do as unworthy घृणा करना, तिरस्कारना ; मल-सी पढ़ाना ।

scorpion (स्कॉर्पियन)—*n.* lobster-like arachnid with jointed stinging tail. बिच्छू, वृश्चिक ।

scot (स्कॉट)—*n.* tax or rate. कर, महसूल, लगान ।

Scot (स्कॉट)—*n.* native of Scotland. स्काटलैंड देश का निवासी ।

scotfree (स्कॉटफ्री) - *adj.* exempt from payment ; unharmed. कर-मुक्त ; बेचोट ।

scoundrel (स्काउण्ड्रल)—*n.* wicked person. बदमाश, धूर्त, दुष्ट व्यक्ति ।

scour (स्काउर)—*v. t.* rub bright or clean ; rub out ; clear out

चमकाना, मांजना ; घिसाना ; साफ़ करना । *n.* act of scouring. मांजने आदि का कार्य । *v. i.* rove ; go along hastily in search. घूमना-फिरना ; जल्दी-जल्दी चलना, खोज के लिए जाना ।

scourge (स्कर्ज)—*n.* whip for chastising persons ; person or thing regarded as instrument of divine wrath. कोड़ा ; विपत्ति, दैवीय प्रकोप, उत्पात, बला । *v. t.* chastise ; afflict. कोड़ा लगाना ;

scout (स्काउट)—*n.* man sent out to reconnoitre ; boy scout ; ship designed for reconnoitring ; small fast single-seat aeroplane. भेदिया, जासूस ; बालचर ; जासूस जहाज ; एक छोटा तेज एक सीटवाला विमान । *v. i.* act as scout. जासूसी करना, भेद लेना । *v. t.* reject with scorn. घृणा करना,

scowl (स्काउल)—*v. i.* wear sullen look. भौंह-भौं चढ़ाना । *n.* scowling aspect. टेढ़ी भवें,

scrabble (स्क्रैबल)—*v. i.* scrawl ; scrambe about. पंजों से खुरचना, लकीरें काढ़ना ।

scrag (स्क्रैग)—*n.* skinny person or animal. दुबला-पतला मनुष्य या पशु ; गला । *v. t.* garotte ; throttle गला घोंटकर मारना ; गर्दन ऐंठना ।

scramble (स्क्रैम्बल)—*v. i.* & *t.* make way by clambering etc ; struggle with competitors to secure a share of something हाथों के बल चलना ; टटोल कर चलना ; किसी वस्तु का हिस्सा लेने के लिए संघर्ष करना ; झपट लेना । *n.* climb ; rough walk ; eager struggle. चढ़ाई, टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी चाल ; उत्कट प्रयत्न ।

scrap (स्क्रैप)—*n.* small detached piece ; quarrel. टुकड़ा, पुर्जा, छीलन ; झगड़ा । (*pl.*) leavings ; picture or passage cut from newspaper. बूचड़, काट-छांट समाचारपत्र से काटा हुआ चित्र या संदर्भ । *v. t.* & *i.* discard as past use ; break up ; quarrel. पुराना समझकर तिरस्कृत करना ; अलग कर लेना ; लड़ाई-झगड़ा करना ।

scrape (स्क्रेप)—*v. t.* & *i.* level, polish, clean, grate or abrade with scraping instrument ; erase ; play fiddle etc ; move one's feet noisily on the floor ; make a clumsy bow ; get or amass by economy or with difficulty. समतल बनाना, चमकाना, साफ़ करना, रगड़ना, मलना, खुरचना, छीलना ; रेतूं-रेतूं करना ; जमीन पर पांव घिसते हुए चलना ; अभद्र ढंग से नमन करना ; परिश्रम से इकट्ठा करना या बटोरना । *n.* act or sound of scraping ; award predicament ; perplexity. छील-छाल ; करकराहट, रगड़ ; असमंजस ; झंझट, कष्ट ।

scraper (स्क्रेपर)—*n.* one who scrapes ; a tool for scraping ; metal edge outside door for scraping boots on. खुरचने वाला व्यक्ति, कंजूस; खुरपी, खुरचनी; दरवाजे के बाहर लगा हुआ धातु का टुकड़ा जिस पर जूते साफ किए जाते हैं।

scraping (स्क्रेपिंग)—*n.* anything scraped off. खुरचन, छीलन।

scratch (स्क्रैच)—*v. t. & i.* wound slightly with something pointed ; rub with nails to relieve itching ; withdraw from list of competitors. नोचना, खुरचना ; नाखूनों से खारिश मिटाना ; सूची में से नाम निकाल देना। *n.* wound or mark or sound made by scratching ; slight wound or cut ; starting-line for race ; competitor in handicap receiving no start. खुरचने से होने वाला घाव या चिन्ह या ध्वनि ; हल्का घाव, खरोंच, खराश ; दौड़ शुरू करने की रेखा ; नामकटा प्रति हुन्दी।

scrawl (स्क्रॉल)—*v. i. & t.* write in hurried untidy way. घसीट मारकर लिखना, घीतमकीड़े लिखना, घिसटते मारना। *n.* hurried writing. घसीट, घीत-मकोड़ा।

screak (स्क्रीक)—*v. t.* utter a sharp sound. चीखना, कूकना। *n.* a sharp sound. चीख।

scream (स्क्रीम)—*v. i. & t.* utter piercing cry ; laugh uncontrollably ; speak or sing with excessive loudness. चीखना : चीख मारना ; ठहाका मारना ; पूरे ज़ोर से बोलना या गाना। *n.* piercing cry ; paroxysm of laughter. चीख, कूक ; ठहाका,

screech (स्क्रीच)—*n.* scream of fright or pain or anger. भयभीत पीड़ा या क्रोध से निकलनेवाली चीख। *v. t.* utter screech. चिल्लाना, चीखना, चीख मारना।

screen (स्क्रीन)—*n.* piece of furniture designed to shelter from observation or excess of heat or light ; partition between nave and choir ; sheet for display of lantern pictures ; riddle for sorting coal etc. टट्टी, कनात, पर्दा, चिक, ओट ; गिरजे की तख्तावन्दी ; चलचित्र का पर्दा ; छानना, झरनी। *v. t.* shelter ; hide ; show on cinema screen ; sort with screens. ओट करना ; पर्दा डालना, ओझल करना ; पर्दे पर चलचित्र दिखाना ; छानना, मूसा अलग करना।

screw (स्क्रू)—*n.* metal male screw with slotted head for holding piece of wood etc. together ; oblique curling motion ; miser ; salary ; unsound horse ; a ship's propeller. पेच ; मरोड़ी : कंजूस व्यक्ति ; वेतन ; बेकार हुआ घोड़ा : जहाज

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पकेलने का पुर्जा

screw-driver (स्क्रू-ड्राइवर)—*n.* tool for turning screws by the slot. पेंचकश ।

scribble (स्क्रिबल)—*v. i. & t.* write hurriedly or carelessly; be an author. जल्दी से या लापरवाही से लिखना, घसीटे मारना; लेखक बनना; *n.* scrawl; hasty note. घसीटे की लिखावट, खिकस्ता ।

scribe (स्क्राइब)—*n.* person who can write; clerk. लेखक; लिपिक, मुन्शी । *v. t.* write down. लिखना,

scrimp (स्क्रिम्प)—*v. t. & i.* scrimp. तंग (कम) करना, सुकेड़ना;

scrip (स्क्रिप)—*n.* wallet; provisional certificate of money subscribed to company; such certificates. बैली, झोली; कंपनी को दिया जाने वाला धन का कच्चा प्रमाणपत्र; रुक्का ।

script (स्क्रिप्ट)—*n.* handwriting; type imitating handwriting. हस्तलेख, लिपि;

scripture (स्क्रिप्चर)—*n.* the Bible; sacred book. इंजील; धर्मग्रंथ (वेद) ।

scrofula (स्क्रोफ्यूला)—*n.* constitutional disease with glandular swellings. गंडमाला का रोग । *adj.* **scrofulous.**

scroll (स्क्रोल)—*n.* roll of parchment or paper; book of the ancient roll form; sculptured ornament imitating roll of parchment. लिपटे हुए कागज का मुड्डा; प्राचीन कागजों के मुड्डों की पुस्तक; लिपटे हुए कागज के मुड्डे की शक्ल का बना हुआ वास्तुचिह्न ।

scrotum (स्क्रोटम)—*n.* the pouch containing the testicles. अंडकोष की थैली ।

scrub (स्क्रब)—*v. t. & i.* rub hard with something coarse. घिसना, रगड़ना, धोना । *n.* brushwood; stunted trees; insignificant person; stunted animal or plant. पुराना झाड़; नाटे कद के वृक्ष; निकृष्ट व्यक्ति; छोटे कद का पशु या पौधा ।

scruple (स्क्रूपल)—*n.* weight-unit of 20 grains; very small quantity; feeling doubt or hesitation. बीस ग्रेन का तौल (आठ रत्ती); अत्यन्त लघु मात्रा; संशय, दुविधा, हिचकचाहट । *v. i.* hesitate owing to scruples. संशय करना; हिचकचाना, संकोच करना ।

scrupulous (स्क्रूप्युलस)—*adj.* careful not to offend; conscientious; marked by extreme care. संशयशील; सचेत; सावधान, दूरन्देशी

scrutiny (स्क्रूटिनी)—*n.* critical gaze; detailed examination; official examination of votes. पड़ताल, छानबीन; विस्तृत परीक्षण; मतों की अधिकृत परीक्षा ।

scud (स्कड)—*v. i.* run or fly

the wind. चम्पत होना, हवा हो जाना ; वायु के आगे भागना । *n.* scudding motion ; vapoury clouds. तीव्र गति, रेला, भगदड़ ; वाष्पयुक्त बादल ।

scuffle (स्कफ़्ल)—*v. i.* struggle confusedly with pushing about. धक्कम-धक्का करना ; हाथापाई करना । *n.* piece of scuffling ; disorderly fight. धक्कम-धक्का, हाथापाई, छीनाझपटी ; लड़ाई, लड़न ।

scull (स्कल)—*n.* one of the small oars of which a pair is worked by rower. डाँड, चप्पू ।

scullion (स्कलयन)—*n.* dish-washer. बर्तन साफ़ करनेवाला व्यक्ति ।

sculptor (स्कल्प्टर)—*n.* person who sculptures. मूर्तिकार, बुतसाज़, संगतराश ।

sculpture (स्कल्पचर)—*n.* art of forming representations by chiselling ; work or works of sculpture. मूर्ति-निर्माण कला, संगतराशी, बुतसाज़ी ; तराशी हुई मूर्ति, प्रतिमा या अन्य वस्तु । *v. t. & i.* represent in sculpture ; do sculpture. प्रतिमा या मूर्ति बनाना ;

scum (स्कम)—*n.* impurities that rise to surface of liquid ; refuse. झाग, फेन, मैल ; दाद,

scurf (स्कर्फ़)—*n.* flakes on surface of skin ; scaly [illegible] झिल्ली की भूसी, छनी, पपड़ी ;

scurrilous (स्करिलस)—*adj.* grossly or obscenely abusive. फबतीला, गीच ; अश्लील ; अशिष्ट ;

scurvy (स्कर्वी)—*adj.* dishonourable ; contemptible. कुत्सित, निन्दनीय, दूषित । *n.* a disease due to lack of fresh food. एक रक्त-रोग

scuttle (स्कटल)—*n.* coal-scuttle ; hole with lid in ship's deck or side or in roof or wall ; hurried gait ; a broad shallow basket. कोयले रखने का एक बर्तन, बेंगीठी ; जहाज़ की छत या दीवार या छत या दीवार का ढक्कनदार छेद ; भाग, दौड़ ; डलिया, चिंगेरी

scyth (साइद)—*n.* mowing and reaping implement swung with both hands. घास आदि काटने का हँसिया, दरान्ती । *v. t.* cut with scyth. हँसिये से काटना ।

sea (सी)—*n.* expense of salt water ; the ocean ; swell of the sea ; vast quantity. सिन्धु, समुद्र ; सागर ; समुद्र की लहर ; अतुल परिमाण । *a full sea.* चढ़ाव पर,

seal (सील)—*n.* piece of wax etc. impressed with device and attached to document or to envelope or receptacle or door ; gem or metal stamp used in making seal ; act

an amphibious marine animal. फाक, मुद्रा ; मोहर ; संतुष्टि, सबूत ; एक मांसाहारी स्तनधारी समुद्री जन्तु । *v. t.* affix seal to ; ratify ; close securely ; stop up ; set significant mark on ; *v. i.* hunt seals. मोहर लगाना ; संतुष्ट करना ; सुरक्षित रूप से बन्द करना ; बन्द कर देना, रोक देना ; विशिष्ट चिह्न बनाना । इस समुद्री जन्तु का शिकार करना

seam (सीम)—*n.* line of junction between two edges, especially those of two pieces of cloth turned back and sewn together ; the line of union of two boards ; a scar ; tallow. सीवन, सिलाई का जोड़ ; दराड़, चीर, फाँक ; दाग, चकत्ता ; सूअर की चर्बी । *v. t.* join by sewing ; scar. सीवन डालना, सीकर जोड़ना ; दाग या चकत्ता डालना ।

seaman (सीमैन)—*n.* sailor. नाविक, मल्लाह ।

seamstress (सीमृस्ट्रिस)—*n.* sewing-woman. दर्जिन ।

seance (सेयान्स)—*n.* a sitting of a society ; a meeting for investigation of spiritualistic phenomena. सभा, सामाजिक बैठक ; सत्संग, आध्यात्मिक सभा ।

seaport (सीपोर्ट)—*n.* town with harbour. बन्दरगाह ।

sear (सीयर)—*v. t.* wither or blast ; scorch with hot iron ; make callous. मुरझाना, मुर्झा देना ; दागना, सुलगाना ; अचेत करना । *adj.* dried up, withered. सूखा हुआ ; मुरझाया हुआ, सूखता हुआ ।

search (सर्च)—*v. t. & i.* look to find something ; probe into. खोजना, तलाश करना, ढूंढना ; अनुसन्धान करना । *n.* investigation ; quest. खोज, तलाश ; तलाशी ।

season (सीज़न)—*n.* one of the divisions of the year ; proper time ; time when something is plentiful. ऋतु, मौसम, सनी ; उचित समय ; समृद्धि-काल, फसल का समय । *v. t. & i.* bring or come into efficient or sound condition ; flavour ; make piquant. तैयार करना या होना, बनाना ; बान डालना ; स्वादिष्ट बनाना ; बघारना, छौंकना ; पुट या रंग देना ।

seasoning (सीज़निंग)—*n.* flavouring materials. मसाला, छौंक ; स्वाद, मजा ।

seat (सीट)—*n.* thing made or used for sitting on ; head-quarter ; post of authority ; abode ; bench ; a sitting ; the posture ; part of a machine. बैठने का स्थान ; मुख्यालय, सदर-मुकाम ; पीठिका, बैठनद ; घर, मकान ; पीढ़ी, कुर्सी ; बैठक ; आसन ; किसी यन्त्र का भाग । *v. t.* make sit ; provide sitting accommodation ; place oneself in sitting

posture ; put new seat to ; establish in a position. बैठाना ; बैठने का स्थान देना ; आसन लगाना ; बैठक या गद्दी लगाना या चढ़ाना ; स्थिर करना, नियत करना, पद पर बैठाना ।

sebaceous (सिबेशस)—*adj.* fatty ; secreting oily matter. चर्बीवाला ; तैल द्रव्य से पूरित ।

sec (सैक)—*adj.* dry (wine)- शुष्क, सादा ।

secant (सीकैन्ट, सेकन्ट)—*adj.* cutting. काटनेवाला । *n.* secant line, radius of circle produced through end of arc to meet tangent to other end. छेदन-रेखा, कोटिज्या ।

secateurs (सिकेटर्ज)—*n.* pruning shears छाँटने की कैंची, कतरनी ।

secede (सिसीड)—*v. i.* withdraw formally from a body. पृथक होना, निकल जाना ।

secession (सिसैशन)—*n.* act of seceding. पृथकता, अलगाव ।

seclude (सिक्लूड)—*v. t.* keep retired or away from company or resort. पृथक रखना या करना, समुदाय से अलग करना ।

seclusion (सिक्लूजन)—*n.* secluding ; secluded place or state. अलगाव ; पृथकता ; एकान्त स्थान ; अकेलापन, एकान्तता ।

second (सैकड)—*adj.* next after the first ; of subordinate importance ; inferior. दूसरा, द्वितीय ; निचला ; निम्न कोटि का । *n.* person who wins second place ; the sixtieth part of a minute. दूसरा स्थान पानेवाला व्यक्ति; मिनट का साठवाँ भाग, पल । *v. t.* back up ; give one's support. पीछे होना ; अनुमोदन करना

secondary (सैकडरी)—*adj.* not primary ; of the second rank ; supplementary. माध्यमिक ; दूसरी श्रेणी का ; पूरक, अनुकल्प

seconds (सैकड्ज)—*n. pl* goods of second quality especially coarse flour. दूसरे दर्जे का सामान ; मोटा आटा ।

secrecy (सीक्रिसी)—*n.* keeping of secrets ; privacy ; concealment. गोपनीयता ; एकान्त ; रहस्य भेद, दुराव ।

secret (सीक्रिट)—*adj.* unrevealed ; confidential ; secluded. गुप्त, गोपनीय ; अप्रकट ; छुपाकर रखा हुआ । *n.* a secret matter. रहस्य,

secretariate (सैक्रिटेरिअट)—*n.* secretaryship ; body of secretaries. मंत्रीत्व, सचिव का पद ; मंत्रालय, मंत्री का कार्यालय ।

secretary (सैक्रिटरी)—*n.* person employed to deal with correspondence, collect information and prepare business ; minister in charge of a specified state department. सचिव ;

secrete (सिक्रीट)—*v. t.* put into place of concealment, produce by secretion. छिपाना ; शरीर का रस पैदा करना या जुदा करना।

secretion (सिक्रीशन)—*n.* the act of secreting ; substance so sorted out. छिपाव ; स्राव ; शरीर से अधिक रस या मूल।

sect (सैक्ट)—*n.* a religious denomination ; adherents of a school of thoughts. मत, पंथ, सम्प्रदाय ; किसी विचारधारा का अनुयायी वर्ग। *adj.* **sectarial.**

section (सैक्शन)—*n.* severance with the knife ; part cut off ; one of the parts into which something is divided ; one of the areas into which undeveloped land is divided ; part of community. काट ; खंड, टुकड़ा ; भाग, हिस्सा ; अविकसित भूमि का क्षेत्र ; समुदाय का भाग। *adj.*

sector (सैक्टर)—*n.* the part of a circle enclosed by two of the radii and the arc cut off by them ; any of the parts into which the space occupied by opposing armies is distributed ; a mathematical instrument. वृत्तखंड ; क्षेत्र, सामने-सामने खड़ी सेनाओं का बँटा हुआ क्षेत्र ; गणित का एक यन्त्र। *adj.* **sectoral.**

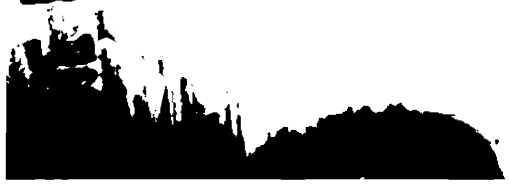
secular (सैक्यूलर)—*adj.* concerned with the affairs of this world ; lasting for ages ; occurring once in a century. लौकिक, सांसारिक, धर्म-निरपेक्ष ; अनन्त, शाश्वत ; शताब्दिक, सौ वर्षों में एक बार होनेवाला। *n.* a layman ; one of the secular clergy. जनसाधारण, संसारी ; धर्म-निरपेक्ष व्यक्ति। *adv.* **secularly.**

secularism (सैक्यूलरिज्म)—*n.* doctrine that the basis of morality should be non-religious. धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद। *n.* **secularist.** धर्मनिरपेक्षतावादी।

secure (सिक्योर)—*adj.* untroubled by danger or fear ; safe. खतरे या भय से मुक्त ; निरापद ; सुरक्षित। *v. t.* fortify ; obtain ; guarantee ; make safe ; confine securely. बचाना ; प्राप्त करना ; बाँधना ; सुरक्षित करना ; सुरक्षित रूप से बाँधना या घेर रखना। *adv.* **securely.**

security (सिक्योरिटी)—*n.* secure state of feeling ; protection ; thing that serves as a guard or guarantee ; certificate of stock, etc. निश्चिन्त की भावना, निर्भयता ; सुरक्षा, बचाव, आश्वस्त ; बन्धक, प्रतिभू ; प्रमाणपत्र ; सरकारी हुंडी।

sedan (सिडान)—*n.* vehicle seated for one and carried by two chairmen on poles. डोली, पालकी, सामदान।



sedate (सिडेट)—*adj.* free from agitation ; serious. स्थिर, संयत ; गंभीर, प्रशान्त

sedentary (सेडेन्टरी)—*adj.* sitting much ; done in a chair. निष्क्रिय, गतिहीन ; बैठा रहनेवाला,

sediment (सेडिमेन्ट)—*n.* matter that settles to bottom of liquid ; dregs. गाद, तलछट ; कीट, मल ।

sedition (सिडिशन)—*n.* conduct or speech inciting to rebellion. राजद्रोह, विप्लव ; विद्रोहात्मक भाषण ।

seduce (सिड्यूस)—*v. t.* lead astray ; induce to commit sin or crime, deprive of chastity. बहकाना, फुसलाना, ठगना ; पाप या अपराध के लिए प्रेरित करना ; सतीत्व भंग करना । *n.* **seducement.**

seduction (सिडक्शन)—*n.* seducing ; thing that tends to seduce ; attractive quality बहकावा, फुसलाहट ; सतीत्व-भंग ; दमनशीला ; प्रलोभन, सम्मोहन

see (सी)—*v. t. & i.* perceive with eyes or mentally ; look at ; discernmentally ; find out; come to know ; interview ; understand ; take care. देखना, निहारना, ताकना ; दृष्टि डालना ; समझना, बूझना ; जानना ; पता करना ; भेंट करना, मिलना, विचार करना ; देखभाल करना, ध्यान देना, देखते रहना । *n.* diocese of a bishop. धर्माध्यक्ष का अधिकार,

seed (सीड)—*n.* the germ of flowering plant ; offspring ; semen ; first principle ; progeny ; race ; origin. बीज ; अंकुर ; वीर्य ; मूल सिद्धान्त ; सन्तान ; वंश, नस्ल ; मूल, प्रारम्भ

seek (सीक)—*v. t. & i.* make search for ; try to get ; ask for ; aim at. ढूँढना, खोजना ; प्रयत्न करना ; प्रार्थना करना, पूछना ; माँगना ; इच्छा करना

seem (सीम)—*v. i.* have the appearance of being ; be apparently perceived to have done. प्रतीत होना, सूझना ; जान पड़ना, दिखाई देना

seemly (सीम्ली)—*adj.* becoming. सुन्दर, सुघड़ ।

seer (सीयर)—*n.* one who sees visions ; prophet. ऋषि ; भविष्य-द्रष्टा ; सिद्ध-पुरुष ।

seesaw (सीसो)—*n.* up and down movement ; a plank supported in the middle and moving up and down ; vacillation. झूला-झूली, उतार-चढ़ाव ; झूले लेने का एक खेल ; व्याकुलता ; असमंजस । *v. i.* play at a seesaw ; vacillate. झूलना, झूलना ; व्याकुल होना ।

seethe (सीद)—*v. i. & t.* be agitated ; boil. उत्तेजित होना या करना ; उबलना, उबालना, खौलना,

segment (सेग्मेन्ट)—*n.* part cut

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off from other parts of something ; part of circle cut off by straight line. खंड, टुकड़ा ; वृत्त-खंड । *adj.* **segmental.**

segregate (सैगिगेट)—*v. t.* take from the rest. पृथक् या अलग कर लेना ।

segregation (सैगिगेशन)—*n.* act of taking from the rest. अलगाव,

seigneur, seignior (सेन्यर, सेनियर)—*n.* feudal lord. सामन्त, स्वामी, मालिक । *adj.* **seigneurial.**

seismograph, seismometer, seismoscope (साइस्मॉग्राफ, साइस्मॉमिटर, साइस्मस्कोप)—*n.* instruments showing occurrence force, place etc. of earthquakes. भूकम्प-सूचक यन्त्र ।

seize (सीज)—*v. t. & i.* put in possession ; confiscate ; snatch. कब्जे में ले लेना, जब्त कर लेना, पकड़ लेना ; छीन लेना ।

seizure (सीजर)—*n.* seizing ; being seized. कब्जा ; जब्ती ; पकड़ ।

seldom (सैल्डम)—*adv.* rarely ; not often. कदाचित्, कभी ही, विरले ही, कभी कभार ।

select (सिलैक्ट)—*adj.* chosen for excellence ; picked ; exclusive. चुना हुआ, उत्कृष्ट ; छाँटा हुआ ; अनन्य । *v. t.* pick out as best. चयन करना, चुनना, छाँटना ।

self (सैल्फ)—*n.* one's own person or individuality. अपना व्यक्तित्व, व्यक्तिगतत्व, आत्मत्व ; आप, स्वयं, खुद । (*pl.* **selves**).

selfish (सैल्फिश)—*adj.* actuated by self-interest. स्वार्थी, खुदगर्ज ।

sell (सैल)—*v. t. & i.* dispose of in exchange for money ; betray for money. बेचना, बेच देना ; दाम ले देना ; बिकना । *n.* **seller.** बिक्रेता ; *n.* **selling.**

selvage, selvedge (सैल्वेज, सैल्विज)—*n.* edge of cloth so woven that it cannot unravel. कन्नी, बॉट, कोर, संवाक

semantics (सिमैन्टिक्स)—*n. pl* semasiology. भाषाविज्ञान की अर्थों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली शाखा ।

semaphore (सैमफोर)—*n.* a signalling appartus. संकेत देखने का यंत्र

semblance (सैम्बलेन्स)—*n.* outward aspect ; superficial appearance. सादृश्य, बाहरी रूप ; उपमान, मेल ।

semen (सीमैन)—*n.* generative fluid. वीर्य, खुक, मनी

semester (सिमैस्टर)—*n.* college or university half-year in U. S. Germany etc. अमरीका, जर्मनी आदि में महाविद्यालय या विश्वविद्यालय का अर्धवार्षिक पाठ्यक्रम ।

semi (सैमी)—*pref.* the half of ; partly ; occurring in each half. आधा, अर्द्ध ; आंशिक ; आधे पर होने वाला ।

semi-colon (सैमी-कोलन)—*n* the stop. (;) अर्धविराम-चिन्ह।

semi-final (सैमी-फाइनल)—*n.* the match or round preceding the final. अन्तिम से पहला मैच या दौर।

seminal (सीमिनल, सैमिनल)—*adj.* of seed or semen ; germinal ; productive. बीज या वीर्य सम्बन्धी ; बीजाणु-युक्त ; उत्पन्न करने वाला।

seminary (सैमिनरी)—*n.* place or society favourable to the production of some quality or class. शिक्षालय, मदरसा।

seminate (सैमिनेट)—*v. t.* propagate ; sow. बीज डालना, बीज बोना। *n.* **semination.**

senate (सैनेट)—*n.* State council of ancient Rome ; modern legislature ; upper chamber of some parliaments ; governing body of some universities. प्राचीन रोम की राज्य-परिषद् ; आधुनिक विधानमंडल ; कुछ संसदों में उच्च सदन ; कुछ विश्व-विद्यालयों की प्रबन्ध-समिति

senator (सैनेटर)—*n.* member of senate. सैनेट का सदस्य।

send (सैंड)—*v. t.* despatch cast ; inflict ; grant. भेजना रवाना करना ; फेंकना, चलाना, छोड़ना पहुंचाना, आदेश देना

sender (सैंडर)—*n.* one who sends. प्रेषक, भेजनेवाला व्यक्ति।

send-off (सैंड-ऑफ)—*n.* friendly demonstration at or before person's departure. विदाई।

senescence (सिनैसैन्स)—*n.* the state of growing old. वृद्धावस्था,

senility (सिनिलिटी)—*n.* old age. वृद्धावस्था, बुढ़ापा, पीरी।

senior (सीनियर)—*adj.* older ; superior in rank or standard. वयोवृद्ध ; वरिष्ठ, वरीय ; पद में बड़ा। *n.* an elder person ; a superior. वयोवृद्ध व्यक्ति ; वरिष्ठ अधिकारी।

seniority (सीनियॉरिटी)—*n.* the state of being senior. वरिष्ठता, वरीयता, बड़प्पन।

senna (सैना)—*n.* aperient prepared from cassia. सनाय ; एक रेचक औषधि।

sensation (सैन्सेशन)—*n.* an operation of a sense ; feeling ; state of excitement ; an exciting event. इन्द्रियजन्य ज्ञान, चेतना बोध ; अनुभूति ; सनसनी, उत्तेजन ; सनसनीपूर्ण घटना।

sensational (सैन्सेशनल)—*adj.* pertaining to sensation. ज्ञानात्मक, बोधात्मक ; सनसनीपूर्ण,

sense (सैन्स)—*n.* any of the special bodily faculties by which sensation is roused ; ability to perceive ; sanity or presence of mind ; practical wisdom ; meaning. इन्द्रिय-ज्ञान, विवेकानुभूति ; इन्द्रिय ; बुद्धि, अक्ल ;

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चेतना ; विवेक ; अर्थ, तात्पर्य । *v. t.* perceive by sense. समझना, अनुभूति करना ।

sensibility (सैन्सिबिलिटी)—*n.* capacity to feel. अनुभव-क्षमता, चैतन्यता ।

sensible (सैन्सिबल)—*adj.* having good sense ; judicious ; not unmindful ; perceptible by the senses. बुद्धिमान्, समझदार ; न्यायोचित ; सचेत, सविवेक ; इन्द्रिय-ग्राह्य

sensitive (सैन्सिटिव)—*adj.* acutely affected by external impressions ; touchy ; responsive to. संवेदनाशील, सूक्ष्मग्राही ; चेतनायुक्त, कोमल-हृदय, सहानुभूति रखने वाला

sensitivity (सैन्सिटिविटी)—*n.* degree of sensitiveness. सूक्ष्म-ग्राह्यता, अनुभूति ।

sensorial, sensory (सैन्सोरिअल, सैन्सरी)—*adj* of the senses or sensation or the sensorium. इन्द्रिय-सम्बन्धी ; संवेदन-सम्बन्धी ; मस्तिष्क-सम्बन्धी ।

sensorium (सैन्सोरियम)—*n.* the seat of sensation in the brain. मस्तिष्क, दिमाग़ ।

sensual (सैन्स्यूअल, सैन्शुअल)—*adj.* depending on the senses only ; licentious. ऐन्द्रिक ; विषयासक्ति-सम्बन्धी ; कामुक, विषयासक्त

sensuality (सैन्स्यूऐलिटी, सैन्शूऐलिटी)—*n.* pursuit of fleshly gratification. विषय-सुख, इन्द्रियासक्ति ।

sensuous (सैन्स्यूअस)—*adj.* stimulating or operating through the senses ; aesthetic. इन्द्रियोद्दीप्त, इन्द्रिय-जनित, उत्तेजक ।

sentence (सैन्टेन्स)—*n.* word or set of words complete in itself ; declaration of punishment. वाक्य ; दंडादेश, सज़ा । *v. t.* state sentence of. दंडादेश देना ।

sententious (सैन्टैन्शस)—*adj.* abounding with axioms ; short and pithy. सारगर्भित ; सूत्र-रूप ।

sentiment (सैन्टिमैन्ट)—*n.* a mental feeling ; thought expressed in words ; mawkish tenderness. भावना, जज़बा ; भाव, विचार ; कल्पना, संकल्प ।

sentimental (सैन्टिमैन्टल)—*adj.* swayed by shallow motion ; designed to excite the softer emotions. भावनात्मक, भावुकतापूर्ण ;

sentinel (सैन्टिनल)—*n.* soldier posted to keep guard. पहरेदार, चौकीदार, सन्तरी ।

sentry (सैन्ट्री)—*n.* sentinel. चौकीदार, पहरेदार ।

sepal (सैपल)—*n* calyx leaf. पंखुड़ी, पुष्प-दल ।

separable (सैपरेबल)—*adj.* capable of being disjoined. विभाज्य, अलग होने के योग्य ।

separate (सैपरेट)—*adj.* physically disconnected ; distinct ;

पृथक, अलग। *v. t. & i.* make separate ; come asunder ; part company. पृथक करना ; पृथक या अलग होना ; विच्छेदना

separation (सैपरेशन)—*n.* separating ; disunion. पृथकता, अलगाव ; विछोड़ा, जुदाई।

sepoy (सीपॉय)—*n.* Indian soldier. भारतीय सिपाही।

sepsis (सैप्सिस)—*n.* septic state. अंग की दूषित अवस्था ; घाव, रक्त-स्राव आदि की अवस्था।

September (सैप्टेंबर) *n.* ninth month. अंग्रेजी का नौवां महीना, सितंबर मास।

septic (सैप्टिक)—*adj.* causing or caused by putrefaction. दूषित, विकृत, सड़ने-सड़नेवाला।

septum (सैप्टम)—*n.* partition between the chambers of some fruits. फलों के भीतरी भागों को अलग करनेवाला पर्दा।

septuple (सैप्ट्यूपल)—*adj.* sevenfold. सात-गुना।

sepulchral (सैपल्क्रल)—*adj.* of sepulchres ; funereal ; gloomy. कब्र-सम्बन्धी ; मातमी ; अन्धकारमय, भयंकर।

sepulchre (सैपल्कर)—*n.* tomb. कब्र, समाधि। *v. t.* lay in sepulchre. कब्र में रखना या गाड़ना।

sepulture (सैपल्चर)—*n.* burying. गड़ाने की क्रिया।

sequel (सीक्वेल)—*n.* after effects ; upshoot. फल, नतीजा, परिणाम, अन्त, आखीर।

sequence (सीक्वेन्स)—*n.* succession ; consequence ; unbroken series. अनुक्रम, सिलसिला ; फल, नतीजा ; शृंखला।

sequent (सीक्वेन्ट)—*adj.* coming after. अनुक्रमिक, सिलसिले का।

sequester (सिक्वेस्टर)—*v. t.* isolate ; set apart. एकान्त में रखना ; अलग करना, अलगाना।

sequestrate (सीक्विस्ट्रेट)—*v. t.* confiscate. कुर्क या जब्त करना।

serene (सिरीन)—*adj.* clear and calm ; unperturbed. प्रशान्त, स्वच्छ, निर्मल ; स्थिर, निश्चल।

serf (सर्फ़)—*n.* one of the class of labourers bound to and transferred with the soil. गुलाम, खेत जोतनेवाला दास, रैयत।

serge (सर्ज)—*n.* a durable twilled worsted fabric. एक प्रकार का मजबूत ऊनी कपड़ा।

sergeant (सार्जेन्ट)—*n.* army warrant officer ; police officer between inspector and constable. एक छोटा सैनिक अफ़सर, एक छोटा पुलिस अधिकारी ; हवालदार, जमादार ; सार्जेन्ट।

serial (सीरियल)—*a.* of or in a series ; issued in instalments. क्रमिक, क्रमागत ; धारावाहिक, किस्तवार। *n.* serial story. धारावाही कहानी।

seriatim (सीरिएटम)—*adv.* point

by point in order धारावाहिक रूप में, सिलसिलेवार ।

series (सीरीज)—*n.* number of things of which each is similar to the preceding ; sequence ; succession क्रम, सिलसिला ; अनुक्रम, शृंखला, लड़ी ।

serious (सीरिअस)—*adj.* earnest ; thoughtful ; important ; dangerous. गंभीर ; विचारनीय ; महत्त्वपूर्ण ; भीषण, खतरनाक ; नाजुक

sermon (सर्मन)—*n.* piece of religious exhortation delivered from the pulpit. धर्मोपदेश, धार्मिक व्याख्यान ।

serpent (सर्पेन्ट)—*n.* large snake ; cunning person ; obsolete wind-instrument ; kind of firework. नाग, साँप ; कुटिल मनुष्य ; नरसिंगे जैसा बाजा ; सर्प जैसी आतिशबाजी, हवाई ।

serrate, serrated (सैरेंट, सैरेंटिड)—*adj.* notched like a saw. दाँतेदार, आरे-जैसा ।

serum (सीरम)—*n.* watery animal fluid. पाँछा ; दूध या खून का पानी ।

servant (सर्वेन्ट)—*n.* personal or domestic attendant. सेवक, नौकर, दास ।

serve (सर्व)—*v. t. & i.* be servant to be useful to ; sufffice ; set food on table ; distribute ; make legal delivery of : treat ; retaliate on ; set ball in play at tennis. सेवा करना, नौकरी बजाना ; उपयोगी होना ; पर्याप्त या पूरा करना या होना ; मेज पर खाना लगाना ; परोसना ; बाँटना ; तकसीम करना ; तामील करना ; भुगताना ; बदला लेना ; टैनिस के खेल में गेंद रखना । *serve in.* खाना

service (सर्विस)—*n.* state of being a servant ; servant's status : master's or mistress's employ ; department of royal er public employ ; persons engaged in it ; set of vehicles etc. plying at scheduled times; work done for another ; benefit conferred on another ; use ; assistance ; meeting of congregation for worship ; legal serving of writ etc. ; set of dishes for serving meal. सेवा, नौकरी ; ख़िदमत ; राजकीय या सार्वजनिक कर्मचारी-विभाग ; सरकारी कर्मचारी-वर्ग ; निश्चित समयों पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों का समुदाय ; कर्त्तव्य ; उपकार ; उपयोग ; सहायता ; सत्संग, प्रार्थना-सभा ; उपासना, भजन ; तामील ; परोसने का पात्र । (*pl.*) armed forces. सशस्त्र सेनाएँ । *v. t.* repair; keep in runnig order. मुरम्मत करना ; चालू दशा में रखना

servile (सर्वाइल)—*adj.* of slaves;

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like a slave; mean ; fawning ; without independence. दासों का; दास-तुल्य ; नीच, कमीना ; चापलूस ;

servitude (सर्विट्यूड)—*n.* slavery ; bondage. दासता, गुलामी; बन्धन ।

sesame (सेसमि)—*n.* annual herbaceous plant from seeds of which oil is expressed ; its oil-yielding seeds. तिल का पौधा, तिल ।

session (सैशन)—*n.* meeting of a court etc ; series of such meetings ; school or university term. न्यायालय आदि की बैठक, इजलास ; अधिवेशन, सत्र, कार्य-काल ; स्कूल अथवा विश्वविद्यालय की एक श्रेणी कार्यकाल

set (सैट)—*v. t. & i.* put, lay ; attach to ; display ; fix firmly ; perplex ; determine ; value ; plant, sow ; convert into curd ; appoint ; regulate ; provide with music ; unite and secure in place after fracture ; wager ; stud ; point out ; sink below the horizon ; have motion ; gather force ; show or feel tendency ; affix ; adjust hands on mechanism of ; fix the eyes on ; direct and keep ; apply oneself to work ; give an edge to ; arrange ready for printing ; leave ; gaming. धरना, रखना ; लगाना, जोड़ना ; प्रदर्शित करना ; स्थिर करना, गाड़ना ; चकडाना, हैरान करना ; निश्चित या निर्धारित करना ; सिलना-समझना, सुमार करना ; बोना, बीजना ; दूध फाड़ना (जमाना) ; नियुक्त करना ; नियमित करना, ठीक करना ; सुर मिलाना ; संगीत आरम्भ करना ; (हड्डी) जोड़ना या चढ़ाना ; बढ़ना, डूबना ; जड़ना, जमाना ; दिखाना ; अस्त होना, डूबना ; गति पकड़ना ; शक्ति बटोरना ; प्रवृत्त होना, लगना ; (मोहर आदि) लगाना ; घुइयाँ या. मशीन को सही करना ; नजर गाड़ना, घूरकर देखना ; निर्देशित करना ; व्यस्त होना, काम में लगना, कटिबद्ध होना ; तेज करना, धार लगाना ; छपाई के लिए तैयार करना ; प्रस्थान करना, चल पड़ना ; ढलकना, जाल बिछाना । *n.* setting of sun ; direction of current or wind ; attack directed at ; hang or fit ; shoot for planting ; number of things or persons that belong or consort together ; series ; collection ; group ; coat of plaster. अस्त ; तरंग या वायु की दिशा ; आघात ; सेट ; पौधा, कलम ; समूह, समुदाय ; दल, मंडली, जत्था ; कड़ी, शृंखला, संग्रह ; गिरोह, गुट ; पलस्तर की परत । *adj.* deliberate ; formal : arranged beforehand : studded निश्चित, सुनियोजित ; विधिवत ; औपचारिक ; पूर्वयोजित, जड़ा हुआ

set-square (सैट-स्क्वेअर) *n.* draughtsman's appliance for drawing lines at certain angles. नक्शानवीस का विशेष कोणों पर रेखाएँ खींचने का उपकरण।

settee (सैटी)—*n.* seat accommodating two or more. पुश्तदार चौकी, तकियादार बेंच।

settle (सैटल)—*n.* bench with high back. ऊँची पुश्तवाली कुर्सी या चौकी। *v. t. & i.* establish; be established; sit down; make sit down; cease from wandering; determine; decide; appoint; alight; colonize; subside; deal effectually with; dispose of; pay. स्थापित या स्थिर करना; स्थापित या स्थिर होना; बैठ जाना; बिठाना; ठहर जाना; निश्चित या निर्धारित करना; निर्णय करना; नियुक्त करना; उठकर बैठना; बसना; बसाना, बस्ती बसाना; थमना, शान्त होना; हल या समाधान करना; निपटना; चुकाना

settlement (सैटलमैन्ट)—*n.* the act of settling; terms on which a dispute is settled; the process of assisting the Government land-tax over a specific area; a colony; place of abode; a small village; jointure. ठहराव, बैठाव; निबटारा, समझौता; निर्णय, हल; बन्दोबस्त, व्यवस्था; बस्ती, नी-आबादी; निवास-स्थान; छोटा गाँव; स्त्री धन।

settler (सैटलर)—*n.* early colonist. बस्ती में बसनेवाला, प्रवासी।

seven (सैवन)—*adj. & n.* one more than six. सात। *adj.* **seventh.** सातवाँ।

sevenfold (सैवन्फोल्ड)—*adj. & adv.* seven times. सात-गुना।

seventeen (सैवन्टीन)—*adj. & n.* seven and ten. सत्रह। *adj.* **seventeenth.** सत्रहवाँ।

seventy (सैवन्टी)—*adj. & n* seven times ten. सत्तर

sever (सैवर)—*v. t. & i.* disjoin; cut off; take away. अलग करना; काट देना; अलगाना।

several (सैवरल)—*adj.* a good many; separate; distinct; respective. अनेक, कई, कतिपय; पृथक; भिन्न; अलग-अलग।

severance (सैवरन्स)—*n.* severing, severed state. पृथकता, भिन्नता; अलगाव, बँटवारा।

severe (सिवीअर)—*adj.* austere; strict; vehement; exact; sharp; extreme. घोर, भारी; कठोर, सख्त; ठीक, नियमबद्ध; तीक्ष्ण,

sew (सो)—*v. t. & i.* fasten or join by using needle and thread. सीना।

sewage (स्यूएज)—*n.* matter conveyed in sewers. गोरियों का गंदा पानी आदि।

sewer (स्यूअर)—*n.* cover underground drain carrying off

refuse of houses and towns. नाली नाली, मलर-री, मल-मार्ग ।

sewerage (स्यूअरेज)—*n.* drainage by sewers ; a system of sewers. नालियों से पानी आदि निकालने की व्यवस्था या प्रणाली ।

sex (सैक्स)—*n.* being male or female. लिंग, लिङ्ग, जाति, स्त्रीत्व या पुरुषत्व । *fair sex.* स्त्री-जाति ।

sexagenarian (सैक्सजिनेरियन)—*adj.* & *n.* (person) between 59 and 70. ५९ और ७० वर्ष के मध्य का (व्यक्ति) ।

sexagenary (सैक्सजिनरी)—*adj.* of sixty years. साठ वर्षों का, साठा ।

sexagesimal (सैक्सजेसिमल)—*adj.* proceeding by sixties ; of sixty ; sixtieth. साठ का, साठवाँ ।

sexennial (सैक्सेनियल)—*adj.* lasting six years ; occurring once in six years. षड्वर्षीय, षड्वार्षिक, छठे वर्ष में होनेवाला ।

sextain (सैक्सटेन)—*n.* a stanza of six lines. षड्पदी, छः पदों की कविता ।

sextan (सैक्सटन)—*adj.* recurring every fifth day. प्रत्येक छठे दिन होनेवाला ।

sextant (सैक्सटैन्ट)—*n.* instrument for taking angular measurements ; the sixth part of a circle ; a planet. एक कोण-मापक यन्त्र ; वृत्त का छठा भाग ; एक ग्रहण ।

sexto (सैक्सटो)—*n.* book formed by folding sheets into

sextuple (सैक्सट्यूपल)—*adj.* six-fold. छः गुणा । *v. t. & i.* multiply, exceed by, six times. छः गुणा करना ; छः गुणा होना ।

sexual (सैक्स्यूअल)—*adj.* of sex ; of a sex or the sexes. लैंगिक, जिन्सी ; स्त्री या पुरुष जाति-सम्बन्धी ।

shabby (शैबी)—*adj.* worn ; dressed in shabby clothes ; mean ; scury. जीर्ण-शीर्ण, फटा-पुराना ; कपड़े धारण किए ; नीच, अधम ; कुत्सित । *adv.* **shabbily.**

shackle (शैकल)—*n.* fetter enclosing ankle or wrist ; (*pl.*) handcuffs ; kinds of coupling-appliance. बेड़ी, कड़ा ; बेड़ी, बन्धन ; (व.) हथकड़ियाँ ; साँकलियाँ ।

shade (शेड)—*n.* comparative darkness ; darker parts of a picture ; (*pl.*) cool retreat ; slight difference ; small amount ; unreal thing ; screen ; soul after death ; gradation of colour. छाया, साया ; चित्र के गहरे रंग के भाग ; (ब०) शीतल स्थान, कुंज ; सूक्ष्म अन्तर ; स्वल्प परिमाण ; असत्य वस्तु, माया ; पर्दा, आड़ ; प्रेतात्मा ; रंग का उतार-चढ़ाव । *v. t. & i.* screen from light ; make dark ; pass by degrees into another shade of colour, opinion etc. प्रकाश से बचाना, साया करना ; अन्धकार करना ; चित्र में साया करना ; मत बदलना ।

shadow (शैडो)—*n.* patch of shade ; dark figure projected by body that intercepts rays of light ; unreal thing ; ghost ; shade ; obscurity ; shelter. छाया-वृक्ष ; परछाईं, प्रतिबिम्ब : माया ; प्रेत ; छाया ; अन्धकार ; शरण, आड़ । *v. t.* set forth vaguely ; watch secretly. छाया या परछाईं डालना, अन्धियारा करना ; छिपाना, ढाँपना ; छाया की तरह पीछे-पीछे फिरना ।

shaft (शाफ़्ट)—*n.* rod of a weapon ; slender cylinder connecting the parts of a machine ; stalk ; arrow ; ray of light ; hole serving as access to mine etc. ; one of bars between which horse etc. is harnessed to vehicle ; rib of father. मूँठ, हत्था ; धुरा ; डंडल, पतला डंडा ; तीर ; प्रकाश-किरण ; खान आदि में जाने का मार्ग ; गाड़ी का धन ; पँख के बीच की नल ।

shagreen (शग्रीन)—*n.* kinds of untanned leather with roughened surface. एक प्रकार का बिना कमाया हुआ खुरदर चमड़ा ।

shake (शेक)—*v. t.* & *i.* move quickly up and down ; tremble ; jolt ; weaken or make less stable. हिलाना, झटकना ; काँपना ; घिटकरी लेना ; हिलना, डोलना ; लड़खड़ाना ; थरथराना ; साहस तोड़ना : डगमगाना । *n.* shaking ; jolt, jerk ; shock. हलचल, डगमगाहट ; धक्का ; झटका ;

shall (शैल)—*v. aux.* forming compound tenses or moods expressing command, obligation, condition, intention, prophecy and other senses. भविष्यत् काल-सूचक सहायक क्रिया—"गा" जिससे आदेश, दायित्व, स्थिति, इरादा, भाविता आदि का अर्थ-बोध होता है । (*p. t.* **should**)

shallow (शैलो)—*adj.* of little depth ; superficial. कम गहरा, थोथा, छिछला, ओछा ; दिखावटी, बाहरी, कृत्रिम । *n.* shallow place ; shoal. कम गहरा स्थान, उथला ; मछलियों का झुंड जो एक साथ तैर रहा हो । *v i.* & *t.* decrease in depth. कम गहरा होना या करना,

sham (शैम)—*v. t.* & *i.* feign ; pretend to be. छलना, धोखाधड़ी करना ; बहानेबाज़ी करना ; बनावट करना, काढ़ना । *n.* piece of pretence ; person pretending to be what he is not ; counterfeit thing. धोखा, छल, बहाना, पाखण्ड ; पाखण्डी या कपटी मनुष्य, बहानेबाज़ आदमी ; जाली वस्तु, धोखे की टट्टी । *adj.* pretended ; counterfeit. कपटपूर्ण ; नकली,

shamble (शैम्बल)—*v. i.* go with shuffling ungainly gait. बनावटी या भद्दी चाल चलना । *n.* such gait. भद्दी चाल ।

shambles (शैम्बल्ज़)—*n.* pl.

butcher's slaughter-house. कसाईखाना, बधखाना।

shame (शेम)—*n.* feeling of humiliation; state of disgrace. लज्जा, शर्म; अपमान की भावना, लज्जोदय। *v. t.* make ashamed;

shampoo (शैम्पू)—*v. t.* treat head of person with lather and rubbing. चम्पी करना, सिर की मालिश करना; सिर धोना, केश-स्नान करना। *n.* a shampooing. मालिश, चम्पी; केशस्नान।

shamrock (शैम्रॉक) *n.* a kind of trefoil. तिपतिया घास।

shank (शैंक) *n.* leg or part of it between knee and ankle; stem of something. टाँग की नली, पिंडली; डंडी, दस्ता।

shanty (शैन्टी)—*n.* hut; hovel. झोंपड़ी, कुटी; कोठरी, मड़ई।

shape (शेप)—*n.* form; external appearance; proper condition; pattern रूप, आकृति; आकार, रूप-रंग; उपयुक्त स्थिति; नमूना, बनावट। *v. t. & i.* fashion into desired or definite shape; form; plan; call up image of; assume form. ढालना, रूप देना; बनाना; रचना; कल्पना करना, विचारना; रूप धारण करना,

share (शेअर)—*n.* portion; allotment; the cutting part of a plough. भाग, हिस्सा, अंश; have in common. हिस्सा देना, बाँटना; हिस्सा लेना, साझी होना।

shareholder (शेअरहोल्डर)—*n.* owner of shares. हिस्सेदार, साझी, अंशभागी।

shark (शार्क)—*n.* large voracious seafish; swindler. एक भारी मांसभक्षी समुद्री मछली, नाकू मछली; ठग, धूर्त।

sharp (शार्प)—*adj.* with fine edge or point; pointed: keen; shrill; biting; painful; acute; vigilant; speedy. तेज, तीव्र; धारदार, नुकीला; आतुर, उत्सुक; तीखा, तीक्ष्ण; काटनेवाला; दर्दनाक; कर्कश, कठोर; चतुर, निपुण, तीक्ष्ण बु. वाला; गतिवान्, शीघ्रगामी। *n.* a sharp note. तेज आवाज, षड्ज स्वर। *adv.* at the proper time. ठीक समय पर

sharper (शार्पर)—*n.* person who gives by fraud. धूर्त; धोखा-धड़ी करनेवाला।

shatter (शैटर)—*v. t. & i.* break suddenly in pieces; wreck; utterly destroy. छिन्न-भिन्न कर देना या हो जाना; तोड़-फोड़ देना, टूट-फूट जाना; नष्ट कर देना, बिगाड़ना। *n.* broken fragment. टूकड़ा, खण्ड अंश।

shave (शेव)—*v. t. & i.* clear off hair; pare away; graze; cut off in thin slices; pass

fleece. मूँडना, हजामत बनाना ; छीलना, तराशना ; काटना ; कतरे करना ; बहूते सुधारना ; खूटना, ठगना। *s.* a shaving ; a thin slice ; a drawing knife ; trick. हजामत, मुंडाई ; चीक, कतरा ; छुरा ; कपट।

shaw (शॉ)—*s.* thicket. झोपड़ी, झुरमुट।

shawl (शॉल)—*s.* rectangular piece of woollen cloth worn over shoulders. दुशाला, शाल, गर्म ओढ़नी।

she (शी)—*pron.* the female in question. वह स्त्री, वह स्त्री।

sheaf (शीफ़)—*s.* bundle of corn-stalks tied together after reaping ; bundle of arrows, papers etc. गट्ठा, पुलिन्दा, पूली। *v. t.* make into sheaves. गट्ठे बाँधना।

shear (शिअर)—*v. t. & i.* cut with sword etc. ; clip with shears ; strip bare. काटना, कतर करना ; कतरना : मूंडना। (*pl.*) clipping instrument of two blades moving on a rivet. कतरनी, कैंची।

sheath (शीथ)—*s.* close-fitting cover for blade or tool ; investing membrane. म्यान, खोल ; शरीर की झिल्ली।

sheathe (शीद)—*v. t.* put into sheath ; protect with a casing. म्यान में डालना; खोल में रखना।

sheave (शीव)—*s.* wheel with grooved edge. पहिये की गरारी।

shed (शैड)—*v. t.* let fall off ; let or make flow ; diffuse. गिराना, बरसाना, बिखराना, फैलाना ; बहाना, ढुलकाना। *s.* roofed shelter for storing things, keeping cattle etc. छप्पर, सायबान, बौसारा ; गोदाम ; पशुशाला।

sheen (शीन)—*adj.* bright, gleaming. चमकदार, प्रकाशवान्। *s.* radiance : brightness. प्रभा, प्रकाश ; चमक, दमक

sheep (शीप)—*s.* timid beast kept in flocks for the mutton and wool and leather it yields ; sheepish person. भेड़, मेष ; मूर्ख और डरपोक मनुष्य

sheepish (शीपिश)—*adj.* bashful. संकोची, डरपोक, भोला-भाला।

sheer (शिअर)—*adj.* mere ; absolute ; perpendicular. मात्र, केवल ; निपट, पूरा ; सीधा, खड़ा हुआ। *adv.* directly ; perpendicularly. प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ; खड़े बल। *s.* the curve of a ship's side. जहाज के तख्ते का झुकाव। *v. i.* change course. मार्ग बदलना ; मुड़ना, फिरना, बिचकना

sheet (शीट)—*s.* a large piece of linen etc. to cover a bed ; a broad piece of any thin material ; a large expanse of water, flame etc. ; complete piece of paper ; rope or chain at lower corn of sail for

changing its position. पाखर, पत्थरपाँवा ; धातु आदि का पत्रा ; जल, ज्वाला आदि का फैलाव ; कागज का तख्ता, ; चारा के लिपने कोल का रस्सा ।

shelf (शैल्फ)—*n.* horizontal stab or board projecting from wall or forming one tier of bookcase or cupboard ; ledge on cliff-face ; sand bank. दीवार या अलमारी में बनाया गया खाना, ताक, तख्ता ; उभड़ी हुई चट्टान ; रेत का किनारा

shell (शैल)—*n.* hard outer case enclosing bird's eggs, nuts, some seeds and fruits ; a hard outer case of some molluses and crustaceans etc. ; the mere walls of a house ; explosive artillery projectile ; light coffin. छिलका, खोल ; घोंघा, सीप, शंख, कौड़ी ; चारदीवारी, घोखंडा ; तोप का गोला ; छोटा (भीतरी) कफन । *v. t. & i.* take out off shell ; remove shell from ; fire shells at. छिलका या खोल उतारना ; छिलका उतरना ; गोलाबारी करना, गोले फेंकना ।

shellac (शैलैक)—*n.* lac in scales. चमड़ा साफ ; लाह

shell-fish (शैल-फिश)—*n.* aquatic shelled mollusc. सीपदार मछली ।

shelling (शैलिंग)—*n.* act of throwing shells. गोलाबारी.

shelter (शैल्टर)—*n.* protection; cabin affording shelter. आश्रय, शरण ; रक्षास्थल । *v. t. & i.* serve as shelter to ; take shelter. आश्रय देना, रक्षा करना ; शरण लेना ।

shelty (शैल्टी)—*n* a kind of pony ; a rough hut. एक प्रकार का टट्टू ; झोंपड़ी ।

shelve (शैल्व)—*v. t. & i* put on shelf ; lay aside, defer consideration of ; slope gently. ताक पर या अलमारी में धरना ; उपेक्षा करना, ध्यान न देना ; धीरे-धीरे ढलुवाँ होना ।

shepherd (शैफर्ड)—*n.* man who tends sheep. बकरिया, भेड़ें चारने वाला

sheriff (शैरिफ़)—*n.* a county or city officer. एक प्रमुख नगर अधिकारी ।

sherry (शैरी)—*n.* a white Spanish wine. एक प्रकार की सफ़ेद स्पेनिश शराब ।

shield (शील्ड)—*n.* piece of defensive armour ; person who protects one ; shelter ; presentation of shield with coat of arms on it. ढाल ; रक्षा करने वाला व्यक्ति, आश्रयदाता ; आश्रय, आड़ ; विजयोपहार । *v. t.* protect ; screen. रक्षा करना ; आड़ देना ।

shift (शिफ़्ट)—*v.t. & i.* move from one position to another ;

use expedient. बदलना ; स्थान, स्थिति का रूप बदलना ; उपाय करना, चाल चलना। *n.* change ; a contrivance ; artifice ; a workers spell ; woman's undergarment. परिवर्तन, पलट ; उपाय, यन्त्र ; चाल, जुगत ; मजदूरों के काम की पारी ; कुर्ती, कमीज

shilling (शिलिंग)—*n.* a British silver coin worth twelve pence. एक अंग्रेजी चाँदी का सिक्का

shilly-shally (शिल्ली-शैल्ली)—*n.* vacillation. दुविधा, डावाँडोली। *adj.* vacillating. दुविधापूर्ण,

shimmer (शिमर)—*n.* tremulous or faint light. चमचमाहट, टिमटिमाहट ; *v. i.* shine with shimmer. चमचमाना।

shin (शिन)—*n.* the bony front of the lower leg. पिंडली की हड्डी, पिंडली।

shine (शाइन)—*v. i. & t.* emit light ; be bright ; be brilliant ; put a shine on. प्रकाशित होना, चमकना ; प्रकाश देना, प्रकाशित करना ; महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त करना ; प्रकाश या प्रभा डालना। *n.* sun-shine ; lustre on a surface ; a polishing ; shindy. धूप, खुला मौसम ; चमक, प्रभा ; दमक-चमक ; उपद्रव, दंगा।

shingle (शिंगल)—*n.* slip of wood ; pebbles in a mass.

shingles (शिंगल्ज)—*n. pl.* skin disease. कच्चे दाद का रोग।

ship (शिप)—*n.* large sea-going vessel. जलपोत, जहाज

shire (शाइर)—*n.* county. पुर, नगर।

shirk (शर्क)—*v. t. & i.* avoid ; slink away ; get out of. बचना, सटकना, खिसकना ; जी चुराना। *n.* a shirker. कामचोर व्यक्ति।

shirt (शर्ट)—*n.* man's sleeved under-garment. कमीज, कुर्ता।

shirting (शर्टिंग)—*n.* shirt material. कमीज बनाने का कपड़ा।

shit (शिट)—*v. i.* evacuate bowels. मल त्यागना, हागना। *n.* abusive word. अपशब्द, गाली।

shiver (शिवर)—*n.* small fragment ; splinter ; momentary shivering. टुकड़ा, खंड, चूरा ; कंपन, झुरझुरी, थरथरी।

shoal (शोल)—*n.* great number of fish swimming together ; multitude of persons or things ; shallow place in sea etc. ; submerged sandbank. मछलियों का जमघट ; झुंड, भीड़ ; समूह, समुदाय ; समुद्र आदि में छिछला स्थल, थल ; बालू का डेक, बालू का किनारा

shock (शॉक)—*n.* group of corn-sheaves stood together in field ; a mass of hair ; violent

and disturbing physical or mental impression. घृणित्रों सा भड़कर ; धूंधे हुए बाल ; आघात, चक्कर ; चोट, लगना, दहल । *v. t.* affect with horror ; appear scandalous or outrageous. आघात या चोट पहुंचाना ; दहलाना, हिला देना ; घृणा करना, शोक पहुंचाना ।

shoe (शू)—*n.* covering for foot; curved bar put on horse's hoof ; thing like a shoe. जूता, जूती ; घोड़े की नाल ; जूते या नाल के समान कोई भी वस्तु

shoot (शूट)—*v. i. & t.* move swiftly and suddenly ; propel quickly ; let off a gun ; wound or kill with gun ; fire at target ; put forth buds ; rise up sharply ; take a shot at goal ; photograph with cine-camera. भागना, हवा होना ; छोड़ना, चलाना ; दागना, गोली छोड़ना ; अंकुर मारना ; निशाना लगाना ; उगना, कोंपल निकलना ; फूटना, उभरना ; गोल में गेंद डालना ; फिल्म उतारना ; *n.* an act of shooting ; a young branch. निशानेबाजी ; मार ; पौध, कोंपल, नई डाली । *be shot off.* बरी होना ;

shooting (शूटिंग)—*n.* letting off a gun ; photography with cine cameras ; darting pain. निशानेबाजी, गोली-चालन ; सिनेमा की फिल्में-उतारने का कार्य ; टीस, वेदना ।

shop (शॉप)—*n.* building or room for retail sale of goods ; workshop. दूकान, हाट ; कारखाना । *v. i.* visit shops to buy things. बाजार करना, सौदा खरीदने जाना ।

shopkeeper (शॉपकीपर)—*n.* owner of retail shop. दूकानदार ।

shore (शोर)—*n.* beam set obliquely against wall etc. to prop it ; land that skirts sea or lake. थूनी, टेक, समुद्र-तट ; झील का किनारा

short (शॉर्ट)—*adj.* not long in space or time ; not tall ; soon finished ; failing to reach the measure or quality of ; concise ; angrily curt ; crumbling ; breaking easily. छोटा, थोड़ा ; नाटा ; अल्प ; कम, हीन, न्यून ; संक्षिप्त ; संक्षेप ; भुरभुरा ; खस्ता । *adv.* abruptly. एकाएक, झट से, संक्षेप में । *n.* a short vowel ; a summary. लघु स्वर ; संक्षेप, खुलासा । *be short.* कम होना ;

shortage (शॉर्टेज)—*n.* deficiency. न्यूनता, कमी, हीनता ।

short circuit (शॉर्ट सर्किट)—*n.* electric circuit made through a small resistance. विद्युत-धारा-प्रवाह की एक स्थिति ।

shortcoming (शॉर्टकमिंग)—*n.* defect. त्रुटि, न्यूनता, दोष ।

shorten (शॉर्टन)—*v. i. & t.* become or make short ; curtail. कम होना ; कम करना ।

shorthand (शॉर्टहैंड)—*n.* kinds of writing enabling reporter

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to keep pace with speaker. शीघ्र-लिपि, शीघ्र-लेखि ।

shorts (शॉर्ट्स)—*n. pl.* garment like trousers cut off above the knee. घुटनों-तक की एक पोशाक

shot (शॉट)—*p. t. & p. p.* of **shoot**. *n.* attempt to hit something ; discharging of a gun ; person of specified skill in shooting ; cannon-ball. मार, निशाना, लक्ष्य, प्रयत्न ; टप्पा, गोली चालन ; निशानेबाज, निशानची ; बन्दूक की गोली, गोला, छर्रा । *v. t.* load gun. गोली भरना ।

should (शुड)—*p. t.* of **shall**. चाहिए, था ।

shoulder (शोल्डर)—*n.* point of body at which arm or foreleg or wing is attached : beast's foreleg ; support. कन्धा, मोढ़ा ; पशु की टाँग, रान ; सहारा, आधार की वस्तु । *v. t. & i.* push with shoulder ; assume responsibility. कन्धा मारना, धक्का देना ; कंधे पर लेना, जिम्मेदारी उठाना ।

shoulder blade (शोल्डर-ब्लेड)—*n.* either flat bone of back jointed with the arm-bone. कन्धे की चिपटी हड्डी ।

shout (शाउट)—*n.* loud cry. पुकार ; चिल्लाहट । *v. i. & t.* emit shouts ; speak loudly. पुकारना, चिल्लाना : ललकारना, शोर मचाना ।

shovel (शवल)—*n.* spade-like scoop for shifting earth etc. बेलचा, फावड़ा, चलहा ।

show (शो)—*v. t. & i.* let be seen ; disclose ; exhibit ; demonstrate ; make understand ; seem ; become. दिखाना, दर्शाना ; प्रकट करना ; प्रदर्शित करना ; जताना ; बुझाना, मानों समझाना ; दिखना, दिखाई देना ; होना । *n.* showing ; outward appearance ; pomp ; display ; understanding. प्रदर्शन ; दिखावट ; दिखावा, ढोंग ; आडम्बर, झूठा-भड़क ; मनोरंजन, तमाशा ; समझ

shower (शाउर)—*n.* brief fall of rain ; anything coming down like rain. फुहार ; बौछार, झड़ी ।

show-room (शो-रूम)—*n.* room in which goods are kept for inspection. माल देखने का कमरा ।

shrapnel (श्रैप्नल)—*n.* a shell filled with bullets which explode in a shower ; shell or bomb splinters. छिरपे का गोला ; गोले या बम के फूटने के बाद बिखरे हुए टुकड़े ।

shred (श्रैड)—*n.* scrap ; rag ; torn-out fibre. टुकड़ा ; चीथड़ा ; चिथड़ा ।

shrew (श्रू)—*n.* an animal like mouse ; scolding woman. छछूंदर ; झगड़ालू स्त्री ।

shrewd (श्रूड)—*adj.* intelligent ; crafty ; near the truth ; severe. चतुर, समझ ; धूर्त, चालाक ; सही, यथार्थपरक : तीक्ष्ण, तीव्र ।

shrewish (श्रूइश)—*adj.* given to scolding. कर्कश, झगड़ालू, तुंदमिजाज । *adv.* **shrewishly.**

shriek (श्रीक)—*v. t. & i.* scream. चीखना, चीख मारना ठहाका मारना । *n.* a scream. चीख

shrill (श्रिल)—*adj.* piercing sharp. तीक्ष्ण, तीखा ; तेज, महीन, बारीक । *v. i. & t.* sound shrilly. तीखी आवाज निकालना या करनी ।

shrimp (श्रिम्प)—*n.* sea crustacean ; diminutive person. समुद्री केंकड़ा ; बौना ।

shrine (श्राइन)—*n.* casket or tomb holding relics ; sacred place. अस्थि-कलश ; समाधि ; धर्मस्थान, मन्दिर ।

shrink (श्रिंक)—*v. i. & t.* grow smaller ; make smaller ; flinch. सिकुड़ना, सिमटना ; सिकोड़ना, संकुचित करना ; झिझकना, पीछे को जाना ।

shrinkage (श्रिंकेज)—*n.* tendency to diminish ; amount of diminution. सिकुड़न ; संकुचन ; संकोच, सिमट ।

shrive (श्राइव)—*v. t.* give absolution to. पाप या अपराध स्वीकार करना ।

shrivel (श्रिवल)—*v. i. & t.* contract into wrinkled state. झुर्रियाँ पड़ना या डालना ।

shroud (श्राउड)—*n.* sheet for corpse ; covering. कफन ; सिकाड़ा, सिमाड़ । *v. t.* clothe for burial ; cover ; disguise. कफन डालना ; ढकना, ढांपना ; छिपाना ।

shrouds (श्राउड्ज)—*n. pl.* set of ropes forming part of standing rigging. मस्तूल बाँधने के रस्से ।

shrub (श्रब)—*n.* a bush ; low tree ; a drink. झाड़ी, झाड़ ; छोटा वृक्ष, बूटा ; प्रकार की मदिरा ।

shrug (श्रग)—*v. t. & i.* raise shoulders as sign of disdain etc. कंधे चढ़ाना । *n.* such motion. कंधे चढ़ाने की क्रिया ।

shudder (शडर)—*n.* spasm of shivering कंपन, थरथरी । *v. i.* experience of shudder. काँपना, थरथराना ।

shuffle (शफ़ल)—*v. i. & t.* drag feet ; mix playing-cards etc. shift into each other's place ; prevaricate ; confuse. पाँव रगड़ते हुए चलना ; घसीटकर चलना ; ताश आदि फेंटना ; स्थान बदलना, पलटना ; बात पलटना ; अस्तव्यस्त करना, गड़बड़ करना ।

shun (शन)—*v. t.* keep clear of ; eschew. बाज रहना, बचना, अलग रहना, कतराना ।

shunt (शन्ट)—*v. t. & i.* divert on to a side track ; push aside. रास्ता छोड़ना या बदलना ; एक ओर हटना । *n.* shunting. पथ-परिवर्तन ।

shut (शट)—*v. t. & i.* close ; contract ; confine ; prohibit ;

सुकेरना ; कैद करना ; रोकना ; वंचित करना, बाहर करना ।

shutter (शटर)—*n.* appliance for blocking up window ; appliance for excluding light from camera lens. झांप, परदा, चिक, किवाड़ ; कैमरा के लैन्स से प्रकाश को हटाने का उपकरण ।

shuttle (शटल)—*n.* instrument which threads woof between threads of warp in weaving. ढरकी, बिनाई की नली ।

shuttlecock (शटलकॉक)—*n.* cork fitted with crown of feathers so as to fly when struck with battle-dove. परों की बेंद, रैकेट की चिड़ी ।

shuttle service (शटल सर्विस)—*n.* transport service worked over short distance. छोटे मार्ग पर चलने वाली परिवहन सेवा ।

shy (शाई)—*adj.* timid; bashful reluctant ; lacking ; short. डरपोक ; संकोची, लज्जाशील ; अनुत्सुक

sibilance (सिबिलैन्स)—*n.* a hissing sound. सिसकारी, सीत्कार, आह ।

sibilant (सिबिलैन्ट)—*adj.* hissing सिसकारी करने वाला, ऊष्म ।

sibyl (सीबिल)—*n.* pagan prophetess ; old hag. भविष्य कहने वाली स्त्री ; जादूगरनी ।

sic (सिक्)—*adv.* so, thus. इस प्रकार ।

sice (साइस)—*n.* the six on dice. छक्का ।

sick (सिक)—*adj.* vomiting ; disposed to vomit ; tired, disgusted ; ill. क्लान्त, मतली की अवस्था वाला ; उचाट, तंग, व्याकुल, दुःखी ; रुग्ण, बीमार, रोगी ।

sicken (सिकन)—*v. i. & t.* grow ill ; show signs of illness ; feel nausea. रोगी होना ; बीमार करना ; व्याकुल या तंग होना या करना

sickle (सिकल)—*n.* reaping-hook with semi-circular blade दरान्ती, हँसिया ।

sickly (सिक्ली)—*adj.* apt to be ill ; pale ; inducing nausea; mawkish. मरीज-सा, रुग्ण-सा

side (साइड)—*n.* one of the surfaces bounding an object ; either surface of thing regarded as having only two ; one of the lines bounding a superficial figure ; the part of the body that is to the right or left ; one aspect of a thing ; one of two contrasted parties or sets of opponents ; slope of a hill ; assumptions of superiority. ओर, तरफ ; किनारा, सिरा, तीर ; भुजा, बगल, पार्श्व ; दिशा ;

पहलू, रुख ; पक्ष, दल ; ढलान, तराई ; अकड़ गर्व । *adj.* lateral ; indirect. बगल का, पास का ; टेढ़ा, तिरछा । *v. t.* take up the cause of. पक्ष लेना, पक्षपात करना ।

sidelong (साइड्लांग)—*adj.* oblique ; not direct. तिरछा ; परोक्ष ।

side-walk (साइड-वाक)—*n.* footpath. चलने की पटरी, पग डंडी ।

siding (साइडिंग)—*n.* short track by side of railway for shunting ; taking side. पटरी बदलने का बगली रेल-मार्ग ; पक्षपात ।

sidle (साइडल)—*v. i.* edge along ; move side way. तिरछे चलना

sienna (सिऐना)—*n.* a reddish brown pigment ; its colour. गैरिक मिट्टी ; इसका रंग ।

sierra (सिऐरा)—*n.* chain of mountains. पर्वतमाला ।

sieve (सिव)—*n.* utensil with network or a perforated bottom

sift (सिफ़्ट)—*v. t.* separate coarser portion from finer, good from bad ; analyse. छानना ; जाँचना ; विश्लेषण करना ।

sigh (साइ)—*v. i.* draw deep breath ; mourn. आह भरना, निःश्वास लेना ; शोक करना । *n.* act or sound of sighing. आह, निश्श्वास ; शोक-प्रकाश ।

sight (साइट)—*n.* faculty of vision ; seeing ; being seen

sighter (साइटर)—*n.* a trial shot. निशाना ।

sightless (साइटलैस)—*adj.* blind. अन्धा ।

sigil (सिजिल)—*n.* a seal. मोहर, ठप्पा ।

sigillate (सिजिलेट)—*adj.* with a stamped impression. मोहर लगा हुआ ।

sign (साइन)—*n.* mark ; symbol; indication ; symptom ; miracle ; password ; sign-board ; guesture ; signature. निशान ; चिह्न; संकेत ; लक्षण ; चमत्कार ; शकुन ; संकेत-शब्द ; नाम-पटल ; इशारा, सैन ; हस्ताक्षर । *v. t. & i.* mark with a sign ; affix one's name ; make a sign to. निशान लगाना, चिह्नित करना ; हस्ताक्षर करना ; संकेत करना, बताना ।

signal (सिग्नल)—*adj.* of marked quality or importance ; notable. विशिष्ट, महत्वपूर्ण, असाधारण । *n.* sight or sound meant to convey orders or information. आदेश या सूचना देने वाला चिह्न, संकेतक ; चेतावनी देने की वस्तु । *v. t. & i.* make signals ; direct or announce by signal. संकेतक द्वारा निर्देश देना या घोषणा करना ; सिगनल देना ।

atory (सिग्नेटरी)—*n.* [illegible] a signed agreement. हस्ताक्षर-युक्त (पत्र)।

nature (सिग्नेचर)—*n.* signed name. हस्ताक्षर, दस्तखत।

superscribe (साइन् स्क्रोब)—*n.* words inscription. नामपट्ट, सूचना पट्ट।

signet (सिग्निट)—*n.* small seal. छाप, लघु-मुद्रा, मुद्रिका।

significance (सिग्निफिकन्स)—*n.* expressiveness ; meaning ; importance. सार्थकता ; अर्थ, अभिप्राय ; महत्त्व।

signification (सिग्निफिकेशन)—*n.* sense or acceptation of a term etc. अर्थवत्ता, महत्त्व, सार्थकता।

signify (सिग्निफाई)—*v. t. & i.* mean ; imitate ; be of importance. अर्थ रखना ; बताना, सूचित करना ; महत्त्वपूर्ण होना।

Signor (सीन्योर)—*n.* Italian gentleman. श्रीमान्। **Signora**, Italian married lady. श्रीमती।

silence (साइलेन्स)—*n.* abstinence from speech or noise ; absence of sound ; secrecy. मौन, खामोशी ; शान्ति, निस्तब्धता ; गुप्तता, दुराव। *v. t.* reduce to silence. चुप कराना,

silent (साइलेन्ट)—*adj.* still ; soundless ; mute. खामोश, मौन ; शब्दहीन ; अव्यक्त। *adv.* **silently.**

silhouette (सिलूएट्)—*n.* portrait of head or figure cut from black paper ; outline of object seen against the light. काले कागज को काटने से बनाया गया चित्र ; छायाचित्र।

silica (सिलिका)—*n.* a mineral forming quartz. एक प्रकार का पत्थर, अग्नि प्रस्तर

silicon (सिलिकन)—*n.* a non-metallic element. एक अधातवीय द्रव्य।

silk (सिल्क)—*n.* fibre composing silk-worms' cocoons ; thread prepared from it ; cloth woven of this. रेशम, पट, कौशेय ; रेशम का धागा ; रेशमी वस्त्र। *adj.* **silken**: रेशमी। *pl.* **silk garments.** रेशमी कपड़े।

sill (सिल)—*n.* slab of wood or stone at foot of window or doorway. देहलीज, देहली, दासा,

silly (सिली)—*adj.* foolish ; innocent ; weak of intellect. मूर्ख, बेवकूफ ; अबोध, भोला ; अल्पबुद्धि,

silo (साइलो)—*n.* pit or airtight chamber for storing green crops for fodder. चारे के लिए हरी फसलें रखने का गड्ढा या हवाबन्द कमरा, खत्ती।

silt (सिल्ट)—*n.* sediment deposited by moving water. पानी के साथ बहकर आई हुई मिट्टी, रेत, गाद

lvan, sylvan (सिल्वन)—*adj.*

having woods ; rural. जंगली देहाती ।

silver (सिल्वर)—*n.* a white precious metal ; things made of it ; silver coins. चाँदी, रूपा, रजत ; चाँदी की वस्तु ; रजत मुद्रा, रुपया । *adj.* made of silver ; sweet. चाँदी का, रुपैला ; मधुर, मीठा ।

silversmith (सिल्वरस्मिथ)—*n.* a worker in silver. चाँदी का काम करनेवाला ।

similar (सिमिलर)—*adj.* of the same kind ; identical in shape. इसी या उसी प्रकार का ; समान प्रकृति या रूप वाला ; समान, तुल्य, सदृश,

similarity (सिमिलैरिटी)—*n.* state of being similar. समानता, तुल्यता ।

simile (सिमिलि)—*n.* a comparison of two things for the purpose of illustration. उपमा, तशबीह (उर्दू) ।

similitude (सिमिलिट्यूड)—*n.* outward appearance ; simile ; copy. आकृति, रूप, आकार ; उपमा ; प्रतिरूप, सादृश्य ।

simmer (सिमर)—*v. i. & t.* be or keep just bubbling below boiling point ; be in a state of suppressed anger or laughter. उसीजना, धीरे-धीरे उबलना या खौलना, सिमसिमाना ; कुढ़ना ; क्रोध या हंसी को दबाना । *n.* simmering state. उबाल ; कुढ़न ।

simper (सिम्पर)—*v. i. & t.* smile in silly way, मूर्खतापूर्वक मुस्कराना, दाँत दिखाना ।

simple (सिम्पल)—*adj.* plain ; not complicated ; unsophisticated; natural; inexperienced; humble ; easily done. निष्कपट, सीधा, सादा ; सरल ; स्वाभाविक ; अनुभवहीन ; नम्र ; आसान, अजटिल ।

simpleton (सिम्पल्टन)—*n.* foolish person. मूर्ख व्यक्ति, अल्पबुद्धि वाला मनुष्य ।

simplicity (सिम्प्लिसिटी)—*n.* artlessness ; weakness. सरलता, भोलापन, निष्कपटता ।

simplification (सिम्प्लिफिकेशन)—*n.* act of simplifying. सरलीकरण, स्पष्टीकरण ।

simplify (सिम्प्लिफाई)—*v. t.* make simple. सरल बनाना, सरल करना ; स्पष्ट करना ।

simulate (सिम्यूलेट)—*v. t.* feign; pretend to have. नकल करना ; बहाना बनाना ।

simulation (सिम्यूलेशन)—*n.* the act of feigning. पाखंड, बहाना, स्वाँग रूप ।

simultaneous (सिमल्टेनिअस)—*adj.* occurring at the same time. एक ही समय होने वाला, समकालीन । *adv.* **simultaneously.**

sin (सिन)—*n.* transgression against divine law ; an offence against any code. पाप, गुनाह ;

since (सिन्स)—*adv.* from then till now. तब से, उस समय से; *prep.* at some time subsequent to. से, के बाद, के बाद से। *conj.* seeing that, because. चूँकि, क्योंकि।

sincere (सिन्सिअर)—*adj.* not assumed ; true ; honest ; genuine. यथार्थ, वास्तविक ; सच्चा ; ईमानदार ; निष्कपट

sincerity (सिन्सेरिटी)—*n.* genuineness, honesty ; truth. सच्चाई ; ईमानदारी ; सत्यता।

sinciput (सिन्सिपट)—*n.* head from forehead to crown. मस्तक, माथा, ललाट।

sine (साइनि)—*prep.* without. बिना, बगैर

sinecure (साइनिक्योर, सिनिक्योर)—*n.* an office with pay but no duties. बिना काम वाला सवैतनिक पद।

sinew (सिन्यू)—*n.* tough fibrous animal tissue ; a tendon. स्नायु, नस, कंडरा।

sinews (सिन्यूज)—*n. pl.* bodiiy strength ; motive power. शारीरिक बल, बाहुबल ; संबल।

sing (सिंग)—*v. t. & i.* utter musical sounds ; make humming or whistling sound ; celebrate in verse. गाना ; चहकना, कूजना ; भिनभिनाना ; गूंजना ; पद्यबद्ध करना, कविता-पाठ करना

singe (सिंज)—*v. t. & i.* burn the surface ; scorch. झुलसाना ; झुलसना, भुनना।

singer (सिंगर)—*n.* one who sings. गायक, गवैया।

single (सिंगल)—*adj.* only one ; alone ; separate ; unmarrried ; formed of only one part; pure; sincere. केवल एक, एक ही ; अकेला ; पृथक, अलग ; अविवाहित ; इकहरा ; निष्कपट

singlet (सिंग्लिट)—*n.* man's close-fitting undershirt. कमीज़ ; अन्दर की तंग कमीज़।

singleton (सिंगल्टन)—*n.* lone person. अकेला व्यक्ति, एकाकी मनुष्य।

singular (सिंग्यूलर)—*adj.* unique ; remarkable ; odd ; unusual ; denoting one person or thing. विलक्षण, अनोखा ; विशिष्ट, विशेष ; अकेला, एक ही ; असाधारण, अद्वितीय ; एकवचनी। *n.* the singular number ; a singular word. एकवचन ; एकवचनी शब्द। *adv.* **singularly.**

sinister (सिनिस्टर)—*adj.* of evil omen ; ill-looking ; wicked ; on the left-hand side. अशुभ ; अमंगल ; भयानक, डरावना, कुरूप ; दुष्ट, नीच ; वाम, बायाँ, गावीं।

sink (सिंक)—*v. i. & t.* fall slowly down-ward's ; decline ; disappear below horizon or surface of liquid ; subside ; gradually expire ; droop ; send to the bottom ; construct

below ground ; engrave ; invest ; decrease in value ; ruin. डूबना ; डलना, पटना ; अस्त होना ; निमग्न होना ; घुसना, पैठना, दबना ; गिरना, ध्वस्त होना ; उदास या निराश होना ; डुबोना, पैठाना ; खोदना, भूमि के नीचे उतारना ; खुदाई करना ; विनियोग करना, धन लगाना ; मूल्य घटाना, बिगाड़ना ; नष्ट करना। *n.* a receptacle with a pipe for carrying away waste water. नाली, मोरी, परनाला।

sinkings (सिंकिन्ज़)—*n. pl.* toothache ; neuralgia ; rheumatism. दन्त-पीड़ा ; शिर-पीड़ा ; अर्धशीशी ; वात-रोग।

sinter (सिन्टर)—*n.* a mineral incrustation. निक्षार, जलधारा से एकत्रित मिट्टी।

sinuate (सिन्यूएट)—*v. t.* make sinuous. लहरिया बनाना, बेंचदार करना ; *adj.* sinuous. लहरिया, लहरदार। *n.* **sinuation.**

sinuosity (सिन्यूऑसिटी)—*n.* a bend in a stream etc. ; sinuousness. नदी आदि का मोड़ ; घुमाव, मोड़ ; लहरियापन।

sinus (साइनस)—*n.* an opening ; cavity ; curve ; fistula. रन्ध्र, छिद्र ; कोटर ; घुमाव, मोड़ ; नाड़ी-व्रण, नासूर ; खाड़ी।

sip (सिप)—*v. t. & i.* drink in very small draughts. चुस्की भरना या लेना ; छोटे-छोटे घूंट भरना, चुस्कना, घूंट-घूंट कर पीना। *n.* one such mouthful. चुस्की, घूंट।

siphon (साइफ़न)—*n.* a curved tube for conveying liquids over edge of vessel. तरल पदार्थ निकालने की मुड़ी हुई नली।

sir (सर)—*n.* word used as vocative to master or superior or male stranger or to boy or inferior who is being rebuked ; title preceding Christian name of knight or baronet. महाशय, श्रीमान्, जनाब, साहिब ; अरे सो ; एक अंग्रेज़ी उपाधि।

sire (साइर)—*n.* father or male ancestor ; your Majesty. जनक, पूर्वज ; महाराज।

siren (साइरिन)—*n.* a mermaid ; sweet singer ; dangerously fascinating woman ; a hooting-instrument. जलपरी ; मधुर गायिका ; मोहिनी, कुटनी, सीटी।

sirinasis (सिराइनसिस)—*n.* sun-bath ; sunstroke. आतप-स्नान ; लू लगने का रोग।

Sirius (सिरिअस)—*n.* the dogstar. कुक्कुर (तारा)।

siskin (सिस्किन)—*n.* a small song bird. एक छोटी गानेवाली चिड़िया।

sister (सिस्टर)—*n.* daughter of same parents ; female fellow-member ; nun ; hospital nurse in authority over others. बहन, भगिनी, दीदी ; सहेली, हमजोलिन ; संगिनी ; बड़ी नर्स,

sister-in-law (सिस्टर-इन-लॉ)—*n.* sister of husband ; sister of wife ; brother's wife. ननद ; साली ; भौजाई ; देवरानी, जेठानी : सलहज ।

sit (सिट्)—*v. i. & t.* rest upon the buttocks ; keep one's seat on ; be in session ; hatch eggs ; lie, rest, be situated. बैठना ; आसन जमाना, सवार होना ; सभा लगाना, इजलास करना ; अंडा सेना ; होना, पड़ना, लगना, गुज़रना ; बसेरा करना ; आराम करना ; अवस्थित होना । *sit down.* बैठ जाना

site (साइट)—*n.* ground on which town or building stands, stood or is to stand ; place ; situation. स्थान, जगह, भूमि, स्थिति ।

sitology (साइटॉलजी)—*n.* the science of regulation of the diet. पथ्यविज्ञान ।

situation (सिट्यूएशन)—*n.* place, position ; post ; state of affairs. स्थान, जगह ; पद, पदवी ; स्थिति, दशा ।

six (सिक्स)—*adj. & n.* one more than five. छः, षट् ; छक्का, छः का अंक

sixteen (सिक्स्टीन)—*adj. & n.* one more than fifteen. सोलह । *adj.* **sixteenth.** सोलहवाँ ।

sixty (सिक्स्टी)—*adj. & n.* six times ten. साठ । *adj.* **sixtieth.**

size (साइज़)—*n.* relative dimensions ; a glutinous substance. आकार, परिमाण ; सरेस, आसा । *v. t.* sort in sizes ; glaze

skate (स्केट)—*n.* a ray-fish ; a steel blade with a frame-work to attach to a boot used for gliding over ice. एक प्रकार की मछली ; बर्फ़ पर फिसलने का जूता । *v. i.* glide on skates. स्केट पहन कर चलना ।

skein (स्केन)—*n.* bundle of yarn or thread or silk ; tangle ; confusion. लच्छा, अंटी, पेंटी ; उलझन ; घोटाला ।

skeletal (स्केलिटल)—*adj.* pertaining to skeleton. कंकाल-सम्बन्धी ।

skeleton (स्केलिटन)—*n.* the hard framework of an animal or plant ; frame ; outline. कंकाल ; टठरी, अस्थिपञ्जर ; ढाँचा ; रूपरेखा ।

sketch (स्केच)—*n.* rough drawing or painting ; rough general account of something ; a short light entertainment. खाका, ढाँचा, रूपरेखा ; कच्चा चित्र ; हल्का-फुल्का मनोरंजन । *v. i. & t.* make sketches ; draw in a sketchy way. खाका खींचना, ढाँचा बनाना ; स्थूल वर्णन करना ।

skew (स्क्यू)—*adj.* set askew ; oblique. टेढ़ा ; टेढ़ा, तिरछा । *v. i.* move obliquely. टेढ़ा या तिरछा

ख़ना ।

ki (श्री, स्की)—*n.* snow-shoe of wood. लकड़ी की बर्फ़ पर चलने की खड़ाऊँ । *v. i.* go on ski. स्की पर चलना ।

kid (स्किड)—*n.* piece of wood serving as support or check ; device to check vehicle's pace ; tide of wheel. लकड़ी का कुंदा ; पहिये की चाल को रोकने का उपकरण या साधन ; फिसलन । *v. t. & i.* support, or move or check with skid ; slide instead of keeping true motion. कुंदे से सहारा देना, चलाना या रोकना ; फिसलना ।

skilful (स्किलफ़ुल)—*adj.* expert ; adroit. चतुर, निपुण ; प्रवीण, कुशल ।

skill (स्किल)—*n.* practised ability ; expertness. चातुर्य, निपुणता ; निपुणता, प्रवीणता ।

skim (स्किम)—*v. t. & i.* take the scum or cream off ; read superficially ; glide over with light contact. मैल या मिलाई उतारना ; सरसरी नज़र से देखना ; हवा में घूमना, ऊपर से गुज़र जाना, छूते हुए निकल जाना । *adj.* **skimmed**.

skimmer (स्किमर)—*n.* skimming utensil. पौनी, कलछी, करछी ।

skin (स्किन)—*n.* natural covering of the body ; peel, rind ; hide of flayed animal. चमड़ी, खाल ; छिलका ; छिलती ; खाल, चाम ।

skip (स्किप)—*v. i. & t.* caper ; jump lightly from ground ; use skipping-rope ; omit parts in reading. उछल-कूद करना; फुदकना, कूदना ; उछलना ; रस्सी कूदना ; विषय छोड़ जाना । *n.* skipping motion ; cage or bucket etc. in which men or materials are lowered or raised in mines. उछल-कूद, छलांग ; खानों में मनुष्यों या सामान को उतारने-चढ़ाने का डोल आदि । *skip over.* कूद जाना;

skipper (स्किपर)—*n.* captain of a small trading ship ; butterfly. छोटे व्यापारिक जहाज़ का कप्तान ; तितली ।

skirmish (स्कर्मिश)—*n.* irregular fight. भिड़न्त, झड़प, नोक-झोंक, मुठभेड़ । *v. i.* engage in desultory fighting. भिड़न्त होना ।

skirt (स्कर्ट)—*n.* woman's outer garment hanging from the waist ; border ; outlying part. घाघरा, लहँगा ; किनारा, पल्ला ; सीमान्त । *v. t. & i.* go along the edge of ; be situated along the edge of. किनारे-किनारे चलना ; किनारे या सीमा पर स्थित होना ।

skit (स्किट)—*n.* light piece of satire ; burlesque ; caricature. लघु व्यंग्य ; प्रहसन ।

skulk (स्कल्क)—*v. i.* move stealthily ; shirk danger or

duty. दबकना, छुपना ; जी चुराना ; खतरे या काम से बचना ।

skull (स्कल)—*n.* bony case of the brain ; the bones of the head. खोपड़ी, कपाल ; सिर की हड्डियाँ ।

sky (स्काइ)—*n.* the vault of heaven ; climate ; a region. आकाश, नभ, आसमान ; जलवायु, ऋतु ; क्षेत्र । *v. t.* hit high into the air ; hang high on the wall. हवा में फेंकना, ऊँचे मारना ; ऊँचा टाँगना

sky-lark (स्काइ-लार्क)—*n.* the common lark. चकवा, भरल, बबावील । *v. i.* play about ; play tricks. आमोद-प्रमोद करना, चालाकियाँ करना ।

sky-scraper (स्काइ-स्क्रेपर)—*n.* very tall building. गगनचुम्बी भवन ।

slab (स्लैब)—*n.* flat thin piece of some rigid material. धातु-खंड, पटिया, फलक ।

slabber (स्लैबर)—*n.* excessive saliva. थूक, लार । *v. t.* sup hastily. जल्दी-जल्दी खाना ।

slack (स्लैक)—*adj.* sluggish ; not busy ; relaxed ; loose. सुस्त, मन्द ; ढीला, शिथिल, लापरवाह । *n.* slack part of a rope ; small coal ; a boggy place. रस्से का ढीला ; कोयले का चूरा ; दलदला स्थान । *(pl.)* trousers. पायजामा । *v. t. & i.* idle or be remiss ; slake. सुस्त या ढीला होना या करना ; मन्द करना ; बुझाना, सीझना । *adv.* slowly ; insufficiently. धीरे-धीरे ; अपर्याप्त रूप से, न्यूनता से

slacken (स्लैकन)—*v. t. & i.* loosen, relax ; be remiss. ढीला या शिथिल करना या होना ; मन्द करना

slack-lime (स्लैक-लाइम)—*n.* slaked lime. बुझा हुआ चूना ।

slag (स्लैग)—*n.* vitreous smelting refuse. धातु-मल, कीट ।

slake (स्लेक)—*v. t.* quench ; slack (lime). बुझाना, शान्त करना ; सीझना ; मन्द करना ।

slam (स्लैम)—*v. t. & i.* shut with a bang ; put down with a bang ; defeat in a game. ज़ोर से बन्द करना ; धड़ाम से मारना, पटक देना ; मात करना, बाज़ी हराना । *n.* sound made thus. धड़ाम की आवाज़, धड़ाका ।

slander (स्लान्डर)—*n.* a false or malicious statement about a person. मिथ्यापवाद, झूठी निन्दा । *v. t.* utter slander about. झूठी निन्दा करना, कलंकित करना, मिथ्या अपवाद फैलाना ।

slanderous (स्लान्डरस)—*adj.* defamatory. मिथ्यापवादक, कलंकित करनेवाला । *adv.* **slanderously**

slang (स्लैंग)—*n.* a colloqui

loosen, relax ; be remiss. ढीला या शिथिल करना या होना ; मन्द करना language to. गाली देना, अपशब्द कहना ;

slant (स्लांट)—*v. i. & t.* be or put in an oblique position. टेढ़ा, तिरछा, ढलुवाँ या आड़ा होना या करना । *adj.* sloping. टेढ़ा, आड़ा । *adv.* obliquely. तिरछे से, आड़े में-। *n.* position between horizontal and vertical. ढलवान, तिरछी स्थिति ; झुकाव, मोड़।

slap (स्लैप)—*v. t.* strike with palm of hand चपत, तमाचा या थप्पड़ मारना । *n.* such stroke. चपत, तमाचा ।

slash (स्लैश)—*v. i. & t.* make sweeping cut ; cut into long stripe ; lash with a whip. फाड़ना, चीरना, काटना ; चाबुक से मारना । *n.* slashing stroke ; gash. चीर, फाड़, काट ।

slate (स्लेट)—*n.* a kind of stone that splits into smooth layers; piece of this for covering roof or writing on. पत्थर-तख्ती, पत्थर की पट्टी जो छत पर डालने या लिखने के काम आती है

slattern (स्लैटर्न)—*n.* untidy woman. मैली-कुचैली स्त्री, फूहड़ औरत ।

slaughter (स्लॉटर)—*n.* killing of animals for food ; slaying क्रत्ल ; नर-संहार, कत्ले-आम

slaughter-house (स्लॉटर-हाउस)—*n.* shambles. बूचड़खाना, बधशाला ।

slave (स्लेव)—*n.* one who is another's property ; helpless victim of some dominating influence ; a drudge. दास, गुलाम ; पराधीन व्यक्ति ; चाकर,

slaver (स्लैवर)—*n.* saliva running the mouth ; gross flattery. लार ; चापलूसी

slavery (स्लेवरी)—*n.* slave's condition. दासता ; गुलामी ।

slay (स्ले)—*v. t.* kill. हत्या करना, मार डालना ।

sledge, sled, sleigh (स्लैज, स्लैड, स्ले)—*n.* a carriage on runners for sliding on snow. बर्फ़ पर फिसल कर चलनेवाली गाड़ी ।

sleek (स्लीक)—*adj.* soft and smooth ; sleek haired or skinned ; of well-fed comfortable appearance. चिकना, साफ़-सुथरा ; चिकने बालोंवाला ; चिकनी त्वचावाला ; हृष्टपुष्ट, सुडौल

sleep (स्लीप)—*n.* condition in which the eyes are closed and the nervous system inactive. निद्रा, नींद । *v. i. & t.* fall asleep; be inactive ; lie in the grave. सोना, नींद लेना ; निष्क्रिया होना ;

sleeper (स्लीपर)—*n.* sleeping person ; one of the logs on

berth in a rail-car. सोनेवाला मनुष्य ; सिनपट, लकड़ी आदि का लट्ठ जिस पर रेल की पटरी बिछाई जाती है ; शयनिका, शयन-यान ।

sleet (स्लीट)—*n.* snow or hail falling mixed with rain. वर्षा के साथ गिरनेवाली बर्फ़ या ओले, सहिम वृष्टि । *adj.* **sleety.**

sleeve (स्लीव)—*n.* part of garment that encloses the arms. आस्तीन, बाहू

sleight (स्लाइट)—*n.* dexterity ; artifice. चतुराई, जुगत ; चालाकी,

slender (स्लेन्डर)—*adj.* of small girth ; slim ; scanty. बारीक, सूक्ष्म ; पतला, कृश, क्षीण ; थोड़ा,

slice (स्लाइस)—*n.* thin broad piece cut off as with carving-knife ; cook's flat scoop. फाँक, कतला, टिक्का ; रसोइये का चाकू ।

slide (स्लाइड)—*v. i. & t.* slip ; pass inadvertently ; pass smoothly : fail : cause to slip. फिसलना, खिसकना ; सरकना ; चुपके-से निकल जाना ; ढलक जाना ; चूक जाना, भूल करना, गलती खाना ; फिसलाना, सरकाना । *n.* act of sliding ; track to slide on ; a plolished slippery path ; slip of glass with object or picture sliding into microscope. फिसलन, सरकन ; सरकने की पटरी ; चिकना फिसलाने वाला मार्ग ; चित्रपट पर दिखाई जाने-वाली शीशे की पट्टी, स्लाइड ।

slight (स्लाइट) *adj.* slender, inconsiderable ; scanty ; inadequate. क्षीण, पतला ; कृश ; हल्का, थोड़ा-सा ; स्वल्प, तुच्छ, नगण्य । *v. t.* treat as not worth attention ; fail in respect to. तिरस्कार या उपेक्षा करना, तुच्छ समझना । *n.* marked failure of respect. तिरस्कार, अवज्ञा, अनादर ।

slim (स्लिम)—*adj.* thin ; slender, slight ; crafty ; clever. दुबला, पतला, सूक्ष्म, क्षीण ; कृश, धूर्त ;

slime (स्लाइम)—*n.* sticky mud. कीच, पंक, चिकनी और तर मिट्टी ।

sling (स्लिंग)—*n.* strap used in hurling stones ; hanging bandage for a wounded limb ; any rope or belt for hoisting or carrying. गोफिया, गुलेल, डेलवा ; बल-पट्टी ; छींका । *v. t. & i.* hurl with sling ; throw ; hang. गोफिया चलाना, डेलवा छोड़ना ; फेंकना ; लुलाना, लटकाना, टाँगना ।

slip (स्लिप)—*n.* a twig cut for planting ; slim girl or boy ; narrow piece of paper act of slipping ; causal mistake ; leash ; artificial slope ; inclined plane on which ships are built under-bodice ; pillow-case ; mis-conduct. कलम, पेवन्द ; किशोर, किशोरी ; परचा, रुक्का ; सरकन, फिसलन ; भूल, गलती ; पट्टा ; बनावटी ढलवान ; ढलुवा भूमि जिस पर जहाज़ बनाये जाते हैं, अवतरण-मंच ; अधोवस्त्र ;

सिरहाने का गिलाफ़ ; दुराचरण । *v. i. & t.* slide ; fly out of place ; sneak ; err ; enter by oversight ; be lost ; convey secretly ; omit ; cut ; escape from ; let loose ; throw off ; miscarry. खिसकना, फिसलना ; सरकना, परे हटना ; सटक जाना ; भूल करना, चूक जाना ; घुस जाना, पैठना ; जाते रहना, लुप्त होना ; खिसकाना, डालना ; छोड़ जाना ; तराशना ; बचकर निकल जाना ; छोड़ना, खोल देना ; फेंकना ; गर्भ गिराना

slipper (स्लिपर)—*n.* loose indoor shoe. घर में पहनने का ढीला जूता, स्लीपर ।

slippery (स्लिपरी)—*adj.* hard to move on ; hard to hold on to ; shifty ; unreliable. फिसलने-वाला, न चल सकने के योग्य ; अग्राह्य, पकड़ में न आनेवाला ; चंचल, अस्थिर ; अविश्वसनीय, चालाक ।

slit (स्लिट)—*v. t. & i.* make long cut in ; tear lengthwise ; cut in strips. चीरना, फाड़ना ; चाक करना ; फाँकें करना । *n.* long cut ; long narrow aperture. चीर, दराज़, झिरी ।

sliver (स्लिवर)—*v. i. & t.* cut into long pieces. लम्बे-लम्बे टुकड़े काटना ; चैली निकालना । *n.* long piece. लम्बा टुकड़ा, चैली ।

beslaver ; display maudlin emotion. लार छोड़ना, मस्ती दिखाना । *n.* slaver ; maudlin talk. लार ; मस्ताना वार्ता ।

slogan (स्लॉगन)—*n.* war-cry ; party catchword ; motto. युद्ध-घोष ; दल का संकेत-शब्द ; नारा ।

slope (स्लोप)—*n.* position down wards, piece of rising or falling ground. ढाल, ढलवान ; घाटी । *v. i. & t.* have or show slope ; slant. ढलुआँ होना या करना ; तिरछा होना या करना ; झुकना, झुकाना ।

slops (स्लॉप्स)—*n. pl.* dirty water of kitchen etc. ; liquid food ; ready made clothes. रसोई आदि का गंदा पानी ; तरल भोजन ; तैयार वस्त्र ।

slot (स्लॉट)—*n.* slit ; track of deer etc. लकड़ी की चौड़ी पट्टी, बल्ली ; हिरण आदि के पद-चिह्न ।

sloth (स्लोथ)—*n.* laziness, indolence ; a mammal of sluggish habits. आलस्य, सुस्ती ; ढील ; एक प्रकार का सुस्त जानवर ।

slough (स्लो)—*n.* miry place. धसन, दलदल । *adj.* **sloughy.** दलदली ।

slough (स्लफ़)—*n.* snake's cast skin ; dead tissue dropping off from living flesh. केंचुली ; सुरड़, मुर्दार मांस । *v. t. & i.* cast

उतारना ।

sloven (स्लवन)—*n.* person of careless untidy habits. फूहड़ मनुष्य, गंदी आदतों वाला आदमी ।

slow (स्लो)—*adj.* taking a relatively long time ; dull-witted ; stupid ; reluctant to do ; behind true time. धीमा, धीमा ; देर में होने वाला ; मन्द, मद्धम ; मोटी बुद्धिवाला ; मूर्ख ; सुस्त, आलसी ; सही समय से पीछे । *adv.* slowly. धीरे-धीरे

sludge (स्लज)—*n.* thick mud. गाढ़ा, कीचड़ ।

slug (स्लग)—*n.* a kind of shell-less snail ; lazy fellow ; a cylindrcal bullet. एक प्रकार का घोंघा ; आलसी मनुष्य ; बन्दूक की टेढ़ी मेढ़ी गोली । *v. i. & t.* hit hard work doggedly. ज़ोर से चोट करना या मारना ; अस्त-व्यस्त का करना, बिगाड़ना ।

sluggard (स्लगर्ड)—*n.* lazy person. आलसी व्यक्ति ।

sluggish (स्लगिश)—*adj.* slowly moving ; indolent. मन्द, सुस्त, धीमा; आलसी । *adv.* **sluggishly.**

sluice (स्लूस)—*n.* sliding gate for adjusting flow of water. जल-नियन्त्रण-द्वार, पानी का फाटक । *v. t.* pour water over. द्वार से पानी छोड़ना । *adj.* **sluicy.**

slum (स्लम) —*n.* dirty crowded बस्ती । *adj.* **slummy.**

slumber (स्लम्बर) *n.* sleep. झपकी ; नींद, निद्रा । *v. i.* sleep dose. सोना, नींद लेना ; ऊँघना ।

slump (स्लम्प)—*n.* sudden fall in prices or demand. मूल्यों या माँग में एकाएक गिरावट, मन्दी । *v. i.* fall thus. मंदी आना ; मूल्य गिरना ।

slur (स्लर)—*v. t.* pass over lightly ; deprecate ; mark (notes) with a slur. टालना, उपेक्षा करना, छुपाना ; कलंकित करना ; कम करना ;लय से गाना । *n.* stigma; piece of slurring ; a slight. दाग, धब्बा ; टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लिखावट ; कलंक, अपमान ।

slush (स्लश)—*n.* thawing snow; mud ; silly sentiment. गली हुई बर्फ ; कीचड़, दलदल ; चिकनी मिट्टी ; फूहड़ विचार । *adj.* **slushy.**

slut (स्लट)—*n.* slovenly woman; girl. फूहड़ स्त्री ; निर्मोड़ी । *adj.* **sluttish.** फूहड़ ।

sly (स्लाई)—*adj.* crafty ; wily ; secretive. चालाक, चतुर ; कपटी, मक्कार ; ऐकान्तिक, गुप्त रूप से किया

smack (स्मैक)—*n.* flavour ; taste ; sloop ; slap ; sounding blow ; lond kiss ; small quantity. मज़ा ; स्वाद ; एक प्रकार का छोटा जहाज़ ; चपत, चपत ; तड़ाके की आवाज़ ; चुम्बन, बोसा ; अल्प मात्रा या परिमाण । *v. i. & t.* taste : show a tinge of ; strike with

audibly, buss ; crack. स्वाद लेना ; चटखारे भरना ; चपत मारना, थपेड़ना ; चुम्बन लेना ; चटकाना, (कोड़े आदि) मारना या लगाना ।

small (स्मॉल)—*adj.* not large or big ; little in size, power, importance, number or amount ; mean ; paltry. थोड़ा ; छोटा, लघु ; आकार, शक्ति, महत्त्व, संख्या या मात्रा में न्यून ; हीन ; कंजूस ।

smallage (स्मॉलेज)—*n.* wild celery. चौलाई का साग ।

small-pox (स्मॉलपॉक्स)—*n.* a contagious disease. चेचक, शीतला माता ।

smalt (स्मॉल्ट)—*n.* glass coloured deep blue ; pigment made by pounding it. नीला शीशा ; नीला रंग ।

smart (स्मार्ट)—*adj.* sharp ; brisk ; quick-witted ; quick in movement ; well-pressed. तीव्र, तीखा ; चोखा, तड़क-भड़क वाला ; चतुर, तीक्ष्ण-बुद्धि ; फुर्तीला, स्फूर्तिवान् ; अखरेला, बाँका । *v. i.* feel acute pain ; be punished. टीस मारना, चलन महसूस करना ; सजा पाना, भुगतना । *n.* stinging pain. टीस, चसक, तीव्र व्यथा

smash (स्मैश)—*v. t. & i.* break to pieces ; bring or come to disaster ; utterly defeat; bring or drive violently. टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना ; छिन्न-भिन्न या नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करना या होना ; पराजित कर देना ; वेग से मारना ; दे मारना, टकरा देना । *adv.* with a smash. वेग के साथ, ज़ोर से । *n.* breaking to pieces on the sound of it ; violent fall or collision ; sudden disaster. छितराव ; छितरने की आवाज़ ; वेगपूर्वक पतन ; टक्कर ; विनाश ।

smatter (स्मैटर)—*v. i.* talk ignorantly ; smack. वृथा बकवाद करना ; अल्पज्ञता की बातें करना ।

smattering (स्मैटरिंग)—*n.* a slight knowledge of something. अल्पज्ञता ।

smear (स्मीयर)—*v. t. & i.* daub grease, ink etc. on surface ; stain or obscure thus ; be blurred. चिकनाई, स्याही आदि पोतना ; मैला करना ; दाग (धब्बा) डालना, रूप बिगाड़ना, कलंकित करना ; धब्बा पड़ना, अस्पष्ट होना । *n.* mark left by smearing. धब्बा, कलंक ; लेप । *adj.* **smeary.**

smell (स्मैल)—*n.* the sense peculiar to the nose ; act of inhaling. गन्ध, बास ; सूँघने की क्रिया ; घ्राण । *v. i. & t.* use the nose ; give out an odour ; preceive by the nose. सूँघना, गन्ध लेना ; गन्ध आना ; गंध देना या छोड़ना ; भाँपना, पहचानना

smelling (स्मैलिंग)—*n.* a

climbing plant. एक प्रकार की लता, बेल ।

smile (स्माइल)—*n.* a relaxation of the features expressive of pleasure or contempt ; bright aspect of nature. मुस्कराहट, मुस्कान ; खिलन, प्रफुल्लता । *v. i. & t.* give or wear a smile. मुस्कराना.

smirch (स्मर्च)—*v. t.* make dirty ; disgrace. मैला करना, गन्दा करना ; धुन्धलाना ; अनादर करना । *n.* stain, soil. मैल, गन्दगी, धब्बा, अनादर ।

smirk (स्मर्क)—*n.* conceited smile. नखरा, गर्वपूर्ण मुस्कान । *v. i. & t.* smile affectedly. नखरा करना ; गर्व से मुस्काना ।

smite (स्माइट)—*v. t. & i.* strike ; hit ; attack ; defeat ; kill ; injure. चोट करना ; मारना, पीटना ; ठोकर मारना ; आक्रमण करना ; परास्त करना ; जान से मारना ; क्षतिग्रस्त करना । *n.* hard hit. चोट, मार ।

smith (स्मिथ)—*n.* one who works in metals ; blacksmith. धातुकार, धातु का काम करनेवाला ; लोहार ।

smock (स्मॉक)—*n.* loose outer garment. कमीज, कुर्ता । *v. t.* adorn with close gathers like those of smock frock. कसीदाकारी करना ।

smoke (स्मोक)—*n.* visible vapour emitted by burning substance ; spell of tobacco-smoking ; cigar. धूआँ, धूम्र ; धूम्रपान, तम्बाकूनोशी ; सिगार । *v. i. & t.* emit smoke ; stain, dim, drive out with smoke ; inhale or exhale smoke of ; suffocate. धूआँ छोड़ना ; धूए से काला या धुन्धला करना ; धूआँ करके निकालना ; धूम्रपान करना, तम्बाकू पीना ; साँस घोंटना ।

smoker (स्मोकर)—*n.* person who smokes tobacco ; a carriage for smokers. धूम्रपान करनेवाला ; धूम्रपान करने का डब्बा ।

smoking (स्मोकिंग)—*n.* the act of inhaling smoke. धूम्रपान, तम्बाकू-नोशी ।

smooth (स्मूद)—*adj.* of even surface ; not rough ; plausible. समतल, साफ़, चुपड़ा ; चिकना ;

smother (स्मदर)—*v. t.* kill by stopping breath ; supress ; hush up ; overwhelm with caresses. गला घोंट कर मारना, दम घोंट देना ; दबाना ; बन्द करना, रोकना ; दबा से ढकित होना । *n.* dense smoke, steam or dust. घना धूआँ ; गहरी भाप ; धूल, गर्द ।

smoulder (स्मोल्डर)—*v. i.* burn without flame ; burn in suppressed way. सुलगना ; भीतर ही भीतर जलना । *n.* such burning. सुलगन, अन्तर्ज्वलन ।

smug (स्मग)—*adj.* self-complacent ; prim ; unenterprising. आत्म-सन्तुष्ट, खुशफ़हम ; सीधा; साहसहीन । *n.* man lacking

social qualities. सामाजिक गुणों से हीन व्यक्ति।

smuggle (स्मगल)—*v. t. & i.* convey by stealth to evade payment of custom-duty ; be a smuggler. तस्करी करना, चुंगी-चोरी करना ; चुंगी चोर होना।

smut (स्मट)—*n.* flake of soot ; smudge made by it ; obscene talk ; plant disease with blackening of grain. काजल ; धूएँ का दाग, काला धब्बा ; अश्लील बातें, गंदी बातचीत ; गेरुई, लेंवा। *v. t.* mark or infect with smut. काला या स्याह करना, काले धब्बे डालना ; गेरुई लगाना (अनाज काला होना)। *adj.* smutty.

snack (स्नैक)—*n.* a light meal ; a share. अल्पाहार, नाश्ता ; अंश।

snag (स्नैग)—*n.* projecting stump or point ; obstacle ; an irregular tooth. ठूंठ ; अखरा हुआ कोना ; अवरोध ; ऊबड़-खाबड़ दाँत। *v. t.* collide. टकराना।

snail (स्नेल)—*n.* a slow moving mollusc with a shell ; sluggard. घोंघा, शम्बूक ; आलसी मनुष्य

snake (स्नेक)—*n.* a long scaly limbless reptile ; malevolent person, साँप, सर्प ; विश्वासघाती या कुटिल व्यक्ति

snap (स्नैप)—*v. i. & t.* make sudden audible bite ; speak with sudden irritation ; close with a click ; shoot by snapshoe ; jump eagerly ; break into two with sharp noise ; seize. काट खाना, चुटक लेना ; गुर्राना, झल्लाना ; खट-से बन्द होना या करना ; चलती चीज़ों का फोटो लेना ; कूद पड़ना ; तड़कना, चटकना ; तड़काना, चटकाना, दो टूक करना ; छीनना, झपटना, पकड़ना। *n.* act, fact or, sound of snapping ; spring fastening ; sudden brief spell ; a snapshot ; a round game of cards. चुटका, चकता ; कड़क, चटक ; तड़ाका, चटाका ; झपटा ; खटका, डीर, अवधि ; फोटो-चित्र ; एक प्रकार की ताश की खेल। *adv.* with a snap. तड़ाके से, खट से

snare (स्नेयर)—*n.* noose used as a trap. जाल, फन्दा।

snarl (स्नार्ल)—*v. i. & t.* show teeth and growl ; speak ill-temperedly. गुर्राना, घुँघियाना ; बड़बड़ाना, आवेश में बोलना। *n.* a growl with bared teeth ; snarled remark. गुर्राहट ; कर्कश वचन।

snatch (स्नैच)—*v. t. & i.* seize ; catch eagerly ; make a quick grab, छीनना, झपट लेना ; ले जाना। *n.* a grab ; short spell ; small amount. झपट, पकड़ ; डीर, ठहराव, विराम ; टुकड़ा, अंश।

sneak (स्नीक)—*v. i. & t.* go furtively ; slink ; filch. खिसकना, सटकना, सरकना ; चिड़चिड़ाना ;

नीचतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना । *n.* a mean person. नीच व्यक्ति, चापलूस आदमी ।

sneakers (स्नीकर्ज)—*n. pl.* soft-soled noiseless shoe. नरम तलवे-वाला, आवाज न करने वाला जूता ।

sneer (स्निअर)—*n.* derisive smile or remark. उपहास, ठिठोली ; ताना ; तिरस्कारपूर्ण दृष्टि या वचन । *v. i. & t.* put on sneer, utter sneer ; affect by sneering. नाक चिढ़ाना ; बोली मारना, ताना देना ; उपहास उड़ाना ; तिरस्कारपूर्वक देखना ।

sneeze (स्नीज)—*n.* explosive sound made through the nostrils. छींक । *v. i.* make sneeze. छींकना, छींक मारना ।

sniff (स्निफ़्)—*v. i. & t.* draw in air audibly with the nose ; smell by sniffing. आश्वास लेना, सूं-सूं करना, सुंसकारना ; सूंघना, सुड़कना ; नाक चढ़ाना, अवज्ञा करना । *n.* act or sound of sniffing ; a breath of air. सूं-सूं, सूंघ,

snip (स्निप)—*v. t. & i.* cut with scissors. कतरना, कैंची से काटना या छाँटना । *n.* such cut ; piece cut. कतरन, छँटन ; टुकड़ा ।

snipe (स्नाइप)—*n.* a ling-billed marsh-bird. चाहा पक्षी । *v. i. & t.* go snipe-shooting ; fire shots from cover. चाहा का शिकार करना ; छिप कर गोली चलाना ।

sniper (स्निपर)—*n.* one who fires shots from cover. छिपकर गोली चलानेवाला, कमीनदार ।

snivel (स्निवल)—*v. i.* run at the nose ; be lachrymose ; fret. नाक बहना या चलना ; ठिनकना, पिनपिनाना, बच्चों की तरह रोना ; सीखना, खीझना, चिढ़ना । *n.* running mucus ; lachrymose state or talk. रेंट, सिनक ; ठिनक, सीख ; खीझ, चिढ़, डींगबाजी ।

snob (स्नॉब)—*n.* person whose conduct or opinions are influenced by considerations of social position or wealth ; a vulgar person ; a cobbler. दंभी व्यक्ति ; गँवार (देहाती) मनुष्य ; मोची, चमार । *adj.* **snobbish.**

snoop (स्नूप)—*v. i.* investigate with stealth ; pry into another's affairs. चुरा लेना ; दखल देना, टाँग अड़ाना ।

snooze (स्नूज)—*n. & v. i.* nap, doze. झपकी, ऊँघ, हल्की नींद (लेना) ।

snore (स्नोर)—*n.* grunting noise made by sleepers in breathing. खर्राटा, घर्राटा । *v. i.* make snores. खर्राटे मारना, भरना या लेना ।

snort (स्नॉर्ट)—*n.* explosive sound made in driving breath out through the nose. फुफकार, फूत्कार । *v. i. & t.* make this sound. फुफकारना, फुत्कारना ।

snout (स्नाउट)—*n.* beast's nose and mouth ; person's nose. थूथनी, तुंड ; नाक ।

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snow (स्नो) *n.* the light white flakes in which frozen vapour falls to earth ; white substance or colour. बर्फ़, हिम ; श्वेत वस्तु या रंग । *v. i. & t.* fall in snow ; turn white (hair). बर्फ़ गिरना या पड़ना ; (बाल) सफ़ेद होना ।

snowdrop (स्नोड्रॉप)—*n.* early white-flowered plant. गुलबादनी ।

snub (स्नब)—*v. t.* repress intentionally ; rebuke. नीचा दिखाना, अपमानित करना ; झिड़कना, डाँटना । *n.* rebuff. अनादर ; झिड़की, डाँट । *adj.* stumpy. चिपटा, ऊपर को मुड़ा हुआ ।

snubber (स्नबर)—*n.* device for checking recoil of motor-car springs. मोटरकार के स्प्रिंगों को पीछे को मुड़ने से रोकनेवाला उपकरण ।

snuff (स्नफ़)—*n.* charred candle-wick ; powdered tobacco for inhaling through the nose ; an act of snuffing. चिराग़ का गुल ; नसवार, नस्य, सूँघनी ; सुड़क । *v. t. & i.* rid of snuff ; put out or trim with snuffers or fingers ; take snuff ; sniff. गुल झाड़ना ; गुल तराशना ; नसवार लेना, सूँघनी सूँघना ; नाक चढ़ाना ।

snuffers (स्नफ़र्ज़)—*n. pl.* wick-trimming scissors. गुल तराशने की क़ैंची ।

snuffle (स्नफ़्ल)—*n. i. & t.* make sniffing sound ; speak like one with a cold. नाक में बोलना, भुनभुनाना, नकियाना । *n.* snuffling utterance. नकियाने की आवाज़, सूँ-सूँ का शब्द ।

snug (स्नग)—*adj.* sheltered ; comfortable ; sufficing for comfort. सुरक्षित ; सुखद, आरामदेह ; सुख-सुविधा के लिए पर्याप्त ।

so (सो)—*adv. & con.* in that manner ; thus ; in such manner ; very ; in this way ; therefore ; be it so ; well. उतना, इतना ; ऐसे, इस तरह ; ज्यों, त्यों, वैसे ; बहुत, प्रायः ; इसी तरह, त्यों ही ; इसलिए, अतः ; ऐसे ही हो ; अच्छा, भला, ख़ैर, ख़ूब ; बशर्ते, यदि कि । *so far.* यहाँ तक, अब तक

soak (सोक)—*v. t. & i.* place or leave or lie in liquid ; drench ; make wet by percolation ; booze. भिगाना, तर करना ; डुबोना ; चूसना, सोखना ; ज़्यादा शराब पीना ; भीगना, तर होना, चूसना । *n.* a soaking ; drinking bout. डुबाव, सोखाई ; शराब का दौर ।

soap (सोप)—*n.* a substance used in washing. साबुन

soar (सौर)—*v. i.* fly high ; mount to a great height. ऊँचे उड़ना ; ऊँचे बढ़ना या चढ़ना, मँडराना । *n.* high flight. ऊँची उड़ान ।

sob (सॉब)—*n.* convulsive drawing of breath. सिसकी ।

v. i. & t. weep or speak with sobs. सिसकियाँ भरना, सिसकना, सुबकना।

sober (सोबर)—*adj.* not given to drink ; moderate ; sane ; quiet. मदिरा-पान न करनेवाला ; संयमी, सयत ; सचेत, गंभीर ; शान्त.

sobriety (सॅब्राइटी)—*n.* soberness. संयम ; गंभीरता ; शान्तता।

soccer (सॉकर)—*n.* football. फुटबाल।

sociability (सोशॅबिलिटी)—*n.* the quality of being sociable. मिलनसारी, मित्रभाव।

sociable (सोशॅबल)—*adj.* inclined to be friendly ; of ready companionship. मिलनसार,

social (सोशल)—*adj.* living in communities ; relating to society ; sociable. सामाजिक, समाजी ; समाज-सम्बन्धी ; मिलनसार।

socialism (सोशलिज्म)—*n.* policy aiming at ownership of means of production by the community. समाजवाद।

socialist (सोशलिस्ट)—*n.* advocate of socialism. समाजवादी। *adv.* **socialistic.**

society (सॅसाइटी)—*n.* social mode of life ; any social community; the upper classes; companionship ; an association of person. सामाजिक जीवन-पद्धति ; समाज ; उच्च वर्ग ; साथ सहचर्य ; संस्था, मंडली।

sociology (सोसिऑलजी)—*n.* social science. समाजविज्ञान, समाज शास्त्र। *adj.* **sociological.**

sock (सॉक)—*n.* short stocking ; an inner sole ; light shoe of ancient comic actors ; blow of fist or missile. जुराब ; पायताबा ; प्राचीन विदूषकों का हल्का जूता ; घपड ;

socket (सॉकिट)—*n.* a hole for something to fit into. किसी चीज को बैठाने का घर, कोटर, घर्त, खाना, घर, प्याला।

sod (सॉड)—*n.* a flat piece of earth with grass. तृणभूमि, दूबवाली भूमि।

soda (सोडा)—*n.* an alkali. क्षार, खार।

sodium (सोडियम)—*n.* a alkaline metal. एक क्षारीय धातु।

sodomite (सॉडॅमाइट)—*n.* one guilty of sodomy. सॉडेवाद।

sodomy (सॉडॅमी)—*n.* unnatural sexual intercourse between male. सॉडेबाजी।

sofa (सोफ़ा)—*n.* long stuffed seat with raised ends and back. लम्बी गद्देदार बड़ी कुर्सी, सोफ़ा।

soft (सॉफ्ट)—*adj.* not hard ; smooth ; pleasing to the eye ; pleasing to the ear ; kind ; effeminate ; quiet ; without salt ; malleable ; silly irreso-

lute ; sentimental ; non-alcoholic ; easily available ; indistinct. नरम, कोमल, मुलायम ; चिकना, मृदल ; सुहावना, नयनाभिराम ; मधुर, मन्द ; दयालु ; दुर्बल ; अनाना ; शान्त ; नमक-रहित ; पिघलने वाला, मूर्ख, सीधा-सादा ; हल्का, शिथिल, ढीला ; भावुक ; मद्यरहित ; धुंधला, अस्पष्ट ; धुन्धला, मद्धम । *n.* silly weak person. बुद्धू, मूर्ख । *adv.* softly. हल्के से, धीरे से । *int.* hold, stop. ठहरो । रुक जाओ । चुप रहो ।

soften (सॉफ़न)—*v. i. & t.* make or grow soften. नरम, कोमल, मृदु, हल्का आदि होना या करना ।

soggy (सॉगी)—*adj.* water logged ; wet ; marshy. सेमयुक्त ; गीला ; दलदला । *n.* **sogginess**.

soil (सॉइल)—*n.* the ground ; upper layer of the earth ; mould ; dirty mark ; manure. भूमि, धरती, पृथ्वी ; मिट्टी ; धब्बा, दाग, गन्दा निशान ; खाद । *v. t. & i.* stain with dirt ; tarnish ; show stains. धब्बे डालना ; गन्दा करना, मैला करना ; कलंकित करना ; मैला होना, दूषित होना ।

sojourn (सजर्न)—*n.* temporary stay at a place. पड़ाव, अस्थायी प्रवास । *v. i.* make sojourn. पड़ाव डालना, अस्थायी डेरा डालना ।

solace (सॉलस)—*n.* comfort in distress. सान्त्वना, धीरज, दिलासा ।

solar (सोलर)—*adj.* relating to to the sun. सौर, सूर्य-सम्बन्धी ।

solarium (सोलेरियम)—*n.* the place where sun's rays are utilized in the treatment of diseases. सौर चिकित्सालय ।

solar system (सोलर सिस्टम)—*n.* the sun and planets. सौर मंडल ।

solder (सॉडर, सॉल्डर)—*n.* an easily-melted alloy used for joining metal. टाँका, झाल, रांगा । *v. t.* join with solder. टाँका लगाना, झालना, रांगे से जोड़ना ।

soldier (सोल्जर)—*n.* member of army. सैनिक, सिपाही । *v. i.* serve as soldier. सैनिक के रूप में कार्य करना । *adj.* **soldierly**.

sole (सोल)—*n.* a kind of fish ; under surface of foot ; lower surface of certain things. एक प्रकार की मछली ; तल्ला, पंजा ; पेंदा, पेंदी । *v. t.* provide with sole. तल्ला या पेंदा लगाना । *adj.* one and only ; exclusive ; unique. एकमात्र, केवल ; अनन्य ; विचित्र, अनोखा, अनूठा ।

solecism (सॉलिसिज़म)—*n.* a breach of the rules of grammar or etiquette. व्याकरण की अशुद्धि ; शिष्टाचार का उल्लंघन । *adj.* **solecistic**.

solemn (सॉलम)—*adj.* accompanied with ceremony ; impressive ; grand ; pompous.

समारोह, विधिवत्, औपचारिक ; प्रभावपूर्ण ; गम्भीर, पवित्र ; भव्य, शानदार। *adv.* **solemnly.**

solemnity (सलैम्निटी)—*n.* solemn rite ; solemnness. पवित्र (धार्मिक) रीति ; समारोह, उत्सव ; गंभीरता, पवित्रता।

solemnize (सॉलमनाइज़)—*v. t.* celebrate ; duly perform. मनाना, अनुष्ठान करना ; विधिवत् सम्पन्न करना। *n.* **solemnization.** समारोह सम्पादन।

solicit (सॅलिसिट्)—*v. t.* ask repeatedly or urgently ; request ; invite. आग्रह करना, इच्छा करना, माँगना ; प्रार्थना करना, निवेदन करना ; आमंत्रित करना।

solicitation (सॅलिसिटेशन)—*n.* earnest request. प्रार्थना, याचना, निवेदन।

solicitor (सॅलिसिटर)—*n.* one who solicits ; a legal adviser. याचक, निवेदक ; कानूनी सलाहकार।

solicitous (सॅलिसिटस)—*adj.* anxious ; eager to do ; desirously. चिन्तित, व्यग्र ; इच्छुक, उत्सुक ; उत्कंठित।

solicitude (सॅलिसिट्यूड)—*n.* being solicitous. चिन्ता, व्यग्रता, उत्सुकता।

solid (सॉलिड)—*adj.* of stable shape ; compact ; of the same material throughout ; sound ; reliable ; of three dimensions. ठोस, घना ; सघन, समूचा ; खरा, खालिस ; पक्का, दृढ़ ; विश्वस्त, सच्चा ; पिंडात्मक। *n.* a body of stable shape. पिण्ड, ठोस आकृति या पदार्थ। *n.* **solidity.**

solidarity (सॉलिडैरिटी)—*n.* community of interests, feeling, and action. एकता, एकात्मता ; भाईचारा, संघटन ; अन्योन्याश्रय।

soliloquy (सॉलिलॅक्वी)—*n.* talking to oneself. स्वगत-भाषण।

solitary (सॉलिटरी)—*adj.* living alone ; single ; lonely ; sole. एकान्तवासी ; अकेला, निर्जन, बे-आबाद ;

solitude (सॉलिट्यूड)—*n.* being solitary ; a solitary place. एकान्तता, निर्जनता ; एकान्त स्थान, वीराना।

solo (सोलो)—*n.* song or instrumental piece for single performer. एक व्यक्ति का गायन या वादन।

solstice (सॉल्स्टिस)—*n.* time at which the sun is farthest from the equator and appears to pause before returning. अयनकाल, अयनान्त। *adj.* solstitial. अयनान्त-सम्बन्धी।

soluble (सॉल्यूबल)—*adj.* dissolvable in liquir ; solvable. घुलने के योग्य ; हल होने के योग्य, समाधान-योग्य। *n.* **solubility.**

solution (सॅल्यूशन, सॅल्यूशन)—*n.* dissolving or being dissolved ; solving of a problem. घुलन, विलयन ; घोल, विलेय ; हल, समाधान ।

solvability (सॉल्वेबिलिटी)—*n.* solvableness. समाधानीयता, हल की योग्यता ।

solve (सॉल्व)—*v. t.* find the answer to ; find way out of. हल उत्तर निकालना, समाधान करना, घुलझाना ।

solvency (सॉल्वॅन्सी)—*n.* being pecuniarily solvent. सम्पन्नता, मालदारी, ऋण चुकाने की क्षमता ।

solvent (सॉल्वॅन्ट)—*adj.* capable of acting as dissolver ; having money enough to meet one's liabilities. घुलाने की शक्ति रखने-वाला, द्रविक ; सम्पन्न, मालदार । *n.* solvent liquid or substance, घोलक या द्रावक पदार्थ ।

sombre (सॉम्बर)—*adj.* gloomy, dismal ; dark-coloured. उदास, खिन्न, ग़मगीन ; गहरे रंग का, धुंधला ।

some (सॅम)—*adj.* one or other ; an amount of ; certain ; approximately. कोई ; कुछ ; कतिपय ; लगभग, करीब । *pron.* some people ; some number or amount of. कुछ लोग, कुछ संख्या या मात्रा । *adv.* somewhat ; rather ; a good deal. कुछ-कुछ ;

somebody (सॅमबॉडी)—*n.* some person ; [illegible] of importance. कोई एक व्यक्ति ; विशिष्ट व्यक्ति ।

somehow (सॅमहाउ)—*adv.* in some way, for some reason or other. किसी-न-किसी प्रकार, किसी तरह से, किसी कारण से ।

someone (सॅमवन)—*n.* somebody. कोई एक व्यक्ति, कोई जना ।

somersault, somerset (समर्सॉल्ट, समर्सैट)—*n.* acrobatic feat of turning heels over head and alighting on feet. कलाबाज़ी; डेंकली, करैबा, कुदान ।

sometimes (सॅमटाइम्ज)—*adv.* now and then ; at one time or other. कभी-कभी, जब-तब ।

somewhat (सॅमवॅट)—*adv.* in some degree ; in certain amount. कुछ-कुछ ; थोड़ा-सा ; किंचित् ।

somnambulism (सॉम्नैंब्यू-लिज़्म)—*n.* walking about during sleep. निद्रा में चलने का स्वभाव, निद्रा-भ्रमण

son (सन)—*n.* one's male child ; descendant ; native of a country. पुत्र, बेटा ; सन्तान, सन्तति ; देशवासी

sonant (सोनॅन्ट)—*adj.* involving voice. सघोष, ध्वनियोग्य, ध्वनिमय । *n.* a sonant letter. सघोष वर्ण । *n.* **sonancy.** घोषत्व, उच्चारणत्व ।

song (सॉङ)—*n.* singing ; vocal

music ; set of words for singing ; poet, a poem. गायन ; संगीत ; गीत ; कविता, काव्य ।

songster (सॉन्स्टर)—*n.* singer ; song-bird. गायक, गवैया ; गानेवाला पक्षी ।

songstress (सॉन्स्टेस)—*n. fem.* female of songster. गायिका, गानेवाली स्त्री ।

sonnet (सॉनिट)—*n.* a fourteen-line poem ; any short poem. एक चौदह पंक्तियों की कविता ; छोटी कविता ।

sonority (सनॉरिटी)—*n.* melodious quality. सुरीलापन ।

sonorous (सनॉरस)—*adj.* giving out deep sound ; resonant. गुंजायमान, ध्वनि करनेवाला । *adv.* **sonorously**

soon (सून)—*adv.* before long ; early ; readily. शीघ्र ही, थोड़े समय में, जल्दी ; अभी, तुरन्त, झटपट,

soot (सुट)—*n.* a black substance formed by burning of coal etc. कालिख, काजल, कजली, धुआंसा । *v. t.* mark with soot. काजल लगाना ।

sooth (सूथ)—*n.* the truth. सत्य, यथार्थ । *in sooth.* सचमुच, वस्तुतः ।

soothe (सूद)—*v. t.* calm ; alleviate ; please. शान्त करना ; (पीड़ा) कम करना ; प्रसन्न या सन्तुष्ट करना ।

soothsay (सूथसे)—*v. t.* foretell. भविष्य कहना, पूर्वसूचना देना ।

soothsayer (सूथसेअर)—*n.* diviner ; prognosticator. दैवज्ञ भविष्यवक्ता ।

sop (सॉप)—*n.* a piece of bread etc. soaked in liquid ; a bribe. रोटी आदि का तर टुकड़ा, निवाला ; घूंस, रिश्वत । *v. t. & i.* soak ; be wet. भिगोना, डुबोना ; भीगना, गीला होना ।

sophism (सॉफ़िज़्म)—*n.* a false argument to deceive. कुतर्क, वाक्छल, मिथ्याचार, हेत्वाभास ।

sophist (सॉफ़िस्ट)—*n.* a captious reasoner. वाक्छल करने वाला, मिथ्याचारी । *adj.* **sophistic** (*al*)

sophisticate (सॉफ़िस्टिकेट)—*v. t. & i.* spoil the simplicity or naturalness of ; corrupt : temper with. सरलता या प्राकृतिकता को नष्ट करना, कुटिल बना देना ; कृत्रिम बना देना ; कुतर्क करना, छलना ; बिगाड़ना ; विकृत या भ्रष्ट करना ।

sophistication (सॉफ़िस्टिकेशन)—*n.* the act of debasing simplicity or naturalness of something ; worldwiseness. कृत्रिमता, अप्राकृतिकता ; छल, कपट ; मिलावट ; दुनियादारी ।

sophisticator (सॉफ़िस्टिकेटर)—*n.* one who sophisticates. कपटी, छलिया ।

sophistry (सॉफ़िस्ट्री)—*n.* use of

sophism ; a sophism. कुतर्क आदि का प्रयोग ; वाक्छल, मिथ्याचार ।

soporific (सोपॅरिफ़िक)—*adj.* sleep producing. निद्राजनक, स्वापक । *n.* a soporific drug. नींद लाने वाली ओषधि

soprano (सप्रानो)—*n.* highest female or boy's voice; soprano singer. स्त्री तथा बालक का उच्चतम स्वर ; उच्चतम स्वर का गायक ।

sorcerer (सॉसॅरर)—*n.* man practising sorcery. जादूगर, ओझा, ऐन्द्रजालिक ।

sorcery (सॉर्सी)—*n.* witchcraft. जादू, जादूगरी, जादू-टोना, इन्द्रजाल ।

sordid (सॉर्डिड)—*adj.* mean ; humiliating ; base ; selfish miser. नीच, अधम ; दोषयुक्त ; मलिन, गन्दा बिनावना । स्वार्थपूर्ण ;

sore (सोर)—*adj.* painful ; distressed ; grievous ; bitter. दुखता ; दुःखमयी ; कष्टप्रद ; कटु, तीखा । *n.* a sore place ; ulcer ; affiction. दुखता हुआ स्थान ; घाव, फोड़ा; दुःख, रंज

sorrel (सॉरल)—*n.* a sour leaved herb ; a reddish-brown colour ; a horse of this colour. खट्टा साग, चूका ; भूरा लाल रंग ; भूरे लाल रंग का घोड़ा । *adj.* of this colour. भूरे लाल रंग का ।

sorrow (सॉरो)—*n.* mental pain ; grief. व्यथा, शोक, सन्ताप ; दुःख, क्लेश, सन्ताप । *v. i.* feel sorrow. शोक या सन्ताप करना ।

sorry (सॉरी)—*adj.* distressed ; feeling regret ; poor. दुःखी, खिन्न ; शोका-कुल ; दीन ; घटिया, निकृष्ट । *adv.* **sorrily.**

sort (सॉर्ट)—*n.* kind, variety ; class ; manner. प्रकार, किस्म ; वर्ग, जाति ; ढंग, रीति । *v. t.* classify. क्रमानुसार लगाना ; छाँटना,

SOS (ऐसोऐस)—wireless code-signal of extreme distress. 'तेतार' के द्वारा संकट-संदेश ।

sot (सॉट)—*n.* man constantly stupid with drink. शराबी, मतवाला, पियक्कड़ ।

sough (सफ़, सो, सऊ)—*n.* singing or moaning of wind. सरसराहट, सांय-सांय, सर-सर । *v. i.* make a sough. सरसराना, सांय-सांय करना ।

soul (सोल)—*n.* the spiritual part of a human being ; conscience ; animating part ; human being ; spirit ; essence ; person. आत्मा, जीव ; अन्तरात्मा ; प्राण ; मानव, देही ; प्रेतात्मा ; भाव ; सत्व, सार ; व्यक्ति ।

sound (साउन्ड)—*n.* audible air ; vibration ; what is heard ; mere noise ; a strait ; swimming bladder of fishes ; kind of surgical probe. ध्वनि, आवाज ; नाद ; शब्द ; शोर, कोलाहल ; जल-

डमरू मध्य ; मछली का फुफ्फस या वायु आशय ; एक शल्य-यन्त्र, सलाई । *adj.* healthy ; perfect ; strong; correct ; well-founded ; trustworthy ; of good judgement. स्वस्थ, भला-चंगा ; पूर्ण, समूचा, दृढ़ ; सही ; गहरा, सुस्थिर, ठोस, पक्का ; विश्वस्त विवेक पूर्ण, सूझ-बूझ वाला । *v. i. & t.* emit sound ; cause to sound ; find the depth of; test. ध्वनि निकलना; ध्वनि निकालना ; बजना ; बजाना ; संकेत होना ; संकेत करना ; गहराई नापना, थाह लेना ; जाँचना, परीक्षा करना । *adv.* **soundly.**

sounding (साउन्डिंग)—*adj.* making sound. ध्वनि करने वाला, गुंजायमान । *n.* probing ; ascertaining of the depth of the sea. जाँच ; समुद्र-मंथन ।

soundings (साउन्डिंग्ज)—*n. pl.* depth of sea. समुद्र की गहराई ।

soup (सूप)—*n.* liquid food made boiling meat or vegetable. शोरवा, रसा, तरी झोल ।

source (सोर्स)—*n.* place from which stream issues ; origin ; place of origin. झरना, सोता ; उद्गम स्थान ; स्रोत, मूल, सूत्र ।

souse (साउस)—*n.* pickle ; brine dip. अचार ; नमकीन पानी ; डुबकी ।

south (साउथ)—*n.* point of horizon directly opposite north. दक्षिण, दक्खन । *adv.* towards or in the south. दक्षिण की तरफ से, दक्षिण में । *adj.* situated in the south ; facing south, coming from south. दक्षिणी, दक्षिणात्य, दक्षिणाभिमुख ; दक्षिण से आने वाला ।

south east (साउथ-ईस्ट)—*n.* region half-way between south and east. दक्षिण-पूर्व, आग्नेय दिशा ।

southern (सदर्न)—*adj.* situated in the south. दक्षिणी, दक्षिणवर्ती ।

southerner (सदर्नर)—*n.* native of the south. दक्षिण-वासी ।

south-west (साउथ-वैस्ट)—*n.* region half-way between south and west. दक्षिण-पश्चिम, नैर्ऋत्य दिशा ।

souvenir (सूवनिअर)—*n.* thing given or kept in memory. यादगार, स्मृति-चिह्न ; निशानी ; संस्मारिक ।

sovereign (सॉवरिन)—*adj.* having supreme power. प्रभुत्व-सम्पन्न ; सर्वोच्च, परम, सर्वश्रेष्ठ । *n.* a sovereign ruler ; British gold coin. सम्राट् ; सर्वोच्च शासक, प्रभु ; पौंड, गिनी ।

sovereignity (सॉवरिनटी)—*n.* supreme power. प्रभुसत्ता, प्रभुता ।

Soviet (सोविऐत)—*n.* council.

assembly forming part of Russian government. रूसी सरकार की पंचायत, परिषद या सभा।

sow (सो)—*n.* female of the swine. सूअरी, सूअरनी। *v. t. & i.* scatter or plant seed for production. बीजना, बोना, रोपना, बीज बिखेरना, फैलाना।

soya-bean (सोया-बीन)—*n.* a plant rich in oil used as food etc. सोयाबीन।

spa (स्पा)—*n.* place resorted to for medicinal water. खनिज-निझर।

space (स्पेस)—*n.* an interval between things ; room available or required ; a period or interval of time ; the expense of the univers. अन्तर, दूरी ; स्थान, जगह : समय, अवकाश ; अन्तरिक्ष नभ।

spacious (स्पेशस)—*adj.* having ample space ; roomy. विस्तीर्ण, विशाल, विस्तृत।

spade (स्पेड)—*n.* a tool for digging ; one of the suits at cards. कुदाली, फावड़ा ; ईंट का पत्ता। *v. t.* dig with a spade. फावड़े से खोदना

spade-work (स्पेड-वर्क)—*n.* arduous work preparatory to the major task. तैयारी का काम, कठोर कार्य।

span (स्पैन)—*n.* the space from the thumb to little finger ; nine inches ; short distance or time ; distance from support to support of an arch or roof ; an arch of a bridge ; pair of draught animals. बिता, बालिश्त ; नौ इंच ; लघु अन्तर (दूरी) ; अल्पकाल ; महराब या छत के खंभों के बीच की चौड़ाई ; पाट, विस्तार ; पुल की महराब ; बधिया पशुओं की जोड़ी।

spangle (स्पैंगल)—*n.* small piece of glittering metal sewn on garments. सितारा, बिन्दी, टिकली। *v. i.* glitter. चमकना।

spaniel (स्पैनिअल)—*n.* a large eared long-haired dog. बड़ी-बड़ी कानों और लम्बे बालोंवाला कुत्ता।

spank (स्पैंक)—*v. t. & i.* slap with the hand ; go at a great pace. थपथपाना, थपकना ; लम्बा डग भरना। *n.* a slap. थपकी, थपेड़ा।

spanner (स्पैनर)—*n.* a gripping tool wrench. पकड़ने का औज़ार : पेंच खोलने का औज़ार।

spar (स्पार)—*n.* a pole ; a crystalline mineral ; boxing ; argument. डंडा, बल्ला ; एक प्रकार की चमकदार मिट्टी ; मुक्केबाज़ी ; वाद-विवाद। *v. i.* box ; dispute in fun. मुक्केबाज़ी करना ; विवाद करना, झगड़ना।

spare (स्पेअर)—*v. t. & i.* leave unhurt ; abstain from using ; do without ; give away

forbear ; forgive. बचाना ; सुरक्षित रखना ; किफायत करना ; छोड़ देना, त्याग देना ; बाज रखना, क्षमा करना, दया करना । *adj.* liable to spare ; superfluous ; kept in reserve ; secanty, lean ; फालतू ; अधिक बचा हुआ ; बचाकर रखा हुआ ; दुबला, पतला ; अल्प, कम । *n.* spare part for substitution in machine. फ़ालतू पुर्जा

sparing (स्पेअरिंग)—*adj.* scanty ; frugal. अल्प, कम ; किफ़ायती, मितव्ययी ।

spark (स्पार्क)—*n.* fiery particle of burning substance ; flash of light ; a gay young fellow ; lover. चिंगारी, स्फुलिंग ; चमक ; छैला, रसिया ; प्रेमी, आशिक । *v. i. & t.* emit sparks ; ignite ; play the spark. चिंगारियाँ छूटना या छोड़ना ; प्रज्वलित करना ; प्रेम करना, इश्क लड़ाना

sparkle (स्पार्कल)—*v. i.* seem to emit sparks ; reflect successive small flashes ; twinkle. चिंगारियाँ निकालना ; जगमगाना, झिलमिलाना ; टिमटिमाना

sparrow (स्पैरो)—*n.* small bird hunting houses etc. गौरैया, चिड़िया ।

sparse (स्पार्स)—*adj.* thinly scattered. छितरा या बिखरा हुआ, छुटपुट । *adv.* **sparsely**.

spasm (स्पैज़्म)—*n.* convulsive muscular contration ; violent access of emotion. मरोड़, ऐंठन, जकड़ ; लहर, दौरा ।

smasmodic (स्पैज़्मॉडिक)—*adj.* sudden and violent ; intermittent. एकाएक और तेज़ी से उठनेवाला ; तरंगात्मक, लहरदार ।

spat (स्पैट)—*n.* spawn of shellfish. शंखमीन का जलांडक, घोंघे का बच्चा

spate (स्पेट)—*n.* sudden riverflood. नदी की बाढ़ ।

spatial (स्पेशल)—*adj.* relating to space. स्थान-सम्बन्धी, स्थानिक,

spatiality (स्पेशलिटी)—*n.* spaciousness. विस्तार, फैलाव ।

spatter (स्पैटर)—*v. t. & i.* fly or send flying in drops or splashes ; besprinkle. छितराना, छिटकाना ; छिड़कना । *n.* a. spattering fall. छितराव, छिड़काव ।

spatula (स्पैट्यूला)—*n.* instrument with edgeless blade for spreading ointment, mixing pigments etc. मलहम फैलाने, रंग आदि मिलाने का औज़ार ।

spawn (स्पॉन)—*n.* eggs of fishes, frogs etc. ; progeny. मछली, मेंढक आदि का अंडा ; गंदी औलाद । *v. i. & t.* produce spawn ; generate. अंडा देना ;

speak (स्पीक)—*v. i. & t.* utter words in ordinary way ; say something ; hold conversa-

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tion ; make a speech ; pronounce ; celebrate. बोलना ; कहना, बताना ; बातचीत करना ; भाषण देना, सम्बोधित करना ; उच्चारण करना, वर्णन करना ; प्रशंसा करना ।

speaker (स्पीकर)—*n.* person of specified skill in speech-making ; official president of House of Commons. वक्ता, अच्छा भाषणदाता ; लोकसभा का अध्यक्ष ।

speaking (स्पीकिंग)—*n.* act of expressing ideas in words. कथन, उक्ति, भाषण ।

spear (स्पिअर)—*n.* hunter's or foot-soldier's thrusting or hurling weapon. बर्छी, भाला, बल्लम, नेजा

special (स्पैशल)—*adj.* beyond the usual ; particular ; individual ; distinct ; limited. असाधारण ; विशेष, खास वैयक्तिक ; स्पष्ट ; सीमित, असामान्य । a special constable, edition, train etc. विशेष सिपाही, संस्करण, रेलगाड़ी । *adv.* **specially**.

specialist (स्पैशलिस्ट)—*n.* person devoting himself to a single branch of his profession or subject. विशेषज्ञ ।

speciality (स्पैशलिटी)—*n.* specialness ; particular item ; distinct quality. विशेषता, विशिष्टता ; विशेष विषय या बात ; विशेष गुण ।

specie (स्पीशी)—*n.* money in the shape of coin. नकदी धन, मुद्रा, सिक्का ।

species (स्पीशीज)—*n.* a class of things, a sort, kind. जाति, वर्ग ; प्रकार, किस्म ।

specific (स्पिसिफिक)—*adj.* definite ; particular. विशिष्ट, सुस्पष्ट ; विशिष्ट । *n.* a specific remedy. विशिष्ट औषधि या उपचार ।

specify (स्पेसिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* make specific ; mention expressly ; give the name of. विशिष्टता बताना ; विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना ; नाम लेना । *n.* **specification**.

specimen (स्पेसिमिन)—*n.* sample. नमूना, बानगी ।

speck (स्पैक)—*n* small spot or stain ; small particle. दाग, धब्बा, चित्ती ; कण । *v. t.* mark with specks. धब्बे या चित्ते लगाना ।

spectacle (स्पैक्टॅकॅल)—*n.* public show ; noteworthy scene. प्रदर्शन, तमाशा ; सुन्दर दृश्य ।

spectacles (स्पैक्टॅकॅल्ज)—*n. pl.* pair of lenses to correct defective eyesight, set in a frame. ऐनक, चश्मा

spectacular (स्पैक्टैक्यूलर)—*adj.* of the nature of a show. दर्शनीय, चामत्कारिक, प्रभावशाली ।

spectator (स्पैक्टेटर)—*n.* looker-on. दर्शक, प्रेक्षक, तमाशाई

spectral (स्पैक्ट्रल)—*adj.* ghost-like, unreal ; of the spectrum. भूत-जैसा, प्रेत-तुल्य ; साये का ; 'स्पैक्ट्रम'-सम्बन्धी ।

spectre (स्पैक्टर)—*n.* a ghost ; fear of an expected calamity. भूत, प्रेत, साया ; विपत्ति की आशंका ।

spectrum (स्पैक्ट्रम)—*n* the coloured band into which a beam of light is decomposed. आंख बन्द करके नजर आनेवाला रूप ; अन्धेरे में उभरनेवाला रंग ; परछाईं ।

specular (स्पैक्यूलर)—*adj.* reflecting ; shining. प्रतिबिम्बी ; प्रकाशमान ।

speculate (स्पैक्यूलेट)—*v. i. & t.* make theories ; guess ; buy and sell stocks in the hope of profiting by changes in market value ; deal in transactions of a risky kind. सोचना, विचारना ; अटकल लगाना ; अनुमान करना ; सट्टा खेलना या करना ; जोखिम का सौदा करना ।

speculation (स्पैक्यूलेशन)—*n.* guess ; contemplation ; theory. अटकलबाजी ; अनुमान ; सट्टा, सट्टेबाजी ; सिद्धान्त, विचार ।

speculative (स्पैक्यूलेटिव)—*adj.* contemplative ; theoretical ; relating to speculation. काल्पनिक, अटकल ; मात्र सैद्धान्तिक, अव्यावहारिक ; सट्टे से सम्बन्धित ।

speech (स्पीच)—*n.* speaking words said by a speaker ; language. कथन, उक्ति ; भाषण, व्याख्यान ; भाषा ; बोली

speed (स्पीड)—*n.* rapidity ; swiftness. वेग, गति, रफ्तार

speedometer (स्पीडॉमिटर)—*n.* speed-indicator in motor-car etc. गति-मापक यन्त्र ।

spell (स्पैल)—*n.* words used as charm ; fascination ; time devoted to something ; a period of rest. मन्त्र, मन्तर-तन्तर ; संमोहन, जादू, वशीकरण ; दौर, बारी, काल, अवधि ; अवकाशकाल । *v. t. & i.* read letter by letter ; write or name the letters of word ; spell words correctly ; charm. अलग-अलग पढ़ना ; वर्णविन्यास (हिज्जे) करना ; सही उच्चारण करना ; मन्त्र-मुग्ध करना

spelling (स्पैलिंग)—*n.* the act of naming the letters of a word. शब्द-विन्यास, हिज्जे ।

spelter (स्पैल्टर)—*n.* zinc. जस्त ।

spencer (स्पैन्सर)—*n.* a short woollen jacket. फतूही, छोटी गरम जाकिट ।

spend (स्पैन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* pay out ; used up ; pass in some place ; waste. व्यय करना ; उपयोग में लाना ; बिताना ; लगाना, नियोजित करना ; गँवाना, खोना, नष्ट करना ।

spendthrift (स्पैंडथ्रिफ्ट)—*n.* person who wastes his money. फ़िजूल-खर्च आदमी, अपव्ययी मनुष्य

sperm (स्पर्म)—*n.* semen. वीर्य, शुक्र।

spermaceti (स्पर्मसीटी)—*n.* substance got from head of sperm-whale. शुक्र मछली के सिर में से निकलनेवाला एक तत्त्व।

spermatic (स्पर्मैटिक)—*adj.* of sperm. शुक्र-सम्बन्धी।

spew (स्प्यू)—*v. t. & i.* vomit. वमन (कै) करना, उगलना।

sphere (स्फ़िअर्)—*n.* a globe, ball ; scope, range ; the heavens ; star ; planet. गोलक, गोला ; क्षेत्र, अधिकार ; आकाश ; तारा ; ग्रह।

spheric (al) [स्फ़ैरिक (ल)]—*adj.* sphere-shaped ; concerned with spheres. गोल, गोलाकार ; आकाश,

spherometer (स्फ़िअरॉमिटर)—*n.* an instrumcnt for finding out the radius of a sphere. गोलक-मापी यन्त्र।

spherule (स्फ़ेरूल)—*n.* a small sphere. छोटा गोलक (गोला), गोली।

sphinx (स्फ़िङ्क्स)—*n.* figure of couching lion with woman's head. नर सिंही मूर्ति, एक काल्पनिक दैत्य जिसका शरीर सिंह का और सिर स्त्री का होता है।

spice (स्पाइस)—*n.* aromatic or pungent vegetable substance used as flavouring. मसाला, सुगन्धित द्रव्य। *v. t.* flavour with

spicery (स्पाइसरी)—*n.* spices. मसाले।

spicule (स्पिक्यूल)—*n.* small spike. काँटा, नोक, कंटिका

spider (स्पाइडर)—*n.* an eight-legged web spinning animal. मकड़ी, मर्कटक।

spigot (स्पिगॅट)—*n.* a peg for a hole in a cask. डाट, ढट्टा ; टोंटी।

spike (स्पाइक)—*n.* sharp projecting point ; long nail ; an ear of corn. नोंक ; लम्बी कील ; बनाव की बाली। *v. t.* furnish with spikes ; drive a spike into. कील लगाना ; कील ठोंकना,

spill (स्पिल)—*n.* fall from horse or vehicle ; miahap ; strip of wood or folded piece of paper for lighting candles etc. गिराव ; दुर्घटना ; सलाका, बत्ती।

spin (स्पिन)—*v. i. & t.* twist into thread ; compose ; revolve rapidly ; protract. कातना ; रचना, बनाना ; घुमाना, चक्कर देना ; घूमना, चक्कर खाना, फिरना। *n.* revolving motion. घुमाव, चक्कर

spinach (स्पिनिच)—*n.* a vegetable eaten boiled. पालक

spinal (स्पाइनल)—*adj.* of the spine. रीढ़-सम्बन्धी, मेरुदण्डीय।

spindle (स्पिन्डल)—*n.* the rod on which spun thread is

spine (स्पाइन)—*n.* the back-bone ; the central line of a roof etc. ; thorn. रीढ़, मेरुदंड ; छत आदि की मध्य-रेखा ; काँटा, शूल ।

spinel (स्पिनल)—*n.* scarlet ruby-like precious stone. लाल रंग का एक बहुमूल्य रत्न ।

spinning (स्पिनिंग)—*n.* the act of twisting thread. कताई, कर्तन ।

spinster (स्पिन्स्टर)—*n.* un-married woman. अविवाहित स्त्री ।

spinule (स्पाइन्यूल)—*n.* a small spine. छोटी रीढ़, शूलिका

spiracle (स्पाइरॅकल)—*n.* air-hole ; blow-hole. वायु-रन्ध्र, श्वास-छिद्र ।

spiral (स्पाइरल)—*adj.* coiled in a plane or as round a cylinder or cone. पेंचदार, सर्पिल, चक्करदार।

n. spiral curve or course. कुंडली, पेचक ।

spirant (स्पाइरन्ट)—*n.* pronun-ciation of a consonant. ऊष्म वर्ण, व्यंजन का उच्चारण ।

spire (स्पाइर)—*n.* the pointed part of a steeple ; a peak ; a pointed stem ; a coil. मीनार, लाठ ; शिखर, चोटी ; नोकदार डंठल, डंडी, टूंटना ; कुंडली, पेंच, चक्कर ।

spirit (स्पिरिट)—*n.* vital principle ; soul a ghost ; essential character or meaning ; courage ; liveliness ; a frame of mind ; a liquid got by distillation. जीवन-तत्त्व ; आत्मा ; प्रेतात्मा ; भाव, आशय ; साहस, उत्साह, मनोबल, जोश ; जीवन, प्राण ; प्रवृत्ति, मनोदशा · मद्यसार, मदिरा

spiritual (स्पिरिट्यूअल)—*adj.* concerned with the spirit or soul or with religion ; un-worldly mental ; intellectual. आत्मा-सम्बन्धी ; आध्यात्मिक ; धार्मिक ; अलौकिक ; मानसिक ; बौद्धिक ; पवित्र, दिव्य ।

spiritualism (स्पिरिट्यूलिज़्म)—*n.* belief in the possibility of comunication with the dead or other spirits. अध्यात्मवाद ; प्रेतात्मवादी ।

spiritualist (स्पिरिट्यूलिस्ट)—*adj.* & *n.* believer in spiritual-ism. अध्यात्मवादी, प्रेतात्मवादी ।

spirituality (स्पिरिट्यूऐलिटी)—*n.* state of being spiritual. आध्यात्मिकता, धार्मिकता, पवित्रता, दिव्यता ।

spiry (स्पाइरी)—*adj.* spiral ; coiled ; with spire. सर्पिल, पेंचदार ; कुंडलीदार ; मीनार वाला, चोटीदार ।

spit (स्पिट)—*n.* pointed rod on which a joint of meat etc. is stuck for roasting ; point of land running into sea etc. ; spittle : spade-depth. सीख,

तलाब, ज़मीन की बर्तन, भूमिद्वार, भूमि का नुकीला भाग जो समुद्र आदि में गया हुआ हो ; थूक, राल ; कुदाल-भर गहराई। *v. t. & i.* stick on spit ; run through with sword etc. ; eject saliva from the mouth ; utter curses ; show anger by spitting sound. सींख पर लगाना ; चीरना भेदन करना ; थूकना, थूक फेंकना ; बकना ; घुर्राना, चिनगारियाँ छोड़ना

spite (स्पाइट)—*n.* ill will, malice. द्वेष, वैमनस्य, दुर्भावना, डाह, ईर्ष्या । *v. t.* mortify intentionally ; show malice towards. परेशान या तंग करना ;

spitfire (स्पिट्फ़ायर)—*n.* angry cat ; hot-tempered person ; snappish dog ; a fire spitting aeroplane. क्रोधी बिल्ली ; क्रोधी मनुष्य ; घुर्रानेवाला कुत्ता ; एक प्रकार का उगलनेवाला विमान ।

spittle (स्पिटल)—*n.* saliva. थूक ।

spittoon (स्पिटून)—*n.* pan to spit into. पीकदान, उगालदान ।

splash (स्प्लैश)—*v. t. & i.* agitate liquid so that drops of it fly about ; be thus agitated ; wet or stain by splashing ; go through water or mud with splashing ; print in bold type ; advertise. छपछपाना, घंघोलना हलकोरा ; छपछप करना ; गीला करना, छिड़कना, छींटे डालना ; धब्बे डालना ; मोटे अक्षरों में छापना ; प्रचारित या विज्ञापित करना । *n.* splashing sound ; a patch. छपछपाहट ; छींटा, धब्बा, चित्ती ।

splash-board (स्प्लैश-बोर्ड)—*n.* mud-guard. कीचड़ रोकनेवाला पटल ।

splatter (स्प्लैटर)—*v. i. & t.* sprinkle ; splash. छींटे उड़ाना, छपछपाना ।

spatterdash (स्पैटर्डैश)—*n.* noise. शोरगुल, कोलाहल ।

splay (स्प्ले)—*v. t. & i.* construct with divergent sides ; be so shaped. टेढ़ा, तिरछा या ढलवाँ बनाना या होना ; गावदुम बनाना

spleen (स्प्लीन)—*n.* abdominal organ acting on the blood ; ill-temper ; spite. प्लीहा, तिल्ली ; चिड़चिड़ापन ; ईर्ष्या, द्वेष

splendid (स्प्लैन्डिड)—*adj.* magnificent ; admirable ; glorious भव्य, शानदार, वैभवपूर्ण ; प्रशंसनीय, उत्कृष्ट ; प्रतापवान्, ओजस्वी ।

splendour (स्प्लैन्डर)—*n.* splendidness. भव्यता, वैभव, ऐश्वर्य ; ओज, प्रताप, गौरव ; चमक, दीप्ति, तेज ।

splenic (स्प्लैनिक)—*adj.* of the spleen. प्लीहा-सम्बन्धी, तिल्ली का ।

splice (स्प्लाइस)—*v. t.* unite into one length by interweaving strands ; join in

matrimony. गूँथ कर जोड़ना, साँधना ; विवाह-सूत्र में बाँधना। *n.* junction by splicing. जोड़, साँधन।

splint (स्प्लिन्ट)—*n.* slip of wood etc. for holding a broken limb in position. खपची (कमठी) जो टूटी हुई हड्डी को बैठाने के लिए बाँधी जाती है। *v. t.* fit splint on. खपची बाँधना।

splinter (स्प्लिंटर)—*n.* split-off fragment ; a chip. किरच, छिपटी ; छितरन। *v. i. & t.* break into splinters ; come off as a splinter. किरचें या छिपटियाँ बनाना, छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े करना ; छितरना।

split (स्प्लिट)—*v. t. & i.* divide into parts ; burst by explosion ; deprive of or lose unity. चीरना, फाड़ना ; अलग करना ; फूटना, फटना ; फूट डालना या पड़ना। *n.* splitting ; fissure ; rent. फटन, चीर ; दरार ; फूट, विघटन, विच्छेद।

splutter (स्पलटर)—*v. & n.* sputter. बड़बड़ (करना), बोरबुल (करना)।

spoil (स्पाइल)—*n.* plunder taken from enemy ; emoluments of office etc. ; things acquired. लूट का माल ; ऊपरी आमदनी, बेगार का काम ; अर्जित वस्तुएँ। *v. t. & i.* plunder ; impair ; make useless ; injure by indulgence; decay ; go bad. लूटना, छीन लेना ; बिगाड़ना, खराब करना ; सिर चढ़ाना ; नष्ट करना, तबाह करना ; सड़ना, खराब होना।

spoilage (स्पाइलेज)—*n.* paper spoilt in printing. छपाई में नष्ट होनेवाला कागज।

spoke (स्पोक)—*n.* any of the radiating bars connecting wheel's hub and felloe ; rung of ladder ; brake: पहिये का अरा ; सीढ़ी का डंडा ; रोक

spokesman (स्पोक्स्मैन)—*n.* person deputed to voice the opinions of others. प्रवक्ता, प्रतिनिधि।

spoliation (स्पोलिएशन)—*n.* pillaging. लूट-पाट, लूट-खसोट।

sponge (स्पन्ज)—*n.* a marine growth used to absorb liquids ; mop for cleaning cannon bore ; hard drinker ; sponger. एक जलशोषक समुद्री पदार्थ, स्पंज ; तुम्बा ; पियक्कड़ ; टुकड़खोर, रोटीतोड़। *v. t. & i.* wet or cleanse with sponge ; live craftily at the expense of others. स्पंज से सुखाना या साफ़ करना ; सोखना, चूसना ; पराई रोटियाँ तोड़ना, दूसरों के सहारे जीना।

sponsor (स्पान्सर)—*n.* god-father or godmother ; a surety ; supporter. धर्मपिता, धर्ममाता ; जामिन, प्रतिभू ; समर्थक।

spontaneity (स्पान्टेनीइटी)—*n*

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voluntariness, spontaneousness. स्वेच्छा, सहजता ; स्वाभाविकता ।

spontaneous (स्पॉन्टेनिअस)—*adj.* resulting from natural impulse ; not forced ; not deliberate. स्वैच्छिक ; स्वाभाविक ; सहज । *adv.* **spontaneously.**

spontoon (स्पान्टून)—*n.* small spear. छोटा नेज़ा, फरसा, छोटी बर्छी ।

spool (स्पूल)—*n.* bobbin, reel. गड़ारी, चरखी, फिरकी ।

spoon (स्पून)—*n.* shallow oval bowl with long handle ; person in love. चमचा, डोई, छोटी कड़छी ; प्रेमी । *v. t. & i.* lift with spoon ; make love. चमचे से उठाना ; प्रेम करना

sporadic (स्परैडिक)—*adj.* occurring only here and there. छुट-पुट ; छितराया हुआ

spore (स्पोर)—*n.* one of the germs by which flowerless plants are reproduced. बीजाणु, बीजाणु ।

sporran (स्पॉरन)—*n.* pouch hung in front of kilt. कमर के साथ लटकानेवाला झोला या बैग ।

sport (स्पोर्ट)—*n.* fun, diversion ; pastime. मनोरंजन, मनोविनोद ; खेल, क्रीड़ा ; शिकार, बाखेट ; हँसी, ठट्ठा । (*pl.*) meeting for athletic competition. खेल-कूद, खेल-प्रतियोगिता । *v. i. & t.* amuse oneself ; joke ; play ; display. मन बहलाना ; हँसी करना ; खेलना ; दिखलावा करना

sportsman (स्पोर्ट्स्मन)—*n.* person fond of hunting and such sports ; person ready to risk failure ; person to act fairly towards opponents. खिलाड़ी, शिकारी ; असफलता की जोखिम उठाने वाला व्यक्ति ; विरोधियों के प्रति उचित व्यवहार करने वाला व्यक्ति । *adj.* **sportsmanlike.**

spot (स्पॉट)—*n.* small mark or stain ; pimple on skin ; blemish in character ; a particular place. धब्बा, दाग़, चित्ती, फुंसी ; कलंक, लाञ्छन ; स्थान, जगह, मौक़ा । *v. t.* mark with spots ; pick out. धब्बे या दाग़ लगाना, निशान डालना ; कलंक लगाना ; पता लगा लेना, जान लेना

spotless (स्पॉट्लिस)—*adj.* absolutely clean ; without blemish. बेदाग़, साफ़-सुथरा ; निष्कलंक । *adv.* **spotlessly.**

spot light (स्पॉट लाइट)—*n.* circle of intense light ; the apparatus used. प्रकाश-वृत्त ; प्रकाशदीप ।

spouse (स्पाउज)—*n.* husband ; wife. पति ; पत्नी । *adj.* **spousal.**

spouses (स्पाउजिज)—*n. pl.* married pair. विवाहित युगल ।

spout (स्पाउट)—*n.* projecting

tube for lipuid to issue from ; jet of liquid. टोंटी, नली ; धारा, फुहारा। *v. t. & i.* pour out ; discharge liquid ; declaim. फुहारा छोड़ना या छूटना ; पानी बहाना ; झाड़ना।

sprain (स्प्रेन)—*v. t.* wrench so as to cause pain. मरोड़ना, मोचना। *n.* such injury. मरोड़, मोच।

sprawl (स्प्रॉल)—*v. i. & t.* lie with limbs flung out ; throw limbs about ; be of irregular form. हाथ-पाँव फैलाकर लेटना, पसर जाना ; पसारना ; अव्यवस्थित (बेडंगा) होना।

spray (स्प्रे)—*n.* twig ; flung drops of water ; instrument for spraying. टहनी, शाखा ; फुहार, बौछार ; फुहारा, छिड़काव करने का उपकरण। *v. t.* sprinkle with spray. छिड़काव करना, छिड़कना, फुहारना।

sprayer (स्प्रेअर)—*n.* apparatus for sprinkling. फुहारा, छिड़काव यन्त्र।

spread (स्प्रेड)—*v. t. & i.* extend, expand ; unfurl ; divulge ; disperse ; prepare ; prolong ; become spread. फैलाना, विस्तारना ; तानना, खोलना ; बिछाना ; मशहूर करना ; बखेरना ; लगाना, तैयार करना ; बढ़ाना ; फैलना, तनना। *n.* extent of a thing ; expanse ; diffusion ; meal provided. फैलाव, विस्तार ; प्रचार ; न्योता।

spree (स्प्री)—*n.* lively frolic ; drinking bout. रंगरेलियाँ, हँसी-मज़ाक ; मद्यपान, मयनोशी।

sprig (स्प्रिग)—*n.* a small twig a small nail ; scion ; youth. टहनी ; कील ; सन्तान, औलाद ; युवक, लड़का।

spring (स्प्रिग)—*v. i. & t.* jump, burst forth ; start ; fly back ; bend ; shoot up ; have origin ; rise from a base ; thrive ; rouse a game ; produce quickly ; start ; burst ; split ; cause to close suddenly ; bend by force. कूदना, उछलना ; फूटना, निकलना ; चौंक उठना ; लचकना ; झुकना ; उपजना ; उगना ; शुरू होना ; उत्पन्न होना ; बहाल होना ; उठाना ; पैदा करना ; चौंकाना ; उड़ाना ; चीरना ; बंद करना ; झुकाना : *n.* springing motion ; place where water or oil wells up ; source of action ; the reason of early vegetation ; piece of metal etc. used to exert elastic force ; resilience. उछल, कूद, झपट, फलाँग ; झरना, स्रोत, चश्मा ; उद्गम, शुरू, निकास ; बसन्त ऋतु, बहार ; कमानी ; लचक, मोच।

spring-tide (स्प्रिग-टाइड)—*n.*

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high tide occurring after full and new moon ; season of spring. ज्वार ; वसन्त ऋतु ।

sprinkle (स्प्रिंकल)—*v. t.* scatter in small drops or particles. छींटे डालना, छिड़कना ; छितराना, बिखेरना । *n.* sprinkling. छींटा ; छिड़काव ; बूँदाबाँदी

sprint (स्प्रिंट)—*v. i.* run for short distance at utmost speed. तेजी से दौड़ना । *n.* थोड़ी दूरी की तेज दौड़ ।

sprit (स्प्रिट)—*n.* small spar extending fore-and-aft sail diagonally. जहाज के पाल का एक डंडा ।

sprite (स्प्राइट)—*n.* elf, fairy. जलपरी ।

sprout (स्प्राउट)—*v. i.* & *t.* put forth shoots, hair etc ; have sprout. जाखाएँ निकलना, अंकुरित होना ; उगना । *n.* shoot of plant. अंकुर, कोंपल, कल्ला ।

spruce (स्प्रूस)—*adj.* of trim smart appearance. बना-ठना, छबीला । *v. t.* make spruce. सँवारना, निखारना ।

sprue (स्प्रू)—*n.* a tropical disease. संग्रहणी ।

spry (स्प्राई)—*adj.* active. फुर्तीला ।

spud (स्पड्)—*n.* a weeding implement. खुरपी, घास काटने की दरती ।

spume (स्प्यूम)—*n.* forth, foam. फेन, झाग । *v. i.* give foam झगियाना । *adj.* **spumy**.

spunk (स्पंक)—*n.* mettle, grit, spirit. साहस, हौसला, उत्साह, जीवट, हिम्मत ।

spur (स्पर)—*n.* pricking instrument worn on horseman's heel; thing that acts as an incitement ; projection on back of cock's leg or at base of flower ; ridge running out from mountain mass ; a spiked iron. महमेज, घुड़ सवार की एँड ; प्रेरणा, प्रेरक वस्तु ; झाँस, झार ; दलपुट ; पहाड़ का ढ ा भाग ; पर्वत-स्कंध ; कील, काँटा । *v. t.* & *i.* put spurs to ; incite to action. एँड लगाना या मारना ; प्रेरित करना, उकसाना

spurious (स्पूरिअस)—*adj.* not genuine ; counterfeit ; pretended. खोटा, दोगला, अवैध ; जाली, नकली, बनावटी ; मिथ्या कृत्रिम

spurt, spirt (स्पर्ट)—*v. i.* & *t.* burst forth in a jet ; increase the pace. फुहारा छूटना, फूट निकलना, उछल पड़ना ; गति बढ़ाना, तेजी से चलना या करना । *a* jet burst ; a sprint. फुहारा, तेज धारा ;

sputter (स्पटर)—*v.* & *t.* move the lips with repeated spitting action ; speak with incoherent haste. थूकारना, राल टपकाना, छींटारना ; बड़बड़ाना, बाँय-

थांय करना। *n.* sputtering noise. थूथकार, बड़बड़ाहट।

sputum (स्प्यूटम)—*n.* ejected saliva. थूक, लार, लासा।

spy (स्पाई)—*n.* person secretly collecting and reporting information. जासूस, गुप्तचर, भेदिया। *v. i. & t.* act as spy; discern by scrutiny. जासूसी करना; पता लगाना, खोजना; ताक-झांक रखना।

spy-glass (स्पाई-ग्लास)—*n.* telescope. दूरबीन।

spy-hole (स्पाई-होल)—*n.* a peep-hole. झरोखा।

squab (स्क्वॉब)—*n.* unfledged-bird; short fat person; cushion. कबूतर का बच्चा; नाटा मोटा आदमी; गद्दा, मसनद। *adj.* short and plump. ठिगना, नाटा-मोटा। *adv.* with a clash. धमाके से।

squad (स्क्वॉड)—*n.* party of men being employed together. दस्ता, झुंड।

squadron (स्क्वॉड्रन)—*n.* division of cavalry regiment consisting of two troops; number of warships grouped into a temporary unit; division of air force consisting of three flights. सवारोंही सैनिकों का दल; युद्धपोतों का बेड़ा; वायुसेना का एक दस्ता।

squail (स्क्वेल)—*n.* a table-game; disk used. मेजी खेल; इस खेल का पाँसा।

squalid (स्क्वॉलिड)—*adj.* dirty, wretched. गंदा, मैला, मलीन

squall (स्क्वॉल)—*v. i.* scream. चीखना, चिचयाना, कीकना, चिचियाना। *n.* scream; sudden violent storm of wind. चीख, कूक; झक्कड़, वायु का प्रचंड झोंका।

squalor (स्क्वैलर)—*n.* squalidness. गंदापन, गंदगी, मलीनता।

squander (स्क्वॉन्डर)—*v. t.* spend wastefully; scatter lavishly. लुटाना, अपव्यय करना; खोना, नष्ट करना।

square (स्क्वेअर)—*n.* equilateral rectangle; an area of this shape; a space in town enclosed by houses; body of troops presenting four fronts; an instrument for drawing right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself. समकोण चतुर्भुज, वर्ग; चौका, चौकोर क्षेत्र; चौक, चौरस्ता; वर्ग-व्यूह; चुनिया, कोनिया, साधनी; वर्गफल। *adj.* square in form; honest; fair. चौकोर, वर्गाकार; सच्चा, ईमानदार; उचित, ठीक, बराबर। *adv.* squarely. वर्गाकार रूप से; ईमानदारी से; उचित रूप से; सीधे, ठीक-ठीक। *v. t. & i.* make square; be square. tally with; make

even ; be eager to fight ; find the square of. वर्गाकार बनाना या बनना ; ठीक बैठाना, साधना, सीधा करना ; चुकता करना ; लड़ने को तैयार होना ; वर्ग निकालना

square root (स्क्वेयर रूट)—*n.* factor that multiplied by itself gives so and so. वर्गमूल ।

squash (स्क्वॉश)—*v. t. & i.* crush flat or to pulp ; force into small space ; suppress ; pack tight. मल डालना, कूचलना, मसलना ; ठूंसना ; दबाना ; ठसा ठस भर देना ; मसल जाना, दबना । *n.* squashed mass; crowded state; a sound of a sudden fall ; a drink ; a species of gourd ; game played with soft ball and rackets. भरता, मुलभी ; भीड़-भड़ाका ; धमाका; धड़ाका ; शरबत ; कुम्हड़ा, कद्दू, फूट ; नरम गेंद व बल्लों की एक खेल ।

squat (स्क्वॉट)—*v. i.* sit on one's heels ; sit on ground with knees drawn up. पलथी मारकर बैठना ; सिमट कर बैठना ; धरना मारना ; *adj.* short and thick, dumpy. नाटा-मोटा, चौकूंटा ; पलथी मारे हुए । *n.* such posture. पलथी, धरना ।

squatter (स्क्वॉटर)—*n.* person settling on land without title. आबाद कर, बिना अधिकार भूमि पर बसने वाला ।

squeak (स्क्वीक)—*n.* short shrill cry. चीख, चिचकार । *v. i.* emit squeak. चीखना, चीं-चीं करना ।

squeal (स्क्वील)—*n.* shrill sustained cry. चीत्कार, किलकार, किकियान । utter squeal ; confess. चिचयाना, किकयाना ; भेद खोलना, भेदिया होना ।

squeamish (स्क्वीमिश)—*adj.* fastidious ; of delicate stomach or conscience. नकचढ़ा, तुनकामिजाज ; मतलाहा

squeeze (स्क्वीज)—*v. t. & i.* exert pressure ; oppress ; extract information ; wring from something ; cram into. भींचना, निचोड़ना ; दबाना ; तंग करना ; सूचना निकालना ; निकालना ; ठूंसना, घुसड़ना ; भिचना, दबना, रसना, *n.* act of squeezing ; crowded state ; a forced exaction ; a forced levy. निचोड़, दबाव ; भीड़-भड़क्का ; जबरन् वसूली ; दस्तूरी ।

squib (स्क्विब)—*n.* small fire-work thrown by hand ; lampoon. पटाखा, छछूंदर ; निन्दा-लेख, हज्व

squint (स्क्विन्ट)—*v. i.* have the eyes turned in different directions ; look sidelong ; incline towards. तिरछा देखना, कनखियाना, भेंगेपन से देखना ; झुकना टेढ़ा होना । *n.* squinting set of eyeballs ; a glance. भेंगापन, टेढ़ी

नजर ; कटाक्ष ; झलक, झाँकी ।

squire (स्क्वाइर)—*n.* landed gentleman ; knight's attendant. भूमिपति, जमींदार ; नवाब का अनुचर

squirrel (स्क्विरल)—*n.* bushy-tailed arboreal rodent. गिलहरी, काटो ।

squirt (स्क्वर्ट)—*v. t. & i.* shoot out in a jet. पिचकारी मारना, फुहारा छोड़ना ; पिचकारी या फुहारा छूट पड़ना । syringe ; jet of water. पिचकारी ; फुहारा ।

stab (स्टैब)—*n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp pointed implement or weapon sudden acute pain or attack. भोंक, घोंप ; घाव, जख्म ; टीस, हूक ; प्रहार । *v. t. & i.* pierce or wound with something pointed ; aim stab-at. घोंपना, चोभना ; घायल करना ; छुरा मारना ।

stability (स्टेबिलिटी)—*n.* firmness ; steadiness. स्थिरता, स्थायित्व, मजबती ।

stable (स्टेबल)—*adj.* abiding ; firm, steady. स्थिर, स्थायी, मजबूत, अटल । *n.* building in which horses are kept. अस्तबल,

stack (स्टैक)—*n.* pile, heap ; number of things laid on one another ; chimney. ढेर, रास ; टाल, अंबार गंज-कोतल ; चिमनी ।

stadium (स्टेडियम)—*n.* athletic ground. क्रीडांगण, अखाड़ा, खेल का मैदान ।

staff (स्टाफ़)—*n.* stick, pole ; support ; symbol of office ; body of officers attached to a commander ; body of assistants by whom an institution or business is carried on ; the set of parallel lines on which notes are written. लाठी, सोटा ; डंडा-दंड ; सहारा, बासरा ; अधिकार-दंड ; सेनापति का अधिकारी वर्ग, बलाधिकरण ; कर्मचारी-वर्ग, अमला ; समानान्तर रेखाओं का समूह

stag (स्टैग)—*n.* male deer ; castrated bull ; a broker. हिरण, मृग ; बधिया साँड ; दलाल ।

stage (स्टेज)—*n.* a platform ; the part of a theatre on which the actors perform ; the acting profession ; scene of action ; one phase of a development ; stopping-place. मंच, चबूतरा ; रंगमंच ; नाट्यकला ; घटनास्थल ; अवस्था, चरण, दौर ; पड़ाव, मुकाम । *v. t.* put on the stage ; arrange with a view to effect. नाटक करना ; रचना ।

stagecraft (स्टेजक्राफ़्ट)—*n.* the acting profession. नाट्य कला ।

stagger (स्टैगर)—*v. i. & t.* go unsteadily as if about to fall ; make stagger ; shake conviction etc. of. डगमगाना, लड़खड़ाना ;

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लड़खड़ा देना ; विचलित होना, हिचकचाना, सन्देह में पड़ना । *n.* act of staggering. डगमगाहट, लड़खड़ाहट ; विचलता, संदेहग्रस्तता ।

stagnant (स्टैग्नंट)—*adj.* without current or tide ; motionless ; inert ; sluggish. प्रवाहहीन ; रुद्ध ; निष्क्रिय, निश्चल, स्थिर ; गतिहीन ; मंद, सुस्त

stagnate (स्टैग्नेट)—*v. i.* be stagnant. प्रवाहहीन, निश्चल या मंद होना । *n.* **stagnation.**

stain (स्टेन)—*v. t. & i.* discolour ; soil ; make coloured mark on ; blemish ; be stainable. रंग बिगाड़ना ; मैला करना ; धब्बे डालना ; कलंक लगाना ; धब्बे लगने वाला होना । *n.* colouring liquid for staining ; stained spot ; fact that sullies a person's reputation. रंग का घोल ; धब्बा, दाग ; कलंक ।

stainless (स्टेनलिस)—*adj.* without any stain. बेदाग, निष्कलंक ।

stair (स्टेअर)—*n.* set of fixed steps connecting different floors ; one such step. सीढ़ी, पैड़ी, सोपान ।

staircase (स्टेअरकेस)—*n.* flight or flights of stairs. सीढ़ियाँ, जीना ।

stake (स्टेक)—*n.* a sharpened stick or post ; money wagered ; tinsmith's anvil ; death by burning. खूँटा, खूनी ; दाँव, बाजी, बदें, होड़ ; अहरन, निहाई ; अग्निदण्ड, जलाकर हत्या । *v. t.* fix with stakes ; risk on an issue. खूँटों से बाँधना, खूँटे लगाना ; दाँव लगाना, जोखिम में पड़ना ।

stale (स्टेल)—*adj.* lacking freshness ; decayed ; worn out by use. बासी, बेमजा ; उतरा हुआ ; जीर्ण, पुराना । *v. t.* make stale. बासी बनाना ।

stalemate (स्टेलमेट)—*n.* state of chess-game counting as draw ; deadlock. क्रिष ; गतिरोध ।

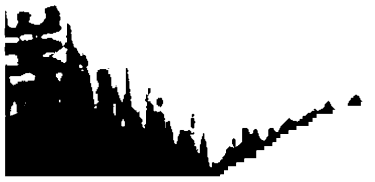
stalk (स्टॉक)—*n.* slender stem of plant or flower ; stalking gait ; attempt to stalk game etc. डंठल ; डंडी, डाँट ; शिकार की घात ; शिकार पर छिपकर शिकार

stall (स्टॉल)—*n.* compartment for one animal in stable ; space appropriated to one dealer in market ; a numbered seat in theatre ; a confederate of a pick-pocket. अस्तबल में एक पशु का कमरा, थान ; छोटी दुकान ; मेले आदि में लगाई जाने वाली अस्थायी दुकान, खोमा, तख्त ; थियेटर में संख्यित स्थान ; पाकेटमार का साथी

stallion (स्टैलियन)—*n.* malehorse. नर घोड़ा (साँड) ।

stalwart (स्टॉलवर्ट)—*adj.* tall and strong ; courageous. लम्बा-तड़ंगा, हृष्ट-पुष्ट, तगड़ा ; बहादुर ।

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n. resolute member of party. (पक्का) निष्ठावान् सदस्य।

stamen (स्टेमैन)—*n.* pollen-bearing organ in flower. पुष्प-केसर, पुंकेसर।

stamina (स्टैमिना)—*n.* staying power. सहनशक्ति, दम, ऊर्जा।

stammer (स्टैमर)—*v. i. & t.* speak haltingly. हकलाना, ज़बान का लड़खड़ाना। *n.* such speech. हकलाहट।

stamp (स्टैम्प)—*v. t. & i.* bring foot down with force; crush; mark; affix postage stamp to; serve to distinguish. पाँव पटकना; कुचलना, पीसना; अंकित करना; छाप लगना; मोहर लगाना; टिकट लगाना; प्रभावित करना। *n.* stamping of foot; stamped impression; postage stamp; character. ठप्प, पटक; मोहर, छाप, ठप्पा; डाक का टिकट; चरित्र

stampede (स्टैम्पीड)—*n.* a sudden rush of terrified people or animals. भगदड़, अफरा-तफरी। *v. t. & i.* put into a stampede; take part in a stampede. भगदड़ मचाना; अफरा-तफरी मचना।

stance (स्टैन्स)—*n.* position taken for stroke. अवस्थिति, रुख।

stanchion (स्टान्शन)—*n.* flat metal or timber post especially as upright giving lateral support. टेक, खूँटी, लाट, सहारा सीखचा, संबा।

stand (स्टैंड)—*v. i. & t.* be in stationary upright position; be situated; stop; successfully endure; continue; succeed; be steady; adhere to: maintain position; be; agree; sail in specified direction; stagnate; offer one self as a candidate; pay for another's behalf; make stand. खड़े होना; विद्यमान होना; थमना, टिकना; सहना, उठाना; ज्यों का त्यों रहना; सफल होना; स्थिर रहना; डट जाना, बने रहना; पद पर होना; होना, रहना, पड़ना; मज़बूत होना, ठीक जाना; विशेष दिशा को चलना (जहाज़ में); ठहरना, रुक जाना; उम्मीदवार (प्रत्याशी) होना; लागिन होना, दूसरे की ओर से चुकाना; खड़े करना। *n.* stationary position; a station for carriages; a halt; raised platform; pedestal, rack; resistance; witness-box. डौर, ठिकाना, ठहराव, स्थिति; अड्डा; प्लेटफ़ार्म; मंच, चबूतरा; पढ़ीपी, पोड़ी, टिकठिठी, पाती; छोटी-सी मेज़, तिपाई; प्रतिरोध, मुकाबिला; गवाहों का कटघरा

standard (स्टैन्डर्ड)—*n.* distinctive flag; specimen by which something may be tested; required degree of

some quality; upright support. ध्वज, पताका, झंडा; मानक, मापदंड; कोटि, स्तर, दर्जा; श्रेणी, कक्षा; सीधा दंड, टेक, थूनी

standpoint (स्टैन्ड्पाइन्ट)—*n.* point of view; place of standing. दृष्टिकोण; खड़ा होने का स्थान, पड़ाव।

stannic (स्टैनिक)—*adj.* of tin. टिन-सम्बन्धी, रांगे का।

stanza (स्टैन्ज़ा)—*n.* group of lines of verse. छन्द, बंद (उर्दू)।

staple (स्टेपल)—*n.* piece of metal bent into U-shape for driving into wood; principal article of commerce; chief element; the thread of wool, cotton or flax. धुलाया, कूंडा; माल, सौदा, पैदावार; मुख्य तत्त्व, अवयव; रेशा, रुआं। *adj.* established; chief. निश्चित; मुख्य, प्रधान।

star (स्टार)—*n.* any celestial body; object representing a star as ornament etc.; asterisk; prominent person; chief actor or actress; person's destiny. तारा, नक्षत्र; सितारा, तारे के समान अलंकरण; तारक चिह्न (छपाई में); प्रख्यात व्यक्ति; नायक (मुख्य अभिनेता); नायिका (मुख्य अभिनेत्री); भाग्य। *v. t. & t.* mark or adorn with stars; perform as star actor. सितारे लगाना,

starch (स्टार्च)—*n.* substance forming the main food element in bread, potatoes etc. and used for stiffening linen etc. मांड़ी, निशास्ता, कलफ,

stare (स्टेअर)—*v. i. & t.* be wide open; look fixedly at. घूरना, ताकना; टकटकी लगाकर देखना, चकित होकर देखना। *n.* staring glance. टकटकी, ताक।

stark (स्टार्क)—*adj.* rigid; sheer; strong. कठोर, कड़ा; मात्र, केवल; दृढ़। *adv.* completely. बिल्कुल, नितान्त।

starling (स्टार्लिंग)—*n.* small bird noted for chatter. मैना, सारिका, तेलियर।

starlit (स्टार्लिट)—*adj.* lighted by stars. तारों से प्रकाशित।

start (स्टार्ट)—*v. i. & t.* begin; set up; make a sudden movement; rouse; bring into motion; invent; dislocate; appear suddenly. शुरू या आरम्भ होना, चलना, जारी होना, छूटना; रवाना होना, प्रस्थान करना, चल पड़ना; चौंकना, भड़कना; उठाना, चौंकाना, भड़काना; चलाना, जारी करना; निकालना, आविष्कृत करना; स्थान से हटाना, उतारना; उभड़ पड़ना; निकल पड़ना। *n.* beginning; a sudden motion; a sally; advantage. आरम्भ, शुरू; प्रस्थान, रवानगी; चाल; उन्नति; चौंक; रियायत

starter (स्टार्टर)—*n.* one or that which starts ; person giving signal for start of race. चालक ; दौड़ में चलने का संकेत देने वाला व्यक्ति।

startle (स्टार्टल)—*v. t.* give shock of surprise to. चौंकाना ; चकित करना।

starvation (स्टार्वेशन)—*n.* starving. भुखमरी।

starve (स्टार्व)—*v. i. & t.* die or suffer acutely from lack of food ; keep without food. भूखों मरना ; भूखों मारना, भूखे रखना।

stasis (स्टेसिस)—*n.* stoppage of circulation of any of the fluids of the body. शरीर की किसी धातु का अवरोध।

state (स्टेट)—*n.* existing condition ; a politically organised people ; rank pomp. अवस्था, दशा ; राष्ट्र, राज्य ; पद, पद का गौरव, भव्यता, ठाठ-बाट, शान-शौकत। *v. t.* express in words ; fix. कहना, बताना, वर्णन करना ; नियत या स्थिर करना

state-house (स्टेट-हाउस)—*n.* capital. राजधानी।

stately (स्टेट्‌ली)—*adj.* marked by great dignity ; devated. भव्य, शानदार ; ठाठ-बाट वाला,

statement (स्टेट्‌मेंट)—*n.* presentation of a fact or problem ;

statesman (स्टेट्‌समैन)—*n.* far-sighted practical politician. राजनेता, राजनेता, नीतिज्ञ, राजनीति-विशारद।

static (al) [स्टैटिक (ल)]—*adj.* of statics ; at rest ; in equilibrium. स्थिति विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी ; निश्चल, गतिहीन।

statics (स्टैटिक्स)—*n. pl.* branch of physics concerned with bodies at rest and forces in equilibrium. स्थिति विज्ञान, स्थैतिकी।

station (स्टेशन)—*n.* place held by some person or used for some purpose ; a place where the officials of a district reside ; rank of life ; post of observation or defence ; stopping-place for railway trains. स्थान, ठिकाना ; मुख्य कार्यालय, सदर-मुकाम, केन्द्र-स्थान ; पदवी, मनसब ; चौकी, अड्डा ; रेलों के रुकने का स्थान, रेलवे स्टेशन। *v. t.* assign one's station ; fix in a certain place. नियत करना, लगाना ; रखना, बैठाना, टिकाना, ठहराना।

stationary (स्टेशनरी)—*adj.* still. not in motion ; not progressive. स्थिर, निश्चल, अचल, स्तब्ध, स्थावर ; प्रगतिहीन, एक ही स्थान पर टिका हुआ।

stationer (स्टेशनर)—*n.* dealer in stationery. लेखन-सामग्री-विक्रेता।

stationery (स्टेशनरी)—*n.*

writing materials. लेखन-सामग्री।

statistics (स्टॅटिस्टिक्स)—*n. pl.* numerical facts systematically collected on a subject; science of statistics. आँकड़े; सांख्यिकी, आँकिकी।

statuary (स्टैट्यूअरी)—*adj.* of or for statue-making. मूर्ति-सम्बन्धी; मूर्ति-योग्य। *n.* the statuary art; a sculptor. मूर्ति-कला; मूर्तिकार।

statue (स्टैट्यू)—*n.* sculptured figure. मूर्ति, प्रतिमा, वुत्त।

stature (स्टैचर)—*n.* bodily height. कद, डील-डौल।

status (स्टेटस)—*n.* position held; standing. स्थिति, पदवी, स्तर; प्रतिष्ठा, ख्याति

statute (स्टैट्यूट)—*n.* a legislative enactment; a written law; an ordinance. अधिनियम; विधि, कानून; अध्यादेश।

statutory (स्टैट्यूटरी)—*adj.* enacted by a statute. सांविधिक, विधि-सम्मत, कानूनी।

staunch, stanch (स्टॉच)—*v. t.* check flow of. बहाव रोकना, अवरुद्ध करना। *adj.* constant to purpose; untiring in loyalty; water-tight, airtight. पक्का, दृढ़निश्चयी; आस्थावान्, वफ़ादार, विश्वसनीय; अनरोधी; वायुरोधक।

stave (स्टेव)—*n.* one of the pieces forming a cask; verse, stanza; cudgel, staff. पीपे की पटरी या तख़्ती; पद, कविता का चरण; छन्द; सीढ़ी का डंडा। *v. t.* break hole in; furnish with staves; crush out. छेद करना, फोड़ना; पटरी या डंडा लगाना; कुचलना।

stay (स्टे)—*v. t.* & *i.* stop; remain; sojourn; reside for a time; pause; show endurance. रोकना, थामना; रहना, ठहरना, टिकना; स्थगित करना, निलम्बित करना; निवारण करना; थमना; संयम करना, बरदाश्त होना। *n.* rope supporting mast; a prop or support; a check or delay; a sojourn; staying-power. मस्तूल की रस्सी; टेक, सहारा; रोक, निरोध, निलंब; स्थगन; संयम, धैर्य, दम।

stays (स्टेज)—*n. pl.* corset. चोली, अँगिया।

stead (स्टैड)—*n.* place; room. स्थान, जगह; बदल, एवज

steadfast (स्टैडफ़ास्ट)—*adj.* showing constancy; immovable. दृढ़; दृढ़निश्चयी; अटल, स्थिर, अचल।

steady (स्टैडी)—*adj.* firm in position; constant in motion; not perturbed; temperate. दृढ़निश्चयी; सुस्थिर, अचल; धैर्यवान्, धीर; संयमी

steal (स्टील)—*v. t.* & *i.* secretly carry off; come or go noiselessly. चोरी करना, चुराना; चुपके-से अपना बना लेना, खिसक जाना।

stealth (स्टैल्थ)—*n.* evasion of notice ; दुराव, गुप्त काम

steam (स्टीम)—*n.* vapour of boiling water ; energy. भाप, वाष्प ; उत्साह, जोश

steamer (स्टीमर)—*n.* steam-boat, steam-ship ; utensil for steaming vegetables etc. वाष्प-नौका ; वाष्पपोत ; भाप से सब्जियाँ आदि पकाने का पात्र।

stearin (स्टीयरिन)—*n.* fatty substance in suet and tallow. मोमबत्ती बनाने की चर्बी।

steed (स्टीड)—*n.* a horse ; a war horse. अश्व, तुरंग ; लंबी घोड़ा।

steel (स्टील)—*n.* a hard and malleable metal made by mixing carbon in iron ; a tool or weapon of steel. इस्पात, फ़ौलाद ; इस्पात का औज़ार

steep (स्टीप)—*v. t.* soak , saturate. भिगोना ; डुबो रखना, तर रखना । *adj.* descending or rising rapidly ; hard to climb up ; taxing patience. ढलुवाँ ; खड़ा, उन्नत ; दुरारोह ; उकतानेवाला, कष्ट। *n.* steep hill. उन्नत चट्टान,

steeple (स्टीपल)—*n.* a high tower. मीनार, लाट।

steer (स्टिअर)—*n.* a young male ox. बछड़ा, बधिया, दोहान। *v. t. & i.* manage rudder ; direct thus. मार्ग दिखाना, रहनुमाई करना ; चलाना.

steersman (स्टिअर्समैन)—*n.* person steering. परिचालक, मोड़ी, कर्णधार।

stellar (स्टैलर)—*adj.* of stars. तारों-सम्बन्धी, तारों का, तारकार।

stem (स्टैम्)—*n.* trunk ; stalk ; the part of a word to which inflectional endings are added ; the foremost part of a ship ; origin; progeny; winding-part; branch तना, स्कन्ध ; डंठल, डंडी ; शब्दादिक, शब्द का आदिरूप ; जहाज़ का अग्रभाग, गलही ; मूल ; वंश ; खूँटी, खंभा। *v. t.* check ; dam up ; face. रोकना ; पानी बाँधना ; सामना

stench (स्टेंच)—*n.* bad smell. दुर्गंध, बदबू, सड़ाँध। *adj.* **stenchy.**

stencil (स्टैन्सिल)—*v. t.* paint with figures etc. by passing a brush over a pierced plate. कटी हुई पतरी पर ब्रुश मार कर नीचे चित्र आदि उतारना। *n.* plate used for this purpose. स्टैन्सिल, कुंद पतरी।

stenograph (स्टैनोग्राफ़)—*n.* writing in short-hand. आशुलेख।

stenography (स्टैनोग्रफ़ी)—*n.* shorthand. आशुलिपि, संकेतलिपि।

stenographer (स्टैनोग्राफ़र)—*n.* a shorthand writer. आशुलिपिक।

stentorian (स्टेन्टोरियन)—*adj.* very loud. ऊँचे स्वर वाला, बुलन्द।

step (स्टेप)—*v. i. & t.* go or come in specified direction by

alternate change of the feet ; perform ; set up mast in ship. कदम उठाना, डग भरना ; सम्पन्न करना ; मस्तूल लगाना। *n.* an act of stepping ; the mark made by the foot ; a measure, an act ; a stair ; action ; a degree in a scale ; a mast socket. कदम, पद, डग ; पद-चिह्न, चाप, उपाय ; कार्य ; सीढ़ी का डंडा ; कार्यवाही ; मान का दर्जा ; मस्तूल का घर। *pref.* made nominally ; unreal. सौतेला, नाम-मात्रका

step-child (स्टेप-चाइल्ड)—*n.* the child of a husband or wife by a former marriage. सौतेला बालक।

stepney (स्टेप्नी)—*n.* extra rim and tire carried on motor-car to be attached to wheel whose tire has collapsed. मोटरगाड़ी में रखा जाने वाला फालतू पहिया।

steppe (स्टेप)—*n.* level treeless plain. घास का मैदान, वृक्षरहित समतल भूमि।

stereo (स्टेरिओ)—*pref.* solid. ठोस।

stereography (स्टेरिओग्राफ़ी)—*n.* the delineation of solid form on plane surface. सतह पर ठोस बनावट का चित्र बनाने की कला

stereoscope (स्टेरिओस्कोप)—*n.* optical apparatus by which two views of something taken at slightly different angles are combined into one picture. एक प्रकार का दूरबीनी यन्त्र

stereotype (स्टेरिओटाइप)—*n.* printing-plate cast from a mould of set-up type. मुद्रण का ठोस सीसे का फलक जो उभड़ा हुआ टाइप ढाल कर तैयार किया जाता है, मुद्रण-फलक

sterile (स्टैराइल, स्टैरिल)—*adj.* barren, unproductive ; sterilized ; not bearing seed. ऊसर, बंजर, अनुपजाऊ ; बाँझ, वन्ध्य, जीवाणुहीन ; निष्फल, फलहीन।

sterility (स्टरिलिटी)—*n.* state of being sterile. ऊसरपन ; बाँझपन।

sterling (स्टर्लिङ्ग)—*n.* standard gold coin of England. इंग्लैंड की स्टैंडर्ड स्वर्ण मुद्रा, पौंड। *adj.* of solid worth ; genuine. पक्का, विश्वस्त ; सच्चा, खरा, असली, शुद्ध।

stern (स्टर्न)—*adj.* strict ; harsh ; severe. कड़ा, कठोर, सख्त, निर्दय। *n.* ship's or boat's hinder end ; rump ; tail. जहाज या नाव का पृष्ठभाग ; पुट्ठा ; दुम।

sternum (स्टर्नम)—*n.* breast-bone, छाती की हड्डी, उरोस्थि।

stet (स्टैट)—*n.* direction on proofsheet to printer to disregard a correction. संशोधन की उपेक्षा करने का मुद्रक को दिया जानेवाला निर्देश, "पूर्ववत्"।

stethoscope (स्टेथॅस्कोप)—*n.*

instrument making patient's heart-action. रोगी के हृदय की गति चुनने का यन्त्र, हृदय-गति-दीपक-यन्त्र ।

stew (स्टयू)—*n.* pond for storing live fish ; dish of stewed meat ; acute apprehension ; a house of ill-fame. मछली पालने का पोखर (तालाब) ; धमधुसा मांस ; घबराहट, परेशानी ; व्यभिचार का अड्डा । *v. t. & i.* cook by long simmering in vessel with little liquid ; sweat in hot close atmosphere. धमधुसा करना, हल्की आग से पकाना, सिझाना ; सीझना; उमस से परेशान होना ।

steward (स्टुअर्ड)—*n.* person paid to manage another's estate or to cater for some society or ship ; official on managing entertainment. करिन्दा,मुआस्ता, प्रबन्धक ; भंडारी खानसामा, परिचारक ; मनोरंजन की व्यवस्था करने वाला ।

stick (स्टिक)—*v. t. & i.* stab ; thrust into ; remain stuck in ; adhere ; abide ; stop ; hesitate ; be puzzled. छेदना ; घोंपना, घुसेड़ना ; चुभाना, सीधना ; लगाना, चिपकाना ; चिपकना, बन्द जाना ; घुल-मिल जाना ; ठहरना, रुकना, अटकना ; सिझाना ; उलझना । *n.* a branch of a tree ; a cane ; a frame for composing types ; dull person. लकड़ी, टहनी ; छड़ी, सोंटी ; बजर घोड़ने की पटरी ; कुंद व्यक्ति

sticky (स्टिकी)—*adj.* tending to stick ; troublesome ; awkward. चिपकनेवाला ; लसलसा ; कष्टदायक ; मंदा, कुंद ।

stiff (स्टिफ)—*adj.* hard to bend ; not soft ; difficult to achieve ; aching owing to previous exertions ; cold in manner ; thick. अनम्य, न मुड़नेवाला ; कठोर, कड़ा, सख्त ; दुस्साध्य, दुर्लभ ; अकड़ा

stifle (स्टाइल)—*v. t. & i.* choke ; smother ; supress. दम घोंटना या घुटना ; दबा घोंटना या घुटना ; दबाना । *n.* horse's joint between hip and hock. घोड़े के पैर की गुलची ।

stigma (स्टिग्मा)—*n.* moral spot ; or stain or brand ; a small spot on or in surface. धब्बा, लाञ्छन, कलंक, दाग ; निशान,

stile (स्टाइल)—*n.* set of steps to enable persons to pass over a fence or wall ; upright timber of door. पैड़ी, सीढ़ी ; दरवाजे का सीधा लकड़ी का टुकड़ा ।

stiletto (स्टिलेटो)—*n.* small dagger. कटार, खंजर, छुरा ।

still (स्टिल)—*n.* apparatus for distilling spirits etc. ; interval of quiet ; photo. भभका, अर्क निकालने की देग ; सन्नाटा, नीरवता ; अचल चित्र । *adj.* motionless ; husband ; undisturbed. निश्चल

स्थिर ; मौन, खामोश ; शान्त, निश्चेष्ट । *v. t.* quiet ; calm ; distil. चुप करना, शान्त करना ; अर्क निकालना । *adv.* nevertheless ; for all that. तथापि, तो भी ; अब तक, अब भी ।

stilt (स्टिल्ट)—*n.* one of a pair of poles with foot-rests for walking raised from the ground. बल्ली, पैरवाला, पाँव रखकर चलने की लकड़ी ।

stimulant (स्टिम्यूलंट)—*adj.* producing transient increase of vital energy. शक्तिवर्द्धक, उत्तेजक । *n.* a stimulant drug or or food. शक्तिवर्द्धक या उत्तेजक औषधि या भोज्य ।

stimulate (स्टिम्यूलेट)—*v. t.* apply stimulus to ; spur to action. उत्तेजित करना ; प्रेरित करना ;

stimulus (स्टिम्यूलस)—*n.* rousing influence ; thing that evokes activity in tissues etc. उत्तेजना, उद्दीपन ; उत्तेजक या उद्दीपक वस्तु ।

sting (स्टिंग)—*n.* tubular point with which poison is injected ; wound ; pain produced by sting ; any acute pain ; pungency. डंक, दंश ; घाव, दंशन ; चुभन, डंक का दर्द ; टीस, पीड़ ; झाल,

stingy (स्टिंजी)—*adj.* meanly averse to spending. कंजूस, सूम, कृपण ।

stink (स्टिंक)—*n. i.* have foul or nasty smell. दुर्गन्ध आना या उठना, बदबू देना, बुसना । *n.* bad smell. बदबू, दुर्गन्ध ।

stint (स्टिंट)—*v. t.* supply on a niggardly scale ; keep so supplied. कम देना, कंजूसी से देना ; परिमित करना, हद बाँधना । *n.* limitation of supply or effort ; alloted amount of work etc. हद, बन्धन, परिसीमन, मर्यादा ।

stipend (स्टाइपेंड)—*n.* a salary. वृत्ति, वजीफ़ा, मेहनताना ।

stipulate (स्टिप्यूलेट)—*v. t. & i.* state to be part of one's terms. अनुबन्ध करना, शर्त रखना, ठहराना ।

stipulation (स्टिप्यूलेशन)—*n.* a demand stated as condition of consent to an agreement. अनुबन्धन, करार की शर्त, संविदा ।

stipule (स्टिप्यूल)—*n.* small leaf at the base of the stem of a plant. अनुपर्ण, अनुपत्र, निपत्र ।

stir (स्टर)—*v. t. & i.* cause motion in ; set or keep moving ; excite, arouse ; touch the feelings of. हिलाना, चलाना ; गति देना, खिसकाना ; उकसाना, उभारना, उठाना, उत्तेजित करना, भड़काना ; हलचल पैदा करना ; आन्दोलित करना, अनुप्राणित करना ; हिलना, चलना ; उभरना, भड़कना । *n.* bustle ; disturbance ; agitation of mind ; sensation , commotion. चहल-पहल, धूम-

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बड़ाका ; उपद्रव, हुल्लड़ ; घबड़ाहट, बेचैनी ; सनसनी ; विप्लव, क्षोभ ।

stirrup (स्टिरप)—*n.* rider's foot-rest. रकाब ।

stitch (स्टिच)—*n.* acute pain in side induced by running etc. ; single pass of needle or the work effected by it in sewing. पसली का दर्द, पार्श्वशूल ; टाँका, तरोपा, सियन । *v. t. & i.* sew ; fasten by stitching. सीना, सिलाई करना : टाँकना, टाँके लगाना ।

stithy (स्टिदी)—*n.* anvil ; forge ; a smith's shop. निहाई, भाथी ; लुहार की दुकान ।

stock (स्टाक)—*n.* stump, trunk ; butt ; a family or breed of definite qualities ; the goods or equipment for carrying on a business ; the animals belonging to a farm ; money contributed by way of loan to form a state fund or the capital of a company ; kinds of fragrant garden plant ; stiff neck-band of leather etc. ; hard solid brick of best quality. स्कन्ध ; तना ; कुन्दा, लट्ठ ; कुल, वंश ; माल, बिक्री का सामान, भण्डार, संग्रह, संचय, सामग्री ; पशु-धन ; सरकारी ऋण की हुण्डी ; मूलधन ; एक प्रकार के सुगन्धित पौधे या पुष्प ; चमड़े आदि का बृहत्बन्ध ; बढ़िया प्रकार की ईंट । *v. t.* equip with what is needful ; keep in stock. जमा करना, संग्रह करना ; भंडार में रखना, भरना. जुटा रखना ।

stock-exchange (स्टाक-एक्स-चेंज)—*n.* place where stocks are publicly bought and sold. सट्टा-बाजार, हुंडी बाजार ।

stocking (स्टाकिंग)—*n.* knitted covering for foot and leg. मोजा, घुटनों तक की जुराब ।

stoic (स्टोइक)—*n.* person of great austerity. योगी, संयमी व्यक्ति, जितेन्द्रिय ।

stoicism (स्टोइसिज्म)—*n.* indifference to pleasure or pain or temptation. समत्व बुद्धि, वैराग, संयम ।

stoke (स्टोक)—*v. t. & i.* keep fire going ; stoke fire of. आग भड़काना ; कोयला झोंकना ।

stoker (स्टोकर)—*n.* man who feeds and tends furnace. भट्ठी में कोयला झोंकने वाला, आग वाला ।

stolid (स्टॉलिड)—*adj.* slow to feel ; not easily moved ; stubborn. भावनाहीन ; उद्वेगहीन ; हठी, जड़बुद्धि । *n.* **stolidity.**

stomach (स्टमक)—*n.* the cavity into which food passes for digestion ; the belly ; appetite ; inclination for. जमाशय, मेदा ; पेट, उदर ; भूख ;

stone (स्टोन)—*n.* a piece of rock ; a gem ; the hard seed

of a fruit ; a weight =14 lb. ; a concretion formed in the bladder. पत्थर, पाषाण ; रत्न, नग ; मुठमी ; १४ पौंड का वजन ; पथरी ।

stool (स्टूल)—*n.* movable seat without a back ; evacuation of bowels ; accommodation provided for evacuation of bowels. चौकी, तिपाई ; मल, विष्ठा, पाखाना, संडास, मलत्याग का स्थान ।

stoop (स्टूप)—*v. i. & t.* lend down ; abase oneself ; swoop down. झुकना, झुकाना ; नमना, निहुरना ; अधीन होना, सिर झुकाना ; झपटना, झपटा मारना । *n.* stooping carriage of body ; unroofed platform or porch. झुकाव, नमन ; चबूतरा ; ड्योढ़ी ।

stop (स्टॉप)—*v. t. & i.* stuff up ; prevent passage of ; prevent motion or action ; cease to permit ; withhold ; cease from action or speech ; halt, pause. बंद करना ; मूंदना ; रोकना ; अटकाना ; थामना ; रोक देना ; ठहरा लेना ; रुकना ; चुप होना ; ठहरना, बन्द होना । *n.* pause or cessation ; mark indicating a pause in printed or written matter ; device in instrument to assist change of pitch. ठहराव, विराम, रुकावट, रोक ; विराम-चिन्ह ; (बाजे आदि का) पर्दा, टॉटी

stopcock (स्टॉपकॉक)—*n.* tap. टॉटी ।

stopper (स्टॉपर)—*n.* plug for closing bottle etc. डाट, ढट्टा, ढक्कन । *v. t.* close with stopper. डाट लगाना ।

storage (स्टॉरिज)—*n.* storing of goods ; space available for this ; cost of warehousing. माल-संग्रह ; भण्डार, गोदाम, बखीरा ; गोदाम-भाड़ा ।

storax (स्टॉरैक्स)—*n.* a resinuous balsam used in medicine. शिलाजीत, शिला-रस ।

store (स्टोर)—*n.* abundance ; a fund of good supply of ; (*pl*) shop dealing in many different kinds of commodity ; warehouse ; building or room for retail of goods. प्रचुर्य, संचय ; संभार ; सामान ; (कुराना की) दूकान ; भण्डार, गोदाम ; गोदामघर, कोठी, बखा । *v. t.* furnish plentifully with ; lay up for future use ; keep in warehouse. संग्रह या संचय करना ; भरना, बना करके रखना ;

storehouse (स्टोरहाउस)—*n.* ware-house. गोदाम, भण्डारगृह ।

storey (स्टोरी)—*n.* any of the parts one above the other into which a house is divided. मंजिल, छत, पृष्ठांक

stork (स्टॉर्क)—*n.* tall stately wading bird. सारस, सकलक ।

storm (स्टॉर्म)—*n.* a violent

disturbance of the atmosphere ; an assault on a fortress ; commotion of human relations. तूफ़ान, आँधी, झक्कड़, झंझावात ; धावा, चढ़ाई; विप्लव, उपद्रव, हंगामा, संकट, विपत्ति । *v. t. & i.* take by storm ; make way by force into ; talk violently ; rage. जीत लेना ; कब्ज़ा कर लेना ; झल्लाना, गुस्से होना, गरजना ; हंगामा करना, प्रचंड होना,

story (स्टोरी)—*n.* storey ; legends ; account given of an incident ; piece of narrative or tale ; a lie. मंज़िल ; कथा, कहानी, क़िस्सा ; वृत्तान्त, इतिहास, इतिवृत्त, कथानक ; समाचार ख़बर ;

stoup (स्टूप)—*n.* flagon. चलपात्र ।

stout (स्टाउट)—*adj.* resolute ; strong ; corpulent. दृढ़, पक्का ; निर्भीक, मज़बूत, दिलेर ; हृष्टपुष्ट,

stove (स्टोव)—*n.* closed apparatus in which heat is produced by oil or gas. तेल या गैस का चूल्हा

stow (स्टो)—*v. t.* pack closely or compactly. कसकर बाँधना ; सजाकर रखना या भरना ।

stowage (स्टोएज)—*n.* accommodation for stowing things ; money paid for stowing. भरकर या सजाकर सामग्री रखने का स्थान ; भराई, भरण-शुल्क ।

straddle (स्ट्रैडल)—*v. t. & i.* separate one's legs laterally ; sit or stand across with straddled legs. टाँगें फैलाना ; टाँगें फैलाकर बैठना या खड़े होना । *n.* act of straddling. टाँग-फैलाव ।

straight (स्ट्रेट)—*adj.* not curved or crooked ; perpendicular ; in proper order ; going direct to mark ; honest ; candid. सीधा, सरल ; खड़े बल ; सुव्यवस्थित, ठीक-ठाक ; लक्ष्याभिमुख ; सच्चा, ईमानदार ; स्पष्टवादी । *adv.* in a straight line ; direct ; with good aim. सीध में, सीधे ; साफ़-साफ़ ; ईमानदारी से, भले ढंग से ।

strain (स्ट्रेन)—*v. t. & i.* stretch tightly ; make tense ; injure by overexertion ; wrest from true meaning ; hug ; strain one's muscles ; pass through strainer ; make intense effort ; constrain. कसना, तानना ; संकीर्ण बनाना ; अति पहुँचाना, विकृत करना ; खींचकर अर्थ निकालना ; कसकर गले लगाना, मरोड़ना, ऐंठना ; चकाना ; छानना, निचोड़ना, रिसाना ; घोर प्रयत्न करना ; दबाव डालना, विवश करना । *n.* a violent effort ; a sprain ; severe demand ; injury ; tension ; fatigue ; tone ; manner ; tendency ; tune ; breed. घोर प्रयत्न ; ऐंठन, मरोड़ ; मोच, दबाव ; अति ; तनाव, खिंचाव ;

चलान ; लहजा ; ढंग ; प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव ; तान, लय, आलाप ; बंद, सुर ।

strained (स्ट्रेन्ड)—*adj.* forced ; factitious ; tense. बलपूर्वक किया गया ; कृत्रिम, अस्वाभाविक ; तनावपूर्ण ।

strainer (स्ट्रेनर)—*n.* appliance for filtering. निथारनी, छलनी, खाड़ी ।

strait (स्ट्रेट)—*adj.* narrow ; strict ; difficult. संकीर्ण, तंग, सकरा ; कड़ा, सख्त ; कठिन, कठोर । *n.* narrow water-passage connecting two seas or large bodies of water. जल-डमरुमध्य,

stramonium (स्ट्रमोनियम)—*n.* a medicinal plant. धतूरा ।

strand (स्ट्रैंड)—*n.* one of the strings or wires twisted round each other to make a rope ; land along sea or other water. रस्सी का बल, भाँव ; समुद्रतट ; तीर, किनारा, तट । *v. t. & i.* run a ground. पृथ्वी से लग जाना, किनारे चढ़ जाना ।

stranded (स्ट्रैंडिड)—*adj.* in difficulties. असहाय, विपदाग्रस्त ।

strange (स्ट्रेंज)—*adj.* foreign ; unfamiliar ; surprising ; eccentric. विदेशी, परदेशी ; अपरिचित, अचानक ; पराया ; आश्चर्यजनक, अनोखा, नया ; सनकी ।

stranger (स्ट्रेंजर)—*n.* foreigner ; an unknown person ; novice ; guest. विदेशी ; अजनबी, अजनबी व्यक्ति ; अनजान, नौसिखुआ ; अतिथि, महमान ।

strangle (स्ट्रैंगल)—*v. t.* kill by squeezing the windpipe. गला घोंट देना, गला दबाकर मार देना ।

strangulate (स्ट्रैंग्युलेट)—*v. t.* prevent circulation by compression. अवरुद्ध करना, रोक देना, घोंटना ।

strangulation (स्ट्रैंग्युलेशन)—*n.* strangling. अवरोधन ; गलघोंटन ।

strap (स्ट्रैप)—*n.* a strip of leather or metal. पट्टा, तस्मा, चमोटा, बद्धी । *v. t.* secure with strap ; apply strapping to ; thrash with strap. तस्मे से बाँधना या कसना ; चमोटे पर तेज करना ; पट्टे से मारना ।

stratagem (स्ट्रैटजिम)—*n.* a device for deceiving the enemy ; a clever plan. रण-पेंच, छल-कपट ; घात, चाल, फ़रेब ।

strategic (al) [स्ट्रटीजिक (ल)]—*adj.* pertaining to strategy, युद्ध कौशल-सम्बन्धी, सामरिक महत्त्व का ।

strategy (स्ट्रैटिजी)—*n.* the art of war. युद्धकला, युद्धकौशल, समर विद्या ।

stratum (स्ट्रेटम))—*n.* layer of deposited matter forming part of earth's crust ; a layer. तहदार चट्टान की परत ; तह, तबक ।

stratus (स्ट्रेटस)—*n.* low horizontal sheet of cloud.

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प्रभाती बादल, स्तरी मेघ, मेघाच्छादन।

straw (स्ट्रॉ)—*n.* dry cut stalks of grain ; single stalk of this ; straw hat. पुआल, भूसा, घास-फूस ; तिनका ; फूस की चौड़ी टोपी

strawberry (स्ट्रॉबरी)—*n.* wild and garden fruit or the plant bearing it. अस्तावरी, झरबेर।

stray (स्ट्रे)—*v. i.* go astray ; wander aimlessly. भटकना, पथ-भ्रष्ट होना, बहकना ; अवारा फिरना, बिछुड़ना। *n.* strayed beast or child. भटका हुआ या अवारा पशु या बच्चा। (*pl.*) atmopherics. वायु-वैद्युत क्षोभ। *adj.* strayed ; sporadic ; isolates. आवारा या भटका हुआ ; छुट-पुट ; बिछुड़ा हुआ, गुमराह।

streak (स्ट्रीक)—*n.* irregular line or band ; strain ; element लकीर, धारी, लहर : झुकाव ; पुट ;

stream (स्ट्रीम)—*n.* body of running water ; moving mass ; large quantity of something that moves along. नदी, सरिता ; धारा, प्रवाह ; ताँता

street (स्ट्रीट)—*n.* road lined with houses. गली, सड़क, रास्ता।

strength (स्ट्रेंथ)—*n.* being strong ; degree of strongness ; number of persons present or available. शक्ति, बल ; क्षमता, सामर्थ्य ; दृढ़ता ; संबल, भरोसा ; तीक्ष्णता, तेजी ; संख्या, उपस्थ-संख्या।

strenuous (स्ट्रेन्युअस)—*adj.* making or requiring great exertions. कर्मठ, उद्यमी ; कठोर, घोर, श्रमसाध्य, साहसिक

stress (स्ट्रेस)—*n.* pressure ; tension ; compulsion ; emphasis ; accent. दबाव, भार ; तनाव ; प्रभाव, अनिवार्यता ; जोर, बल ; स्वराघात। *v. t.* lay stress on ; emphasize. दबाव, प्रभाव या भार डालना ; जोर देना।

stretch (स्ट्रेच)—*v. t. & i.* make taut ; increase the length or size of by tension ; undergo such increase ; exert to the utmost ; misrepresent by exaggeration ; reach out. तानना ; फैलाना ; बढ़ाना ; तनाव ; फैलना, बढ़ना ; खींचना, तानना ; अत्युक्ति करना, डींग मारना ; पसारना, अंगड़ाई लेना, अंग सीधा करना। *n.* act of stretching ; expensive ; tract ; spell. फैलाव, तनाव, फैलाद ; फैलाव, पसराव ; प्रसार,

stretcher (स्ट्रेचर)—*n.* hand-barrow on which disabled person can be laid or carried ; lengthwise brick ; board in boat for rower to steady his feet against. रोगियों को उठाने की डोली या टिकठी ; लम्बाई में लगाई गई ईंट : नाविक का पाँव रखने का तख्ता।

strew (स्रू)—*v. t.* scatter ; spread. बिखेरना, छितराना ; फैलाना।

stria (स्ट्राइआ)—*n.* slight score

or ridge on a surface. धारी, डोरी, हल्की लकीर।

strict (स्ट्रिक्ट)—*adj.* tight ; exact ; severe ; confined. कसा हुआ, खिंचा हुआ ; ठीक, सही, यथातथ्य ; कड़ा, कठोर, सख्त ; नियत, नियमबद्ध।

stricture (स्ट्रिक्चर)—*n.* comment of a critical kind ; constricted state of a duct. कटु आलोचना ; निन्दा, दूषण, लांछन ; सूकड़ाव।

stride (स्ट्राइड)—*v. i. & t.* walk with long steps ; traverse in one step ; bestride. डग भरना, लम्बे-लम्बे पग धरना ; लाँघना ; टाँगें फैलाकर बैठना या खड़े होना। *n.* single walking step. पग, डग, क़दम।

strident (स्ट्राइडेन्ट)—*adj.* of loud harsh sound. कर्कश ; तीखा,

strife (स्ट्राइफ)—*n.* quarrels ; hostilities. झगड़ा, फ़साद ; संघर्ष, लड़ाई ; वैर।

strike (स्ट्राइक)—*v. t. & i.* hit ; deliver blows ; dash against ; make by stamping ; agree on ; enter the mind ; ignite by rubbing ; take down ; put oneself into ; sound the time ; be sounded ; go on strike ; low flag in sign of surrender ; take root ; punish ; impress strongly. मारना, पीटना, लाँघना आघात करना, आक्रमण करना ; टकराना, दे मारना, पटकाना ; छापना, बढ़ना, ठापना ; बोली देना, सौदा करना ; मन में आना, स्फुरित होना ; घुलवाना ; उतारना ; घुसेड़ना, बसाना ; बजाना ; बजना ; हड़ताल करना ; झंडा झुकाना ; जड़ पकड़ना ; दंड देना ; असर करना। *n.* concerted refusal of workmen to work till their grievances are remedied ; blow : attack ; sudden success ; strickle. हड़ताल ; आघात, मार ; आक्रमण ; आकस्मिक सफलता ; मापदण्ड। *strike a jury.* पंच चुनना ;

striking (स्ट्राइकिंग)—*adj.* noteworthy ; impressive. दर्शनीय ; मनोरम ; विचित्र, आश्चर्यजनक

string (स्ट्रिंग)—*n.* fine cord ; a row or series ; ribbon ; a fibre ; nerve. डोरी, रस्सी ; सिलसिला, तांता ; फ़ीता ; तन्तु, रेशा, तंत, (बाजे की) तार; नस। *v. t. & i.* thread on a string ; put together ; bring to state of tension ; put a stringed instrument in tune ; provide with strings. डोरी लगाना, तार चढ़ाना ; बूँधना, पिरोना ; कसना, तानना ; साज मिलाना या साधना ; बाँधना

stringent (स्ट्रिंजन्ट)—*adj.* strict ; binding ; leaving no discretion. कठोर, कड़ा ; आवश्यक ; तर्कयुक्त, बलाढ्य। *n.* **stringency.**

stringy (स्ट्रिंगी)—*adj.* fibrous ;

like string. रेशेदार, तन्तुमय ; डोरी के समान, तार-तुल्य ।

strip (स्ट्रिप)—*v. t.* remove clothes or covering from ; dismantle ; deprive of. कपड़े उतारना, छाल उतारना, उघारना, नंगा करना ; उधेड़ना, खींचना ; निर्धोड़ना ; वंचित करना, छीन लेना

stripe (स्ट्राइप)—*n.* long narrow band differing in colour ; N. C. O.'s chevron ; blow of whip. धोरी, डोरी ; सैनिक का फ़ीता ; कोड़े की मार । *adj.* **striped,**

stripling (स्ट्रिप्लिंग)—*n.* youth whose figure has not yet filled up. लड़का, पट्ठा, गबरू ।

strive (स्ट्राइव)—*v. i.* try hard ; struggle ; contend against. प्रयास करना, मेहनत करना ; संघर्ष करना ; मुकाबिला करना, लड़ना ।

stroke (स्ट्रोक)—*n.* a blow ; calamity ; sound of the clock ; sweep of the pen ; a masterly effort ; the oarsman nearest the stern who sets the stroke. चोट, आघात, मार ; विपदा ; घड़ी की टनटना ; लकीर, घसीट, कलम का स्पर्शन ; कौशल, कमाल ; चप्पू की बरकत । *v. t.* pass the hand gently along ; act as stroke to crew. सहलाना, हाथ फेरना ; हाथ चलाना ।

stroll (स्ट्रोल)—*v. i.* walk leisurely along ; rove from place to place. टहलना, चहलना ; आवारा फिरना । *n.* short leisurely walk. चहलक़दमी, सैर, मटरगश्त ।

stroller (स्ट्रोलर)—*n.* one who strolls ; strolling act. आवारागर्द ; रमता अभिनेता ।

strong (स्ट्रांग)—*adj.* vigorous ; firm ; tough ; healthy ; muscular ; powerful ; energetic ; decided ; rich ; violent ; striking ; ardent ; vivid ; intoxicating ; zealous ; forcible. शक्तिशाली, बलवान् ; दृढ़, पक्का, मज़बूत ; प्रबल, समर्थ ; स्वस्थ ; हृष्टपुष्ट ; प्रभावशाली ; ओजस्वी ; दृढ़निश्चयी ; समृद्ध, धनी, सम्पन्न ; तीव्र, तेज़ ; प्रभावकारी, कारगर ; उत्साही ; शोख, चटकीला ; मादक ; कर्मठ ; ज़ोरदार

strong box (स्ट्रांग बॉक्स)—*n.* box for keeping valuable. तिजोरी ।

strong hold (स्ट्रांग्होल्ड)—*n.* fortress. क़िला, गढ़, दुर्ग ।

strop (स्ट्रॉप)—*n.* appliance for sharpening razors. उस्तरा तेज़ करने का चमोटा । *v. t.* sharpen on strop. चमोटे पर तेज़ करना ।

strophe (स्ट्रोफ़ि, स्ट्राफ़ि)—*n.* a stanza. छन्द, श्लोक, एक प्रकार का गीत ।

structure (स्ट्रक्चर)—*n.* way in which things hold together ; the supporting frame work ; a

building. ढांचा, बनावट, संरचना ; इमारत, भवन । *adj.* **structural.**

struggle (स्ट्रगल)—*n.* effort under difficulties ; hard contest. संघर्ष, कशमकश, हाथापाई ; सख्त मुकाबिला । *v. i.* throw the limbs about in violent effort to get free ; make one's way with difficulties ; हाथ-पांव मारना, छुटकारा पाने का प्रयत्न करना ; संघर्ष या मुकाबिला करना ।

strum (स्ट्रम)—*v. i.* & *t.* play tune monotonously. झंकारना, झनझनाना । strumming sound. झंकार, झनझन ।

struma (स्ट्रूमा)—*n.* scrofula. गंडमाला ।

strumpet (स्ट्रम्पिट)—*n.* prostitute. वेश्या, रंडी, तवाइफ़ ।

strut (स्ट्रट)—*n.* bar forming part of a frame work ; struthing gait. टेक, सहारा ; ऐंठ,

strychnine (स्ट्रिकनीन)—*n.* poisonous alkaloid used in small doses as nerve-stimulant. कुचला ।

stub (स्टब)—*n.* stump of a tree ; fag-end of cigar, pencil etc. ठूंठ ; पोरा, टोंटा, बचा हुआ टुकड़ा ।

stubble (स्टबल)—*n.* stumps of grain left sticking in ground. धान की खूंटी ।

stubbly (स्टब्ली)—*adj.* short and stiff. खूंटीदार ।

stubborn (स्टबर्न)—*adj.* unyielding ; inflexible. हठी, ज़िद्दी ; बलवन्त, मज़बूत ।

stud (स्टड)—*n.* projecting nail-head ; post to which laths are nailed ; removable double-headed button ; horses kept for breeding, racing etc. फूलदार मेख, घुलमेख ; खम्बा, थूनी : पालतू घोड़ों का गल्ला, प्रजनन, घुड़दौड़ आदि के लिए रखे गए घोड़ों का झुण्ड । *v. t.* set with studs. बढ़ना, घुलमेख लगाना । *adj.* **studded.** जटित ।

student (स्ट्यूडन्ट)—*n.* person undergoing instruction in some branch of learning ; person of studious habits ; a bookish person. विद्यार्थी, छात्र ; परिश्रमशील व्यक्ति ; अध्ययनशील व्यक्ति,

studio (स्ट्यूडियो)—*n.* artist's work-room ; room in which cinema or broadcast items are performed. चित्रकला, कलाकार का कक्ष ; चलचित्रशाला, छविगृह ; प्रसारण कक्ष ।

studious (स्ट्यूडियस)—*adj.* given to study ; careful ; attentive to. अध्ययनशील, अध्यवसायी ; सावधान, सतर्क ; ध्यान देने वाला, विचारने वाला । *adv.*

study (स्टडी)—*n.* acquiring of information especially from books ; meditation ; room used for literary work. अध्ययन.

stuff (स्टफ़)—*n.* meterial ; things of inferior quality ; woollen fabric. पदार्थ, सामग्री, समान, माल ; घटिया वस्तुएँ ; कूड़ा-करकट ; अनापशनाप ; ऊनी कपड़ा ।

stuffing (स्टफ़िंग)—*n.* seasoning used in stuffing meat etc. ; padding of furniture etc. भराई, भराव (मसाला) ; गद्दे आदि की भराई,

stumble (स्टंबल)—*v. i.* lurch forward ; have partial fall ; bechecked in speech. ठोकर खाना, ठेस लगना ; लड़खड़ाना ; भूलना, चूकना ; हकलाना, रुक-रुक कर बोलना । *n.* act of stumbling. ठोकर, ठेस ;

stump (स्टंप)—*n.* stub ; remnant of something ; wooden leg. ठूंठ ; टुंड ; टॉंटा, बचा हुआ टुकड़ा ; लकड़ी की टांग, डंडा ।

stun (स्टन)—*v. t.* knock senseless ; overwhelm or stupefy by shock. अचेत कर देना ; सन्न कर देना, चकरा देना हक्का-बक्का कर देना ; कान फोड़ना ।

stunning (स्टनिंग)—*adj.* amazing. आश्चर्यजनक, सन्न कर देनेवाला ।

stunt (स्टंट)—*v. t.* check growth of. बढ़ने न देना, उगने से रोकना, दबाना । *n.* special effort or display. विशेष प्रयत्न या प्रदर्शन ; कमाल ।

stupefaction (स्टूपिफ़ैक्शन)—*n.* stupidity ; senselessness. सम्मोह ; जड़ता ।

stupefy (स्टूपिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* dull the wits of ; dull the senses of. जड़ कर देना, अचेत कर देना, जड़मति बना देना ।

stupendous (स्टूपैन्डस)—*adj.* amazing ; of vast size or importance. आश्चर्यजनक ; अद्भुत ; विशाल, बड़ा भारी

stupid (स्टूपिड)—*adj.* unintelligent ; uninteresting. जड़मति, निर्बुद्धि ; मूर्ख ; नीरस ; अरोचक । *adv.* **stupidly**.

stupidity (स्टूपिडिटी)—*n.* state of being stupid. जड़ता, मूर्खता ।

stupor (स्टूपर)—*n.* dazed state ; utter amazement. जड़ता, व्यामोह ; विस्मय, दरहवासी ।

sturdy (स्टर्डी)—*adj.* not easily pushed aside ; of independent character ; strong. दृढ़, प्रबल, मज़बूत, ज़ोरदार ; चरित्रवान्, दबंग ; हृष्ट-पुष्ट, तगड़ा । *adv.* **sturdily**.

stutter (स्टटर)—*v. i. & t.* stammer. अटक-अटक कर बोलना, हकलाना । *n.* hesitation in speech. हकलान ।

sty (स्टाई)—*n.* enclosure in which pigs are kept ; filthy room or dwelling , inflamed swelling on edge of eyelid. सूअर-बाड़ा ; गन्दा स्थान ; चकला, अड्डा ; गुहांजनी ।

style (स्टाइल)—*n.* manner ot writing, doing etc. ; desig-

nation ; sort ; superior manner or quality ; pointed tool for writing on ; narrowed extension of ovary bearing stigma. शैली ; प्रणाली, पद्धति ; संज्ञा, पदवी ; रीति, ढंग, प्रकार, तरीका ; बनत, बनावट, फैशन ; कलम, सलाई, सलाका, वर्तिका ; कृत्रिवृन्त । *v. t.* describe by specified term or designation. संज्ञा देना, नाम रखना,

stylish (स्टाइलिश)—*adj.* in a prevailing fashion ; well-appointed. बना-ठना, बजादार ; फैशनदार ; सघड़ ।

stylist (स्टाइलिस्ट)—*n.* writer or other artist intent on style. शैलीकार ; फ़ैशन-भिज्ञ

subject (सब्जैक्ट, सब्जिक्ट)—*n.* person subject to political rule ; member of a State ; thing about which something

suasion (स्वेजन)—*n.* advice as incentive. मनौती, मनावन, प्रत्यायन ।

suave (स्वेव)—*adj.* bland ; polite ; of soft flavour. सौम्य, मधुर ; विनम्र, विनीत ; रुचिर, भीना-भीना । *adv.* **suavely.**

suavity (स्वैविटी)—*n.* blandedness ; politeness. सौम्यता, माधुर्य ; विनम्रता ।

sub (सब्)—*n.* (*colloquial*) subaltern ; subscription ; substitute. अधीन, मातहत ; चन्दा, अंशदान ; स्थानापन्न । *pref.* below ; under ; deputy. निचला ; अधः, अन्तः, उप ; अवर, सहायक, अधीन ।

subacid (सबैसिड)—*adj.* slightly acid. खट्टा-सा । *n.* **subacidity.**

subaltern (सबॉल्टर्न)—*n.* commissioned officer of lower rank than captain. कप्तान् के अधीनस्थ अफसर । *adj.* of inferior rank. अधीनस्थ ।

subclass (सब्क्लास)—*n.* subdivision of a class. उपवर्ग, उपकक्षा ।

sub-committe (सब्-कॅमिटी)—*n.* a subordinate committee. उपसमिति ।

subconscious (सब्कॉन्शस)—*adj.* partially conscious. अर्धचेतन ।

subdivide (सब्डिवाइड)—*v. t.* & *i.* divide further. बँटे को और बाँटना, प्रतिभाजन करने, हिस्से के हिस्से करना ।

subdivision (सब्डिविज़न)—*n.* subdividing ; one of the parts resulting. पुनर्विभाजन ; उपखंड ; अनुमंडल ।

subduce (सब्ड्यूस)—*v. t.* bring under ; crush ; overcome ; subtract. अधीन करना ; दबाना ; अभिभूत करना ; घटाना, निकाल लेना ।

subdue (सब्ड्यू)—*v. t.* get the upper hand of ; tame ; tone down. अधीन रखना, अभिभूत करना ; हराना ; पालतू बनाना, वश में लाना ; मन्द करना ; शान्त रखना,

subéditor (सबैडिटर)—*n.* assistant editor of a newspaper or other literary undertaking. उपसम्पादक ।

subject (सब्जैक्ट, सबजिक्ट)—*n.* person subject to political rule ; member of a State ; thing about which something is said ; conscious self; theme; topic. प्रजा, जनता ; नागरिक ; उद्देश्य, कर्त्ता ; अहम्, चेतन प्राणी ; विषय, तत्त्व ; प्रकरण । *adj.* liable to ; owning allegiance. अधीन, आश्रित पराधीन । *v.t.* make liable; cause to undergo. अधीन करना, वश में करना ; विषय बनाना ।

subjection (सबजैक्शन)—*n.* conquering ; being controlled. अधीनता, परवशता, दासता ; दमन, नियंत्रण ।

subjective (सबजैक्टिव)—*adj.* relating to self ; imaginary ; relating to the subject. आत्मपरक, अहमात्मक ; काल्पनिक ; अवास्तविक ; उद्देश्य-सम्बन्धी, कर्त्तापरक ।

subjudice. (सब्जूडिसि)—*adv.* under judicial consideration. विचाराधीन, न्यायाधीन ।

subjugate (सब्जुगेट) *v. t.* bring into subjection. अधीन या वश में करना । *n.* **subjugation.**

sublet (सबलैट)—*v. t.* let to another person. किरायी देना, स्वयं पट्टे या किराये पर लेकर किसी और को देना ।

sublimate (सब्लिमेट)—*n.* product of sublimation. शोधित द्रव्य, उड़ाया हुआ चीज़ । *v. t.* produce by sublimation. शोधना, परिष्कृत करना ।

sublimation (सब्लिमेशन)—*n.* process of converting a substance by heat into vapour and allowing this to solidity. शोधन, परिष्करण, किसी द्रव्य का वाष्पीकरण करके उसे ठोस बनाने की प्रक्रिया ।

sublime (सब्लाइम)—*adj.* exalted ; surpassing ; elate. उन्नत, ऊँचा, उदात्त । उत्कृष्ट, प्रभावशाली, भव्य ; प्रसन्न, मग्न ।

sublimity (सब्लिमिटी)—*n.* being sublime. उदात्तता ; उत्कृष्टता ; भव्यता ।

submarine (सब्मरीन)—*adj.* below sea. समुद्र के नीचे का, अन्तःसमुद्री । *n.* submersible boat especially for torped work. पनडुब्बी ।

submerge (सबमर्ज)—*v. t. & i.* cover the whole of ; place under the water ; go under ; sink. निमग्न करना ; जलमग्न करना ; डूबना, गरकना । *n.* **submergence.** निमग्नता, डुबकी ।

submersion (सबमर्शन)—*n.* the state of being submersed. डुबकी, गोता ; निमज्जन ।

submission (सब्मिशन)—*n.* submitting ; theory etc. submitted. अधीनता ; आत्मसमर्पण ; अंगीकारिता ; इकबाल ; निवेदन, अनुदेश, प्रविष्टि आदि ।

submit (सब्मिट)—*v. t. & i.* accept without resistance ; give way ; present for consideration ; represent. अधीनता स्वीकार करना, आज्ञा मानना, वश में होना ; मान लेना, हार मानना, आत्मसमर्पण करना ; प्रस्तुत करना, समक्ष रखना ; निवेदन करना, अनुरोध करना,

subordinate (सबॉर्डिनेट)—*adj.* of inferior rank. अधीनस्थ, मातहत । *n.* person working under another. अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी ।

subornation (सबॉर्नेशन)—*n.* perjury. कूट साक्षी ; अपराध-प्रेरणा ; झूठी शपथ ।

subpoena (सब्पीना)—*n.* writ commanding person's attendence in court of justice. सफ़ीना, सम्मन, न्यायालय में उपस्थिति का आदेशपत्र ।

subscribe (सब्स्काइब)—*v. t. & i.* sign ; express adhesion to ; contribute to fund or object. हस्ताक्षर करना ; नाम लिखना ; अनुमोदन करना, सही करना ; अंशदान करना ; चंदा देना ; ग्राहक बनना ।

subscriber (सब्स्काइबर)—*n.* one who subscribes. अंशदाता, ग्राहक ।

subscription (सब्स्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* subscribing ; sum subscribed. हस्ताक्षर, नामांकन ; अंशदान, चन्दा ।

subserve (सब्सर्व)—*v. t.* serve as means towards. सहायता करना, उपयोगी होना

subside (सब्साइड)—*v. i.* fall to bottom ; cave in ; abate ; fall silent. उतर जाना ; धंस जाना ; टूट जाना, टल जाना ; शान्त होना, चुप होना ।

subsidiary (सब्सिडिअरी)—*adj.* serving to help or supplement; subordinate. सहायक, पूरक ; गौण ।

subsequent (सब्सिक्वेन्ट)—*adj.* coming after ; posterior. आगामी, अनुगामी, परवर्ती.

subsidy (सब्सिडी)—*n.* money granted ; money grant from state to private concerns held to be of public utility. आर्थिक सहायता ; राजकीय सहायतानुदान ।

subsist (सब्सिस्ट)—*v. i. & t.* exist ; support life ; find sustenance for. अस्तित्व में रहना, जीवित रहना ; भरण-पोषण करना ; निर्वाह या गुजर करना ।

subsistence (सब्सिस्टेंस)—*n.* subsisting ; what one lives on or by. अस्तित्व, जीवन, हस्ती : जीविका, रोटी-कपड़ा ।

substance (सब्स्टन्स)—*n.* existing essence : gist ; matter; reality ; solidity ; actual possessions. तत्व, सार ; तात्पर्य,

सारांश ; द्रव्य, पदार्थ, वस्तु ; वास्तविकता. यथार्थता ; ठोसपन, दृढ़ता ; धन-सम्पत्ति, जायदाद, पूँजी ।

substancial (सब्स्टैन्शल)—*adj.* having substance ; not illusory. तात्त्विक, सारभूत ; ठोस, दृढ़, सम्पन्न ।

substantive (सब्स्टन्टिव)—*adj.* expressing existence ; not subsidiary. सत्ता सूचक, अवेष्ट ; तात्त्विक सार युक्त ; स्वायत्त । *n.* noun. संज्ञा, नाम ।

substitute (सब्स्टिट्यूट)—*n.* person or thing performing some functions instead of another. स्थानापन्न, एवज़, बदल, विकल्प । *v. t.* put in exchange. स्थानापन्न करना, प्रतिस्थापित करना, दूसरे के स्थान पर लगाना ।

substitution (सब्स्टिट्यूशन)—*n.* the act of substituting. एवज़, बदल ।

substratum (सब्स्ट्रैटम)—*n.* lower layer : basis. नीचे की तह, अधः स्तर ; आधार, बुनियाद ।

subtend (सब्टेंड)—*v. t.* be opposite. सामने होना, नीचे फैलना ।

subterfuge (सब्टर्फ्यूज)—*n.* evasion especially in argument etc. छल, कपट, फ़रेब ।

subterranean (सब्टरेनियन)—*adj.* underground. भूमिगत, ज़मीन दोज़ ।

subtile (सब्टाइल)—*adj.* thin ; acute, discerning ; sly. पतला, महीन ; तेज़ तीक्ष्ण ; सूक्ष्म, कोमल ; चालाक, कपटी ।

subtitle (सब्टाइटल)—*n.* secondary title of a book. पुस्तक का उपशीर्ष ।

subtle (सटल)—*adj.* ingenious ; clever ; acute ; fine ; faint. मर्मज्ञ, सूक्ष्मबुद्धि ; चतुर, प्रवीण ; तीक्ष्ण,

subtract (सब्ट्रैक्ट)—*v.t.* deduct; take away. घटाना, कम करना, काटना ।

subtraction (सब्ट्रैक्शन)—*n.* subtract process. घटाव, तफ़रीक़ ।

suburb (सबर्ब)—*n.* an outlying part of a city. उपनगर, नगर के आस-पास की बस्ती । *adj.* **suburban.** उपनगरीय ।

subvert (सब्वर्ट)—*v. t.* effect destruction ; overthrow ; destroy. नष्ट करना, बरबाद करना ; पलट देना, तहस-नहस करना ।

subway (सब्वे)—*n.* underground passage ; underground railway. भूमिगत पगडंडी ; भूमिगत रेल-मार्ग ।

succeed (सक्सीड)—*v. t.* & *i.* come next to ; take the place of ; inherit attain one's purpose. अनुसरण करना, पीछे आना ; स्थानापन्न होना, उत्तराधिकारी होना ; सफल होना, विजयी होना ।

success (सक्सैस)—*n.* accomplishment ; attainment ; outcome.

उपलब्धि, सफलता, विजय; फल, नतीजा।

succession (सक्सैशन)—*n.* a following ; a series ; right of succeeding. अनुक्रम, आवर्तन ; वंश नस्ल ; उत्तराधिकार।

successive (सक्सैसिव)—*adj.* following in succession ; running. क्रमानुगत ; आवर्तक, परम्परागत। *adv.* **successively**.

successor (सक्सैसर)—*n.* person or thing succeeding to another. उत्तराधिकारी, वारिस।

succinct (सक्सिंक्ट)—*adj.* terse ; concise. स्वल्प, लघु ; संक्षिप्त,

succour (सकर)—*n.* help, aid given at time of need. सहायता,

succumb (सकम)—*v. i.* be vanished ; die ; yield. नष्ट होना ; मर जाना ; अधीन होना, मान जाना।

such (सच्)—*adj.* of the kind or degree mentioned ; of the same kind. ऐसा, जैसा, वैसा, तैसा ;

suck (सक)—*v. t.* draw into the mouth ; imbibe gain ; roll in the mouth. चूसना, खींचना ; सोखना चूंघना, स्तनपान करना ; चुस्की लेना, रस खींचना। *n.* act or spell or process of sucking. चुस्की, रस,

suckle (सकल)—*v. t.* feed from the breast. दूध चुंघाना, स्तनपान कराना।

suckling (सक्लिंग)—*n.* an unweaned child. दूध-पीता बच्चा, गोद का बालक।

suction (सक्शन)—*n.* sucking ; drawing in of air. चुसाव ; रसकशी।

sudden (सडन)—*adj.* unexpected ; abrupt ; quick. आकस्मिक ; एकाएक हो जानेवाले ; शीघ्र, अनायास। *adv.* **suddenly**.

suds (सड्ज)—*n. pl.* soap-froth. साबुन की झाग

sue (स्यू)—*v. t. & i.* prosecute in court make petition to. मुकद्दमा चलाना, नालिश करना ; अर्जी देना, प्रार्थना करना

suffer (सफ़र)—*v. t. & i.* undergo ; permit ; undergo pain, hurt etc. ; be punished or injured. भोगना, भुगतना, उठाना ; अनुमति देना, होने देना ; झेलना, सहना ; दंड पाना ; कष्ट उठाना, हानि सहना।

suffering (सफ़रिंग)—*n.* what one has to endure. कष्ट, दुःख, पीडा, मुसीबत।

sufficient (सफ़िशन्ट)—*adj.* sufficing ; enough of. पर्याप्त, बस, यथेष्ट, काफ़ी

suffix (सफ़िक्स)—*n.* letter or syllable appended in word-formation. प्रत्यय। *v. t.* append thus. प्रत्यय लगाना।

suffocate (सफ़ोकेट)—*v. t.* kill by stopping respiration ; feel suffocated. गला घोंटना, सांस रोकना। दम घटना. सांस रुकना

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suffocation (सफ़ॅकेशन)—*n.* the act of suffocating. घुटन, श्वासावरोध।

suffrage (सफ़्रेज)—*n.* vote ; right of voting. मत, राय ; मताधिकार।

suffusion (सफ़्यूजन)—*n.* suffusing. भराव, फैलाव।

sugar (शुगर)—*n.* a sweet crystaline vegetable substance ; flattery. चीनी, खांड, शक्कर ; चापलूसी, मधुर भाषण।

sugar-candy (शुगर-कैन्डी)—*n.* crystalized sugar. कन्द, मिश्री।

sugarcane (शुगर्केन)—*n.* grass yielding sugar. गन्ना, ईख।

suggest (सजैस्ट)—*v. t.* propose ; call up the idea of ; intimate. सुझाव या राय देना, सुझाना ; प्रस्ताव करना ; सूचित करना, बतलाना।

suggestion (स्जैस्चन)—*n.* proposal ; intimation. सुझाव, राय ; प्रस्ताव ; सूचना।

suicide (स्यूइसाइड)—*n.* self-murder ; self-murderer. आत्म-हत्या ; आत्मघाती

suit (सूट)—*n.* suing ; petition ; seeking of woman's hand ; an action at law ; set of clothes ; one of the four sets in a pack of cards. दरख़्वास्त, अर्ज़ी ; स्त्री से विवाह के लिए प्रार्थना ; नालिश, इस्तग़ासा ; मुक़द्दमा ; वस्त्रों का जोड़ा ; ताश के पत्तों का रंग। *v. t. & i.* go with ; be adapted to ; meet the desires of ; make fitting ; be convenient. मिलना, मेल खाना ; उपयुक्त या अनुकूल होना ; प्रसन्न या सन्तुष्ट करना ; मेल मिलाना ; सुविधा-जनक होना

suitable (सूटेबल)—*adj.* suited to ; fitted for the purpose. उपयुक्त, अनुरूप ; योग्य, ठीक, मिलता-जुलता। *n.* **suitability.**

suit-case (सूट-केस)—*n.* travelling bag. सफ़री सन्दूकची।

suite (स्वीट)—*n.* retinue ; set of rooms etc. ; set of dance-tunes. परिजन, नौकर-चाकर ; कमरों आदि का समुदाय ; नृत्य-ध्वनि-समूह।

suitor (सूटर)—*n.* wooer ; petitioner in suit; प्रेमी, विवाह का प्रार्थी ; वादी, नालिशी, मुद्दई

sulky (सल्की)—*adj.* sullen. उदास, उद्विग्न। *adv.* **sulkily.**

sullage (सलेज)—*n.* filth ; refuse. कूड़ा-करकट।

sullen (सलन)—*adj.* passively resentful ; ill-humoured. उदास, उद्विग्न ; उचाट ; चिड़चिड़ा, उद्दंड।

sully (सली)—*v. t.* tarnish ; discredit ; be a stain on. मैला करना ; दूषित करना ; धब्बा लगाना।

sulphate (सल्फ़ेट)—*n.* a salt of sulphuric acid. गन्धक से मारी हुई वस्तु।

sulphide (सल्फ़ाइड)—*n.* compound of sulphur with element. गन्धक और धातु का योग।

sulphur (सल्फ़र)—*n.* a pale-yellow non-metallic element. गन्धक ।

sultry (सल्ट्री)—*adj.* hot and close. उमस वाला, चमसा ।

sum (सम्)—*n.* total resulting from addition of items; summary; particular amount of money; an arithmetical problem. जोड़, योग, परिणाम; सार, संक्षेप, तात्पर्य; राशि, रक़म; गणित का प्रश्न, सवाल । *v. t.* add up. जोड़ना

summary (समरी)—*adj.* done quickly. संक्षिप्त, तत्काल । *n.* brief account. संक्षेप, सारांश

summer (समर)—*n.* hot season; large beam serving as base of arch. ग्रीष्म ऋतु; पलाव, ऊपर का डाला

summit (समिट)—*n.* top; highest point. चोटी, शिखर; बुलन्दी, सिरा ।

summon (समन्)—*v. t.* send for; demand the presence of; convoke; demand surrender of. बुलाना, बुला भेजना; तलब करना; उत्तेजित करना; किला छोड़ने का सन्देश भेजना ।

summons (समन्ज)—*n.* authoritative call; citation to appear in court. बुलावा, तलबी; अदालत में तलब

sumptuary (सम्प्ट्यूअरी)—*adj.* regulating expenditure. व्यय-निर्धारक ।

sumptuous (सम्प्ट्यूअस)—*adj.* of costly richness. बहुमूल्य, अत्युत्तम ।

sun (सन्)—*n.* luminous body round which the earth revolves; its rays. सूर्य; धूप ।

Sunday (सन्डे)—*n.* first day of the week. रविवार, इतवार ।

sunder (सन्डर)—*v. t.* sever. अलग करना, तोड़ना ।

sundries (सन्ड्रीज)—*n. pl.* odd items. फुटकर वस्तुएँ, विविध पदार्थ ।

sundry (सन्ड्री)—*adj.* divers, several. अनेक, विभिन्न ।

sunflower (सन्फ्लावर)—*n.* plant with large golden-rayed flowers. सूरजमुखी फूल ।

sup (सप)—*v. t. & i.* take by sips; take supper. चुस्की भरना, घूँट-घूँट पीना; सन्ध्या का भोजन करना । *n.* mouthful of liquid. चुस्की, घूँट ।

super (सुपर)—*pref.* above; in excess. ऊपर, अधिक, परम, महा ।

superb (सुपर्ब, स्यूपर्ब)—*adj.* splendid, grand; impressive. शानदार, वैभवसम्पन्न, महान् ;

supercilious (स्यूपर्सिलिअस)—*adj.* exhibiting contemptuous indifference. घमंडी, ऐंठबाज,

superficial (स्यूपर्फ़िशल)—*adj.* of or on the surface only without depth. ऊपरी, सतही; थोथा, छिछला

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superfine (स्यूपर्फ़ाइन)—*adj.* affecting great refinement ; of extra quality. अति उत्तम, अति कोमल, अतिसूक्ष्म, अतिश्रेष्ठ ।

superintend (स्यूपरिन्टैन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* overlook ; manage ; direct. देखभाल करना, निगरानी करना ; प्रबन्ध या व्यवस्था करना ; कार्य-संचालन करना ।

superintendent (स्यूपरिन्टैन्डैन्ट)—*n.* official manager. अधीक्षण, निगरान ।

superior (सुपीरिअर)—*adj.* higher in place ; better in some respect. वरिष्ठ, श्रेष्ठ ; बढ़कर, ऊपरवाला, ऊँचा । *n.* person superior to one in rank or in some quality ; head of monastery. मुखिया, प्रमुख, अध्यक्ष ;

superlative (सुपर्लेटिव)—*adj.* of the highest degree. सर्वोच्च, सर्वाधिक ।

superman (स्यूपर्मैन)—*n.* the ideal man. आदर्श मनुष्य, अतिमानव ।

supernal (स्यूपर्नल)—*adj.* heavenly ; divine. स्वर्गीय ; दैवीय, आकाशीय ।

superscription (स्यूपर्स्क्रिप्शन)—*n.* inscription over something. ऊपरी लिखावट, सिरनामा ।

supersede (स्यूपरसीड)—*v. t.* set aside ; take the place of. उठा देना, रद्द कर देना ; किसी के स्थान पर रखना, ऊपर रखना ।

superstition (स्यूपर्स्टिशन)—*n.* unreasonable fear of the unknown ; misdirected reverence. मिथ्याविश्वास, भ्रम, वहम ; मिथ्या धर्म, झूठा मत ; देवपूजा, देवताओं का मानना । *adj.* **superstitious.**

supertax (स्यूपर्टैक्स)—*n.* tax on incomes above a certain amount levied in addition to ordinary income-tax. अतिकर ; सामान्य आयकर के अतिरिक्त, किसी विशेष राशि पर लगने वाला विशेष आयकर ।

supervene (स्यूपर्वीन)—*v. i.* happen as an interruption or change. आ पड़ना, टूट पड़ना, अकस्मात् हो जाना ।

supervise (स्यूपर्वाइज़)—*v. t.* oversee ; superintend. निगरानी करना, अधीक्षण करना ; प्रबन्ध करना, देखभाल करना ।

supervision (स्यूपर्विज़न)—*n.* the act of overseeing. देखभाल, निगरानी, अधीक्षण ।

supper (सपर)—*n.* a meal taken late in the day. सन्ध्या का भोजन, बयालू ।

supplant (सप्लान्ट)—*v. t.* oust by craft. कपट से हटाना, उखाड़ना, दूर करना ।

supple (सपल)—*adj.* easily bent ; plaint ; yielding ; fawning. लचीला, नम्य ; कोमल, नरम ; नमनीय, आज्ञाकारी ; खुशामदी ।

supplement (सप्लिमैन्ट)—*n.* thing added to supply defi-

ciencies ; an addition to the regular number of a periodical. पूरक वस्तु, परिशिष्ट ; विशेषांक। *v. t.* make additions to. पूर्ति करना, पीड़ना, लगाना।

supplemental, supplementary (सप्लिमेंटल, सप्लिमेंटरी)—*adj.* additional. पूरक, परिशिष्ट।

supplication (सप्लिकेशन)—*n.* humble request. याचना, विनती, प्रार्थना।

supply (सप्लाई)—*v. t.* furnish ; substitute for. देना, भरकर देना ; पूर्ति करना, संभरण करना, भरना, पहुँचाना ; स्थान में देना। *n.* providing of what is needed ; stock ; store. पूर्ति, संभरण ; सामग्री, सामान,

support (सपोर्ट)—*v. t.* carry weight of; endure ; encourage ; provide for ; maintain ; lend assistance to. थामना, उठाना ; सहना, झेलना ; प्रोत्साहन देना, सहारा देना ; पालन-पोषण करना ; निबाहना, जारी रखना ; सहायता, सहयोग या समर्थन देना। *n.* supporting or being supported ; person or thing that supports. समर्थन, पोषण ; सहारा, अवलम्ब, आश्रय, सहायता।

supporter (सपोर्टर)—*n.* person who supports ; that which supports. समर्थक, आश्रयदाता। पुरस्थान ; सँभालने वाला।

suppose (सपोज)—*v. t.* assume as a theory ; take for granted; accept as likely. कल्पना करना, मान लेना, समझना, सोचना,

supposition (सपज़िशन)—*n.* thing supposed ; supposing. कल्पना, अनुमान।

suppress (सप्रेस)—*v. t.* crush, put down ; restrain, check ; keep secret. दबाना, कुचलना, दमन करना ; अधीन करना ; रोकना ; छुपाना

suppurate (सप्यूरेट)—*v. i.* form pus ; fester. पीब पड़ना, पपियाना

supremacy (सुप्रेमसी)—*n.* being supreme ; highest authority. सर्वोच्चता, सर्वश्रेष्ठता ; प्रभुता, सर्वोच्च सत्ता।

supreme (सुप्रीम)—*adj.* highest in authority or rank. सर्वोच्च, उच्चतम।

surcharge (सर्चार्ज)—*n.* extra load or charge ; fine for under-stamping etc. अतिरिक्त भार या भाड़ा ; अधिभार ; स्टैंप आदि कम लगाने का जुर्माना। *v. t.* overload ; exact surcharge from ; fine as surcharge. अधिक बोझ लादना ; अतिरिक्त भाड़ा वसूलना ; जुर्माना लगाना।

surd (सर्ड)—*adj.* irrational ; not sonant. करणी ; अघोषित। *n.* irrational quantity ; unvoiced letter or sound. करणी परिमाण ; घोषहीन अक्षर, मौन ध्वनि।

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sure (शूअर)—*adj.* certain : trustworthy ; safe ; unfailing निश्चित, दृढ़ ; विश्वसनीय ; सुरक्षित

surety (शूअरटी)—*n.* certainty ; security ; person who goes bail for another. निश्चितता, विश्वस्तता ; प्रतिभूति, जमानत ; प्रतिभ

surf (सर्फ़)—*n.* foam of breaking waves. समुद्री लहर ; तरंग, मौज ।

surface (सर्फ़िस)—*n.* the outside of a body ; a plane ; top visible side ; outward appearance. तल, सतह ; धरातल ; पृष्ठभाग ; ऊपरी रूप ।

surfeit (सर्फिट)—*n.* excess in food ; satiety. अघाई; अफराई ; अजीर्ण, अतिभोजन

surge (सर्ज)—*v. i.* move in large waves ; swell. लहरें उठना ; चढ़ना, उफना । *n.* surging motion ; waves. उफान ; तरंग, हिलोर ।

surgeon (सर्जन)—*n.* medical expert who performs operations. शल्यचिकित्सक, जर्राह ।

surgery (सर्जरी)—*n.* treatment by operation ; doctor's consulting room. शल्यचिकित्सा ; शल्यशास्त्र, जर्राही ; डाक्टर का परामर्श-कक्ष या शल्यकक्ष ।

surly (सर्ली)—*adj.* sour in manner ; rudely unsociable ; churlish. रूखा, कर्कश ; नामिलनसार, असभ्य ; कड़वा, चिड़चिड़ा

surmise (सर्माइज़)—*v. t. & i.* suspect the existence ; guess. शंका करना, संदेह रखना ; अटकल करना या लगाना । *n.* suspicion of the existence of something. शंका, संदेह ।

surmount (सर्माउन्ट)—*v. t.* overcome ; get the better of ; be on top of ऊपर चढ़ना, जीतना, उन्नत होना, बढ़ जाना

surname (सर्नेम)—*n.* family name. कुलनाम, उपनाम

surpass (सर्पास)—*v. t.* outdo ; excel. आगे बढ़ना, ऊपर से गुजरना ; अधिक होना ।

surplus (सर्प्लस)—*n.* what remains over. अवशेष, बढ़ती, बेशी ; बचा हुआ भाग ।

surprise (सर्प्राइज़)—*n.* what takes unawares ; emotion excited by the unexpected. आश्चर्य, हैरानी ; घबराहट । *v. t.* cause surprise to ; astonish. चकित करना, आश्चर्य में डालना ; घबरा देना ।

surrender (सरेंडर)—*v. t. & i* hand over ; cease from resistence. सौंप देना, त्याग देना, दे देना ; आत्म-समर्पण करना । *n.* an act surrendering. त्याग ; आत्म-समर्पण, हवालगी ।

surround (सराउन्ड)—*v. t.* come all round ; environ. चारों तरफ होना, घेरना ; घेरा डालना ।

surroundings (सराउन्डिंग्ज़)—*n.*

pl. neighbourhood ; scenery. आस-पड़ोस ; दृश्यावली ; आस-पास का इलाका ।

surtax (सर्टैक्स)—*n.* additional tax. अतिरिक्त कर ।

surveillance (सर्वेलैन्स)—*n.* watch kept on suspected person etc. निगरानी, रखवाली, चौकसी ।

survey (सर्वे)—*v. t.* take general view of ; measure or map. सर्वेक्षण करना, निगाह डालना, ध्यानपूर्वक देखना ; जाँचना, नापना, पड़ताल करना । *n.* casting of eyes or mind over something ; piece of land-surveying. सर्वेक्षण ; पड़ताल ; जाँच ; माप,

surveyor (सर्वेअर)—*n.* official inspector ; person who surveys land professionally. सर्वेक्षक, सरकारी निरीक्षक ; भू-सर्वेक्षक, भू-सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी ।

survival (सर्वाइवल)—*n.* surviving ; relic of the past. जीवन ; अवशेष ।

survive (सर्वाइव)—*v. i. & t.* outlive ; be still alive, continue to live. अधिक समय तक जीना ; जीवित रहना ; जीवित हो जाना ।

survivor (सर्वाइवर)—*n.* one who outlives. उत्तरजीवी ।

suspect (सस्पैक्ट)—*v. t.* have an impression of the existence or presence of ; be inclined to believe ; doubt the innocence of. अविश्वास करना, शक करना, संदेह करना । *adj.* of suspected character. संदिग्ध चरित्र वाला । *n.* a suspected person. संदिग्ध व्यक्ति ।

suspend (सस्पैन्ड)—*v. t.* hang up ; put off ; deprive of office for a time. लटकाना ; उठा रखना, रोक रखना ; स्थगित करना ; निलंबित करना, मुअत्तिल करना ।

suspense (सस्पैन्स)—*n.* undetermined state. संदेह, संशय ; कौतूहल, दुविधा । *adj.* **suspensible.**

suspension (सस्पैन्शन)—*n.* suspending. स्थगन, निलंबन ।

suspicion (सस्पिशन)—*n.* suspecting ; unconfirmed belief. संदेह, संशय ; शंका, अविश्वास ।

sustain (सस्टेन)—*v. t.* keep up ; uphold ; endure ; confirm ; undergo. थामना, उठाना, सहारना ; सहना, झेलना ; पुष्ट करना, प्रमाणित करना ; निभाना, स्थिर रखना ।

suture (स्यूचर)—*n.* seam-like articulation of two bones ; stitching of wound. हड्डियों का जोड़ ; सीवन; टाँका ।

suzerain (स्यूजरेन)—*n.* feudal lord ; a sovereign with rights over an autonomous state. सामन्त, अधिराजा ;

swab (स्वॉब)—*n.* mop or absorbent cloth for cleaning. बुहारी, झाड़न ; पुछारा, सफ़ाई करने का सोखा हुआ कपड़ा । *v. t.* clean with swab. बुहारना ; पोंछना ।

swag (स्वैग)—*v. t.* sway ; sag. ले जाना ; दबना, धँसना । *n.* a bundle ; baggage ; stolen property. गठरी ; सामान ; चोरी का माल ।

swagger (स्वैगर)—*v. i.* behave arrogantly ; talk boastfully. ऐंठकर चलना ; शेखी मारना । *n.* swaggering gait or manner or talk. अकड़, ऐंठ ; शेखी, डींग । *adj.* smart ; fashionable. चुस्त ; बना-ठना ।

swain (स्वेन)—*n.* a rustic ; a lover. किसान, देहाती ; प्रेमी, रसिया,

swallow (स्वॉलो)—*v. t. & i.* make or let pass down one's throat ; engulf ; recant. निगलना, हप कर जाना ; डुबाना, ग़रक़ करना, लीलना ; बात गले उतारना, क़बूलना ; मान लेना । *n.* gullet ; act of swallowing ; a migratory bird ; relish. गला, कंठ ; कौर, निवाला, घूँट ; अबाबील चिड़िया ; स्वाद, मज़ा ।

swamp (स्वॉम्प)—*n.* marsh, bog. दल-दल, धँसान । *v. t.* entangle in a swamp ; overwhelm. दलदल में फँसाना ; अभिभूत करना ; कठिनाई में डालना ।

necked water-bird. बत्तख़, राजहंस ।

sward (स्वॉर्ड)—*n.* turf ; short grass. तृणमय भूमि, हरियावल ज़मीन, सब्ज़ावार ।

swarm (स्वार्म)—*n.* large number of animals or insects ; a vast crowd ; cluster of bees. पशुओं या कीड़ों का समूह ; झुण्ड, दल, गिरोह ; मधुमक्खियों का झुण्ड

sway (स्वे)—*v. i. & t.* swing unsteadily ; waver ; have influence over ; rule over. झुकाना, डुलाना ; प्रवृत्त करना ; हिलाना, उठाना, डोलना ; प्रभाव डालना ; शासन करना । *n.* swaying motion ; rule, government. झुकाव, हिलाव ; प्रभाव ; शासन, हुकूमत ।

swear (स्वेअर)—*v. t. & i.* take oath ; promise on oath ; administer oath to. सपथ लेना, क़सम उठाना ; प्रण करना या लेना ; सपथ दिलाना ; झूठी क़समें खाना । *n.* spell of profane swearing. झूठी क़सम ।

sweat (स्वैट)—*n.* moisture exuded from the skin ; drudgery or toil. पसीना, स्वेद ; परिश्रम, मेहनत । *v. t. & i.* exude sweat ; drudge; get maximum of work for minimum of pay out of. पसीना निकलना, निकालना या लाना ; पसीना छूटना, पसीजना, परिश्रम करना, ख़ून-पानी एक करना ; थोड़ी उजरत देकर

अधिक काम लेना।

sweater (स्वेटर)—*n.* thick woollen jersey; sweating employer; that which exudes sweat, ऊनी बनियान; पसीना चूसने वाला मालिक; पसीना निकालने वाला।

sweep (स्वीप)—*v. i. & t.* pass quickly or magnificently; carry impetuously; brush; clean with a broom. तेजी से गुजर जाना या चले जाना; बहा ले जाना, उठा ले जाना; बुहारना, झाड़ना; झाड़ू देना। *n.* sweeping motion; a wide curve; an act of cleaning with a broom; one who cleans chimneys; destruction. तीव्र गति, बहाव; घुमाव, मोड़; झाड़-बुहार। झाड़ने-बुहारने वाला, भंगी, खाकरोब; विनाश

sweeper (स्वीपर)—*n.* one who sweeps. झाड़ू देने वाला, खाकरोब, भंगी, मेहतर।

sweet (स्वीट)—*adj.* saccharine; fragrant; melodious; fresh; gratifying; amiable; dear; beloved. मधुर, मीठा; सुगन्धित; सुरीला; मृदुल, कोमल; ताजा; सुखकर, सन्तोषप्रद; सुहावना, मनभावना; प्रिय, प्यारा। *n.* the sweet part; a sweetmeat; a darling. मधुर वस्तु; मिठाई; प्रिय, प्रेमिका

sweetheart (स्वीटहार्ट)—*n.* either of pair of lovers. प्रेमी या प्रेमिका, आशिक या माशूक।

sweetmeat (स्वीटमीट)—*n.* piece of confectionery. मिठाई, मिष्टान्न।

swell (स्वैल)—*v. i. & t.* grow bigger or louder; expand; rise; raise up; cause to expand. फूलना, सूजना; फैलना; चढ़ना, बढ़ना; फैलाना, बढ़ाना; फुलाना, सुजाना

swelling (स्वैलिंग)—*n.* painful swollen spot. सूजन, शोथ, फोड़ा।

swift (स्विफ्ट)—*a.* rapid; prompt; speedy. तेज, तीव्रगामी; फुर्तीला, वेगवान्; बरबाद। *adv.* swifty. तेजी से, शीघ्रता से। *n.* bird like a swallow. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया।
समुद्र का उफान; बाँका, सुजन। *adj.* smart; high class; चुस्त, बाँका उच्च वर्ग का।

swelling (स्वैलिंग)—*n.* painful swollen spot. सूजन, शोथ, फोड़ा।

swelter (स्वैल्टर)—*v. i.* sweat profusely; be oppressed with heat. पसीना निकलना, औंटना; गर्म

swindle (स्विन्डल)—*v. t. & i.* cheat; defraud. ठगना, धोखा देना; छल से छीनना। *n.* fraud. ठगी, धोखा।

swindler (स्विन्डलर)—*n.* one who swindles, ठग, धोखाबोर।

swine (स्वाइन)—*n.* pig, hog; coarse brutal person; lover of filth. सूअर, सूकर; क्रूर हिंस मनुष्य; गंदगी का प्रेमी। (*pl.* **swine.**)

swing (स्विंग)—*v. i. & t.* move

with to-and-fro motion ; vibrate ; cause to swing. oscillate. झूलना, झूलना, लहराना, इधर-उधर को हिलना ; झुलाना, इधर-उधर हिलाना। *n.* act of swinging ; seat hung to swing on ; swinging gait or rhythm. झूम, लहर, झुकाव ; झूला, पालना, पींग ; लहराती हुई चाल या लय

swirl (स्वर्ल)—*n.* whirling motion of water. भंवर, जलचक्र।

switch (स्विच)—*n.* flexible stick or twig ; a device for making and breaking an electric circuit etc. ; a movable rail at juctions. छड़ी, सोटी ; बिजली का बटन ; रेलवे की कैंची। *v. t. & i.* whip with switch ; transfer with switch ; turn *off* or *on*. छड़ी से मारना ; रेलवे की कैंची बदलना ; बिजली बुझाना, बिजली जगाना।

swoon (स्वून)—*v. i.* have fainting fit. मूर्च्छा खाना, बेहोश हो जाना। *n.* fainting fit. मूर्च्छा।

swoop (स्वूप)—*v. i.* come down like a hawk ; make sudden attack. झपटना, झपटा मारना ; एकाएक हमला करना। *n.* plunge of bird of prey ; sudden raid झपटा ; आकस्मिक आक्रमण, पैंठ।

sword (सोर्ड)—*n.* weapon with long blade for cutting or thrusting. तलवार, खड्ग, तेग़।

sybarite (सिबॅराइट)—*n.* a luxurious person. विलासी मनुष्य।

sycophant (सिकॅफ़ंट)—*n.* flatterer ; toady. चापलूस मनुष्य ;

syllable (सिलेबल)—*n.* word or part of word containing one vowel-sound. एक स्वर की ध्वनि वाला शब्द या शब्द-खंड

syllabus (सिलॅबस)—*n.* outline of a course of study ; programme of hours. पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा ; संक्षेप ; समय-का कार्यक्रम।

syllogism (सिलॅजिज़्म)—*n.* a form of logical reasoning consisting of two premises and a conclusion. एक प्रकार का छिपकी और एक परिणामी तर्क, तार्किक न्याय। *adj.* **syllogistic.**

sylvan (सिल्वन)—*adj.* wooded ; rustic. बंगली, सहराई ; वनवासी।

symbol (सिम्बॅल)—*n.* an emblem or representation of something ; a sign ; mark or character. प्रतिरूप ; चिन्ह, निशान ; लक्षण ; अक्षर, अंक (सांकेतिक)

symmetry (सिमिट्री)—*n.* right proportion of parts; harmony. समता, समानरूपता

sympathetic (सिम्पथेटिक)—*adj.* expressing or feeling sympathy. सहानुभूतियुक्त ; समवेदनापूर्ण ; हमदर्द, दयायुक्त

sympathy (सिम्पथी)—*n.* participation in feeling ;

compassion for. सहानुभूति, समवेदना ; हमदर्दी, तरस ।

symphony (सिम्फनी)—*n.* a harmony of sounds ; a composition for a full orchestra. समस्वरता ; सुर मिलान ; तराना ।

symposium (सिम्पॉज़ियम)—*n.* philosophical or other friendly discussion ; set of articles on one subject from various writers. संगोष्ठी, परिचर्चा, बज़्म, मजलिस ; एक विषय पर अनेक लेखकों लेखों का संकलन या संचयन ।

symptom (सिम्प्टम)—*n.* menifestation in the body that indicates disease ; sign. निदान, रोग-लक्षण ; आसार, चिन्ह, निशान ।

synchronous (सिंक्रनस)—*adj.* simultaneous. एक साथ होने वाला, समसामयिक ।

syncopate (सिंकपेट)—*v. t.* shorten by omission of an interior element (in words, music etc.) लुप्त करना, संकोचन करना, भीतरी तत्व (अक्षर आदि) निकाल कर छोटा करना

syncope (सिंकपि)—*n.* syncopation : fainting. शब्द-संकोचन ; मूर्छा ।

syndic (सिंडिक)—*n.* member of a committee; chief magistrate. सभासद्, प्रबन्ध-समिति का सदस्य ; मुख्य न्यायाधीश ।

syndicate (सिंडिकेट)—*n.* a body of persons associated for some enterprise. प्रबन्ध-समिति, प्रबन्धक मण्डल ; मंडली, जुंडली ।

synecdoche (सिनेक्डकि)—*n.* a figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is put for a part or a part for the whole. उपलक्ष्य अलंकार जिसमें पूर्ण का अंश के लिए या अंश का पूर्ण के लिए प्रयोग होता है ।

synonym (सिनॅनिम)—*n.* a word having the same meaning as another. समानार्थक शब्द, पर्याय ।

synonymous (सिनॉनिमस)—*adj.* having the same meaning. समानार्थक, पर्यायवाचक

synopsis (सिनॉप्सिस)—*n.* summary. संक्षेप, सारांश ।

synoptic (सिनॉप्टिक)—*adj.* affording a synopsis. संक्षेपात्मक, संक्षिप्त ।

syntax (सिन्टैक्स)—*n.* sentence-construction or its rules. वाक्य-रचना, वाक्य-विन्यास

synthesis (सिन्थिसिस)—*n.* combination of elements or parts or ingredients into a system or whole. संश्लेषण, संमिश्रण, मिलावट ।

synthetic (सिन्थेटिक)—*adj.* resulting from or proceeding by synthesis ; artificial. संश्लिष्ट, संमिश्रित ; कृत्रिम ।

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syphilis (सिफ़िलिस)—*n.* venereal disease. उपदंश, आतशक

syphon (साइफ़न)—*n.* a curved tube for conveying liquids over edge of vessel. नलिका, नली।

syringe (सिरिंज)—*n.* tube with nozzle and piston into which liquid is drawn to be ejected in stream. पिचकारी, बस्ति। *v. t.* spray with syringe. पिचकारी लगाना या देना।

syrup (सिरप)—*n.* water thickened with sugar : condensed sugarcane juice शरबत ; चाशनी। *adj.* **syrupy.**

system (सिस्टिम)—*n.* complex whole ; an organisation ; method ; classification. प्रणाली, पद्धति ; संगठन ; उपाय, प्रबन्ध, तरीका ; वर्गीकरण।

systematic (सिस्टिमैटिक)—*adj.* methodical ; according to a plan. नियमानुसार ; यथाक्रम, योजनाबद्ध

systole (सिस्टॅलि)—*n.* contraction of heart or other organ alternating with diastole. हृदय या किसी अंग का संकोचन

T

ta (टा)—*int.* (*nursery*) thank you. धन्यवाद।

tab (टैब)—*n.* tag ; label ; loop. फ़ीता, तसमा ; छल्ला।

tabby (टैबी)—*n.* kind of watered silk ; female cat ; old maid. एक प्रकार का धारीदार रेशमी वस्त्र ; बिल्ली ; बुढ़िया। *v. t.* give a wavy appearance to. लहरिया बनाना।

tabernacle (टैबर्नैकल)—*n.* tent, booth ; a non-conformist place or worship. तंबू, खेमा ; चौकी।

tablature (टैब्लेचर)—*n.* mental picture ; graphic description.

tabloid (टैब्लाइड)—*adj.* concentrated, brief. संकुचित, संक्षिप्त, छोटा। *n.* compressed dose of some drug. दवा की छोटी-सी टिकिया।

taboo (टॅबू)—*n.* a ban or prohibition by general consent. (धार्मिक) बन्धन, प्रतिबन्ध या रोक। *adj.* prohibited. निषिद्ध।

tabor (टेबर)—*n.* small drum. छोटा ढोल।

tabular (टैब्यूलर)—*adj.* shaped or arranged like a table. मेज़-जैसा ; तालिकाबद्ध, क्रमबद्ध।

tabulate (टैब्यूलेट)—*v.* arrange in tables. तालिकाबद्ध करना, क्रमानुसार रखना। *n.* **tabulation.**

tacit (टैसिट)—*adj.* not worded ; implied but not expressed. चुप, मौन, सामोक्ष

taciturn (टैसिटर्न)—*adj.* given to silence. talking little. मौन, चुप ;

tack (टैक)—*n.* small nail ; long loose stitch ; a rope at the corner of a sail ; the course of a ship obliquely to windward ; line of action ; food. छोटी कील ; कोना, सेलवा ; पाल की रस्सी ; जहाज का वायु-अभिमुख मार्ग ; विश्वास, भरोसा ; आहार। *v. t. & i.* nail with tacks ; append to ; change one's policy : make tack. कील ठोंकना ; जोड़ना, टाँकना ; नीति (विश्वास) बदलना ; जहाज को वायु के रुख मोड़ना।

tackle (टैकल)—*n.* apparatus for lifting appliances with ropes. भारी वस्तुएँ उतारने और चढ़ाने का यन्त्र। *v. t.* take in hand ; grapple with ; try to accomplish ; seize and stop. पकड़ना, हाथ में लेना ; उलझ पड़ना ; सम्पन्न या समाधान करने का प्रयत्न

tact (टैक्ट)—*n.* skill in dealing with people or situations. चतुराई. कौशल, होशियारी

tactics (टैक्टिक्स)—*n.* art of disposing troops ; procedure adopted for carrying out a policy. युद्धकला, युद्ध-कौशल ; नीति-कौशल, चालबाजी। *adj.* **tactical.**

tactile, tactual (टैक्टाइल, टैक्चूअल)—*adj.* of or having the sense of touch. स्पर्श-सम्बन्धी ; छूने-योग्य।

tadpole (टैड्पोल)—*n.* young frog in the tailed stage. मेंढक का बच्चा।

taffeta (टैफ़िटा)—*n.* light thin lustrous silk fabric. तासा. बरबाई।

tag (टैग)—*n.* a ragged end : pointed end of lace etc. : stock phrase. धागे या रस्सी के सिरे पर लगी चूँडी ; झीते आदि का नोकदार किनारा ; घुंघना, पुछल्ला ; घृणित बात। *v. t.* furnish with tag ; fasten on. चूँडी या पुछल्ला लगाना ; बाँधना, जोड़ना. कसना,

tail (टेल)—*n.* the hindmost part ofan animal ; any hind part. दुम, पूंछ ; पिछला भाग, अन्त। *v. i.* dwindle away ; fall off in size or number. दुम से बाँधना ; पीछे बाँधना ; घटना, कम होना

tailor (टेलर)—*n.* maker of outer clothing. दर्ज़ी। *v. t.* make clothes for. कपड़े सीना।

taint (टेंट)—*n.* stain ; blemish ; an infection. धब्बा, दाग ; कलंक, ऐब ; छूत, संदगी। *v. t. & i.* stain slightly ; infect ; be infected.

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शब्द या संख्या लगाना ; खराब करना, बिगाड़ना ; बंद करना ; गंदा होना ।

take (टेक)—*v. t. & i.* grasp, catch ; capture ; conquer ; charm ; please ; elect ; require ; delineate ; practise ; accept ; swallow ; endure ; suppose ; assume ; hire ; detect. लेना, पकड़ना ; थामना ; बन्दी करना ; जीतना, कब्जे में लेना ; मोहना ; रिझाना ; पसन्द करना, चुन लेना ; दरकार होना, दाम लगना, पड़ना ; उतारना, खिंचना ; स्वभाव हरसना ; स्वीकार करना ; खाना, निगलना ; सहना, झेलना ; मानना, समझना, विचारना ; ग्रहण करना ; किराये पर लेना ; चोट लगाना, ताड़ना

talc (टैल्क)—*n.* a soft magnesian mineral. अभ्रक, चिमचिम, सेलखड़ी ; *adj.* **talcum.**

tale (टेल)—*n.* narrative, story ; report of alleged facts ; full number. कथा, कहानी, किस्सा ; समाचार, खबर ; गिनती, शुमार ।

talent (टैलन्ट)—*n.* special skill ; ability ; an ancient weight or money. बुद्धि, गुण, योग्यता : एक प्राचीन वजन या सिक्का ।

talisman (टैलिज्मन)—*n.* object endowed with magical powers. ताबीज, कवच, तिलिस्म ।

talk (टॉक)—*v. i. & t.* say words ; hold conversation ; gossip ; discuss. बोलना ; बातचीत करना ; गपशप हाँकना ; बहस करना, विचार-विनिमय करना । *n.* conversation ; rumour ; mere words. बातचीत, वार्तालाप ; अफवाह, खबर ;

talkies (टॉकीज)—*n. pl.* talking films. सवाक् चलचित्र ।

tall (टॉल)—*adj.* high ; of great stature ; boastful ; excessive. ऊँचा, लम्बा, बुलन्द, ऊँचे कद का ; शेखीबाज ; अतिशय । *n.* **tallness.**

tallow (टैलो)—*n.* melted and clarified animal fat. चर्बी, चिकनाई । *v. t.* smear with tallow. चर्बी लगाना । *adj.* made of tallow. चर्बी का बना हुआ ।

tally (टैली)—*n.* a notched rod for keeping accounts ; an account so kept ; a reckoning. हिसाब रखने की चिह्नों वाली लकड़ी की तख्ती ; इस प्रकार रखा गया हिसाब ; गणना, शुमार । *v. t. & i.* record by a tally ; correspond with. चिह्नित तख्ती पर हिसाब रखना ; मिलान करना : बराबर होना, मिलना ।

talon (टैलन)—*n.* claw of a bird of prey. शिकारी पक्षी का पंजा, चंगुल ।

tamarind (टैमरिंड)—*n.* tropical tree or its fruits used in medicine etc. इमली का पेड़ ; इमली ।

tambour (टैम्बूर)—*n.* drum : circular frame for stretching embroidery-work on. ढोल : कशीदाकारी करने का ढाँचा ।

tambourine (टैम्बूरीन)—*n.* a

flat half-drum with jingling discs of metal attached. खंजरी, चंग ।

tame (टेम)—*adj.* domesticated; lacking spirit; uninteresting. पालतू, घरेलू; दीन, दब्बू; निस्तत्व, फीका, सीधा। *v. t.* make tame; break in; humble. पालतू बनाना, साधना; अधीन करना, दबाना, विनीत करना। *adv.* **tamely**.

tamper (टैंपर)—*v. i.* meddle; make unauthorized changes; exercise underhand influence. दूषित करना, बदला करना; अनधिकृत परिवर्तन करना: हस्तक्षेप करना, साजिश करना। **temper with a document.** दस्तावेज में हेर-फेर करना।

tan (टैन)—*n.* crushed oak-bark; the colour of oak-bark; sunburn. बिबूल की छाल; छाल का रंग; कत्था। *adj.* yellowish-brown. बहरा भूरा।

tangent (टैन्जेन्ट)—*n.* straight line that meets a curve at a point but if produced does not intersect it at that point. स्पर्श-रेखा। *adj.* **tangential**.

tangible (टैन्जिबल)—*adj.* that can be touched; definit स्पर्शनीय; स्पष्ट, प्रकट

tangle (टैंगल)—*v. t.* & *i.* bring or come into a tangle; ensnare. उलझाना, घुलझाना; फँसाना। *n.* a tangled mass; confused state. घुलझन, लट; उलझन।

tank (टैंक)—*n.* reservoir for irrigation etc.; large receptacle for storing liquid; armoured vehicle with caterpillar wheels used in warfare. जलाशय; तालाब, हौज; एक सशस्त्र फ़ौजी गाड़ी।

tannery (टैनरी)—*n.* a tanning factory. चमड़ा कमाने का कारखाना।

tannin (टैनिन)—*n.* an astringent vegetable substance. चमड़ा कमाने का एक वनस्पति पदार्थ, कत्था।

tantamount (टैन्टॅमाउन्ट)—*adj.* equal; equivalent. समान, तुल्य।

tap (टैप)—*n.* a hollow plug for drawing off liquid; light blow or sound. टोंटी, नलकी; थाप, थपकी, थपथप की ध्वनि.

tape (टेप)—*n.* a narrow long strip of fabric, paper etc.; tape-measure. फीता, नीवार, कोर, पट्टी; नापने का फीता।

taper (टेपर)—*n.* wick with coat of wax; candle, मोमबत्ती; चिराग़, दीया, मशाल। *adj.* diminishing in thickness towards one end. किनारे पर नुकीला, शंक्वाकार। *v. i.* & *t.* be or make taper. शंक्वाकार होना या करना या बनाना।

tapestry (टैपिस्ट्री)—*n.* fabric decorated with designs in

आदि पर लगाने का कपड़ा ।

tapeworm (टेपवर्म)—*n.* a flat worm parasitic in animals and man. केंचुआ ।

tar (टार)—*n.* dark thick liquid distilled from wood or coal ; sailor. तारकोल, बिरोजा ; मल्लाह, नाविक । *v. t.* coat with tar. तारकोल चढ़ाना ।

tardy (टार्डी)—*adj.* slow to act. come or happen: behind hand, behind time. धीमा, ढीला, मन्द ; सुस्त, काहिल ; पिछेता, पीछे होनेवाला ।

tare (टेअर)—*n.* a weed : the vetch ; amount deducted for wrapping etc. in ascertaining net weight ; weight of motor vehicle without fuel or load. एक प्रकार की घास, उर्दो ; घढ़ा, किसी वस्तु का असली भार ; मोटर गाड़ी का इंधन या बोझ के बिना भार ।

target (टार्गिट)—*n.* shooting-mark ; a large. निशाना, गोली का लक्ष्य, चाँद ; ढाल ।

tariff (टैरिफ़)—*n.* schedule of customs duties ; duty on goods ; table of fixed charges at hotel etc. समुद्री शुल्क की सूची ; माल की चुंगी ; निरखनामा

tarnish (टार्निश)—*v. t.* & *i.* discolour by oxidation ; become sustained ; lose lustre sully. रंग बिगाड़ना, मलिन करना, मन्द या धुंधला करना ।

tarpaulin (टारपॉलिन)—*n.* canvas coated with tar ; a sailor. तिरपाल ; तारकोल से पुता हुआ किरमिच ; मल्लाह ।

tarry (टैरी)—*v. i.* defer going or coming ; linger ; stay ; wait. देर या विलंब करना ; बीच में लटकना ; अटकना ; ठहरना, टिकना ; प्रतीक्षा करना ।

tarsus (टार्सस)—*n.* the seven small bones of the ankle ; bird's shank. टखना ; पाँव और टाँग जोड़ ; पक्षी के पर का खड़ा भाग

tart (टार्ट)—*adj.* of acid taste : bitter ; acrimonious. खट्टा, तीखा ; तेज़ ; चरपरा । *n.* fruit pie ; a prostitute. फलों की कचौड़ी या समोसा ; वेश्या ।

tartar (टार्टर)—*n.* a crust deposited on the teeth ; deposit on wine-casks etc. दाँत की मैल ; शराब के पीपों आदि पर जम जाने वाली तलछट

task (टास्क)—*n.* piece of work to be done. कार्य, काम, धन्धा, नेम । *v. t.* put a task on ; take to task ; reprove. काम में लगाना, काम देना, काम लेना, बोझ डालना ; डाँटना, डपटना । *take to task.* डाँटना;

taste (टेस्ट)—*n.* the sense peculiar to the tongue or mouth ; the quality in substances discerned by it ; personal preference ; aesthetic discernment ; a small

quantity ; style or manner. रसनेन्द्रिय, चुबान ; स्वाद, मजा ; रुचि, पसन्द ; सलीका, चाट ; बानगी, नमूना ; तरीका, ढंग । *v. t. & i.* try the taste of ; eat small portion of ; experience ; have a flavour. स्वाद लेना, चखना ; थोड़ा-सा खाना, मुंह झुटेलना ; मजा देखना, आजमाना ; आनन्द लेना, अनुभव करना ।

tasteful (टेस्टफुल)—*adj.* having good taste. स्वादिष्ट, मजेदार,

tatter (टैटर)—*v. t. & i.* tear or fall into pieces or rags. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना या होना ; धज्जियां उड़ाना या उड़ना ; चिथड़े करना या होना । *n. pl.* torn state. धज्जी, चिथड़ा ।

tattoo (टैटू)—*n.* a beat of drum and bugle-call ; a military pageant. नगाड़े की आवाज और बिगुल का आह्वान ; एक सैनिक मेला । *v. t.* mark the skin in patterns etc. by pricking and filling the punctures with colouring matter. गोदना ।

taunt (टौंट)—*n.* thing said to wound a person. ताना, आक्षेप । *v. t.* assail with taunt. ताना मारना, आक्षेप करना ।

tautology (टॉटॉलजी)—*n.* repetition, the same thing in other words. पुनरुक्ति, एक बात को दूसरे शब्दों में दोहराना

tavern (टैवर्न)—*n.* inn ; restuarant. सराय ; सरायखाना, भोजनालय ।

tawdry (टॉड्री)—*adj.* showy but cheap and without taste. दिखावटी ; बेढंगा, भद्दा

tawny (टॉनी)—*adj.* yellowish-brown. सांवला, भूरा-सा

tax (टैक्स)—*n.* legally levied contribution to state revenue ; a burden. कर, लगान, महसूल ; भार, बोझ । *v. t.* impose tax on ; put a burden or strain on ; accuse. कर लगाना ; बोझ डालना ; कष्ट देना ; दोष लगाना ।

taxation (टैक्सेशन)—*n.* taxes ; their imposition. कर ; करारोपण ।

taxi (टैक्सी)—*n.* a motor-car for hire with driver. किराये पर चलने वाली मोटर गाड़ी । (**taxi-cab**)

tea (टी)—*n.* dried leaves of the tea-plant : infusion of it as a drink ; afternoon meal. चाय-पत्ती ; चाय का पानी ; तीसरे पहर का नाश्ता, चिवानू ।

teach (टीच)—*v. t. & i.* impart knowledge ; give instruction ; inspire with. सिखाना, पढ़ाना ; शिक्षा देना, उपदेश देना, पाठ पढ़ाना ; संचार या प्रेरणा देना ।

teacher (टीचर)—*n.* one who teaches. शिक्षक, अध्यापक, उपदेशक ।

teaching (टीचिंग)—*n.* instruction. शिक्षा, उपदेश, अध्यापन ।

teak (टीक)—*n.* an East Indian tree : the very hard wood obtained from it. सागौन का वृक्ष ; सागौन की लकड़ी ।

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teal (टील)—*n.* small fresh water duck. पनकुकड़ी, मुर्गाबी, छोटी बतख।

team (टीम)—*n.* set of draught animals ; a side of players ; person associated in an activity. साथ जुते पशुओं का समूह ; खिलाड़ियों का एक पक्ष ; जुट, दल, समुदाय, मंडली।

teapoy (टीपॉय)—*n.* small three or four legged table especially for tea. तिपाई, चाय पीने की मेज़।

tear (टेअर)—*v. t. & i.* pull apart ; rend ; disunite ; go vehemently ; become torn. फाड़ना, चीरना ; जुदा करना ; खसोटना, नोचना ; झल्लाना, झुँझलाना ; फटना, चिरना, बलम-बलय होना। *n.* a rent ; torn hole, slit. फटन, चीर ;

tear (टिअर)—*n.* drop let fall from the eye. आँसू, अश्रु।

tease (टीज़)—*v. t.* pull apart the fibres of ; torment ; irritate ; scratch. धुनना, तूअना, कंघी करना, मुनझाना ; तंग करना

teat (टीट)—*n.* nipple of female breast ; udder. चूचुक, चूची ; थन, स्तनाग्र-भाग।

technical (टैक्निकल)—*adj.* of or used in a particular art or science or craft ; pertaining to the mechanical arts. विशिष्ट कला, विज्ञान या शिल्प से सम्बन्धित ; पारिभाषिक, तकनीकी ; यन्त्र-कला-सम्बन्धी। *adv.* **technically.**

technics (टैक्निक्स)—*n. pl.* doctrine of the arts ; technique. कलाशास्त्र, तकनीक।

technique (टैक्नीक)—*n.* manner of artistic execution ; mechanical skill in art. विधा, तकनीक ; यन्त्र-कला।

technology (टैक्नॉलजी)—*n.* a treatise on the arts ; explanation of terms of art. कला-विज्ञान, परिभाषाशास्त्र, निरूपन

tedious (टीडिअस)—*adj* wearisome ; slow. थकाने या थकानेवाला ; धीमा, मन्द।

teem (टीम)—*v. i.* abound with, swarm ; be prolific ; pour, ran heavily. प्रचुरता से होना, भरपूर होना ; उमड़ना ; वर्षवती होना, झरना ; उँड़ेलना, ज़ोर से बरसना।

teen (टीन)—*n.* woe ; misfortune. चिन्ता, संताप ; विपत्ति, दुर्भाग्य।

teens (टीन्ज़)—*n. pl.* years of life between 12-20. तेरह से उन्नीस वर्ष तक की आयु

teethe (टीद)—*v. t. & i.* cut teeth. दाँत निकालना या निकलना।

teetotal (टीटोल)—*adj.* of or advocating abstinence. मादक द्रव्यों के पूर्ण बहिष्कार से सम्बन्धित, मादक द्रव्यों के पूर्ण बहिष्कार का प्रतिपादक।

teetotalism (टीटोटलिज़्म)—*n.* total abstinence. मादक द्रव्यों का

पूर्ण बहिष्कार, परहेजगारी, पारसाई।

teetotum (टीटोटम्)—*n.* a top. लट्टू, चकई।

teg (टेग)—*n.* sheep in its second year. दो वर्षों की भेड़।

tegument (टेग्यूमेन्ट)—*n.* a covering; the skin as covering of the body. खोल, छाल; खाल, झिल्ली।

telegram (टेलिग्रैम)—*n.* message by telegraph. तार-संवाद

telegraph (टेलिग्राफ़)—*n.* an apparatus for sending messages mechanically to a distance. दूर लेखयन्त्र, तार

telephone (टेलिफ़ोन)—*n.* apparatus for transmitting speech to distant hearer. दूरभाष-यन्त्र

telescope (टेलिस्कोप)—*n.* an instrument of lenses to see things more clearly at a distance. दूरदर्शक यन्त्र, दूरबीन।

television (टेलिविज़न)—*n.* electrical transmission of images. विद्युत-संकेत द्वारा दूर के चित्रों का प्रदर्शन।

tell (टेल)—*v. t. & i.* narrate, make known; count; betray secret; produce marked effect कहना, बताना, वर्णन करना; गिनना भेद बताना, प्रकट या सूचित करना; प्रभावित करना।

teller (टेलर)—*n.* one who narrates or counts, कहनेवाला, बतानेवाला; गिननेवाला।

temerity (टिमैरिटी)—*n.* rashness; boldness. धृष्टता, निडरता; साहस।

temper (टेंपर)—*v. t.* bring to proper consistence or hardness; mitigate severity of; moderate; restrain. मिलाना; मुलायम बंदा या धीमा करना; अनुकूल करना; शान्त या संयत करना। *n.* degree of hardness of steel etc.; mental constitution; disposition; anger. इस्पात आदि का कड़ापन; मनोस्थिति, भावोन्माद; स्वभाव, शील; गुस्सा, क्रोध

temperament (टेंपरामैन्ट)—*n.* mental constitution. प्रकृति, स्वभाव। *adj.* **temperamental.**

temperance (टेंपरन्स)—*n.* moderation; self-restraint; avoidance of excessive indulgence. परिमितता; आत्म-संयम, निग्रह, नशों आदि से परहेज; निरासक्ति।

temperate (टेंपरेट)—*adj.* avoiding excess; remote from extremes. परिमित, संयत, शान्त।

temperature (टेम्परेचर)—*n.* thing's degree of heat. तापमान, तापांश, तापक्रम।

tempest (टेम्पिस्ट)—*n.* violent storm; perturbation. आँधी, झंझड़, तूफ़ान; हलचल, हंगामा।

temple (टेम्पल)—*n.* building

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devoted to worship of a god ; flat part of head between forehead and either ear. मन्दिर, देवस्थान ; कनपटी ।

tempo (टैम्पो)—*n.* time, rate ; rhythm. समय, गति, चाल ; लय ।

temporal (टैम्परल)—*adj.* relating to time : of this life or world ; secular. समय-सम्बन्धी, काल का ; ऐहिक, सांसारिक ; धर्म-निरपेक्ष । *adv.* **temporally.**

temporary (टैम्परारी)—*adj.* lasting only a short time. अस्थायी, अल्पकालिक

temptation (टैम्टेशन)—*n.* tempting ; thing that attracts ; impulse. उकसाहट, बहकावा ; प्रलोभन, लालच

ten (टेन)—*adj.* & *n.* one more than nine. दस । **tenfold.** *adj.*

tenable (टैनेबल)—*adj.* that may be held or defended. टिकाऊ, ठहराऊ, रखने या रक्षा करने के योग्य । *n.* **tenability.** टिकाऊपन ।

tenacious (टिनेशस)—*adj.* holding fast ; retentive. पक्का, पकड़ रखनेवाला ; मजबूत, चिपचिपा ।

tenancy (टैनन्सी)—*n.* tenant's position. काश्तकारी, किरायादारी ; बजबजारी, कब्जा ; मकानदारी ।

tenant (टैनन्ट)—*n.* person who rents land or house from a landlord ; occupant of a place. मकान, काश्तकार, किरायादार, बसासी, पट्टेदार, भरैत ; बसिन्दा, काबिज ।

tend (टैंड)—*v. i.* & *t.* incline ; look after. प्रवृत्त होना, झुकना ; ध्यान देना, देखभाल करना ; चौकसी करना ।

tendency (टैन्डेन्सी)—*n.* inclination, bent ; drift. प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव ; रुझान ; स्वभाव ।

tender (टैंडर)—*n.* one who attends ; an offer ; statement of sum for which one will contract to do something ; vessel attending larger one with stores etc. ; car attached to locomotive with coal etc. देखभाल करने वाला, रखवाला ; देखरेख ; निश्चित दरों पर काम करने का प्रस्ताव, निविदा ; जहाज के साथ रसद ले जाने वाली नाव ; इंजन के साथ कोयला आदि ले जाने वाली गाड़ी । *v. t.* & *i.* make offer of ; send in a tender ; present for acceptance. पेश या प्रस्तुत करना ; निविदा देना ; स्वीकृति के लिए रखना । *adj.* delicate ; weak ; dear ; mild ; affectionate. कोमल, सुकुमार, नाजुक ; कमजोर, अबल ; प्रिय, प्यारा ; सुखावह, नरम ; दयालु, सौहार्दपूर्ण

tendon (टैंडन)—*n.* a sinew attaching a muscle to a bone etc. स्नायु, पुट्ठा, नस ।

tendril (टैंड्रिल)—*n.* one of the thread like shoots by which some climbing plants cling.

तन्तु, रेखा, सूत्र ।

tenement (टैनिमैन्ट)—*n.* a piece of land or a house; a part of a house forming a separate dwelling. मकान, घर, निवास स्थान ; अचल सम्पत्ति । *adj.* **tenemental.**

tenet (टैनिट)—*n.* doctrine held by a party, sect etc. मत, विश्वास ।

tenfold (टैन्फोल्ड)—*adj. & adv.* ten times. दसगुना ।

tennis (टैनिस)—*n.* ball-game played with rackets in walled court with net. जाल से आवृत मैदान में रैकटों से खेला जानेवाला बॉल का एक खेल ।

tenor (टैनर)—*n.* prevailing course or routine ; general purport ; highest adult male voice. प्रचलित रीति, चाल-ढाल ; तात्पर्य, आशय ; अभिप्राय ; पुरुष का उच्चतम स्वर ।

tense (टैन्स)—*n.* form taken by verb to indicate time of action. काल, क्रिया-रूप । *adj.* stretched to tightness ; strained. खिचा या तना हुआ ; तनावपूर्ण

tension (टैन्शन)—*n.* stretching ; suppressed excitement. फैलाव, खिचाव, तनाव, तनतनी, कशीदगी ।

tent (टैन्ट)—*n.* a portable shelter of canvas ; roll of linen used to plug a wound ; a deep-red wine. तंबू, खेमा ; कपड़े की घाव बन्द करने की पट्टी ; एक प्रकार की गहरी लाल शराब

tentacle (टैन्टकल)—*n.* slender flexible appendage serving as organ of touch in some animals. कुछ पशुओं में रहनेवाला एक कोमल स्पर्शांग

tentative (टैन्टटिव)—*adj.* done as a trial. परीक्षात्मक, प्रयोगात्मक *n.* an attempt. जाँच, परीक्षा ।

tenuity (टिन्यूइटी)—*n.* exility ; slenderness. बारीकी, पतलापन ; कोमलता ।

tenuous (टैन्यूअस)—*adj.* thin, rare ; fine, बारीक, पतला, महीन ; कोमल ।

tenure (टैन्योर)—*n.* the holding of property or office ; the conditions or period of such holding. पट्टा, कब्जा ; पट्टेदारी ।

tepid (टैपिड)—*adj.* between cool and warm. गुनगुना, नीम-गरम, मन्दोष्ण । *n.* **tepidness.**

tepidity (टिपिडिटी)—*n.* tepidness. गुनगुनापन ।

tepor (टैपर)—*n.* tepidity. गुनगुनापन ।

tercentenary (टर्सेन्टीनरी)—*adj.* of 300 years. तीन सौ वर्षों का । *n.* 300th anniversary. त्रिशती ।

term (टर्म)—*n.* limited period ; end ; period during which courts sit or schools etc. are

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open ; word, expression. अवधि, मर्यादा ; अन्त, सीमा ; न्यायालयों या स्कूलों आदि के खुलने के दिन, सत्र ; शब्द, अभिव्यञ्जना । *pl.* conditions ; mutual relationship. शर्त ; सम्बन्ध

terminal (टर्मिनल)—*adj.* at or forming an end. अन्तिम, आखीरी ।

termination (टर्मिनेशन)—*n.* ending ; way something ends. अन्त, समाप्ति ; समापन ।

terminology (टर्मिनॉलजी)—*n.* the terms used in a science. पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

terminus (टर्मिनस)—*n.* station at end of railway line ; finishing point. रेलवे का अन्तिम स्टेशन ; सीमा, अन्त

termite (टर्माइट)—*n.* white ant. दीमक ।

terra (टैरा)—*n.* the earth. पृथ्वी ।

terrace (टैरेस)—*n.* raised level place ; flat roof ; balcony ; a row of houses. चबूतरा ; खुली छत ; बरामदा ; मकानों की कतार ।

terrain (टैरेन)—*n.* a tract of country. भू-प्रदेश ।

terrestrial (टरैस्ट्रिअल)—*adj.* of the earth. पार्थिव, माटी का, सांसारिक । *n.* inhabitant of the earth. पृथिवी का निवासी, संसारी ।

terrible (टैरिबल)—*adj.* exciting terror ; grievous. भयानक, विकराल, डरावना । *adv.* **terribly**

terrier (टैरिअर)—*n.* a small active dog fond of burrowing. एक छोटा शिकारी कुत्ता ।

terrific (टरिफ़िक)—*adj.* awe-inspiring ; causing great terror. भयंकर ; आतंक पैदा करनेवाला, खौफ़नाक

terrify (टैरिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* frighten severely. भयभीत करना, डराना ।

territorial (टैरिटोरिअल)—*adj.* of territory or land. प्रादेशिक, मुल्की ; *n.* volunteer soldier for home-defence. प्रादेशिक सेना का सदस्य (स्वयंसेवक) ।

territory (टैरिटरी)—*n.* land or region under the dominion of a ruler or State. प्रदेश, क्षेत्र, मुल्क ।

terror (टैरर)—*n.* extreme fear ; terrifying person or thing. आतंक, दहशत, डर ; हौवा, डरावा ।

terry (टैरी)—*n.* fabric of wool or silk woven like velvet but with the loops uncut. मखमल-जैसा एक ऊनी या रेशमी कपड़ा जिसके फंदे अनकटे होते हैं । *adj.* with loops uncut. अनकटे फंदोंवाला ।

terse (टर्स)—*adj.* concise ; pithy ; neat. संक्षिप्त ; पठित, मंजा हुआ ; सुथरा, चुस्त । *adv.* **tersely,**

tertian (टर्शन)—*adj.* & *n.* (fever disease) whose paroxysms occur every other

day. तैया, तीसरे का, हर तीसरे दिन होने वाला (ज्वर, रोग)।

tertiary (टर्शरी)—*adj.* of the third degree. तीसरे दर्जे का, तीसरा।

test (टैस्ट)—*n.* examination to decide fitness or quality; a vessel in which metals are melt for trial; a hard unarticulated shell. जाँच, परख, परीक्षण; कुठाली; एक प्रकार का कठोर खोंचा या सीप। *v. t.* put to the test; severely try. जाँचना, परखना, परीक्षण करना; शोधना।

testament (टैस्टमैन्ट)—*n.* a will; a division of the Bible. इच्छापत्र, वसीयतनामा, मृत्युलेख; बाइबिल का खण्ड। *adj.* **testamentary.**

testator (टैस्टेटर)—*n.* one who makes a will. वसीयत करने वाला व्यक्ति, मृत्युलेखक।

testicle (टैस्टिकल)—*n.* either of the semen-secreting glands. वंडकोष। *adj.* **testiculate**

testimonial (टैस्टिमोनिअल)—*n.* certificate of character or qualifications; gift testifying to the esteem felt for the recipient. चरित्र या योग्यता का प्रमाणपत्र; प्रशंसात्मक भेंट, इनाम, प्रशंसापत्र।

testimony (टैस्टिमनी)—*n.* witness; evidence. साक्षी, गवाही,

tetanus (टैटनस)—*n.* disease with continuous painful contraction of voluntary muscles. जकड़ा जकड़ जाने का रोग, हनुस्तंभ रोग।

tete-a-tete (टेट-आँ-टट)—*n.* private conversation between two persons. दो व्यक्तियों के मध्य गुप्त वार्तालाप (*also adj. & adv.*)

tether (टैदर)—*n.* rope by which grazing animal is restricted to a radius; limit of endurance. पगहा, पशु बाँधने का रस्सा; धैर्य की सीमा। *v. t.* fasten with tether. पगहे से बाँधना।

tetrad (टैट्रड)—*n.* the number four; set of four. चार; चार का समूह, चौकड़ी, चौका।

tetragon (टैट्रगन)—*n.* plane rectilineal figure of four angles and four sides. चतुष्कोण समतल क्षेत्र, चौगोशा। *adj.* **tetragonal.**

tetrahedron (टैट्रहीड्रन)—*n.* solid contained by four plane faces. चार समकोणों की ठोस आकृति।

text (टैक्स्ट)—*n.* the wording of a composition; authentic form of a document or book; passage serving as a theme to comment upon; any sentence selected from Scripture. मूल रचना; मूल पाठ; दस्तावेज या ग्रन्थ का अधिकृत रूप; वस्तु-विषय; धर्मग्रन्थ का उद्धरण, प्रकरण।

textbook (टैक्स्टबुक)—*n.*

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testacean (टैस्टेशन)—*n.* shell-fish. घोंघा, सीप, कौड़ी। *adj.* **testaceous.**

testament (टैस्टमैन्ट)—*n.* a will; a division of the Bible. इच्छापत्र, वसीयतनामा, मृत्युलेख; बाइबिल का खण्ड। *adj.* **testamentary.**

testamur (टैस्टेमर)—*n.* certificate of having passed university examination. विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षा का प्रमाणपत्र।

testate (टैस्टेट)—*adj.* leaving a will, वसीयत छोड़नेवाला, वा-वसीयत। *n.* person who dies testate. वसीयत छोड़कर मरने वाला व्यक्ति।

testator (टैस्टेटर)—*n.* one who makes a will. वसीयत करने वाला व्यक्ति, मृत्युलेखक।

thank (थैंक)—*v. t.* express gratitude to. धन्यवाद करना, आभार प्रदर्शित करना। *pl.* expressions of gratitude. धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया।

thanksgiving (थैंक्स्गिविंग)—*n.* rendering of thanks to God. ईश्वर के प्रति आभार-प्रदर्शन।

that (दैट)—*adj.* not this but other. वह, अन्य, दूसरा। *pron.* who, which. वह, जो, उस। *conj.* because. कि, क्योंकि, इसलिए कि, ता, ताकि, इस कारण

thatch (थैच)—*n.* roofing of straw. पआल, छप्पर; घास-फूंस।

thaw (थॉ)—*v. i. & t.* release from frozen state; warm into liquid state. गलना, पिघलना, घुलना; पिघलाना, गलाना; गरमाना। *n.* cessation of frost. गलन; तपन।

the (दि, द)—*adj. definite article* used to denote a particular person or thing; also to denote a species. यह, वह। *adv.* used before comparatives. जितना, उतना।

theatre (थिएटर)—*n.* building for dramatic performances; room of similar form for lectures, surgery etc. नाट्यशाला, रंगशाला; नाचघर; व्याख्यानगृह; शल्यकक्ष, आपरेशन करने का कमरा।

theatrical (थिएट्रिकल)—*adj.* pertaining to the theatre; sensational; showy. नाट्यशाला-सम्बन्धी; नाटकीय, सनसनीपूर्ण; दर्शनी, शेख (प्रदर्शन)।

thee (दी)—*pron.* objective and dative case of **thou**. तुझ, तुझे, तुझको।

theft (थैफ्ट)—*n.* stealing; thing stolen. चोरी; चोरी की वस्तु।

their (देअर)—*pron. & adj.* belonging to them. उनका, इनका।

theirs (देअर्ज)—*pron. & adj.* corresponding the **their**. उनका, इनका।

theism (थीइज्म)—*n.* belief in a divine creation and conduct of the universe. आस्तिकवाद, ईश्वरवाद । *adj.* **theistic.**

theist (थीइस्ट)—*n.* one who believes in theism. आस्तिक, ईश्वरवादी ।

them (दैम)—*pron.* objective case of **they.** उन्हें, उनको ।

theme (थीम)—*n.* subject of a composition ; topic. प्रकरण, विषय, संदर्भ, प्रसंग । *adj.*

themselves (दैमसैल्व्स)—*pron.* serving as emphatic and reflexive form to **they.** वे आप, वे स्वयं, स्वयं आप ।

then (दैन)—*adv.* at that time ; after that time ; next ; accordingly. उस समय, तब ; उसके बाद, तत्पश्चात् ; परिणामतः, फलस्वरूप । *adj.* then existing. तब का

thence (दैन्स)—*adv.* from there ; from that. वहाँ से ; तब से ।

theocracy (थिऑक्रसी)—*n* government or State in which God is the sovereign and religion the law. ईश्वरीय राज्य ; धर्मराज्य, धर्मतन्त्र

theology (थिऑलजी)—*n.* the science treating of God and His relation to man. ब्रह्मज्ञान, परमार्थज्ञान ।

theorem (थीओरैम)—*n.* proposition to be proved. प्रमेय, गूढ़, मसला ।

theoretic (थीओरैटिक)—*adj* pertaining to theory ; unpractical. सैद्धान्तिक, काल्पनिक ; अव्यावहारिक, अप्रयोगात्मक

theosophy (थिऑसफ़ी)—*n.* any speculative system basing knowledge of nature on institutional or traditional knowledge of God. ब्रह्मवाद, वेदान्त, तत्सम्बन्धी

therapeutic (थैरैप्यूटिक)—*adj.* relating to healing. रोगनाशक, स्वास्थ्यदायक ।

therapeutics (थैरैप्यूटिक्स)—*n.* the art of healing. भैषजशास्त्र ; चिकित्सा विज्ञान ।

therapy (थैरपी)—*n.* curative treatment. चिकित्सा (विधि) ।

there (देअर)—*adv.* in or at that place ; to that point. वहाँ. उस स्थान में या पर ; उधर

therefore (देअरफ़ोर)—*adv.* in consequence, accordingly. इसलिए, अतः ।

therm (थर्म)—*n.* unit of heat used in measuring gas. ताप की एक इकाई जो गैस मापने में प्रयुक्त होती है ।

thermal, thermic (थर्मल, थर्मिक)—of heat. तापीय, उष्णता सम्बन्धी ।

thermometer (थर्मॉमीटर)—*n.*

इसलिए, अतः ।

thermos (थॅर्मस)—*n.* vacuum flask. किसी वस्तु को गर्म या ठंडा रखने की बोतल ।

thesaurus (थीसारस)—*n.* store-house of information, dictionary; encyclopaedia. सूचनागार; कोश; विश्वकोश ।

these (दीज़)—*pron. pl.* of **this**. ये, इन ।

thesis (थीसिस)—*n.* proposition that one essays to prove; composition supporting thesis. प्रबन्ध-ग्रंथ, शास्त्रार्थ का विषय; आचार्यत्व के लिए लिखा गया निबन्ध ।

thick (थिक)—*adj.* dense; crowded; not clear, foggy; close; compact; intimate. गाढ़ा; गुंजान; अस्पष्ट; धुंधला; गंदला; घना, सटा हुआ; स्थूल, मोटा; गहरा । *adv.* closely; with thick voice. पास-पास, अविरल; मोटी आवाज़ वाला के साथ । *n.* thick part of anything. किसी वस्तु का स्थूल भाग

they (दे)—*pron. pl. of* **he, she** and **it**. वे, वे लोग, उन्होंने

thicket (थिकिट)—*n.* a tangle of shrubs of trees. झाड़ी, जंगल; झाड़ियों या वृक्षों का जमघट ।

thickness (थिक्निस)—*n.* dimension other than length and breadth; a layer of *much*. इतना, इस मात्रा में ।

thief (थीफ़)—*n.* one who steals. चोर, तस्कर ।

thieve (थीव)—*v. i.* steal things. चोरी करना, चुराना ।

thigh (थाई)—*n.* the leg above the knee. जाँघ, रान, जंघा, ऊरू ।

thimble (थिंबल)—*n.* metal finger-cap used to push needle with. अंगुस्ताना, दर्ज़ी की अंगुली पर पहनने की धातु की टोपी या छल्ला ।

thin (थिन)—*adj.* of little thickness; having little flesh; skinny; meagre; of watery consistence; of feeble sound; not crowded; easily seen through. सूक्ष्म, पतला; दुबला; सूखा हुआ; चाम-मात्र; स्वल्प; महीन; मन्द; गैरगुंजान; बारीक, झीना;

thine (दाइन)—*pron.* belonging to thee. तेरा, तेरी, तेरे ।

thing (थिंग)—*n.* a material object; an act. वस्तु, पदार्थ, चीज़: काम, बात, कार, विषय ।

things (थिंग्ज़)—*n. pl.* the course of events; one's belongings. घटनाक्रम; सामान, असबाब ।

think (थिंक)—*v. i. & t.* have one's mind at work; hold the opinion; consider in mind. सोचना, विचारना; कल्पना करना; समझना, बूझना

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third (थर्ड)—*adj.* next after second. तीसरा. तृतीय। *n.* one of the three equal parts. तीसरा भाग, तिहाई।

thirst (थर्स्ट)—*n.* state of requiring drink ; strong desire. प्यास, पिपासा ; तृष्णा ; तीव्र इच्छा, लालसा।

thirsty (थर्स्टी)—*adj.* feeling thirst ; crave for something ; perched. प्यासा, तृषित ; लिप्सु, इच्छुक, लालायित ; ऊपर, सूखा

thirteen (थर्टीन)—*adj & n.* one more than twelve. तेरह।

thirty (थर्टी)—*adj &. n.* three times ten. तीस।

this (दिस)—*adj. & pron.* the person or thing close at hand. यह, इस

thistle (थिसल)—*n.* a prickly plant with a purple flower. गोखरू, ऊँटकटारा, भटकटैया

thither (दिदर)—*adv.* to that place. उस तरफ, उधर, उस स्थान में।

thong (थांग)—*n.* strip of leather. तसमा, बद्धी।

thoracic (थॅरैसिस)—*adj.* pertaining to the thorax. छाती-सम्बन्धी।

thorax (थॉरैक्स)—*n.* the chest. छाती, सीना, वक्षःस्थल।

thorium (थोरियम)—*n.* a rare white metallic element. एक दुर्लभ श्वेत धातु।

thorn (थॉर्न)—*n.* a prickle on a plant ; a bush ; trouble. काँटा, शूल ; काँटेदार झाड़ी ; कष्ट, पीड़ा।

thorn-apple (थॉर्न-एपल)—*n.* a poisonous fruit. धतूरा।

thorough (थरो)—*adv. & prep.* through. पूरा, सारा, कुल। *adj.* complete ; radical ; in all respects ; out-and-out. सम्पूर्ण, सारे का सारा ; आमूल ; बिल्कुल, सरासर ; आद्योपान्त, आदि से अन्त तक।

thoroughfare (थॅरफ़ेअर)—*n.* right of way ; passage open at both ends. सीधा रास्ता ; आम रास्ता, सामान्य मार्ग।

those (दोज)—*pron. pl.* of **that.** वे, उन।

thou (दाउ)—*pron.* second person singular. तू।

though (दो)—*adv. & conj.* all the same, none the less, however ; and yet. यद्यपि, हालाँकि ; किन्तु। *as though.* मानो कि, गोया कि, जैसा कि।

thought (थॉट)—*n.* the process of thinking ; what one thinks ; meditation. सोच, विचार ; इरादा, राय, मत ; चिन्तन, कल्पना, खयाल।

thousand (थाउज़न्ड)—*n. & adj.* ten hundred. हज़ार, सहस्र। *adj. & adv.* **thousandfold** हज़ार-गुना। *adj. & n.* **thousandth.**

thraldom (थ्रॉल्डम)—*n.* bondage. दासता, ग़ुलामी।

thrall (थ्रॉल)—*n.* bondaman ; bondage. दास, गुलाम ; दासता,

thrash, thresh (थ्रैश, थ्रैश)—*v. t.* beat out the grains of ; (**thrash**) beat, whip ; defeat in fight. छड़ना, पीटकर दाने निकालना ; (थ्रैश) पीटना. कोड़े लगाना ; मुकाबिले में हराना।

thrasher, thresher (थ्रैशर)—*n.* person or machine that threshes. छड़नेवाला व्यक्ति ; छड़ाई की मशीन।

thread (थ्रैड)—*n.* a fine cord ; yarn ; the ridge cut spirally on a screw. धागा, तन्तु, डोरा ; सूत्र, तार ; लड़ी

threat (थ्रैट)—*n.* declaration of intention to punish or hurt ; indication of coming evil. धमकी, घुड़की ; खतरा, आपात-सूचना।

threaten (थ्रैटन)—*v. t.* & *i.* use threat to ; intimidate ; seem to impend. धमकी देना ; धमकाना, डराना ; खतरा होना।

three (थ्री)—*adj.* & *n.* one more than two. तीन।

threshold (थ्रशोल्ड)—*n.* plank or stone forming bottom of doorway ; entrance ; beginning. दहलीज, देहली ; द्वार, दरवाजा ; प्रारम्भ, शुरुआत।

thrice (थ्राइस)—*adv.* three times. तीन बार।

thrift (थ्रिफ्ट)—*n.* saving ways ; sparing expenditure. बचत, किफायत, मितव्यय

thrill (थ्रिल)—*n.* a nervous tremor due to intense emotion ; a wave of sensation ; a tremulous sound. कंपकंपी, थरथरी ; सिहरन, पुलकन ; रोमाञ्च, स्फुरण ; सनसनाहट

thrive (थ्राइव)—*v. i.* prosper ; grow vigorously. फलना-फूलना, समृद्ध होना ; उन्नत होना, बढ़ना।

throat (थ्रोट)—*n.* the front of the neck ; either or both of the passages through it. गला, कंठ ; टेंटुआ, नरेटा।

throb (थ्रॉब)—*v. i.* pulsate with abnormal force. धड़कना, फड़कना। *n.* palpitation. धड़कन, फड़कन।

throne (थ्रोन)—*n.* chair of state for sovereign, bishop etc. गद्दी, तख्त, सिंहासन

throng (थ्रॉङ्)—*n.* press of people, crowding. जन-समूह, भीड़, जमघट

throttle (थ्रॉटल)—*v. t.* & *i.* compress the throat of ; check with throttle-valve ; suffocate. गला घोंटना, टेंटुआ दबाना ; हवा की नली बन्द करना ; गला घटना।

through (थ्रू)—*prep. adv.* & *adj.* from end to end, from side to side ; between the sides of ; by means of ; by

reason of ; through something ; going all the way. एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक ; एक ओर से दूसरी ओर तक ; बीच से ; आर-पार ; में से ; द्वारा, माध्यम ; कारण से ; होकर ; बिल्कुल, सरासर ; सीधा, निर्बाध, आद्योपान्त, अन्त तक

throughout (थ्रूआउट)—*adv.* & *prep.* in every part or respect ; in every part ; from end to end of. सर्वत्र, समूचा ; प्रत्येक भाग या दिशा में ; बिल्कुल, सरासर ; आद्योपान्त, सिर से पाँव तक ।

throw (थ्रो)—*v. t.* & *i.* fling ; cast ; propel ; put on ; overturn ; toss ; bring down. उछालना ; फेंकना ; धकेलना, चलाना ; डालना, ओढ़ाना ; उलटना, पटकना, गिराना । *n.* act of throwing or being thrown ; distance of throwing. उछाल, फेंकाव ; आघात, चोट ; अन्तर, टप्पा

thrush (थ्रश)—*n* a song-bird ; throat-disease in children ; foot-disease in horses. सारस ; बच्चों के गले में पड़ने वाला छाला ; घोड़ों के पैर का रोग ।

thrust (थ्रस्ट)—*v. t.* & *i.* push ; stab ; drive. धकेलना, घुसेड़ना ; धँसना, झोंकना ; झोंकना, कोंचना । *n.* stab ; voilent push. धौंस, झोंक ; धक्का, प्रहार, आघात ।

thud (थड)—*n.* a dull heavy sound. धमाका, ठाँय-ठाँय की आवाज ।

thumb (थम)—*n.* the short thick finger. अँगूठा

thump (थंप)—*v. t.* & *i.* hit so as to produce a thud ; hit with fist. धपधपाना, ठोकना, पीटना । *n.* sound of thumping. धपधपाहट, धपकी, चोट ।

thunder (थंडर)—*n.* the sound made by lightning ; any loud rumbling. कड़क, गरज ; गड़गड़ाहट ।

thursday (थर्ज़्डे)—*n.* the fifth day of the week. बृहस्पतिवार, बृहस्पतिवार ।

thus (दस)—*adv.* in this way ; accordingly. इस प्रकार, ऐसे, यों ; अतः फलतः ।

thwack (थ्वैक)—*v. t.* whack, hit hard. चोट मारना, ठोकना धक्का मारना । *n.* a whack. चोट, धमाका ।

thwait (थ्वेट)—*n.* barren land. ऊसर भूमि ।

thwart (थ्वॉर्ट)—*v. t.* cross ; frustrate ; foil. पार करना, काटना, आड़े जाना ; उलट देना, मेटना, विमुख होना ; हराना, विफल करना । *adv.* across. आड़ा, टेढ़ा । *n.* rower's seat. नाविक का स्थान ।

thy (दाई)—*pron.* & *adj.* belonging to thee. तेरा, तेरी ।

ticket (टिकिट)—*n.* card or paper securing admission etc. to its holder ; label ; list of party candidates. यात्रापत्र, अनुमतिपत्र, टिकट ; चक्का, पर्ची ; दल के उम्मीदवारों की सूची

tickle (टिकल)—*v. i. & t.* itch with light touches; stir sense of humour in. गुदगुदाना, सहलाना हँसाना।

tide (टाइड)—*n.* season or time; the rise and fall of the sea occurring twice in a lunar day; stream; a trend of feeling. समय, काल; ज्वार-भाटा, उतार-चढ़ाव; नदी, धारा, प्रवाह; रुझान, लहर। *v. i.* be carrid by the tide. बह जाना;

tidings (टाइडिंग्ज)—*n.* news received. सन्देश, खबर, समाचार।

tidy (टाइडी)—*adj.* neat; orderly; considerable. स्वच्छ, सुथरा, साफ; व्यवस्थित, दुरुस्त;

tie (टाई)—*v. t.* fasten, bind; restrict; constrain; knit. बाँधना, जकड़ना, कसना; प्रतिबद्ध करना; विवश करना; गाँठना, जोड़ना। *n.* that with which anything is bound; a necktie; a bond; a drawn game with equal points; a match. बाँधने की वस्तु; अवरोध; रस्सी; फीता; नैकटाई; बन्धन, ग्रंथि, गाँठ; सम्बन्ध, रिश्ता; बराबर रहनेवाला खेल या प्रतियोगिता; मुकाबिला, बराबरी

tier (टायर)—*n.* one or that which binds; a row, rank layer. बाँधने वाला; पंक्ति, कतार दर्जा, श्रेणी; परत।

tiffin (टिफ़िन)—*n.* light meal: lunch. नाश्ता, जलपान; तीसरे पहर का भोजन

tiger (टाइगर)—*n.* a large carnivorous animal with striped coat. चीता, बाघ।

tight (टाइट)—*adj.* pulled from both ends; close packed; compact; gripping; drunk. कसा हुआ, तना हुआ; तंग, चुस्त; ठोस, ठीक; जकड़े हुए; मदमस्त, प्रमत्त।

tile (टाइल)—*n.* thin piece of burnt clay for roofing etc.; a tall hat. खपरा, पटरी, पटिया;

till (टिल)—*prep. & conj.* up to. as late as; up to the time when. तक, तलक, पर्यन्त; जब तक कि। *n.* money-drawer in shop-counter; a stiff clay containing boulders. गल्ला, गोलक; कड़ी मिट्टी, रोड़ेदार मिट्टी। *v. t.* cultivate. जोतना, खेती करना।

tillage (टिलेज)—*n.* preparation of land for crop-bearing; tilled land. कृषिकर्म, खेती, कृषिकारी; जुती हुई भूमि।

tilt (टिल्ट)—*n.* a cover for a wagon; slope; a thrust. गाड़ी का ओहार, तंबोटी; ढलाव, तिरछापन;

timber (टिंबर)—*n.* wood as material for building; a beam; large standing trees. इमारती लकड़ी, काठ; लट्ठा, शहतीर, बल्ली; खड़े वृक्षों का झुंड

timbrel (टिम्ब्रल)—*n.* tambourine. मृदंग, पखावज, तबला।

time (टाइम)—*n.* the successive

states of the universe regarded as a whole ; hour ; duration ; period ; occasion ; rhythm ; speed ; age ; repetition. समय, काल, वक्त ; बेला ; अवधि ; युग, ज़माना ; अवसर, मौका ; ताल ; गति ; अवस्था ; बारी ; गुना, दफ़ा

timekeeper (टाइम्कीपर)—*n.* one who records time ; clock or watch. उपस्थिति-लेखक ; घड़ी ।

timepiece (टाइम्पीस)—*n.* clock or watch. घड़ी ।

time-table (टाइम-टेबल)—*n.* synopsis of hours of work ; starting and arrival times of trains etc. समय-सारणी, समय तालिका ।

timid (टिमिड)—*adj.* easily frightened ; lacking courage. डरपोक, भीरु, कायर

tin (टिन)—*n.* a white metal much used for coating iron to preserve it from rust ; a vessel or box of tin or tin-plate ; money. राँगा, वंग, कलई ; राँगे का बर्तन या डिब्बा, कनस्तर ; धन, रुपया-पैसा

tincture (टिंक्चर)—*n.* colour ; a tinge of colour ; a smack of some quality ; medicinal solution of a drug. आभा, रंगत आभास, झलक ; पुट, चसक ; दवा ।

tinge (टिंज)—*v. t.* colour slightly. आभास देना, रंगत देना । *n.* trace of some colour ; slight admixture of a feeling or quality. हल्का रंग ; रंगत आभास,

tinker (टिंकर)—*n.* itinerant mender of kettles etc. पुराने बर्तन जोड़ने वाला, कसेरा, पंजेरा ।

tinkle (टिंकल)—*n.* sound of a small bell. घंटी की आवाज़ । *v. i. & t.* make or cause to make tinkle. घंटी बजना, टनटनाना ; घंटी बजाना ।

tinkler (टिंकलर)—*n.* small bell. घंटी ।

tinsel (टिन्सल)—*n.* glittering metal foil etc. used for decoration ; sham splendour. सजावट करने की तड़क-भड़क वाली वस्तु (गोटा किनारी आदि) ; झिलमिल, चिलमिल ; झूठी तड़क-भड़क, दिखावा ।

tint (टिंट)—*n.* variety of colour; a faint colour spread over a surface, a tinge. हल्का रंग, रंगत,

tiny (टाइनी)—*adj.* very small. बहुत छोटा, नन्हा, अतिसूक्ष्म ।

tip (टिप)—*n.* the finer end of a thing ; piece added to give durability to a tip ; a slight stroke : a small present of money ; a piece of useful private information. छोर, नोक, पोटा ; सिरा, फुनगी ; धपकी, स्पर्श ; इनाम, बख्शीश, सप्रभेंट ; गुप्त सूचना,

tipple (टिपल)—*v. i. & t.* be given to drink ; habitually drink a good deal of. पान करना ;

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tipsy (टिप्सी)—*adj.* drunk or partly drunk. पियक्कड़; मतवाला,

tip-top (टिपटॉप)—*adj.* of the best quality or highest degree. सर्वश्रेष्ठ, अत्युत्तम, उच्चतम कोटि का।

v. i. gossip. गपशप (मारना)।

titular (टिट्यूलर)—*adj.* so in name or title only; held by virtue of a title. नाममात्र का, केवल कहने के लिए, बराय-नाम। *adv.* **titularly.**

to (टू, टु)—*pref.* towards; in the direction of; till; opposed to; regarding; after; with; as far as. को, तईं; ओर तरफ़; तक, समीप; सामने, सन्मुख; सम्बन्ध

tiring-room (टायरिंग-रूम)—*n.* a place where players dress for the stage. नाट्यशाला का शृंगारगृह, सिंगारघर।

tiro (टाइरो)—*n.* a beginner, novice. नौसिखुआ। (*also* **tyro**).

tissue (टिशू)—*n.* a fine woven fabric; a network of lies etc.; any of the coherent substances of which organic bodies are composed. एक प्रकार का महीन वस्त्र, जरबफ़्त, कमख़्वाब; जाल, सिलसिला, सूत्र; तार, नस, रग।

tit (टिट)—*n.* a small horse; a small bird; girl. घुड़िया, टट्टू; एक छोटा पक्षी; छोकरी, बाला

titanic (टाइटैनिक)—*adj.* huge; gigantic. विशाल, भारी; दैत्याकार।

tithe (टाइद)—*n.* a tenth part, especially of agricultural produce paid as a tax. दसवाँ भाग, दशांश, दसौंध। *v. t.* exact tilhes from. दशांश लेना या वसूलना।

title (टाइटल)—*n.* name of a book or other work of art; heading; appellation; right of ownership; just or recognized claim; legal document. पुस्तक आदि का नाम; शीर्षक, सुर्ख़ी; पदवी, उपाधि, ख़िताब; स्वामित्वाधिकार; उचित या मान्य दावा, हक़; काननी दस्तावेज़।

title-page (टाइटल-पेज)—*n.* page of book exhibiting its name, authorship etc. पुस्तक का मुखपृष्ठ।

titmouse (टिटमाउस)—*n.* kinds of small active bird. एक फुर्तीला छोटा पक्षी, फ़ुदकी।

titular (टिट्यूलर)—*adj.* so in name or title only; held by virtue of a title. नाममात्र का, केवल कहने के लिए, बराय-नाम

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toad (टोड)—*n.* an animal like a frog; repulsive person. एक प्रकार का मेंढक; सुस्त मनुष्य।

toast (टोस्ट)—*n.* slice of bread browned at the fire ; the drinking of a health ; a person toasted. आग पर सेंका हुआ रोटी का टुकड़ा ; टिकिया ; स्वास्थ्य के निमित्त मदिरा-पान

tobacco (टबैको)—*n.* narcotic leaves from which cigars and snuff are made. तंबाकू ।

tocsin (टॉक्सिन)—*n.* an alarm rung on a bell. बजाने की घंटी ।

to-day (टु-डे)—*n.* this day. आज । *adv.* on this day. आज के दिन ।

toddy (टॉडी)—*n.* palm-tree sap. ताड़ी, सेन्धी ।

toe (टो)—*n.* a digit of the foot ; corresponding part in bird or beast ; part of shoe covering toes. पाँव की अँगुली ; पक्षी का नाखून ; पशु के खुर का सिरा ; जूती का अगला भाग

toffee (टॉफ़ी)—*n.* sweet-stuff of boiled butter and sugar. मक्खन और शक्कर की बनी हुई एक अंग्रेजी मिठाई ।

together (टुगैदर)—*adv.* with each other ; in company ; simultaneously. साथ-साथ, एक साथ ; मिलकर ; एक ही समय, एक ही स्थान पर ; इकट्ठे

toil (टॉइल)—*n.* severe labour ; drudgery. परिश्रम, मेहनत ; कठोर श्रम । *v. i.* work labouriously. परिश्रम करना । *n.* **toiler.**

toilet (टॉइलिट)—*n.* process of dressing ; style of dress ; a dressing-room. शृङ्गार-प्रक्रिया, सिंगार करने का ढंग या विधि ; सिंगार करने का कमरा, शृंगार-कक्ष

token (टोकन)—*n.* indication ; distinctive mark ; souvenir. संकेत ; चिह्न, निशान ; यादगार,

tolerable (टॉलरेबल)—*adj.* not beyond endurance ; fairly good. सह्य, सहनीय ; काम चलाऊ, सामान्यतः, अच्छा ।

tolerance (टॉलरन्स)—*n.* tolerant temper. सहनशीलता, सहिष्णुता ।

tolerate (टॉलरेट)—*v. t.* put up with. सहना, सहन करना, सहारना ।

toleration (टॉलरेशन)—*n.* tolerating for bearance. सहनशीलता, सहिष्णुता ।

toll (टोल)—*n.* charge payable for permission to pass a barrier ; tolling sound. व्यक्ति-कर, मार्ग-शुल्क ; राहदारी की चुंगी ; घंटे की आवाज़ । *v. t.* & *i.* sound bell with slow successive strokes ; announce death thus ; make or pay toll. निरन्तर घंटी बजाना ; घंटी से मृत्यु की घोषणा करना ; चुंगी लेना या देना ।

tomato (टमाटो)—*n.* pulpy red or yellow fruit. टमाटर ।

tomb (टूम)—*n.* a grave or monument. समाधि, कब्र, मकबरा ;

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tomboy (टॉम्बॉय)—*n.* romping girl. अवारा लड़की।

tome (टोम)—*n.* large book. बड़ा ग्रंथ।

to-morrow (टु-मॉरो)—*n.* the day after to-day. कल, आगामी दिन।

ton (टन)—*n.* measure of weight, 20 cwt.; unit of a ship's carrying-capacity. अठाइस मन का एक तोल; जहाज की वहन-क्षमता की इकाई।

tone (टोन)—*n.* musical sound; modulation of voice; healthy condition; shade of colour; prevailing character. सुर, स्वर; ध्वनि, शब्द; स्वस्थ अवस्था; रंगत, आभा; लहजा, चेष्टा। *v. t. & i.* give desired tone to; modify tone of; be in harmony with. स्वर देना; सुर से बोलना; सुर मिलाना।

tongs (टौंग्ज)—*n. pl.* large pincers. चिमटा, सँडासी।

tongue (टंग)—*n.* muscular organ inside the mouth used for speech, taste etc.; manner of speaking; a language; tongue like piece. जिह्वा, ज़ुबान; बोलने का ढंग; भाषा, बोली, वाणी; जीभ, नोंक

tonic (टॉनिक)—*adj.* tending to restore bodily tone. बलवर्द्धक, शक्ति प्रद। *n.* a tonic medicine. शक्तिदायक औषधि।

to-night (टु-नाइट)—*n.* this night. आज रात को।

tonsil (टॉन्सिल)—*n.* a gland at the side of the throat. गले की गिल्टी।

tonsure (टॉन्शर)—*n.* shaving of the head as a religious practice. मुंडन, चूड़ाकर्म। *v. t.* subject to tonsure. मुंडन करना।

too (टू)—*adv.* over, in excess; in addition, also; as well. अत्यधिक, अत्यन्त; अतिरिक्त, भी; और भी, एवं

tool (टूल)—*n.* an implement for mechanical operations; person used to forward another's purposes. औज़ार, हथियार, उपकरण; कठपुतली

tooth (टूथ)—*n.* any of the set of bone-like bodies rooted in the jaws; projection comparable to a tooth. दंत.

top (टॉप)—*n.* the summit; the highest place or rank; platform on ship's mast; cover; a toy which spins on a point. शिखर, चोटी; उच्चतम स्थान या पद; जहाज के मस्तूल का मंच; ढक्कन, सरपोश; लट्टू। *v. t. & i.* cover top of; cut off top of; be at the top of; surpass. सिर ढकना, ढाँपना; तराशना, कलम करना; चोटी पर होना, चढ़ना; आगे बढ़ना

topaz (टोपैज़) *n.* precious stone, usually yellow. पुखराज,

topic (टॉपिक)—*n.* subject of conversation ; theme of discourse ; thing talked of. प्रकरण, प्रसंग ; विषय ; चर्चा, बातें ।

topical (टॉपिकल)—*adj.* having reference to current events. प्रासंगिक । *adv.* **topically.**

topmost (टॉप्मोस्ट)—*adj.* upper most. सर्वोच्च, सर्वोपरि, श्रेष्ठतम ।

topography (टपॉग्रफी)—*n.* local geography. स्थानीय भूगोल ।

topsyturvy (टाप्सिटर्वी)—*adj.* & *adv.* upside down ; in confusion. उलट-पुलट, अस्त-व्यस्त, ।

torch (टॉर्च)—*n.* inflammable stick or rope that can be carried as a light. मशाल, फलीता ।

torment (टॉर्मेन्ट)—*n.* suffering or agony of body or mind. पीड़ा, यातना ; व्यथा, वेदना ; दुख,

tornado (टॉर्नेडो)—*n.* very violent storm. तूफ़ान, झक्कड़, तीव्र आंधी ।

torpedo (टॉर्पीडो)—*n.* a fish inflicting electric shocks when touched ; an explosive mine ; cigar-shaped self-propelled submarine missile that can be aimed at a ship. बिजली की तरह आघात करने वाली एक मछली ; एक प्रकार की विस्फोटक सुरंग ; जहाज़ नष्ट करने वाली पनडुब्बी ।

torpid (टॉर्पिड)—*adj.* benumbed, stupefied ; sluggish ; dull. जड़, सुन्न, चेतनाशून्य ; सुस्त, काहिल ;

torpor (टॉर्पर)—*n.* suspended animation ; apathy. चेतना शून्यता ; जड़ता ; मन्दता, सुस्ती ।

torrent (टॉरेन्ट)—*n.* rush of water ; pour of rain ; violent outburst. जल-प्लावन, धारा-प्रवाह ; वर्षापात ; वेग, सैलाब

torrid (टॉरिड)—*adj.* intensely hot. अत्यन्त उष्ण

torsion (टॉर्शन)—*n.* twisting. ऐंठन, बटन, मोड़ । *adj.* **torsional.**

tort (टॉर्ट)—*n.* a wrong ; a twist. क्षति, किसी पहुँचाई जाने वाली हानि ; ऐंठन, ताड़-मरोड़ ।

tortoise (टॉर्टस)—*n.* four-legged reptile enclosed in a horny shell. कछुआ, कूर्म ।

torture (टॉर्चर)—*n.* infliction of pain ; agony. यंत्रणा, यातना

toss (टॉस)—*v. t.* & *i.* move with fitful to-and-fro motion : fling or roll about ; throw upwards ; throw up coin to decide a question. झटका देना, घुमाना ; हिलाना, झुलाना ; फेंकना, उछालना ; सिक्का फेंक कर प्रश्न (झगड़ा) हल करना । *n.* tossing motion ; upward throw ; tossing of coin. झटका, झोंका ; फेंक, उछाल ;

total (टोटल)—*adj.* complete ; comprising the whole. सम्पूर्ण, सारा ; समस्त, समूचा । *n.* sum of

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all items ; total amount. जोड़, कुल राशि । *v. t. & i.* amount to, reckon total of. जोड़ करना,

totter (टॉटर)—*v. i.* walk unsteadily ; begin to fall डगमगाना, लड़खड़ाना

touch (टच)—*v. i. & t.* come into contact with ; strike lightly ; deal with momentarily ; tint slightly ; concern ; stir sympathy or other emotion in. परिचित होना, सम्पर्क में आना ; छूना, स्पर्श करना ; सरसरी तौर से छेड़ना ; अंकित करना, रंग भरना ; सम्बन्ध रखना ; द्रवित होना, प्रभावित होना । *n.* touching ; sense of feeling ; contact ; a slight blow. स्पर्श ; भावना ; सम्पर्क, सम्बन्ध ; हल्की-सी चोट, बंकन ।

tough (टफ्)—*adj.* strong and pliable ; sturdy ; difficult ; needing effort to bite. कड़ा, कठोर ; दृढ़, मजबूत ; कठिन ; ऐंठा हुआ । *n.* **toughness**

tour (टूर, टूअर)—*n.* roving journey ; short journey for pleasure. दौरा, गश्त ; पर्यटन, भ्रमण, सैर ।

tournament (टूर्नामेंट)—*n.* meeting for knightly contests ; meeting for games or athletic contest. शैल-प्रतियोगिता, दंगल ।

tout (टाउट)—*n.* spy supplying information to tipsters ; person soliciting custom. मुखबिर ; दलाल

tow (टो)—*n.* fibres of flax etc. prepared for spinning ; towing. मोटा सन, पटुआ ; पानी में से रस्सी से खींचने की क्रिया । *v. t.* draw along through water by rope. पानी में से रस्सी से खींचना ।

toward (टोवर्ड)—*adj.* docile ; towardly ; about to occur. होने-योग्य, निकट, निकटवर्ती ।

toward (s) (टोर्ड, टूवर्ड्स)—*prep.* in direction of ; in relation to ; as contribution to. ओर, तरफ़, दिशा में ; सम्बन्ध में, विषय में ; प्रति, तई ।

towel (टॉवल)—*n.* cloth for drying with after washing. तौलिया, अँगोछा

tower (टॉवर)—*n.* a tall square or round building or part of a building ; a fortress. मीनार, बुर्ज, लाठ ; किला, कोट । *v. i.* rise aloft, stand very high. ऊँचे उठना, ऊँचाई पर पहुँचना, बुलन्द होना

town (टाउन)—*n.* any collection of houses larger than a village. नगरी, शहर, पुरी, कस्बा ।

toxic (टॉक्सिक)—*adj.* poisonous, due to poison. विषैला, ज़हरीला, विषाक्त ।

toy (टॉय)—*n.* a plaything ; a trifle. खिलौना ; तुच्छ वस्तु या बात । *v. i.* act idly. trifle. खेलना,

खोजने करना ; तुच्छ समझना ।

trace (ट्रेस)—*n.* mark left behind ; indication of the existence or occurrence of something ; slight amount of ; the chain or strap by which a poled vehicle is drawn. चिह्न, निशान ; पद-चिह्न, सुराग, खोज ; लघु परिमाण ; जोत । *v. t.* follow the course of ; find out ; make a plan of ; draw. अनुसरण करना, पीछा करना ; पता करना, खोज लगाना ; नक्शा खींचना, प्रतिबिम्ब उतारना ; खींचना, उतारना ।

tracery (ट्रेसरी)—*n.* stone open-work as in head of a window. पत्थर के दरवाजों आदि पर बेल-बूटों की नक्काशी ।

trachea (ट्रेकीआ)—*n.* the wind-pipe. श्वास-नली । *adj.* **tracheal.**

track (ट्रैक)—*n.* continuous line showing where something has passed ; a path beaten by use ; prepared racing-path; a two rail railway line, (*pl*) footsteps. लीक, रास्ता ; पगडंडी ; घुड़दौड़-मार्ग ; रेल की पटरी ; (ब) पदचिह्न । *v. t.* follow or hunt down or find out by means of traces. पद-चिन्हों पर चलना, लीक पर चलना ।

tract (ट्रैक्ट)—*n.* a region or expanse of indefinite extent and shape ; a pamphlet. प्रदेश, भूभाग ; किस्सा ; पुस्तिका, पर्चा ।

traction (ट्रैक्शन)—*n.* drawing force. खींचने की शक्ति, खिंचाव ।

tractor (ट्रैक्टर)—*n.* motor-driven machine for ploughing etc. हल जोतने की मोटर से चलने वाली मशीन ।

trade (ट्रेड)—*n.* the practice of buying and selling ; person's commercial or industrial calling ; those engaged in a trade. व्यापार, लेन-देन ; व्यवसाय,

trade-mark (ट्रेड-मार्क)—*n.* manufacturer's registered name to distinguish his good's. निर्माता का पंजीयत चिह्न जोकि अपने माल आदि पर लगाता है ।

trader (ट्रेडर)—*n.* one engaged in a trade. व्यापारी, सौदागर ।

trade-wind (ट्रेड-विंड)—*n.* wind blowing constantly towards the equator. व्यापारिक पवन, भूमध्य रेखा की ओर निरन्तर बहने वाली वायु ।

tradition (ट्रैडिशन)—*n.* oral transmission of knowledge or belief from one generation to another. परम्परा, जनश्रुति ;

traffic (ट्रैफ़िक)—*n.* trading ; coming and going of person and vehicles. व्यापार, व्यवसाय ; यातायात, आवागमन । *v. i. & t.* trade sacrifice for (honour) gain. व्यापार करना ; लाभ के लिए (सम्मान का) बलिदान करना ।

tragedy (ट्रैजिडी)—*n.* a serious

play with an unhappy ending ; a tragical occurrence. दुखान्त नाटक ; दुखान्त घटना ।

tragic (ट्रैजिक)—*adj.* of or in the style of tragedy ; tragical. दुखान्त नाटक-सम्बन्धी ; दुखान्त, शोक-जनक ।

trail (ट्रेल)—*v. t. & i.* draw along as an appendage ; be so drawn ; walk wearily along ; hunt by the track ; hang or spread downwards. घसीटना, खींच ले जाना ; घिसटना ; खोज पर चलना, शिकार खोजना ; लटकना । *n.* a thing that trails ; the back end of a gun-carriage ; a track or trace ; beaten track through wild region. दुमछल्ला, पुछल्ला ; तोप-गाड़ी का पिछला किनारा ; पद-चिह्न, गन्ध से शिकार की खोज ; पगडंडी, लीक ; जंगली रास्ता ।

trailer (ट्रेलर)—*n.* person or animal following a trail ; a trailing plant ; wheeled vehicle drawn by another ; a short film as an advertisement of a forthcoming film. खोजी व्यक्ति या पशु ; लेता, बेल ; एक गाड़ी से खींची जानेवाली दूसरी गाड़ी ; नमूने की फिल्म ।

train (ट्रेन)—*v. t. & i.* cause to grow in particular way ; educate ; instruct ; direct on mark ; draw along ; allure ; travel by train. सिखाना, साधना ; शिक्षा देना ; प्रशिक्षित करना : निशाना साधना ; खींचना, घसीटना ; लुभाना ; ट्रेन से यात्रा करना । *n.* trailing part of a dress ; body of attendents ; fuse or trail of powder to a mine ; a line of railway vehicles ; enticement ; succession of events ; the tail of a bird ; railway travel. दामन, वस्त्र का छोर ; अनुचर, सेवक-गण ; बारूद का पलीता, शिताबी ; रेल-गाड़ी ; लोभ, सम्मोहन ; घटनाक्रम, सिलसिला, ताँता ; पक्षी की पूंछ ; रेल-यात्रा ।

training (ट्रेनिंग)—*n.* process of educating. प्रशिक्षण ।

trait (ट्रेट)—*n.* a characteristic ; item in a portrait, description or character. विशिष्टता ; चिह्न, लक्षण ।

traitor (ट्रेटर)—*n.* one who betrays or is guilty of treason. विश्वासघाती, द्रोही, गद्दार

tram (ट्रैम)—*n.* a passenger-car running on rails. पटरियों पर चलने-वाली सवारी गाड़ी ।

tramp (ट्रैम्प)—*v. i. & t.* walk heavily ; travel on foot as a vagabond. रौंदना, पैरों से मसलना, पैर पटक कर चलना ; पैदल घूमना, टहलना । *n.* sound as of troops marching ; person who tramps the road as a vagrant ; freight-ship running on no regular

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line. पैर पटकने की आवाज ; आवारा, भिक्षमंगा ; मान-ब्रह्माड जो किसी नियमित मार्ग पर न चलता हो।

trample (ट्रैम्पल)—*v. t. & i.* tread heavily on. रौंदना, कुचलना, मसलना।

trance (ट्रांस)—*n.* abnormal state of suspended consciousness. आत्म-विस्मृति, मूर्छा, बेसुधी ; समाधि, बजद ; अर्धचेतना ; इन्द्रातिरेक।

tranquil (ट्रैंक्विल)—*adj.* serene ; undisturbed ; calm ; quiet प्रशान्त, निश्चल ; क्षोभरहित, अक्षुब्ध ; शान्त ; खामोश, मौन

trans (ट्रैन्स, ट्रैन्ज)—*pref.* across, through, beyond. पार, परे, उस ओर, उस पार।

transact (ट्रैन्सैक्ट)—*v. t.* do or carry on, conduct. काम चलाना, कार-बार करना, सम्पन्न करना, निबाहना।

transcend (ट्रैन्सैन्ड)—*v. t.* exceed ; surpass ; soar above. बढ़ना, चढ़ना ; अतिक्रमण करना, आगे बढ़ना ; उन्नत होना।

transcribe (ट्रैन्स्क्राइब)—*v. t.* copy out. नकल उतारना, प्रतिलिपि करना।

transfer (ट्रान्स्फर)—*v. t.* shift from one position or receptacle to another. स्थानान्तरण या हस्तान्तरण करना ; सौंपना ; स्थान बदलना, तबादला करना। *n.* transference ; conveyance of property to new owner. स्थानान्तरण, हस्तान्तरण ; तबादला ; इन्तकाल।

transform (ट्रैन्स्फॉर्म)—*v. t.* change the form or character of. रूप बदलना। *n.* **transformation**. रूपान्तरण।

transformer (ट्रैन्स्फॉर्मर)—*n.* apparatus for changing the voltage of an alternating current supply. विद्युत-धारा बदलने का यन्त्र।

transgress (ट्रैन्ज्रैस)—*v. t. & i.* infringe ; outstep ; sin. भंग करना, तोड़ना ; उल्लंघन करना ; पाप करना।

transient (ट्रैंजिएन्ट)—*adj.* quickly passing away ; fleeting. चंचल, अनित्य, अस्थिर

transit (ट्रैंजिट)—*n.* passage ; crossing. गमन, गुजर ; संक्रमण।

transition (ट्रैंजिशन)—*n.* passage from one state, subject or set of circumstances to another. संक्रान्ति, संक्रमण, स्थिति-परिवर्तन

transitive (ट्रैंजिटिव)—*adj.* requiring a direct object expressed. सकर्मक।

translate (ट्रैन्स्लेट)—*v. t.* turn from one language into another ; interpret ; transform ; convey to heaven. अनुवाद या भाषान्तर करना ; स्पष्ट करना ; बदलना ; स्वर्गलोक को भेजना।

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translucent (ट्रैंज्लूसंन्ट) – *adj.* allowing light to pass through semi-transparent. स्वच्छ, साफ़ ; अर्धपारदर्शी । *n.* **translucence.**

transmission (ट्रैंज्मिशन)—*n.* sending from one place to another. प्रेषण, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजने का कार्य ।

transmitter (ट्रैंज्मिटर)—*n.* apparatus for transmitting wireless signals. बेतार-संकेत भेजने का यन्त्र, प्रेषण-यन्त्र ।

transparent (ट्रैंस्पेरैन्ट) – *adj.* that can be clearly seen through. निर्मल, स्वच्छ, उज्ज्वल, साफ़, सुथरा ।

transport (ट्रांस्पोर्ट, ट्रैंस्पोर्ट)—*v. t.* convey by land or sea ; deport ; deport (convict) beyond sea ; fill with ecstasy etc. ले जाना, परिवहन करना, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना ; देश-निकाला देना ; मग्न करना, आनन्द में लाना । *n.* transporting ; ship used for transportation. परिवहन ; देश-निकाला ; आनन्दातिरेक, मग्नता ; परिवाहक जहाज़

transverse (ट्रैंज्वर्स)—*adj.* set or acting crosswise. आड़ा, तिरछा, बेंड़ा

trap (ट्रैप)—*n* animal-catching apparatus or device ; scheme for enticing or detecting ; two-wheeled carriage ; trap-door. जाल, फंदा ; छल-कपट, दाँव, घात, फ़रेब ; यक्का गाड़ी ; चोरगढ़ा, कमीनगाह । (*pl.*) belongings. साज-सामान । *v. t.* catch in trap ; ensnare or beguile ; furnish with trappings. फँसाना ; छलना, घात में लेना ; साज सजाना ।

trapezium (ट्रपीज़ियम)—*n.* any irregular quadrilateral. विषम-कोण चतुर्भुज ।

travel (ट्रैवल)—*v. i. & i.* make journey ; go in specified manner ; pass from point to point. यात्रा करना ; विचरना, घूमना ; गुज़रना । *n.* travelling. यात्रा, सफ़र ।

traveller (ट्रैवलर)—*n.* person who travels. यात्री, पर्यटक, पथिक, मुसाफिर ।

traverse (ट्रैवर्स)—*v. t.* go or be right through or across, oppose with denial or objections ; shift direction of laterally. आर-पार रखना, आड़ा रखना ; प्रतिवाद करना, बहस करना ; प्रतिरोध करना ; घुमाना, मुँह मोड़ना । *adj.* cross, oblique. आड़ा, टेढ़ा, तिरछा । *n.* a passage across ; anything that obstructs ; a curtain ; a contradiction. टेढ़ा रास्ता ; आड़, रोक, अवरोध ; पर्दा ; प्रतिवाद, खंडन ।

trawler (ट्रॉलर)—*n.* trawling boat ; man engaged in trawling. बड़े जाल से युक्त नौका ; बड़े जाल से मछलियाँ पकड़ने वाला

मनुष्य ।

tray (ट्रे)—*n.* flat shallow vessel used for carrying small articles. तश्तरी, थाल, सींवा ।

treachery (ट्रेचरी)—*n.* violation of faith. विश्वासघात, द्रोह,

treacle (ट्रीकल)—*n.* unrefined molasses ; a thick syrup. शीरा, राब ; बूह, जूनी ।

tread (ट्रेड)—*v. t. & i.* set foot on ; trample ; walk. पाँव रखना पग धरना ; रौंदना, कुचलना ;

treadle (ट्रेडल)—*n.* the lever worked by the foot to turn a wheel ; pedal. पहिया चलाने का पायदान, यन्त्र का पाँव दान । *v. i.* work treadle. पाँवदान चलाना ।

treason (ट्रीजन)—*n.* violation by a subject of his allegiance to sovereign ; betrayal ; treachery. राजद्रोह, देशद्रोह ; धोखा ; विश्वासघात । *adj.* **treasonable** ;

treasure (ट्रेजर)—*n.* accumulated wealth ; precious metals, or gems or a hoard of them ; valued thing or person. कोष, निधि, खजाना ; कीमती धातुएँ या रत्न या उनका भंडार ; मूल्यवान् वस्तु या मनुष्य । *v. t.* store up ; set store on as valuable. संचय करना ; कोष बनाना ।

treasurer (ट्रेजरर)—*n.* person responsible for the funds of an institution. कोषाध्यक्ष, खजानची ।

treasury (ट्रेजरी)—*n.* place where treasure is kept. कोषागार, खजाना ।

treat (ट्रीट)—*v. t. & i.* deal with ; act towards ; negotiate ; provide with gratuilous entertainment. व्यवहार करना, बर्ताव करना ; विचार-विमर्श करना, बर्तन करना ; न्योता (दावत) देना । *n.* an entertainment. न्योता, दावत ।

treatise (ट्रीटिस, ट्रीटिज)—*n.* a book discussing a subject. निबन्ध, लेख ।

treatment (ट्रीट्मेन्ट)—*n.* mode of dealing. व्यवहार, बर्ताव ।

treaty (ट्रीटी)—*n.* a contract between states. संधि ।

treble (ट्रेबल)—*adj.* threefold. तिगुना । *v. t. & i.* increase threefold. तिगुना करना या होना

tree (ट्री)—*n.* a large perennia plant with a woody trunk piece of wood. वृक्ष, पेड़ ; लकड़ी का डंडा ।

trefoil (ट्रिफॉइल, ट्रेफॉइल) plant with leaves in tre parts. एक तिपतिया घास ।

trek (ट्रेक)—*v. i. & t.* draw a vehicle as oxen ; migrate. बैलों की तरह गाड़ी खींचना ; प्रवजन करना. बैलगाड़ी पर यात्रा करना ।

trellis (ट्रेलिस)—*n.* grating of light wooden or metal bars

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used as support for creepers and fruit-trees. झंझरी, जाफ़री ;

tremble (ट्रैम्बल)—*v. i.* shake with fear ; quiver. भय से काँपना, थर्राना । *n.* trembling. कंपकपी, थर्राहट ।

tremendous (ट्रिमैंडस)—*adj.* terrific ; great. भयानक, भयंकर ; भारी ।

tremor (ट्रैमर)—*n.* trembling ; quiver. कंपन, थरथराहट, कपकपी ।

trench (ट्रैंच)—*v. t. & i.* cut or dig into pits or ditches ; dig so as to bring subsoil to top. काटना, खोदना ; खाई खोदना ; खोदकर मोर्चा बनाना । *n.* a long narrow ditch especially as a shelter in war ; groove. खाई ; खुदा हुआ मोर्चा ; नाली ।

trend (ट्रैंड)—*v. i.* have a general direction. किसी ओर झुकाव या रुझान होना, प्रवृत्ति रखना । *n.* tendency ; inclination. प्रवृत्ति ; झुकाव, रुझान ।

trepan (ट्रिपैन)—*n.* surgeon's cylindrical saw for making opening in the skull. खोपड़ी में छेद करने का जर्राही औज़ार

trepidation (ट्रैपिडेशन)—*n.* perturbation of mind ; alarm. घबड़ाहट, आशंका, भय, परेशानी ।

trespass (ट्रैस्पास)—*v. i.* enter unlawfully upon another's ground ; transgress. अवैध रूप से दूसरे के स्थान में घुसना ; सीमातिक्रमण करना । *n.* act of trespassing ; offence, अवैध प्रवेश ; अपराध, गुनाह ।

tress (ट्रैस)—*n.* a lock of hair. अलक, लट, जुल्फ़ ।

trey (ट्रे)—*n.* card with three spots. तिग्गी ।

tri (ट्रि. ट्राइ)—*pref.* signifying 'three'. त्रि, तिन, तीन ।

triad (ट्राइअड)—*n.* group of three. त्रिक, तिकड़ी ।

trial (ट्रायल)—*n.* test, trying ; judicial examination in court ; experience ; hardship. परीक्षा परीक्षण, जाँच ; मुकद्दमा ; अनुभव, प्रयोग ; कष्ट, कठिनाई ।

triangle (ट्राइ-ऐंगल)—*n.* a figure with three angles. त्रिकोण, त्रिभुज ।

tribe (ट्राइब)—*n.* group of people under recognized chiefs ; sub-division of a race. जाति, कुल, वर्ग ; कबीला

tribulation (ट्रिब्यूलेशन)—*n.* affliction ; misery ; trouble. विपदा, मुसीबत ; दुःख, कष्ट, क्लेश ।

tribunal (ट्राइब्यूनल)—*n.* a law-court. न्यायाधिकरण, न्यायसभा, अदालत ।

tribune (ट्रिब्यून)—*n.* a popular leader ; a speaker's platform ; a bishop's throne. लोकप्रिय नेता ; भाषण-मंच ; पादरी की गद्दी ।

tributary (ट्रिब्यूटरी)—*adj.* of the nature of or paying tributs ; auxiliary to a greater. भेंटात्मक ; सहायक, अधमूल, गौण । *n.* tributary state or person or stream. अधीनस्थ राज्य, अधीन व्यक्ति ; उपनदी, रखवाहा, सहायक नदी ।

tribute (ट्रिब्यूट)—*n.* a tax paid by one state to another ; thing done or said or given as a mark of respect. एक राज्य द्वारा दूसरे राज्य को दिया जानेवाला, खिराज ; भेंट, उपहार, श्रद्धाञ्जलि ।

trice (ट्राइस)—*v. t.* pull up and secure with a rope. खींचकर रस्से से बाँधना । *n.* short time ; an instant. अल्पकाल, पल, क्षण, आन ।

tricolour (ट्राइकलर)—*n.* national flag of three vertical stripes. तिरंगा राष्ट्रीय ध्वज । *adj.* having three colours. तिरंगा ।

tricycle (ट्राइसिकल)—*n.* three-wheeled velocipede. तिपहिया पैर-गाड़ी

trick (ट्रिक)—*n.* stratagem ; a practice, habit ; practical joke ; piece of juggting ; the cards played in one round. चाल, छलविद्या ; अभ्यास, स्वभाव ; मजाक ; करतब, हाथ-चालाकी ; ताश की खेल का एक दौर । *v. t* cheat ; beguile ; attire. छलना, ठगना ; धोखा देना ; चालाकी करना ; सँवारना ।

trident (ट्राइडेन्ट)—*n.* three-pronged spear. त्रिशूल ।

triennial (ट्राइऐनिअल)—*adj.* lasting three years ; happening every three years. त्रिवार्षिक, त्रिवर्षीय । *n.* triennial plant ; every third anniversary of event. तीन वर्षों में होनेवाला पौधा ; तीसरी वर्षगाँठ ।

trifle (ट्राइफ़ल)—*n.* an insignificant thing or matter ; a sweetmeat. तुच्छ वस्तु, तुच्छ बात ; इक प्रकार की मिठाई । *v. i.* be frivolous ; indulge in levity, speak idly. बिलवाड़ करना ; तुच्छ काम करना, (समय) नष्ट करना ;

trifling (ट्राइफ़्लिंग)—*adj.* of no importance. तुच्छ, हल्का, हेच ।

trifoliate (ट्राइफ़ोलिएट)—*adj.* three-leaved. त्रिदलीय, तीन पत्तियोंवाला ।

trig (ट्रिग)—*adj.* trim, smart. सुन्दर, सुघर, चुस्त । *v. t.* smarten, deck ; check motion of. सजाना, सँवारना, आभूषित करना ; रोकना, अटकाना । *n.* wedge. पाड़, कोट,

trigger (ट्रिगर)—*n.* lever by pressing which a catch is released ; a catch which releases a spring to fire a gun, रोक, अड़वाड़ ; बन्दूक का घोड़ा ।

trigonometry (ट्रिगनॉमिट्री)—*n.* science of the relations between the sides and the angles of triangles. त्रिकोणमिति ।

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trillion (ट्रिल्यन)—*adj. & n.* a million million million. महाशंख, पद्म ।

trilogy (ट्रिलॅजी)—*n.* a series of three related dramas and novels. तीन सम्बन्धित नाटकों या उपन्यासों की लड़ी ।

trim (ट्रिम)—*adj.* neat ; smart ; in good order. सुथरा ; परिष्कृत, बनाठना ; तंग व चुस्त ; ठीक, व्यवस्थित, सुगठित । *v. t. & i.* prune ; make tidy by cutting ; clip ; decorate ; adjust ; put in order ; thrash. अनावश्यक भाग हटाना, सुथरा बनाना ; परिष्कृत करना, छाँटना ; काटना ; सजाना, सँवारना ; ठीक या दुरुस्त करना ; व्यवस्थित या सन्तुलित करना ; झिड़कना, आड़े लेना ।

trinity (ट्रिनिटी)—*n.* a union of three parts ; the three persons of the God head. त्रिक, तीन वस्तुओं का समूह ; त्रिमूर्ति, त्रिदेव ।

trinket (ट्रिंकिट)—*n.* trifling ornament. तुच्छ आभूषण, अंगूठी-छल्ला ।

trinomial (ट्राइनोमिअल)—*adj.* employing three names. तीन नामों वाला । (*also* **trinominal**.)

trio (ट्रिओ)—*n.* composition for three parts ; set of three performers ; three persons. तीन अन्तरों का राग ; तीन अभिनेताओं या गायकों का समूह ; तिकड़ी, तिगड्डा,

trip (ट्रिप)—*v. i. & t.* run slightly ; skip ; stumble ; commit a blunder ; cause to fall by entangling his feet. धीरे-धीरे चलना, गश्त करना ; थिरकना, ठुमकना ; ठोकर खाना, गिरना ; चूकना, गलती करना ; अड़ंगा या ऐंटी मारना, चित करना । *n.* travelling-excursion ; ship's voyage ; stumble ; slight error. दौरा, गश्त, लघु यात्रा, पर्यटन ; जहाज की यात्रा ; थिरकन, ठुमक चाल ; ठोकर ; भूल चूक ।

tripartite (ट्राइपर्टाइट)—*adj.* divided into three parts. त्रिपक्षीय, त्रिदलीय

triple (ट्रिपल)—*adj.* threefold ; consisting of three parts. तिगुना, तिहरा

triplicate (ट्रिप्लिकेट)—*adj.* three-fold. तीन गुणा । *v. t.* make threefold or three copies. तिगुना बनाना ; तीन प्रतियाँ तैयार करना ।

triplex (ट्रिप्लैक्स)—*adj.* three-fold. तिहरा, तिगुण, त्रिगुण ।

tripod (ट्राइपड, ट्रिपड)—*n.* three-footed stand. तिपाई, त्रिपदी ।

trisect (ट्राइसैक्ट)—*v. t.* divide into three equal parts. तीन बराबर भागों में बाँटना, तीन टुकड़े करना । *n.* **trisection**.

triumph (ट्राइअम्फ)—*n.* victory ; great success ; being victorious. विजय ; महान् सफलता ;

trivial (ट्रिविअल)—*adj.* ordinary ; trifling. साधारण तुच्छ, छोटा । *adv.* **trivially** ;

trolley (ट्रॉली)—*n.* kinds of low truck ; contact-wheel of electric tram-car worked by overhead wire. एक प्रकार की छोटी ठेला गाड़ी ; बिजली की तार से चलनेवाली ट्राम-गाड़ी की चिरनी ।

trollop (ट्रॉलप)—*n.* a loose woman ; a slattern. फूहड़ स्त्री, छिनाल, कुलटा ।

trombone (ट्रॉम्बोन)—*n.* a large trumpet. बड़ी तुरही ।

troop (ट्रूप)—*n.* set of congregated persons or animals ; cavalry unit ; (*pl.*) embodied soldiers. जन-समूह या पशुओं का समुदाय ; अश्वारोही, सैनिक दस्ता ; सेना, फौज, (सैन्य) दल

trophy (ट्रोफ़ी)—*n.* a memorial of a victory ; pile of the enemy's spoil set up by ancient army after victory. विजय-चिन्ह, विजयोपहार

tropic (ट्रॉपिक)—*n.* either of two circles in heavens or round earth where sun seems to turn at solstice ; (*pl.*) hot regions between tropics. अयनवृत्त, क्रान्ति-सीमा ; उष्ण कटिबन्ध के प्रदेश

troth (ट्रोथ)—*n.* faith ; fidelity. विश्वास, आस्था, श्रद्धा ; सत्यता, ईमानदारी ।

trouble (ट्रब्ल)—*n.* disturbance; inconvenience ; distress. गड़बड़ ; दुःख, पीड़ा ; कष्ट, तकलीफ़ ; विपत्ति ।

trough (ट्रॉफ़)—*n.* a long open vessel ; the hollow between two waves. डोंगी, कूंडा, कठौता ; दो लहरों के बीच का धंसा हुआ भाग ।

trounce (ट्राउन्स)—*v. t.* inflict severe punishment on ; beat thoroughly. कड़ी सजा देना ; बुरी तरह पीटना ।

troupe (ट्रूप)—*n.* troop ; band ; company actors, singers or acrobats. समुदाय ; दस्ता, जत्था, दल ; नटों, गायकों या पहलवानों की मंडली ; नाटकमंडली ।

trousers (ट्राउज़र्ज़)—*n. pl.* loose two-legged outer garment from waist to ankles. पतलून, पाजामा ।

trover (ट्रोवर)—*n.* action to recover value of goods wrongly taken or detained. अनुचित रूप से लिए गए या रोक लिए गए सामान के मूल्य की वसूली की कार्रवाई या दावा ।

trow (ट्रो)—*v. t.* think, suppose. समझना, मानना, विश्वास करना ।

trowel (ट्रौवल)—*n.* small tool for lifting plants, spreading mortar etc करनी, सुरमई ; कन्नी, कांडी ।

troy [troy-weight] (ट्रॉय)—*n.* the weight used for gold, silver and gems. सोना, चांदी और रत्न तोलने का बाट, सुनारी बटखरा ।

truce (ट्रूस)—*n.* a temporary cessation of fighting ; an

armistice. अस्थायी युद्ध-विराम, लड़ाई-बंदी ।

truck (ट्रक)—*n.* open vehicle for heavy goods ; barter, exchange. भारी सामान ढोने की बड़ी खुली गाड़ी ; वस्तु-विनिमय ; लेन-देन,

truckle (ट्रकल)—*v. i.* cringe, fawn. अधीन होना, दबना ; चापलूसी करना । *n.* a small wheel or castor ; truckle-bed. छोटा पहिया

truculent (ट्रक्यूलैन्ट)—*adj.* ferocious, inclined to fight. क्रूर, नृशंस ; युयुत्सु

true (ट्रू)—*adj.* in accordance with fact ; genuine ; loyal or faithful. यथार्थ, वास्तविक ; सत्य, सच्चा ; ईमानदार

trump (ट्रंप)—*n.* card of the suit that ranks above other suits for one game ; a good fellow ; trumpet. तुरुप, रंग-सर ; सज्जन मनुष्य ; तुरही

trumpet (ट्रम्पिट)—*n.* wind-instrument of loud clear tone. तुरही । blow the trumpet ; proclaim loudly. तुरही बजाना ; मुनादी करना ।

truncate (ट्रंकेट)—*v. t.* cut off the tip of ; cut short. छाँटना, कतरना, तराशना ।

truncheon (ट्रन्चन, ट्रन्शन)—*n.* short staff as symbol of authority ; police man's short club. अधिकार-दंड ; डंडा ।

trunk (ट्रंक)—*n.* woody stem of tree ; person's or animal's body ; the main body of anything ; elephant's prehensile nose ; travelling box. वृक्ष का तना, धड़ ; पिंड, रुंड ; किसी वस्तु का प्रमुख भाग ; हाथी की सूंड ; लम्बा सन्दूक ।

trust (ट्रस्ट)—*n.* confidence ; firm belief ; property held for another : state of being relied on ; combination of producing firms designed to prevent outside competetion. विश्वास, भरोसा, दृढ़ निश्चय ; न्यास ; साख, प्रतीति ; बाहर का मुकाबिला रोकने के लिए बनाया गया व्यवसायियों का संगठन ।

truth (ट्रूथ)—*n.* being true ; what is true ; a true statement. सत्यता, सचाई ; तथ्य, वास्तविकता, यथार्थ ; सच्ची बात ।

try (ट्राई)—*v. t. & i.* make an attempt at ; test ; apply or become candidate for ; examine and pronounce upon. प्रयत्न करना ; परीक्षा करना, जाँचना ; प्रत्याशी होना ; मुकद्दमा सुनना और फैसला देना । *n.* attempt. प्रयत्न,

tub (टब)—*n.* open wooden vessel used for washing etc. ; sponge-bath. नाँद, लकड़ी का कुंड ; कठौती, छोटा पीपा ; कुंड-स्नान ।

tube (ट्यूब)—*n.* long hollow

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cylinder ; a tubular electric railway. नली, नल, नाल ; भूमिगत विद्युत् रेलमार्ग ।

tuber (ट्यूबर)—*n.* a swelling on the roots of certain plants. कुछ पौधों की जड़ों पर होनेवाली गाँठ ।

tubercle (ट्यूबरकल)—*n.* a granular small tumour in consumptive lungs etc. सूक्ष्म ग्रंथ, फिल्टी, बुमरी, गाँठ ।

tuberculosis (ट्यूबर्क्यूलोसिस)—*n.* disease marked by tubercles. क्षयरोग, राजयक्ष्मा,

tubule (ट्यूब्यूल)—*n.* small tube. छोटी नली । *adj.* **tubulous.**

tuck (टक)—*n.* fold sewn in a garment ; eatables especially sweets etc. पोशाक की सिली हुई तह, परत ; मिठाई आदि खाद्य वस्तुएँ । *v. t.* stitch in folds ; roll together. तह करना, मोड़ना ; लपेटना, सिकोड़ना ।

Tuesday (ट्यूज़्डे)—*n.* third day of the week. मंगलवार ।

tuft (टफ़्ट)—*n.* number of feathers, threads, hairs or grass-blades growing or joined together in a cluster or knot ; small chinbeard. गुच्छा, गच्छा ; तुर्रा, कलगी । *adj.* **tufty.** गुच्छीदार ;

tug (टग)—*v. t. & i.* pull hard or violently at : tow. खींचना, ऐंचना, घसीटना ; झटके से खींचना, ज़ोर मारना । *n.* hard pull ; steamship used to tow other vessels. घसीटन, खिचान, ऐंचातानी ; नावों को खींचने वाला जहाज़ ।

tug-of-war (टग-ऑव्-वार)—*n.* trial of strength between two sides pulling opposite ways on a rope. रस्साकशी का खेल ।

tuition (ट्यूइशन)—*n.* teaching. शिक्षण, पढ़ाई अध्यापन

tulip (ट्यूलिप)—*n.* plant with single bright bell-shaped flower. ट्यूलिप-जाति ।

tumble (टंबल)—*v. i. & t.* have a fall ; turn somersaults, turn over ; rumple. लुढ़कना, गिर पड़ना ; कलाबाज़ी आना या मारना ; उथल-पुथल करना ; सलवटें डालना, दूँदना

tumbler (टंबलर)—*n.* acrobat ; pigeon with peculiar flight ; flat-bottomed drinking-glass ; one who tumbles. नट, कलाबाज़ ; लोटन, कबूतर-विशेष ; पेंदी चपटी का गिलास ; लुढ़कने या लोटने वाला ।

tumid (ट्यूमिड)—*adj.* swollen ; pompous. फूला हुआ, सूजा हुआ ; तड़क-भड़क वाला, बनावटी

tumour (ट्यूमर)—*n.* morbid swelling. सूजन, फिल्टी ; फोड़ा, ग्रंथ ।

tumult (ट्यूमल्ट)—*n.* angry demonstration of a mob ; uproar ; confused state of mind. उपद्रव, दंगा ; हुल्लड़, शोर-गुल ; हलचल, घबड़ाहट

tune (ट्यून)—*n.* sound ; music of song, air or melody :

hermonious accordance ; suitable mood. आवाज, ध्वनि ; सुर, लय, तान ; ताल-मेल ; सही मिजाज

tunic (ट्यूनिक)—*n.* short military coat ; child's sleeveless outer garment ; membrane enclosing an organ. छोटा फ़ौजी कोट ; बच्चों का बाजू रहित कुर्ता ; खाल, झिल्ली ।

tunnel (टनल)—*n.* a artificial underground passage. सुरंग ।

turban (टर्बन)—*n.* oriental man's head-dress. पगड़ी ।

turbid (टर्बिड)—*adj.* muddy ; thickly मैला, गदला, गाढा

turbulence (टर्ब्यूलैन्स)—*n.* disorder ; commotion. गड़बड़, उपद्रव ; हलचल, विप्लव ।

turbulent (टर्ब्यूलैन्ट)—*adj.* riotous ; in commotion. उपद्रवी दंगई ; विप्लवी ।

turf (टर्फ़)—*n.* short grass with the surface earth bound together by its root ; horse-racing ; the race-course. तृणमय भूमि, घास का ढेला ; घुड़दौड़

turgid (टर्जिड)—*adj.* bombastic ; rhetorical. लच्छेदार

turmeric (टर्मरिक)—*n.* powdered root used as dye stuff, stimulant and condiment. हल्दी, जर्दचोब ।

turmoil (टरमॉइल)—*n.* din ; commotion. कोलाहल, हलचल, उपद्रव, बलवा ।

turn (टर्न)—*v. t. & i.* move partly or completely ; face or make face in another direction ; place with another side up ; diverge ; have recourse to ; subject to or undergo a change ; shape in lathe ; turn sour घुमाना, चक्कर देना ; घूमना, चक्कर खाना ; मोड़ना, फेरना ; मुड़ना, फिरना ; उलटाना, पलटाना ; उलटना, पलटना ; हटाना ; हटना, रुख बदलना ; प्रवृत्त करना या होना ; बदलना, परिवर्तन करना, रूप बदलना, उलथा करना ; खरादना ; खट्टा करना या होना । *n.* revolution ; deviation ; a short excursion ; change ; rotation ; change of course ; oppurtunity ; tendency ; purpose ; shape ; mode of expression ; new state ; one round of a rope. चक्कर, घुमाव, दौर ; मोड़, कजी ; गश्त, सैर ; परिवर्तन, तबदीली ; बारी, क्रम ; बदल, मार्ग-परिवर्तन ; अवसर, मौका, दाव ; प्रवृत्ति, रुझान ; मनोरथ, अभिप्राय ; रूप, साँचा ; लहजा ; स्थिति-परिवर्तन ; बल, बाट, पेंच ।

turner (टर्नर)—*n.* lathe-worker. खरादिया ।

turnery (टर्नरी)—*n.* articles made on lathe ; the art of shaping in a lathe. खरादी

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बस्तएँ ; खराद का काम ।

turning (टर्निङ्ग)—*n.* turnery ; road diverging from larger one. खराद का काम ; बड़ी सड़क से निकलने वाली सड़क ।

turnip (टर्निप)—*n.* plant with root used as vegetable and fodder. शलगम, शलजम ।

turpentine (टर्पंटाइन)—*n.* a resin got from certain trees ; oil made from turpentine. तारपीन ; तारपीन का तेल ।

turpitude (टर्पिट्यूड)—*n.* baseness ; wickedness. दुष्टता, नीचता, कमीनापन ।

turquoise (टर्कोइज)—*n.* opaque azure gem. नीलम, नीलमणि, फिरोजा ।

turret (टरिट)—*n.* small tower ; circular iron tower for gun and gunners in ship or fort. कंगूरा, बुर्जी, गुमटी ; जहाज या किले पर तोप तथा तोपचियों के लिए बनी हुई घूमने वाली लोहे की गुमटी

turtle (टर्टल)—*n.* a dove ; a sea-tortoise. फाख्ता, पंडुकी ; समुद्री कछुआ । *turn turtle.* तबाह हो जाना, उलट-पलट हो जाना ।

tusk (टस्क)—*n.* a long pointed tooth sticking out from animals mouth. लम्बा नोकीला दाँत जो पशु के मुख से बाहर निकला होता है । (जैसे-हाथी-दाँत)

tusker (टस्कर)—*n.* fully grown elephant. हाथी ।

tussle (टसल)—*n.* & *v. i.* struggle, wrestle. संघर्ष, हाथा-पाई या गुत्थमगुत्था (करना) ।

tussock (टसॅक)—*n.* clump of grass etc. घास-फूस का ढेर ।

tussore, tusser (टसर)—*n.* silk-worm ; their silk ; fabric made from it. रेशम का कीड़ा ; कीड़े का रेशम ; रेशमी वस्त्र ।

tut (टट)—*interj.* expressing impatience. अधैर्य या तिरस्कार सूचक अव्यय ।

tutelage (ट्यूटिलेज)—*n.* guardianship ; restraint exercised over another's conduct. संरक्षकता, अभिभावकता ; सहिष्णुता, संयम ।

tutelary (ट्यूटिलरी)—*adj.* giving protection. संरक्षणात्मक, रक्षात्मक ।

tutor (ट्यूटर)—*n.* private teacher ; guardian of a minor. निजी अध्यापक या शिक्षक ; *v. t. & i.* make one's living as tutor ; exercise restraint over. अध्यापन का व्यवसाय करना ; नियमन करना ।

twaddle (ट्वॉडल)—*n.* talk not worth hearing. बकवास, बड़बड़ । *v. i.* utter twaddle. बकवास करना ।

twain (ट्वेन)—*adj.* two. दो । *n.* two persons or things. दोहू, युगल ।

twang (ट्वेंग)—*n.* a ringing metallic sound ; nasal tone of

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voice. झंकार, टंकार, टनटनाहट ,

tweak (ट्वीक)—*v. t.* seize and twist sharply. चुटकी भरना, मरोड़ना, ऐंठना । *n.* the act of tweaking. चुटकी, ऐंठन ।

tweed (ट्वीड)—*n.* rough-surfaced cloth. एक प्रकार का खुदरा कपड़ा ।

tweezers (ट्वीज़र्ज़)—*n. pl.* small forceps or pincers. मोचना, चिमटी ।

twelfth (ट्वैल्फ्थ)—*adj.* next in order after eleventh. बारहवाँ । *n.* each of twelve equal parts. बारहवाँ भाग ।

twelve (ट्वैल्व)—*adj. & n.* one more than eleven. बारह, द्वादश । *adj.* **twelvefold.** बारहगुना ।

twenty (ट्वैन्टी)—*adj. & n.* twice ten. बीस । *adj.* **twenty-fold.** बीसगुना ।

twice (ट्वाइस)—*adv.* two times. दोबार ; दोगुना ।

twiddle (ट्विडल)—*v. t.* twist idly about. अंगुली से ऐंठना । *n.* light twist. ऐंठन ।

twig (ट्विग)—*n.* small branch of a tree or shrub. टहनी, डाली ।

twilight (ट्वाइलाइट)—*n.* the half-light after sunset or before sunrise ; faint light. गोधूलि, साँझ ; धुन्धला ।

twill (ट्विल)—*n.* fabric woven to give surface of parallel ridges. उभरी हुई समानान्तर धारियों-वाला एक प्रकार का कपड़ा ।

twin (ट्विन)—*n.* (*pl.*) two persons born at a birth ; (*sing.*) one of twins ; person or thing that is the counterpart of another. एक साथ उत्पन्न दो व्यक्ति ; जुड़वाँ, यमज ; परस्पर सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति या वस्तु ।

twine (ट्वाइन)—*v. t. & i.* twist or coil round : tangle. बाँटना, बट देना, घुमाना ; लपेटना, घेरना । *n.* string ; a twist. सुतली, रस्सी, डोरी ; लपेट, पेच, भाँज ।

twinge (ट्विन्ज)—*n.* momentary sharp pain. टीस, मरोड़, कसक ।

twinkle (ट्विंकल)—*v. i.* shine with quivering light ; sparkle ; close and open. टिमटिमाना, झिलमिलाना ; चिंगारियाँ-सी छोड़ना ; झपकना, पलक मारना । *n.* a twinkling ; slight flash of light. टिमटिमाहट, झिलमिलाहट पलक, झपकी ।

twirl (ट्वर्ल)—*v. t.* turn, spin or twist quickly and lightly round. घुमाना, चक्कर देना, फिराना । *n.* twirling motion. चक्कर, घुमाव ।

wist (ट्विस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* make or become spiral ; curve ; distort ; make crooked. घुमाना, ऐंठना ; घूमना, चक्कर खाना ; मोड़ना, मुड़ना ; मरोड़ना, अर्थ बदलना ; कुटिल

ऐंठन । *n.* twisting ; twisted state ; hunger. मरोड़, पेच, बल, ऐंठन ; तड़का अनेठी · भड़,

twitch (ट्विच)—*v. t. & i.* give a monentary sharp pull at ; jerk spontaneously. झटकना, झटका मारना ; ज़ोर से खींच के जाना, खसोटना । *n.* sharp light pull ; slight muscular strain. झटका ; ऐंठन, मरोड़ ।

twitter (ट्विटर)—*v. i.* utter a succession of tremulous sounds. चूं-चूं ; चहचहाना । *n.* twittering. चूं-चूं ; चहचहाट ।

two (टू)—*adj. & n.* one and one. दो, द्वय ।

tycoon (टाइकून)—*n.* the chief of the Japanese army ; a powerful business leader. जापानी सेनाध्यक्ष ; प्रबल व्यापारी नेता ; भारी पूंजीपति ।

type (टाइप)—*n.* a class ; characteristic build ; a specimen ; a wooden or metal block bearing a letter used for printing. वर्ग, श्रेणी ; ढंग, प्रकार, किस्म ; नमूना, छाप ; छापे का लकड़ी या धातु का बना हुआ अक्षर, छापे के अक्षर

typewriter (टाइपराइटर)—*n.* a keyed writing machine. टंकण-यन्त्र, हाथ से छापने की मशीन ।

typhoid (टाइफ़ाइड)—*n.* a fever attacking the intestines. एक प्रकार का आंतड़ियों का ज्वर ।

typhoon (टाइफून)—*n.* violent hurricane of China-seas. चीन सागर से उठने वाला भीषण तूफ़ान ।

typhus (टाइफ़स)—*n.* a contagious fever. एक प्रकार का ज्वर ।

typical (टिपिकल)—*adj.* true to type ; characteristic. वर्गानुरूप, असली नमूने का ; विशिष्ट

typist (टाइपिस्ट)—*n.* user of typewriter टाइप करने वाला ।

typography (टाइपॉग्रफ़ी)—*n.* printing as an art. मुद्रण-कला ।

tyrannical (टाइरैनिकल)—*adj.* given to or characteristic of tyranny. क्रूर ; निर्दयतापूर्ण, अत्याचारात्मक । *also.* tyrannous.

tyrannicide (टाइरैनिसाइड)—*n.* killer or killing of a tyrant. नरसंहारक ; नरसंहार ।

tyrannize (टिरनाइज़)—*v. i.* exercise tyranny. अत्याचार करना ।

tyranny (टिरनी)—*n.* cruel and arbitrary use of authority. अत्याचार ; क्रूर और स्वेच्छाचारी शासन ।

tyrant (टाइरन्ट)—*n.* oppressive or cruel sovereign or master. दमनकारी या अत्याचारी राजा, शासक अथवा स्वामी ।

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ubiquity (यूबिक्विटी)—*n.* being every-where. सर्वव्यापकता।

udder (अडर)—*n.* mammary glands of cattle. स्तन्य, पशु के स्तन, थन।

ugly (अग्ली)—*adj.* unpleasing to sight : threatening ; ill-natured. कुरूप, भद्दा ; बुरे स्वभाव-वाला। *adv.* **uglily**

ulcer (अल्सर)—*n.* an open sore ; corrupting influence. व्रण, फोड़ा, नासूर ; अभिशाप, लानत

ulna (अल्ना)—*n.* inner of two bones of fore-arm. अग्रबाहु की भीतरी हड्डी। *adj.* **ulnar.**

ulster (अल्स्टर)—*n.* long loose overcoat. लम्बा ढीला चोग़ा।

ulterior (अल्टीरिअ —*adj.* situated beyond ; beyond what is seen. दूरस्थ ; आगे की ओर का,

ultimate (अल्टिमेट)—*n.* last, final ; fundamental. अन्तिम, आखिरी, पिछला ; मूलभूत

ultimatum (अल्टिमेटम)—*n.* final statement of terms. अन्तिम शर्त ; चुनौती।

ultimo (अल्टिमो)—*adv.* in last month. गत मास में।

ultra (अल्ट्रा)—*n.* advocate of extreme views or measures. अतिवादी, चरम विचारों या प्रस्तावों का प्रतिपादक। *pref.* beyond. अति, दूर, पार, परे।

ultramarine (अल्ट्रामैरीन)—*adj.* situated beyond sea. समुद्र-पार-स्थित। *n.* a blue pigment. नील वर्ण।

ultra vires (अल्ट्रा वायरीज)—*adj.* beyond one's authority. अवैधानिक।

ululate (यूल्यूलेट)—*v. i.* howl, hoot. भेड़िये की तरह रोना, कुत्ते की तरह भोंकना। *n.* **ululation.**

umbel (अम्बैल)—*n.* an inflorescence in which flower-stalks spring from one point and form a corymb-like flower-head. एक डंठल से उगने वाला अनेक फूलों का गुच्छा, पुष्प-गुच्छ

umber (अंबर)—*n.* a dark-brown pigment. गहरा भूरा रंग। *adj.* umber coloured. गहरे भूरे रंग का।

umbilical (अम्बिलिकल)—*adj.* connected with the novel ; central. नाभि-सम्बन्धी ; केन्द्रीय।

ultramontane (अल्ट्रामौन्टेन)—*adj.* situated beyond moun-

umbrage (अम्ब्रेज)—*n.* sense of injury ; offence ; shade. क्रोध, नाराज़गी ; दोष ; छाया, छाँव

umbrella (अम्ब्रेला)—*n.* light circular canopy on stick carried in hand as protection against rain etc. छतरी ।

umpire (अम्पायर)—*n.* person chosen to decide question, person chosen to decide disputes and enforce rules in game. पंच, मध्यस्थ ; खेल का निर्णायक । *v. i.* act as umpire. पंच के रूप में कार्य करना ।

umpteen (अम्प्टीन)—*adj.* a good many. अनेक, बहुत-से ।

unabashed (अन्अब्बैश्ट)—*adj.* not ashamed. निर्लज्ज ।

unanimity (यूननिमिटी)—*n.* agreement. मतैक्य, सहमति ।

unanimous (यूनैनिमस)—*adj.* all of one mind ; held with one accord. एकमत ; सर्वसम्मत ।

unaware (अन्अवेयर)—*adj.* not aware. असतर्क, असावधान ।

unawares (अन्अवेयर्ज़)—*adv.* unexpectedly ; by surprise अप्रत्याशित रूप से ; अकस्मात्, अचानक ।

unbecoming (अन्बिकमिंग)—*adj.* not befitting ; not suited to. अशोभनीय, अनुपयुक्त ।

uncle (अंकल)—*n.* father's or mother's brother ; aunt's husband. चाचा ; मामा ; फूफा, मौसा ।

unco (अन्को)—*adv.* very exceptionally. बहुत, अधिक ; अत्यन्त ।

uncomely (अन्कम्ली)—*adj.* wanting grace or beauty. कुरूप, भद्दा, बेडंगा ।

uncouth (अन्कूथ)—*adj.* clumsy, awkward ; without ease or polish. भद्दा ; भोंडा ; बेडौल

unction (अंक्शन)—*n.* anointing for medical purposes or as rite ; ... used in anointing ; affected enthusiasm. लेपन, अभिषिंचन ; मरहम, लेप, उबटन ; ढोंग, लेप ।

unctuous (अंक्ट्यूअस)—*adj.* full of unction ; greasy. चिकना, स्निग्ध ।

under (अंडर)—*prep.* below, beneath ; bound by, included in ; in the time of. नीचे, तले, अधीन ; कम, न्यून ; समय में । *adv.* in or to a lower place or position. अधीन, मातहत, नीचे । *adj.* lower. अधीनस्थ, मातहत, कनिष्ठ ।

underclothes (अंडरक्लोदज़)—*n. pl* clothes worn beneath outside garments. भीतरी कपड़े, अन्दर पहने जाने वाले वस्त्र ।

undergo (अंडरगो)—*v. i.* be subjected to ; suffer. भोगना, उठाना ; झेलना, सहना ।

undergraduate (अंडरग्रैजुएट)—*n.* student beneath rank of graduate. पूर्वस्नातक, स्नातक श्रेणी का विद्यार्थी ।

underground (अंडर्ग्राउन्ड)—*adj. & adv.* beneath the ground ; secret. भूमिगत, छिपा हुआ ; गुप्त, प्रछन्न ।

underhand (अंडर्हैंड)—*adv. & adj.* unfair ; not above-board. कपटपूर्ण ; गुप्त ।

underline (अंडर्लाइन)—*v. t.* draw line under. रेखाङ्कित करना ।

undermost (अंडर्मोस्ट)—*adj.* in lowest place. निम्नतम, सबसे निचला ।

underneath (अंडर्नीथ)—*adv. & prep.* at or to a lower place ; below, under. नीचे को, नीचे की ओर ; नीचे, तले ।

undersigned (अंडर्साइन्ड)—*adj.* whose signature appears below. निम्नहस्ताक्षरकर्ता ।

understand (अंडर्स्टैंड)—*v. t. & i.* comprehend ; infer ; take for granted ; supply mentally. समझना, बूझना, जानना ; अर्थ रखना ; परिचित होना, निश्चित होना ; व्याख्या करना ।

understanding (अंडर्स्टैंडिंग)—*n.* intelligence ; intellect ; insight ; thing agreed upon ; stipulation. सूझ-बूझ ; समझ, बोध ; बुद्धि-ज्ञान ; समझौता, सहमति ; ज्ञान-शक्ति ।

undertake (अंडर्टेक)—*v. t. & i.* make oneself responsible for ; enter upon. जिम्मेदारी लेना, अपने ऊपर लेना, वचन लेना ।

undertaking (अंडर्टेकिंग)—*n.* task, enterprise ; management of funerals as a trade. कार्य, व्यवसाय, उद्यम ; व्यवसाय के रूप में शवयात्रा के प्रबन्ध, प्रेत-कर्म ।

underwear (अंडर्वेयर)—*n.* under-lothing. अन्दर पहनने का वस्त्र ; अँगिया, बनयान ।

underwood (अंडर्वुड)—*n.* brushwood. वृक्ष के नीचे उगनेवाली

underworld (अंडर्वर्ल्ड)—*n.* antipodes ; infernal regions. पाताल ; प्रेतलोक ।

undies (अन्डाइज)—*n. pl.* under-clothing. अन्दर पहनने का वस्त्र ।

undo (अन्डू)—*v. t.* annul ; unfasten ; ruin. किया अन-किया करना, उलट करना ; खोलना, उधेड़ना ; नष्ट करना, बरबाद करना ।

undoing (अन्डूइंग)—*n.* ruin. विनाश, बरबादी ।

undress (अन्ड्रैस)—*v. t. & i.* take off the clothes. कपड़े उतारना ; नंगा करना या होना । *n.* ordinary dress. साधारण-सी पोशाक ।

undue (अन्ड्यू)—*adj.* excessive ; improper. अत्यधिक ; अनुचित ।

undulate (अन्ड्युलेट)—*v. i.* move in waves or like waves. हिलोरे लेना, लहराना, मौज मारना ।

unearth (अनर्थ)—*v. t.* draw out from concealment ; discover. खोदना, भूमि में से निकालना ; खोज निकालना, उघाड़ना ।

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unemployment (अनइम्प्लायमेन्ट)—*n.* lack of employment. बेकारी।

unfurl (अन्फर्ल)—*v. t. & i.* spread out; become spread out. फहराना, फैलाना; फहरना, फैलना, लहराना।

ungainly (अनगेन्ली)—*adj.* ill-made; awkward; clumsy. बेडौल, भद्दा, कुरूप।

unguent (अंग्वेन्ट)—*n.* an ointment. मलहम, लेप।

ungulate (अंग्यूलेट)—*adj.* hoofed. खुरों वाला। *n.* hoofed mammal. खुरों वाला स्तनधारी पशु।

unhand (अनहैन्ड)—*v. t.* take one's hands off. हाथ खड़े करना या उठाना।

unicameral (यूनिकैमरल)—*adj.* one-chambered. एकसदनी।

unicorn (यूनिकॉर्न)—*n.* fabulous animal with horse's body and single straight horn; a horned beetle. एक काल्पनिक एकशृंगी घोड़ा; एक सींग वाला कीड़ा।

unification (यूनिफिकेशन)—*n.* unifying. एकीकरण।

uniform (यूनिफॉर्म)—*adj.* not changing, unvarying. एक रूप, समान, अभिन्न। *n.* uniform dress worn by members of same body. वर्दी, बाना, वेशभूषा।

uniformity (यूनिफॉर्मिटी)—*n.* being uniform. एकरूपता, मेल, साम्य।

unify (यूनिफाई)—*v. t.* make one or uniform. एक करना, समरूप बनाना।

unilateral (यूनिलैटरल)—*adj.* binding one side only. एकपक्षीय, इकतरफ़ा।

uniliteral (यूनिलिटरल)—*adj.* consisting of one letter. एकाक्षरीय।

union (यूनियन)—*n.* uniting together; coalition; marriage; agreement; federation; a trade-union. एकता, संगठन; गठबन्धन; विवाह; समझौता, करार; संघ; कार्मिक संघ।

unionist (यूनियनिस्ट)—*n.* a member of a trade-union; a supporter of union. कार्मिक (श्रमिक) संघ का सदस्य; संघवादी।

uniped (यूनिपेड्)—*adj.* one-footed. एक पैरवाला, इकपावा।

unique (यूनीक)—*adj.* the only one of its kind. विलक्षण, अद्वितीय, अनोखा, अनन्य। *adv.* **uniquely**;

unison (यूनिसन)—*n.* unity of pitch; concord; agreement. एकस्वरता; समरसता; मेल

unit (यूनिट)—*n.* a single thing or person; a standard quality. एक वस्तु या व्यक्ति; इकाई, एकक।

unitary (यूनिटरी)—*adj.* of unit or units. एकात्मक, एकीय।

unite (यूनाइट)—*v. t. & i.* join

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together ; make or become one ; consolidate. जोड़ना, मिलाना ; एक करना या होना ; दृढ़ करना । *adj.* **united.** संयुक्त ।

unity (यूनिटी)—*n.* oneness ; concord. एकता, संगठन ; मेल,

universe (यूनिवर्स)—*n.* all existing things ; all creation ; all mankind. विश्व, जगत, संसार ।

university (यूनिवर्सिटी)—*n.* educational institute for instruction or examination of students with the power of conferring degrees. विश्वविद्यालय ।

universal (यूनिवर्सल)—*adj.* general ; relating to all things or all men ; applicable to all cases. सर्व-सामान्य ; सार्वभौम ।

unkempt (अन्कैम्प्ट)—*adj.* of rough appearance. भद्दा, कुरूप ।

unleash (अन्लीश)—*v. t.* remove leash of. पट्टा (या बन्धन) खोलना ।

unless (अन्लैस)—*conj.* if not ; except when. यदि न, नहीं तो ; बिना, सिवाय ।

unlike (अन्लाइक)—*adj. & prep.* not like. अनमेल, असमान ; प्रतिकूल, विपरीत ।

unlikely (अन्लाइकली)—*adj.* improbable ; unpromising. असंभव, असंभावित ; अनहोनहार, अप्रत्याशित । *n.* **unlikeliness.**

unmake (अन्मेक)—*v. t.* annul. नष्ट करना, मिटा देना ।

unman (अन्मैन)—*v. t.* deprive of manly qualities ; free from men. नपुंसक बना देना ; आदमियों से खाली करना ।

unofficial (अनॅफ़िशल)—*adj.* not officially confirmed. अनधिकृत, गैर-सरकारी ।

unrest (अन्रैस्ट)—*n.* disturbed or agitated condition. अशान्ति, गड़बड़ ।

unriddle (अन्रिड्ल)—*v. t.* solve. हल करना, सुलझाना ।

unrip (अन्रिप)—*v. t.* rip open or apart. खोलना, खोचकर अलग करना ।

unsay (अन्से)—*v. t.* retract. मुकर जाना, बात पलटना ।

unscrupulous (अन्स्क्रूप्यूलस)—*adj.* having no scruples ; unprincipled. निश्शंक, निस्संकोच ; सिद्धान्तहीन ।

unseemly (अन्सीम्ली)—*adj.* improper ; unbecoming. अनुचित ; भद्दा, अशोभनीय ।

until (अन्टिल)—*prep. & conj.* till, to ; till the time, point or degree that. तक, तलक ; जब तक कि, तब तक ।

unto (अन्टु)—*prep.* to. तक, को, तईं ।

unwritten (अन्रिटन)—*adj.* not written ; oral ; traditional. अलिखित ; मौखिक ; परम्परागत ।

up (अप्)—*adv.* to or in a higher place, amount or value; to the place, in

completely. ऊपर, ऊपर पर, चढ़ाव पर ; उठकर ; तक, पास ; पूर्णतया, एकदम । *prep.* to a higher point; at a higher part of. ऊपर, तक । *n.* ऊँचाई, बुलन्दी

upbraid (अपब्रेड)—*v. t.* chide, reproach. झिड़कना, फटकारना. डाँटना ।

upbringing (अपब्रिंगिंग)—*n.* bringing up ; education. पालन-पोषण, शिक्षण ।

upcast (अपकास्ट)—*n.* upward throw ; shaft through which air passes out of mine. उछाल, फेंक ; खान का वह मार्ग जिसमें से वायु बाहर निकलती है ।

upcountry (अपकन्ट्री)—*adv.* & *adj.* towards the interior ; inland. भीतर की ओर ; अन्तर्देशीय ।

upheaval (अपहीवल)—*n.* heaving up ; vast social or other change. भूमि की उभरन ; उथल-पुथल विप्लव, क्रान्ति ।

uphill (अपहिल)—*adv.* & *adj.* upwards ; difficult ; laborious. ऊपर की ओर : कठिन, परिश्रमसाध्य ।

uphold (अपहोल्ड)—*v. t.* give support to ; maintain. समर्थन देना ; कायम रखना ।

upholster (अपहोलस्टर)—*v. t.* furnish with hangings, furniture etc. ; provide with covering etc. पर्दों, फर्नीचर आदि से सजाना : कपड़ा आदि चढ़ाना ।

upholstery (अपहोल्स्टरी)—*n.* furnishings. गृह-सामग्री, घरेलू सामान ।

upkeep (अपकीप)—*n.* cost or means maintenance. निर्वाह-व्यय, निर्वाह-साधन ।

upland (अपलैंड)—*n.* the higher parts of a country. किसी देश के ऊँचे भाग ; उच्च भूमि । *adj.* higher in situation. ऊँचे स्थान पर स्थित ।

uplift (अपलिफ्ट)—*v. t.* raise up. ऊपर उठाना, ऊँचा करना । *n.* intellectual or moral improvement of community. उत्थान. उन्नति ।

upon (अपॉन)—*prep.* on. ऊपर, पर ।

upper (अपर)—*adj.* higher ; situated above. उच्चतर ; ऊपर का, उपरि । *n.* upper part of shoe. जूते का ऊपरी भाग । *upper ten.* अमीर लोग ।

uppermost (अपरमोस्ट)—*adj.* highest in rank or place ; on the top. उच्चतम, सर्वोच्च ; चोटी का ।

uppish (अपिश)—*adj.* self-assertive ; pert. दंभी, घमंडी ।

upright (अपराइट)—*adj.* vertical strictly honest, सीधा, खड़ा, सत्य ; सच्चा, ईमानदार

uprise (अपराइज)—*v. i.* rise up. उठना, खड़े होना, जागना ।

uprising (अपराइजिंग)—*n.* rising from bed ; rebellion, riot.

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जागरण ; विप्लव, उपद्रव, दंगा, बलवा ।

uproar (अप्रोर)—*n.* tumult ; noisy clamour. हंगामा, हुल्लड़ ;

uproot (अप्रूट)—*v. t.* tear up by the roots. जड़ से उखाड़ना ।

uprouse (अप्राउज)—*v. t.* up-raise. उठाना, जगाना ।

upset (अप्सैट)—*v. t. & i.* over-turn ; be overturned ; disturb the temper. उलटाना, उलट देना ; उलटना ; बिगाड़ना, गड़बड़ करना, ऊपर-नीचे करना । *n.* up setting. उलट-पलट, गड़बड़, हलचल

upshot (अप्शॉट)—*n.* final issue; conclusion. अन्त, परिणाम, नतीजा ।

upside (अप्साइड)—*n.* the upper side. ऊपरी भाग ।

upstairs (अप्स्टेअर्ज)—*adv. & adj.* on (or of) an upper story. ऊपर की मंजिल में (का) ।

upstanding (अप्स्टैंडिग)—*adj.* well set up ; fixed. सीधा, खड़ा ; निश्चित ।

upstart (अप्स्टार्ट)—*n.* one suddenly raised to wealth or power. ऐसा व्यक्ति जो एकाएक धन या सत्ता प्राप्त कर गया हो, नयी धनिक ; नया राजा ।

upturn (अप्टर्न)—*v. t.* overturn. उलट देना, जोतना ।

upward (s) (अप्वर्ड् (ज))—*adv.* towards a higher place. ऊपर को ।

uranium (यूरेनियम)—*n.* white radioactive metallic element. एक श्वेत रेडियो-सक्रिय धातवीय तत्त्व ।

urban (अर्बन)—*adj.* related to a town. नगर-सम्बन्धी, शहरी ।

urbane (अर्बेन)—*adj.* courteous ; refined. शिष्ट ; सुसंस्कृत ।

urbanity (अर्बैनिटी)—*n.* courteousness. शिष्टता ।

urchin (अर्चिन)—*n.* boy ; youngster ; hedgehog. लड़का ; छोकरा, शरारती बच्चा ; जंगली चूहा, सेह ।

ureter (यूरीटर)—*n.* duct by which urine passes into and from the bladder. मूत्र प्रणाली ।

urge (अर्ज)—*v. t.* drive forcibly ; entreat earnestly. प्रेरित करना, उकसाना ; दबाव डालना, उत्साहित करना । *n.* impulsion. प्रेरणा,

urgency (अर्जेन्सी)—*n.* pressing need. अत्यावश्यकता, आपात, आग्रह ।

urgent (अर्जेन्ट)—*adj.* pressing ; requiring immediate atten-tion. अत्यावश्यक, अनिवार्य ; तात्कालिक ।

uric (यूरिक)—*adj.* of urine. मूत्र-सम्बन्धी ।

urinal (यूरिनल)—*n.* place for urinating ; a vessel for urine. मूत्रालय, पेशाबखाना ; मूत्र रखने की शीशी ।

urine (यूरिन)—*n.* fluid dis-

charged from the bladder. मूत्र, पेशाब । *adj.* **urinary.**

urn (अर्न)—*n.* ornamental vase with a pedestal ; large vessel with tap for tea etc. ; vase for ashes of dead. सुराही, कलश ; चाय आदि के लिए टोंटीदार देगची ; अस्थि-पात्र ।

us (अस)—*pron. pl.* objective case of we. हम को, हमें । *of us.* हमारा ।

usage (यूसेज)—*n.* manner of using ; treatment ; customary practice. प्रयोग, इस्तेमाल ; व्यवहार, बर्ताव ; रीत, चलन, दस्तूर, रिवाज ।

usance (यूज़न्स)—*n.* proper treatment ; interest paid on money. उचित व्यवहार ; ब्याज, मिति ।

use (यूज़)—*n.* application ; necessity ; utility ; custom ; practice. प्रयोग ; प्रयोजन ; लाभ, प्राप्ति ; रीति, चलन, रस्म ; अभ्यास । (यूज़) *v. t. & i.* employ ; consume ; avail oneself of ; treat ; accustom. काम में लाना, प्रयुक्त करना ; बरतना, बर्तना ; लाभ उठाना, व्यवहार में लेना ; व्यवहार करना ; अभ्यास डालना ; अभ्यास पड़ना । *in use.* प्रचलित, प्रयुक्त ।

usher (अशर)—*n.* officer or servant acting as doorkeeper of court etc. ; under-teacher. द्वारपाल, स्थानताधिकारी ; उपशिक्षक । *v. t.* act as usher to ; precede as usher ; show in; indroduce. द्वारपाल के रूप में कार्य करना ; आगे-आगे चलना ; मार्ग दिखाना ; परिचित कराना । *n.* **ushership.**

usual (यूज़ुअल)—*adj.* ordinary ; customary. सामान्य, साधारण, प्रचलित । *adv.* **usually.**

usufruct (यूज़्यूफ्रक्ट)—*n.* right of enjoying the use of another's property without power to alienate. दूसरे की सम्पत्ति का केवल फल-भोग का अधिकार, भोग-स्वत्व, महासिल ।

usufructuary (यूज़्यूफ्रक्ट्-यूअरी)—*n.* one who enjoys the property of another without a title. पर-सम्पदाभोगी, भोगस्वत्वक ।

usurer (यूज़रर)—*n.* one who practises usury. सूदखोर, अनुचित ब्याज खाने वाला ।

usurp (यूज़र्प)—*v. t. & i.* seize by force ; assume wrongly. बलपूर्वक छीन लेना ; अनुचित रूप से अधिकार कर लेना, दबा बैठना ।

usurpation (यूज़र्पेशन)—*n.* the act of seizing by force. बलात् अधिकार ; हकतलफ़ी ।

usury (यूज़ुरी)—*n.* lending money at exorbitant interest ; such interest. सूदखोरी ; कमरतोड़ ब्याज । *adj.* **usurious.**

utensil (यूटेन्सिल)—*n.* vessel in domestic use. रसोई के बर्तन, पात्र

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बासन ।

uterine (यूटराइन, यूटरिन)—*adj.* of the uterus. गर्भाशय-सम्बन्धी ।

uterus (यूटरस)—*n.* the womb. गर्भाशय ।

utilitarian (यूटिलिटेरिअन)—*n.* holder of utilitarianism. उपयोगितावादी । *adj.* based on utilitarianism. उपयोगितावाद पर आधारित ।

utility (यूटिलिटी)—*n.* usefulness; profitableness. उपयोगिता, लाभदायिकता ।

utmost (अट्मोस्ट)—*adj.* furthest; extreme. अत्यन्त ; चरम, परम ।

Utopia (यूटोपिआ)—*n.* imaginary island with perfect social and political system. कल्पना-लोक । *adj.* **Utopian.** काल्पनिक ।

utricle (यूट्रिकल)—*n.* cell ; small cavity, कोशिका, छोटी थैली ; लघु छिद्र ।

utter (अटर)—*aaj* complete ; extreme ; total ; unqualified. पूर्ण ; अत्यन्त, चरम, परम ; कुल, समूचा, सारा । *v. t.* emit audibly, express in words ; put in circulation. कहना, वर्णन करना ; उच्चारना ; चलाना, जारी करना ।

utterance (अटरैन्स)—*n.* uttering ; spoken words ; articulation. कथन ; वर्णन ; उच्चारण ।

utterly (अटर्ली)—*adv.* to the full extent. पूर्ण रूप से ।

uttermost (अटर्मोस्ट)—*adj.* extreme. अत्यन्त, चरम, परम ।

uvula (यूव्यूला)—*n.* pendent fleshy part of soft palate. हलक का कौवा, गलघंटी

uxorial (अक्सोरिअल)—*adj.* pertaining to a wife. पत्नी-सम्बन्धी

uxoricide (अक्सोरिसाइड)—*n.* the murderer or murder of one's wife. पत्नीघातक ; पत्नीघात ।

uxorious (अक्सोरिअस)—*adj* excessively fond of one's wife पत्नीभक्त, पत्नी का दास, जोरू का गुलाम । *adv.* **uxoriously.**

V

vacancy (वेकन्सी)—*n.* empty space ; unoccupied post ; available place. शून्य, रिक्तता ; खाली स्थान या पद ; उपलब्ध स्थान ।

vacant (वेकॅन्ट)—*adj.* unoccupied ; empty ; without thought ; stupid. रिक्त, खाली ; विचारहीन ; मूर्ख ।

vacate (वकेट)—*v. t.* quit leave empty. छोड़ना, परित्यागना ; खाली करना ।

vacation (वकेशन)—*n.* fixed period of cessation from work. अवकाश, छुट्टी ।

vaccinate (वैक्सिनेट)—*v. t.* inoculate with vaccine as a protection against small pox. शीतला का टीका लगाना

vaccine (वैक्सिन)—*n.* virus of cowpox as used in vaccination. शीतला में टीके की दवा ।

vacillate (वैसिलेट)—*v. i.* waver ; show indecision. विचलित होना, हिचकिचाना ; संदेह में रहना । *n.* **vacillation.**

vacuity (वक्यूइटी)—*n.* state of emptiness. शून्यता, रिक्तता ।

vacuous (वैक्यूअस)—*adj.* vacant. शून्य ।

vacuum (वैक्यूअम)—*n.* space entirely devoid of matter ; space exhausted of air. शून्य स्थान, आकाश ; वायु से मुक्त स्थान ।

vade-mecum (वेडि-मीकम)—*n.* a manual for ready reference ; a pocket companion, उदाहरण-पुस्तिका, जेबी पोथी ।

vagabond (वैगबांड)—*adj.* having no fixed dwelling. आवारा, आवासहीन । *n.* wanderer. घुमक्कड़, आवारागर्द ।

vagary (वगेरी)—*n.* unaccountable proceeding ; freak. तरंग, मौज, चापल्य ।

vagina (वजाइना)—*n.* sheath-like part ; passage to womb. म्यानतुल्य भाग ; गर्भाशय की नली, योनि । *adj.* **vaginal.**

vagrant (वेग्रन्ट)—*adj.* wandering ; unsettled. आवारा ; आवासहीन । *n.* vagabond. घुमक्कड़, आवारागर्द । *n.* **vagrancy.**

vague (वेग)—*adj.* indistinct , uncertain. अस्पष्ट ; संदिग्ध, अनिश्चित । *adj.* **vaguely.**

vain (वेन)—*adj.* of empty nature, worthless ; conceited. छिछला, दिखावटी ; व्यर्थ, निरर्थक ;

vainglory (वेन्ग्लोरी)—*n.* boastfulness. मिथ्याभिमान, डेंगी ।

valance (वैलन्स)—*n.* short curtain round a bedstead. पलंग की झालर । *adj.* **valanced.**

vale (वेल)—*n.* valley. घाटी, दर्रा ।

valediction (वैलिडिक्शन)—*n.* a farewell. विदाई

valet (वैलिट)—*n.* a manservant. सेवक, नौकर, खिदमतगार ।

valiant (वैलिअन्ट)—*adj.* brave ; courageous. वीर, बहादुर ; साहसी ।

valid (वैलिड)—*adj.* sound ; having binding force. सबल, प्रबल ; स्वस्थ ; वैध, न्यायोचित

validity (वैलिडिटी)—*n.* state of being valid. प्रबलता ; वैधता ।

valley (वैली)—*n.* low area between hills. घाटी, दर्रा ; निचान

valour (वैलर)—*n.* bravery. वीरता, शौर्य, पराक्रम

valuable (वैल्यूएबल)—*adj.* of great value or use ; capable of being valued. बहुमूल्य ; लाभदायक ; मूल्य लगाने के योग्य । *n. pl.* बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ ।

valuation (वैल्यूएशन)—*n.* value set upon anything. मूल्यांकन ।

value (वैल्यू)—*n.* worth ; price. मूल्य ; गुण, महत्त्व ; दाम, कीमत ।

valve (वैल्व)—*n.* a device for controlling the passage of liquid or gas through a pipe. खुलनेवाला कपाट, दरीचा; सुराख का एक ओर ढकना । *adj.* **valved.**

vamp (वंप)—*n.* upper leather of front of shoe ; flirting woman. जूते के ऊपर का चमड़ा ; चोंचलेबाज स्त्री । *v. t. & i.* patch ; improvise ; allure ; flirt. गाँठना, जोड़ लगाना ; मरम्मत करना ; फुसलाना, मोहना ; चोंचले करना ।

vampire (वैम्पायर)—*n.* a blood-sucking ghost ; blood-sucking bat ; person who preys on others ; flirting woman. रुधिर पीनेवाला पिशाच ; रुधिर पीनेवाला चमगादड़ ; परजीवी मनुष्य ; चोंचलेबाज स्त्री ।

van (वैन)—*n.* winnowing machine ; wing of large bird ; front of an army when advancing ; large covered vehicle. अनाज पछोरने का यन्त्र ; बड़े पक्षी का पंख ; सेना का अग्रिम दस्ता ; बड़ी ढकी हुई गाड़ी

vandal (वैन्डल)—*n.* destroyer of works of art. कला-कृतियों को नष्ट करनेवाला मनुष्य ।

vandalism (वैन्डलिज्म)—*n.* barbarous destruction of works of art. कला-कृतियों का बर्बरतापूर्ण विनाश ।

vane (वेन)—*n.* weather-cock ; blade of windmill etc. वायु की दिशा बतानेवाला यन्त्र ; पवन-चक्की आदि का पंखा ।

vanguard (वैन्गार्ड)—*n.* advance guard. सेना का अग्रिम दस्ता, सेनामुख ।

vanish (वैनिश)—*v. i.* disappear ; fade away. लुप्त हो जाना, मिट जाना ।

vanity (वैनिटी)—*n.* empty display ; vain pride. झूठा दिखावा, हल्कापन ; मिथ्याभिमान, वृथा गर्व ।

vanquish (वैंक्विश)—*v. t.* conquer, overcome. जीतना ; हराना ।

vantage (वान्टेज)—*n.* advantage सुविधा. लाभ ।

vapid (वैपिड)—*adj.* insipid ; dull. नीरस, फीका, सीठा

vapour (वेपर)—*n.* moisture in the air ; steam, mist, smoke.

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वाष्प ; भाप, धुन्ध, धुआँ । (*pl.*) nervous depression. मस्तिष्क विकार । *v. i.* indulge in extravagant talk. बकना,

variable (वेरिएबल)—*adj.* apt to vary ; not constant. परिवर्तनीय ; अस्थिर, चंचल ।

variance (वेरिअन्स)—*n.* state of discord. भिन्नता, विषमता, अनेकता, अनमेल ।

variation (वेरिएशन)—*n.* deviation from standard ; difference. भिन्नता, अन्तर, भेद ।

varicose (वैरिकोस)—*adj.* morbidly dilated. शिरा के समान सूजा हुआ ।

variegate (वेरिइगेट)—*v. t.* diversify by pitches of different colours. रंग-बिरंगा करना । *n.* **variegation.**

variety (वराइटी)—*n.* absense of uniformity ; collection of different things. विभिन्नता, अनेकता ; विभिन्न वस्तुओं का संग्रह ।

various (वेरिअस)—*adj.* of several kinds ; diverse. नानाविध, विभिन्न ।

varlet (वार्लिट)—*n.* manial ; rascal. नीच, कमीन ; दुष्ट, बदमाश ।

varnish (वार्निश)—*n.* resinous solution applied to a surface to make it shine. रोग़न, कलफ़ *v. t.* apply varnish to. रोग़न करना ।

varv (वेरी)—*v. t. & i.* make or become different ; modify ; fluctuate. विभिन्न रूप बदलना ; रंग-बिरंग करना या होना ; बदल जाना, भिन्न होना ; फिरना ।

vascular (वैस्क्यूलर)—*adj.* having vessels for conveying blood etc. वाहक नलियों वाला, रंगदार, नसीला ।

vase (वाज़, वेस)—*n.* vessel of the water jar kind used mainly as ornament or to hold cut flowers. कलश, फूलदान ।

vaseline (वैसलीन)—*n.* ointment and lubricant got from petroleum. पैट्रोलियम से निकलने वाला एक तैल द्रव्य ; मलहम ।

vassal (वैसल)—*n.* holder of land by feudal tenure ; dependant. रैयत, आसामी ; दास,

vast (वास्ट)—*adj.* of huge extent ; very large. विशाल, व्यापक, विस्तृत । *adv.* **vastly.**

vat (वैट)—*n.* large tub or other vessel. कुंड, हौज, भांडा ।

vault (वॉल्ट)—*n.* arched roof ; a cellar ; underground tomb ; act of vaulting. वृंदच ; तहखाना, गुफा ; मकबरा, रौज़ा ; कुदान, छलांग ।

vaunt (वॉट)—*v. i.* boast. डींग मारना, शेखी बघारना । *n.* boast. डींग, शेखी ।

veer (विअर)—*v. i. & t.* change direction ; change one's

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opinion. दिशा बदलना, मुड़ना, फिरना ; मोड़ना, घुमाना ; मत या विचार बदलना

vegetable (वैजिटेबल)—*adj.* of, from or concerned with plants. वनस्पति सम्बन्धी। *n.* a plant especially one of the kind grown for food. वनस्पति, शाक-भाजी, सब्जी, तरकारी

vegetarian (वैजिटेरिअन)—*n.* one who does not eat meat. शाकाहारी। *n.* **vegetarianism.** शाकाहार में आस्था।

vegetate (वैजिटेट)—*v. i.* live the life of a plant. उगना, लगना, बढ़ना।

vegetation (वैजिटेशन)—*n.* plants collectively ; plants growing in a place. वनस्पति-वर्ग ; एक स्थान पर उगने वाले पौधे।

vehement (वीहमैन्ट, वीहिमैन्ट)—*adj.* violent ; fervent ; vigorous. प्रचंड, तीव्र ; उग्र, तीक्ष्ण ;

vehicle (वीहकल)—*n.* carriage or cart or other land conveyance ; means of expressing. वाहन, गाड़ी, सवारी ; अभिव्यक्ति का साधन। *adj.* **vehicular.**

veil (वेल)—*n.* a piece of material to cover face or head ; pretext ; curtain. नकाब, घूँघट ; आवरण, बहाना ; पर्दा। *v. t.* & *i.* cover with veil ; hide. नकाब डालना, घूँघट करना ; छिपाना, ढाँपना।

vein (वेन)—*n.* tube in the body taking blood to the heart ; rib of a leaf or insect's wing ; fissure in rock filled with ore ; streak ; temporary mood. शिरा, नस, नाड़ी, पट्ठा ; पत्ते या कीड़े पर उभरी हुई रेखा ; पत्थर पर पड़ा हुआ चीर ; लीक, लहरी ; वृत्ति मन की स्थिति, मिजाज

velocity (विलॉसिटी)—*n.* rate of motion ; speed. गति, वेग, चाल।

velvet (वैल्विट)—*n.* silk fabric with thick short pile. मखमल। *adj.* made of, or soft as, velvet. मखमली ; मखमल के समान कोमल। *adj.* **velvety.**

venal (वीनल)—*adj.* mercenary ; guilty of taking bribes ; pertaining to veins. धन का लोभी, धनक्रीत ; घूसखोर ; शिरा-सम्बन्धी

vend (वैन्ड)—*v. t.* carry on the sale of. बेचना, खोंचा लगाना।

vendible (वैन्डिबल)—*adj.* saleable. बेचने-योग्य।

vendor (वैन्डर)—*n.* seller. विक्रेता।

venerable (वैन्रेबल)—*adj.* entitled to veneration. आदरणीय, माननीय। **venerability.** *n.*

veneration (वैन्रेशन)—*n.* profound respect. सम्मान, आदर,

venereal (विनीरिअल)—*adj.* of sexual intercourse. मैथुन-सम्बन्धी, मैथुनी।

vengeance (वैन्जन्स)—*n.* retribution ; revenge. बदला, प्रतिशोध, प्रति-हिंसा

venom (वैनम)—*n.* the poison of snakes ; rancour. साँप का विष ; ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्य

venous (वीनस)—*adj.* of the veins. शिरा-सम्बन्धी, नसीला ।

vent (वैन्ट)—*n* small outlet or inlet for air, smoke etc. ; anus of fish etc. सुराख, छिद्र ; वायु-निकास मार्ग ; धुँवाला, धुआँ निकलने का रास्ता ; निकास, रास्ता ; पक्षियों-मछलियों की गुदा ; पक्षियों के पेट की थैली ।

ventilate (वैन्टिलेट)—*v. t.* supply with fresh air ; bring into discussion. हवादार बनाना, हवा देना, पंखा करना ; चर्चा या बहस करना ।

ventilator (वैन्टिलेटर)—*n.* appliance for ventilating room etc. गंदी हवा निकालने का पंखा ; हवादान रौशनदान, पंखा ।

ventral (वैन्ट्रल)—*adj.* abdominal. पेट या उदर सम्बन्धी ।

ventricle (वैन्ट्रिकल)—*n.* cavity or chamber in the heart or brain. हृत्कोष, मस्तिष्क-कोष

venture (वैन्चर)—*n.* risky undertaking ; a speculation. साहसिक कार्य ; जोखिम, भाग्य-परीक्षा ।

venue (वैन्यू)—*n.* district in which a case must be tried ; meeting place. घटनास्थल ; सभा-स्थल, स्थान ।

Venus (वीनस)—*n.* goddess of love ; the planet second in order from the sun ; a beautiful woman. रति, प्रेम की देवी ; शुक्र ग्रह ; सुन्दरी ।

veracious (वरेशस)—*adj.* truthful. सच्चा, सत्यवादी

veracity (वरैसिटी)—*n.* truthfulness. सचाई, सत्यता, सत्यवादिता ।

verb (वर्ब)—*n.* the part of speech which asserts or declares. क्रियापद ।

verbal (वर्बल)—*adj* concerned with words ; oral ; word for word. शाब्दिक, शब्द-सम्बन्धी ; मौखिक ; शब्दशः । *adv.* **verbally.**

verbatim (वर्बेटिम)—*adj & adv.* word for ward. शब्दशः ।

verbose (वर्बोस)—*adj.* wordy ; prolix. शब्दजालिक, अनर्थ शब्दोंवाला, निरर्थक । *n.* **verbosity.**

verdant (वर्डन्ट)—*adj.* abounding in green foliage ; green and fresh ; inexperienced. हरा-भरा, हरियाला ; हरा और ताजा ; अनुभवहीन । *n.* **verdancy.**

verdict (वर्डिक्ट)—*n.* decision of jury ; opinion arrived at. पंचनिर्णय ; फ़तवा, फ़ैसला ।

verdigris (वर्डिग्रिस)—*n.* green rust of copper. ताँबे का मुरचा (हरा) ।

verdure (वर्ड्यर)—*n.* mass of

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green vegetation. हरियावल, हरियाली।

verge (वर्ज)—*n.* border-line ; rod ; brink, edge. सीमान्त ; दंड ; कगार, किनारा

verification (वैरिफ़िकेशन)—*n.* confirmation. संपुष्टि, तसदीक।

verify (वैरिफ़ाई)—*v. t.* ascertain the truth of ; bear out. संपुष्ट या प्रमाणित करना ; सम्पन्न करना।

verily (वैरिली)—*adv.* in truth. सचमुच, वस्तुतः, यथार्थ में।

veritable (वैरिटेबल)—*adj.* actual genuine. वास्तविक, यथार्थ ; सत्य। *adv.* **veritably**.

verity (वैरिटी)—*n.* truth. सत्य, सचाई।

vermicelli (वर्मिसैली)—*n.* weathen paste in threads for cooking. सेवई, सेवियाँ।

vermicide (वर्मिसाइड)—*n.* drug for killing worms. कीड़े (कृमि) मारने की दवाई।

vermicule (वर्मिक्यूल)—*n.* small worm. कृमि, कीटाणु

vermifuge (वर्मिफ़्यूज)—*n.* a substance to drive out worms. कृमि भगाने (या मारने) की दवाई।

vermilion (वर्मिल्यन)—*n.* bright red colour or pigment. तेज सुर्ख रंग ; सिन्दूर, शिंगरफ़। *adj.* of this colour. सिन्दूरी।

vermin (वर्मिन)—*n.* injurious animals, parasites etc. ; vile persons. कीड़े-मकोड़े ; अनाज को नष्ट करने वाले कृमि ; दुष्ट मनुष्य।

vernacular (वर्नैक्यूलर)—*adj.* of one's own country. स्वदेशीय, देसी। *n.* the native tongue. देश-भाषा।

vernal (वर्नल)—*adj.* of spring ; fresh. वसन्त ऋतु-सम्बन्धी ; ताजा।

vernier (वर्निअर)—*n.* small movable scale. एक छोटा सरकने वाला पैमाना।

versatile (वर्सटाइल)—*adj.* able to do many different things well ; turning readily from one occupation to another. अनेक कामों को भली प्रकार से कर सकने के योग्य, समयानुसार बदलने के योग्य ; चुस्त व चालाक, प्रवीण

verse (वर्स)—*n.* metrical composition ; a verse line ; a stanza. पद्य, छन्द ; चरण, पद ; कविता का पद।

versed (वर्स्ड)—*adj.* experienced. प्रवीण, निपुण ; अभ्यस्त, माहिर।

version (वर्शन)—*n.* a translation from another language ; an account. उल्था, रूपान्तर ; वर्णन।

verso (वर्सो)—*n.* left hand page of open book. खुली पुस्तक का बाँया पृष्ठ।

versus (वर्सस)—*prep.* against.

बनाम ।

vertebra (वर्टिब्रा)—*n.* a single section of a backbone. रीढ़ की हड्डी का एक भाग ।

vertebrate (वर्टिब्रेट)—*adj.* having a backbone; रीढ़ वाला । *n.* backboned animal. रीढ़वाला प्राणी ।

vertex (वर्टेक्स)—*n.* thing's topmost point. शिखर, चोटी, सिर ।

vertical (वर्टिकल)—*adj.* perpendicular ; upright. लम्ब, सीधा, खड़ा । *adv.* **vertically**.

vertigo (वर्टिगो)—*n.* dizziness. सिर चकराने का रोग, घुमेरी, चक्कर ।

very (वैरी)—*adj.* real ; true. वास्तविक ; सत्य, सच्चा, ठीक । *adv.* extremely ; to a great extent. अत्यन्त, बहुत, अधिक ।

vesicle (वैसिकल)—*n.* small bladder or blister or bubble. छोटी थैली ; फफोला, छाला ; फुंसी ।

vesper (वैस्पर)—*n.* evening service ; evening-star ; evening सायंकाल की प्रार्थना ; सायंकाल को निकलने वाला तारा ; सायंकाल, सन्ध्या, साँझ ।

vessel (वैसल)—*n.* receptacle for holding liquid ; ship or boat ; duct or canal holding blood etc. पात्र, बर्तन ; जलपोत, जहाज ; नाव ; सिरा, नस, रक्तवाहिनी नली ।

vest (वैस्ट)—*n.* body-garment worn next the skin ; waistcoat. बनियान, बंडी, निर्जर, चोली ;

vested (वैस्टिड)—*adj* dressed ; with absolute right. सज्जित, निहित ।

vestibule (वैस्टिब्यूल)—*n.* antechamber ; entrance hall. ड्योढ़ी, दालान ।

vestige (वैस्टिज)—*n.* trace ; evidence. निशान, लीक, पता, पद-

vestment (वैस्टमेंट)—*n.* garment especially one worn officially. पोशाक, जामा, लबादा ।

vestry (वैस्ट्री)—*n.* part of church in which vestments are kept. गिरजाघर का वस्त्रागार ।

vesture (वैस्ट्योर)—*n.* clothing. वस्त्र ।

veteran (वैटरन)—*n.* person with long experience of service. पुराना अनुभवी व्यक्ति ; वयोवृद्ध मनुष्य ।

veterinary (वैटरिनरी)—*adj.* concerned with the diseases of animals. पशु-चिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी ।

veto (वीटो)—*n.* constitutional right to reject a legislative enactment ; any prohibition. संवैधानिक निषेधाधिकार ; निषेध, निरोध, रोक ।

vex (वैक्स)—*v. t.* cause distress or annoyance to ; disturb. तंग करना, सताना, चिढ़ाना, परेशान

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करना ।

vexation (वैक्सेशन)—*n.* being vexed ; annoying circumstance. संताप, क्लेश, क्षोभ,

via (वाइआँ)—*prep.* passing through ; going by way of. मार्ग से ।

viable (वाइएबल)—*adj.* capable of living. जीने के योग्य

viaduct (वाएअॅडक्ट)—*n.* a bridge over a valley for road or rail. पहाड़ी पर बना हुआ सड़क या रेल का पुल ।

vial (वाइअल)—*n.* a small glass bottle. छोटी काँच की शीशी ।

vibrate (वाइब्रेट)—*v. i. & t.* move rapidly to and fro ; thrill ; quiver ; oscillate. झूलना, डोलना, हिलना ; काँपना, धड़कना : थर्राना ; गूंजना ; बजना, आवाज करना । *adj.* **vibrant.**

vibration (वाइब्रेशन)—*n.* vibrating ; oscillating. कंपन, थिरकन, धड़कन, थर्राहट, लहराव ।

vicar (विकॅर)—*n.* clergyman in charge of a parish ; a deputy. नगर-पादरी ; प्रतिनिधि ।

vice (वाइस)—*n.* habitual indulgence in evil ; serious fault ; appliance with two jaws in which things may be gripped and held steady. पाप, अधर्म ; दोष, अपराध ; शिकंजा, जंबूर । *prep.* in place of. स्थाने में, स्थानापन्न । *pref.* उप, अधि ।

viceroy (वाइसराय)—*n.* ruler with royal authority in a dependency. उपनिवेश-प्रतिनिधि ; राजा का प्रतिनिधि

vice versa (वाइसि वर्सा)—*adv.* other way round. इससे उलट ।

vicinage (विसिनेज)—*n.* neighbouring district. पड़ोस,

vicinity (विसिनिटी)—*n.* neighbourhood, nearness. सामीप्य, निकटता ।

vicious (विशस)—*adj.* wicked ; corrupt ; foul ; not genuine ; unruly. दुष्ट, पापी ; भ्रष्ट ; मलिन, दूषित ; अपवित्र ; खोटा, बुरा ; हठी,

victim (विक्टिम)—*n.* person or animal slain sacrificially sufferer from some untoward event. बलि, भेंट, कुर्बानी ; शिकार, पीड़ित व्यक्ति ।

victimize (विक्टिमाइज)—*v. t.* persecute ; cheat. शिकार बनाना,

victor (विक्टर)—*n.* conquerer ; winner of a contest. विजेता ;

victoria (विक्टोरिआ)—*n.* light open four-wheeled carriage with seat for two. हल्की खुली चौपहिया गाड़ी

victory (विक्टरी)—*n.* the winning of a battle or contest. विजय ।

victual (विट्टल)—*n.* food and drink ; provisions. खान-पान की

सामग्री. खाद्य पदार्थ

vide (वाईड)—*v.* see. देखो।

videlicet (विडीलिसैट)—*adv.* namely. अर्थात्, यानि।

vie (वाई)—*v. i.* enter into rivalry. स्पर्धा करना, रीस करना, बराबरी का दावा करना।

view (व्यू)—*n.* a survey by eyes or mind; a picture; a scene; opinion; purpose. दृष्टि, विचार; खाका, रूप; दृश्य; अभिमत, राय; प्रयोजन, आशय। *v. t.* look at; examine; survey. देखना; विचारना, अवलोकन करना

vigil (विजिल)—*n.* watching; keeping awake; eve of a festival. जागरण, जागरूकता; सतर्कता; उत्सव की पूर्व-सन्ध्या।

vigilant (विजिलंट)—*adj.* watchful. सतर्क, सावधान, जागरूक

vigorous (विगरस)—*adj.* active; forcible. ओजपूर्ण, स्फूर्तिवान्; प्रबल, समर्थ। *adv.* **vigorously**.

vigour (विगर)—*n.* force; strength; activity. बल, शक्ति; ओज, तेज; उत्साह, स्फूर्ति।

vile (वाइल)—*adj.* base, mean, bad. अधम, नीच, दुष्ट

villa (विला)—*n.* country residence; suburban house. ग्राम्य गृह, कुटीर।

village (विलेज)—*n.* assemblage of dwellings in the country. गाँव, ग्राम।

villager (विलेजर)—*n.* dweller in village. ग्रामवासी, ग्रामीण, गँवार।

villain (विलेन)—*n.* scoundrel; a wicked character and enemy of the hero in a story or play. धूर्त, दुष्ट; अधम मनुष्य; खल नायक

art. ललित कला का प्रेमी या विज्ञ *n.* **virtuosity**. कला-प्रवीणता।

vindicate (विन्डिकेट)—*v. t.* establish the truth of; avenge. संपुष्ट करना, प्रामाणित या सिद्ध करना; बदला लेना, वैर निकालना।

vindication (विन्डिकेशन)—*n.* justification; avengeance. संपुष्टि, प्रमाणीकरण; प्रतिशोध।

vine (वाइन)—*n.* the plant that bears grapes. अंगूर की बेल

vineger (विनिगर)—*n.* acid liquid got from various alcoholic liquors. सिरका।

vintage (विन्टेज)—*n.* grape-gathering season; its yield; wine. अंगूरों का मौसम; अंगूरों की उपज; शराब, मदिरा।

viol (वाइअल)—*n.* a mediaeval instrument. रबाब, सारंगी।

violable (वाइअलेबल)—*adj.* transgressable. उल्लंघनीय, अतिक्रमणीय।

violate (वाइअलेट)—*v. t.* transgress; break in upon; ravish. अतिक्रमण या उल्लंघन करना; नियम

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भंग करना ; भ्रष्ट करना, सतीत्व नष्ट करना ।

violation (वाइलेशन)—*n.* act of infringing. अतिक्रमण, नियम-भंग ।

violence (वाइअलैन्स)—*n.* violent conduct or treatment. हिंसा, बलप्रयोग, उत्पात ।

violent (वाइअलैन्ट)—*adj.* vehement ; intense. हिंसक, विक्षुब्ध, उत्पाती, उग्रवादात्मक

violet (वाइलिट)—*n.* a wild and garden flower usually of bluish-purple ; its colour. बनफ़शा ; बैंगनी रंग । *adj.* violet-coloured. गहरे नीले रंग का ।

violin (वाइअलिन)—*n.* four-stringed musical instrument played with bow. सारंगी जैसा एक अंग्रेजी बाजा, बेला ।

viper (वाइपर)—*n.* venomous snake ; malignant person. विषैला साँप ; दुष्ट व्यक्ति ।

viperous (वाइपरस)—*adj.* venomous. विषैला, दुष्ट ।

virago (विरेगो)—*n.* abusive woman. कर्कश स्त्री ।

virgin (वर्जिन)—*n.* girl who has not known sexual intercourse. कुमारी, कन्या । *adj.* chaste ; never yet used. पवित्र, शुद्ध ; अप्रयुक्त

virginity (वर्जिनिटी)—*n.* virgin's state. कौमार्य, कुमारीपन ।

virile (विराइल)—*adj.* having mascutine strength ; of a mature man. मर्दाना, पौरुषेय ।

virility (विरिलिटी)—*n.* masculine strength. पौरुष, मर्दानगी ।

virtu (वर्टू)—*n.* artistic excellence ; objects of art. कला-प्रेम ; कला की वस्तुएँ ।

virtual (वर्ट्यूअल)—*adj.* such in practice though not in name. वास्तविक । *adv.* **virtually**. वस्तुतः

virtue (वर्ट्यु, वर्चू)—*n.* moral goodness ; female chastity. गुण, खूबी, नेकी ; धर्म ; सतीत्व, कौमार्य ।

virtuoso (वर्ट्यूओसो)—*n.* one with special skill in a fine art. ललित कला का प्रेमी या विज्ञ ।

virulent (विरुलैन्ट)—*adj.* powerful ; venomous. प्रबल ; विषैला; दुष्टतापूर्ण । *n.* **virulence**

virus (वाइरस)—*n.* the poisonous element by which infection is communicated. विषैला तत्त्व ।

visa (वीज़ा)—*n.* indorsement on passport. पारपत्र की संपुष्टि, प्रवेशानुमति । *v. t.* mark with visa. पारपत्र की पुष्टि करना ।

visage (विज़ेज)—*n.* the face. आनन, चेहरा ; मुखड़ा, छवि ।

viscera (विसरा)—*n. pl.* the internal organs of the body. आँतड़ियाँ । *adj.* **visceral**.

viscid (विसिड)—*adj.* sticky ;

like treacle. लसलसा, चिपचिपा, लेसदार। *n.* **viscidity.**

viscose (विस्कोज)—*n.* fibre used in the manufacture of rayon. रेयन बनाने में काम आने वाला धागा।

visible (विज़िबल)—*adj.* to be seen; conspicuous. दृश्यमान, गोचर, प्रत्यक्ष। *adv.* **visibly.**

vision (विज़न)—*n.* act of seeing; thing seen in a dream. दृष्टि, निगाह, नज़र; दृश्य वस्तु; कल्पना, सपना।

visionary (विज़नरी)—*adj.* apt to see in visions; unpractical. काल्पनिक, निराधार। *n.* person of unpractical ideals सनकी व्यक्ति, खयाली मनुष्य।

visit (विज़िट)—*v. t.* & *i.* go to call on or stay with or to inspect or stay at; punish or afflict. देखने या मिलने जाना; निरीक्षण करने जाना; देखना, मिलना; क्षति पहुँचाना। *n.* act or spell of visiting. भेंट, दर्शन; निरीक्षण, दौरा; साक्षात्कार।

visitor (विज़िटर)—*n.* person who pays a visit; official with duty of inspecting. भेंटकर्ता, मुलाकाती; निरीक्षण अधिकारी।

visor, vizor (वाइज़र)—*n.* movable part of helmet covering face; mask; peak of cap. कवच का आँखों वाला भाग; चेहरा, नकाब; टोपी की चोटी।

vista (विस्टा)—*n.* long narrow view as between rows of trees. वृक्षों की पंक्तियों के मध्यवर्ती लम्बा सँकरा दृश्य।

visual (विज़ुअल)—*adj.* of sight. दृष्टि-सम्बन्धी, दृश्य (देखने से सम्बन्धित)।

visualize (विज़ुअलाइज़)—*v. t.* make visible; shape into a mental image. दृष्टि-योग्य बनाना, प्रत्यक्ष बनाना; कल्पना करना।

vital (वाइटल)—*adj.* necessary to life; affecting life; essential. जीवन के लिए आवश्यक; जीवनदायक; अनिवार्य, प्रमुख, महत्त्व-पूर्ण। *n. pl.* the vital organs of the body. शरीर के आवश्यक अंग, मर्मस्थल। *adv.* **vitally.**

vitality (वाइटैलिटी)—*n.* life; vigour. जीवन; शक्ति, ओज।

vitamin (विटॅमिन)—*n.* factor in certain foodstuffs regarded as essential to life and health. खाद्य पदार्थों में रहने वाला पौष्टिक तत्त्व, जीवतत्त्व, खाद्योज।

vitiate (विशिएट)—*v. t.* spoil; make ineffective. बिगाड़ना, नष्ट करना; बेकार करना, प्रभावहीन बनाना।

viticulture (वाइटिकल्चर)—*n.* vine-growing. अंगूर की खेती।

vitreous (विट्रिअस)—*adj.* of glass, glassy. काँच का, काँच या शीशे जैसा।

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vitrify (विट्रिफ़ाई)—*v. t. & i.* turn into vitreous substance. शीशा बनाना। *n.* **vitrifaction,**

vitriol (विट्रिअल)—*n.* sulphuric acid ; caustic speech. गन्धक का तेज़ाब ; तेज़ भाषण।

vituperate (वाइटूपरेट)—*v. t.* revile, abuse. बुरा-भला कहना, निंदा करना। *n.* **vituperation.** *adj.* **vituperative.**

vivacious (वाइवेशस)—*adj.* sprightly ; animated. प्रफुल्ल, प्रसन्न : सजीव, फुर्तीला।

vivacity (वाइवैसिटी)—*n.* state of being vivacious. प्रफुल्लता ;

viva voce (वाइवा वोसि)—*adv.* orally. मौखिक रूप से। *adj.* oral. मौखिक, ज़बानी। *n.* oral examination. मौखिक परीक्षा।

vivid (विविड)—*adj.* bright ; intense ; clear ; lively. भड़कीला, चटकीला ; तेज, तीव्र ; स्पष्ट ; सजीव,

vivify (विविफ़ाई)—*v. t.* put into life ; make animated. जीवन देना, जीवित कर, जिलाना

viviparous (विविपरस)—*adj.* bringing forth young alive. जीवित बच्चा देनेवाली

vivisect (विविसैक्ट)—*v. t.* subject to vivisection. चीर-फाड़ करना, शल्य-क्रिया करना।

vivisection (विविसैक्शन)—*n.* dissection or other experiment performed on a live animal. जीवित प्राणी की चीर-फाड़।

vixen (विक्सन)—*n.* she-fox ; spiteful woman. लोमड़ी ; झगड़ालू स्त्री। *adj.* **vixenish.** झगड़ालू,

viz (विज़)—*adv.* namely. अर्थात्।

vocabulary (वकैब्यूलरी)—*n.* a list of words ; a stock of words used. शब्दावली ; शब्दकोष।

vocal (वोकल)—*adj.* pertaining to voice. मौखिक, शाब्दिक, वाचिक।

vocalist (वोकलिस्ट)—*n.* vocal performer. गायक, गवैया।

vocation (वकेशन)—*n.* calling ; occupation. व्यवसाय, पेशा, काम।

vocative (वॉकेटिव)—*adj.* used in addressing ; relating to a vocation. सम्बोधनात्मक ; व्यवसाय-सम्बन्धी। *n.* vocative case or word. सम्बोधनात्मक कारक या शब्द।

vociferous (वॉसिफ़रस)—*adj.* shouting ; noisy. कोलाहलपूर्ण, शोर करनेवाला

vogue (वोग)—*n.* fashion. चलन, ढंग, रीत। *in vogue.* प्रचलित।

voice (वॉइस)—*n.* sound uttered by the mouth ; the expressed opinion ; a verbal form. ध्वनि, आवाज ; अभिमत, राय ; वाच्य

void (वॉइड)—*adj.* empty ; vacant ; not valid ; without force or effect. रिक्त, खाली ; शून्य ; अबंध, अनुचित ; प्रभावहीन,

volatile (वॉलटाइल)—*adj.* evaporating quickly ;

mercurial, lively. शीघ्र उड़ जानेवाले ; चंचल ; सजीव, प्रफुल्ल

volcano (वॉल्केनो)—*n.* mountain with opening through which lava, gases etc. are expelled. ज्वालामुखी पर्वत । *adj.* **volcanic**

volition (वलिशन)—*n.* act or faculty of will. इच्छा, अभिलाषा, चाहत । *adj.* **volitional.**

volley (वॉली)—*n.* simultaneous discharge or weapons or missiles ; rush of questions etc. ; hard return of ball before it touches ground. अस्त्रों या अस्त्रों की वर्षा ; प्रश्नों आदि की बौछार ; भूमि छुए बिना बॅद की उड़ान ;

volt (वोल्ट, वोल्ट)—*n.* unit of electromotive force. विद्युत् चालन-शक्ति की इकाई ।

voltage (वोल्टेज)—*n.* electromotive force measured in volts. वोल्टों में मापित विद्युत् चालन-शक्ति ।

voluble (वॉल्यूबल)—*adj.* with incessant speech. वाचाल

volume (वॉल्यूम)—*n.* set of printed sheets bound together and forming a book ; moving mass of water or smoke ; space occupied. ग्रन्थ, जिल्द ; जल-राशि ; धूम्र-पुंज ; आकार, फैलाव,

voluntary (वॉलन्टरी)—*adj.* having free will. स्वेच्छिक, अपने ही आप । *adv.* **voluntarily.**

volunteer (वॉलन्टीअर)—*n.* one who comes forward with offer of service at need, स्वयं-सेवक, स्वेच्छिक सैनिक

voluptuary (वलप्चूअरी)—*n.* one given to sensual pleasures. विषयी, विलासी, व्यसनी, विषयभोगी ।

vomit (वॉमिट)—*v. t. & i.* eject from the stomach through mouth ; belchforth. क़ै करना, उल्टी करना ; उगलना । *n.* matter vomited. वमन, उल्टी ।

voracious (वरेशस)—*adj.* greedy, ravenous. लोलुप ; पेटू, भुक्खड़ ।

vortex (वॉर्टेक्स)—*n.* whirlpool ; whirling motion or mass. भँवर, बवंडर ; चक्कर, घूमना ।

votary (वोटरी)—*n.* one vowed to a service or pursuit. भक्त, उपासक । *fem.* **votaress.**

vote (वोट)—*n.* the formal expression of a choice ; a ballot ; result of voting. मत, राय ; मतपत्र, शलाका ; मतदान-फल । *v. i. & t.* give one's vote ; decide by majority of votes. मत देना ; बहुमत से निर्णय करना ।

voter (वोटर)—*n.* person with right to vote at election. मतदाता ।

vouch (वाउच)—*v. i.* make one-self responsible for ; confirm ;

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bear witness to. उत्तरदायित्व लेना ; अनुमोदित करना ; साक्षी के लिए बुलाना ।

voucher (वाउचर)—*n.* document proving the correctness of an item in accounts. दस्तावेज, सनद, रसीद ।

vouchsafe (वाउच्सेफ़)—*v. t.* condescend to grant or do something. अभयदान देना, अनुग्रह करना ।

vow (वौ)—*n.* solemn promise or engagement. व्रत, प्रण, प्रतिज्ञा, वचन, संकल्प । *v. t.* promise by

vowel (वाँविल)—*n.* sound capable of forming a syllable. स्वर (अक्षर) ।

vox populi (वॉक्स पॉप्यूलाई)—*n.* public opinion. जनमत, लोकमत ।

voyage (वॉयेज)—*n.* journey by water. जल-यात्रा, समुद्र-यात्रा । *v. i.* make a voyage. समुद्र-यात्रा करना ।

vulcanize (वल्कनाइज)—*v. t.* treat rubber with sulphur at high temperature. रबड में गंधक मिलाकर उसका गुण बदल देना ।

vulgar (वल्गर)—*adj.* coarse ; mean ; low ; common ; offending against good taste. रूखा ; नीच ; दुष्ट ; सामान्य ; अशिष्ट ।

vulgarism (वल्गरिज्म)—*n.* word or phrase used only by the uneducated. गँवारू शब्द या वाक्य ।

vulgarity (वल्गैरिटी)—*n.* vulgarness. अशिष्टता, रूखापन, गँवारूपन ।

vulnerable (वल्नरेबल)—*adj.* not proof against wounds ; sensitive to ridicule. घाव के योग्य, हानि-योग्य ; मज़ाक़ न सहने-योग्य । *n.* **vulnerability**.

vulpicide (वल्पिसाइड)—*n.* fox-killing ; fox killer. लोमड़ी-वध ; लोमड़ी-घातक ।

vulpine (वल्पाइन)—*adj.* of or like the fox ; of crafty aspect or nature. लोमड़ी-सम्बन्धी, लोमड़ी के समान ; धूर्त ।

vulture (वल्चर)—*n.* a large bird of prey ; rapacious person. गिद्ध, गृध्र, गीध ; हिंसक मनुष्य । *adj.* **vulturine.**

vying (वाइंग)—*adj.* competing. प्रतिस्पर्धी, डाह करने वाला ।

W

wabble (वैबल)—*v. t.* move to and fro. इधर-उधर घूमना, चक्कर खाना ।

wad (वॉड)—*n.* a small pad of fibrous material. डाट, डट्टा ; पुलिन्दा । *v. t.* stuff up with wad. डटटा लगाना ।

waddle (वॉडल)—*v. i.* walk

with slow rocking gait. डगमगाते हुए चलना, हंस के समान चलना। *n.* such gait. हंस की चाल।

wade (वेड)—*v. i. & t.* walk through water or other impeding medium. पानी में से बुजरना ; तय करना, श्रमपूर्वक जाना, पार करना। *n.* spell of wading. बजूरी, पार करने की क्रिया।

wafer (वेफ़र)—*n.* a thin cake or biscuit ; a disc of gummed paper used as a seal. पापड़, मालपुआ, पतली रोटी ; चिट्ठी बन्द करने की लेई। *v. t.* seal with wafer. लेई से बन्द करना। *adj.* **wafery.**

waft (वाफ़्ट)—*v. t.* convey through the air or over water ; beckon. वायु या जल में से ले जाना ; उड़ा ले जाना, बहा ले जाना ; संकेत करना। *n.* whiff. झकोला,

wag (वैग)—*v. t.* cause to move to and fro. हिलाना, डुलाना। *n.* wagging motion ; a merry fellow. हिलोर ; ठठोलिया, मसखरा।

wage (वेज)—*n. pl.* work man's periodical pay. वेतन, मजदूरी।

wager (वेजर)—*n. & v. t. & i.* bet. दाँव, शर्त, होड़, बाजी (न.।.।)।

wagon (वैगन)—*n.* four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads ; open railway truck. भारी सामान के लिए चौपहिया गाड़ी ; रेलवे का माल का डिब्बा।

wail (वेल)—*n.* prolonged cry of pain विलाप, क्रन्दन, रोदन।

waist (वेस्ट)—*n.* part of human body below ribs and above hips. कमर, कटि।

waistband (वेस्ट्बैंड)—*n.* belt worn round waist. कमरबन्द, पटका।

waistcoat (वेस्कोट, वैस्कट)—*n.* garment worn below coat. वास्कट, फतूही, सिरजई।

wait (वेट)—*v. t. & i.* defer action ; await ; act as waiter ; attend upon. ठहरना, देर करना ; प्रतीक्षा करना, राह देखना ; घात में रहना ; सेवा करना, नौकरी बजाना। *n.* act of waiting. प्रतीक्षा इन्तजार।

waiter (वेटर)—*n.* an attendant at table ; tray. सेवक, होटल का नौकर ; थाली।

waive (वेव)—*v. t.* forgo ; relinquish. छोड़ना, परित्याग करना।

waiver (वेवर)—*n.* waiving of a right. परित्याग।

wake (वेक)—*n.* the track left by a ship ; a track ; merrymaking ; a watch by a dead person ; vigil. जहाज के जाने की लकीर ; नीक ; उत्सव ; शव-दर्शन ; जागरण, पहरा। *v. i. & t.* rouse from sleep ; be awake ; rouse from sloth ; hold wake over ; disturb with noise. जगाना ; जागते रहना ;

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सतर्क रहना ; जगाना ; गिनरानी करना ; सचेत करना ; शोर मचाना।

walk (वॉक)—*n.* gait ; manner of walking ; stroll ; track for foot-passengers ; career. कदम, पग ; चाल, गति ; सैर, चहल-कदमी ; रास्ता, चलने की डंडी ; व्यवसाय, पेशा। *v. i. & t.* progress by advancing each foot alternately ; go on foot ; conduct oneself in specified way. चलना; टहलना, पैदल चलना ; व्यवहार करना,

wall (वॉल)—*n.* upright structure serving as defence of town ; side of a building ; partition ; boundry fence. किलाबन्दी, प्राचीर, परकोटा ; दीवार, भीत ; विभाजन ; सीमाबन्दी, बाड़

wallet (वॉलिट)—*n.* bag for food on a journey ; leather case for tools or papers. खाने का सफ़री थैला ; औज़ार या कागज़ात रखने का चमड़े का थैला।

wallop (वॉलप)—*v. t. & i.* beat soundly ; flog ; gallop ; boil with a bubbling noise. खदबदाना, बुदबदाना ; कोड़ा मारना ; सरपट चलना ; उबलना। *n.* the act of walloping. खदबदाहट ; गहरी चोट ; सरपट चाल।

wallow (वॉलो)—*v. i.* roll about in mud, water etc. लिथड़ना, लोटना, लुढ़कना।

walnut (वॉल्नट)—*n.* edible nut in pair of boat-shaped shells ; its tree. अखरोट ; अखरोट का वृक्ष।

walrus (वॉलरस)—*n.* a long-tusked amphibious mammal. दरयाई घोड़ा।

wamble (वैम्बल)—*v. t.* quake ; twist ; feel nausea. काँपना ; ऐंठना ; जी मचलाना।

wan (वॉन)—*a.* pale ; sickly. पीला, रोगी, रोगी-सा। *n.* **wanness**.

wand (वांड)—*n.* long slender rod ; staff as symbol of authority. छड़ी, सोंटा ; अधिकारी का दंड।

wander (वांडर)—*v. i.* roam ; deviate ; bedelirious. हिंडना, आवारा फिरना ; भटकना, भूलना ; बहकना।

wane (वेन)—*v. i.* decrease in size after the full ; decline. क्षीण होना ; ढलना, घटना। *n.* process of waning. क्षय, ह्रास घटाव, उतार।

want (वॉन्ट)—*n.* lack deficiency; poverty; desire. अभाव ; न्यूनता, कमी ; दरिद्रता ; इच्छा। *v. t. & i.* be without ; long for ; fall short of. रिक्त होना ; इच्छा रखना, चाहना ; कम होना, अभाव होना,

wanton (वॉन्टन)—*adj.* sportive ; luxuriant ; unchaste ; purposeless. खिलाड़ी, शोख, चंचल ; अठखेल, बेलगाम ; विलासी, कामुक, लंपट ; मर्यादाहीन, बेढंगा, अनुशासनरहित।

war (वॉर)—*n.* fighting between nations ; state of hostility. युद्ध, जंग ; शत्रुता, वैर । *v. i.* make war. युद्ध करना, लड़ाई करना ।

warble (वॉर्बल)—*v. i. & t.* sing trills. चहचहाना, चहकना, कूकना । *n.* warbling sound. चहक, कूक ।

warbler (वॉर्बलर)—*n.* a song bird. चहकने वा गाने वाला पक्षी ।

ward (वॉर्ड)—*n.* custodianship ; minor under care of guardian ; division of a town, prison, hospital or workhouse. संरक्षण ; संरक्षकाधीन अवयस्क बालक ; नगर, जेल, अस्पताल वा कारखाने का भाग । *v. t.* guard. बचाना ; रक्षा करना ।

warden (वॉर्डन)—*n.* president or governor ; watchman. प्रधान, शासक ; दारोग़, पहरेदार, रक्षापुरुष ;

warder (वॉर्डर)—*n.* jailer. जेल का दारोग़ा ।

wardrobe (वॉर्ड्रोब)—*n.* place where clothes are kept ; person's stock of clothes. कपड़े रखने का स्थान ; कपड़े ।

ware (वेअर)—*n.* goods ; articles collectively. सामान, माल, सौदा । (*pl.*) what one has for sale व्यापार का सौदा । *adj.* aware. अवगत, सतर्क ।

warehouse (वेअर्हाउस)—*n.* building in which goods are stored or shown for sale. मालगोदाम ।

warm (वॉर्म)—*adj.* moderately hot ; giving warmth ; hearty, affectionate ; excited. गरम, उष्ण ; गरमी देने वाला ; हार्दिक, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, उत्साहपूर्ण ; उत्तेजनात्मक,

warm (वॉर्म)—*v. t.* inform ; caution ; bid. बताना, अवगत करना ; संकेत करना, सावधान करना ; आदेश देना ।

warning (वार्निंग)—*n.* what is said or done to warn person. चेतावनी ; ख़तरे की सूचना ।

warp (वॉर्प)—*n.* threads stretched in loom to be crossed by woof ; mental bias ; rope used in warping a ship. ताना, तानी ; मानसिक विक्षोभ ;

warrant (वॉरन्ट)—*n.* thing that bears one out in doing something ; an authorization in writing. आज्ञापत्र, फ़रमान, परवाना ; अधिकारपत्र, हुक्मनामा । *v. t.* serve as warrant for ; bear out ; guarantee. अधिकार देना ; प्रमाणित करना, प्रत्यापित करना ; ज़मानत देना,

warranty (वारंटी)—*n.* authority ; justification. विश्वासदानपत्र, प्रत्याभूति वचन, क़ौल ।

warrior (वॉरिअर)—*n.* veteran soldier. योद्धा, कुशल सैनिक ।

wart (वॉर्ट)—*n.* a hard growth on the skin. मस्सा, घुमरी

wash (वॉश)—*v. t. & i.* cleanse with liquid ; purify ; wash

and hands ; carry along in specified direction ; colour lightly. धोना, साफ करना ; धुल करना ; नहलाना ; नहाना, मुंह-हाथ धोना ; बहाना, बह के जाना ; हल्का-सा रंग करना । *n.* washing ; motion of agitated water ; lotion ; thin coat of liquid colour applied to wall. धुलाई ; स्नान ; बहाव, बल-प्रवाह , पोत , कलई.

washer (वॉशर)—*n.* one who washes ; a machine for washing ; a ring put under a nut. धोनेवाला ; धोबी ; धुलाई की मशीन ; डिबरी, चैंदी ।

wasp (वॉस्प)—*n.* winged insect with venomous sting. भिड़, ततैया ।

waste (वेस्ट)—*v. t. & i.* lay waste ; squander ; use extravagantly ; dwindle, pine. नष्ट करना, वीरान करना ; उड़ाना, बिगाड़ना ; अपव्यय करना ; घटना, क्षीण होना ; नष्ट होना, बरबाद होना । *n.* barren expanse of land ; extravagance ; wanton destruction ; refuse. बंजर या ऊसर भूमि ; मितव्ययता, फिजूलखर्ची ; बिगाड़ ; कूड़ा-करकट, रद्दी, कटन । *adj.* not inhabited or cultivated ; superfluous ; left over. वीरान, निर्जन , ऊसर, बंजर ; फालतू, व्यर्थ ; अवशिष्ट ।

watch (वॉच)—*n.* state of being on the look-out ; vigilance ; watchman ; one of divisions of the night ; a timepiece carrying on the person. चौकसी, निगरानी ; सतर्कता ; चौकीदार, पहरे वाला, रखवाला ; पहर, गश्त ; घड़ी । *v. i. & t.* be vigilant ; keep watch ; be on the watch for ; keep guard over. सावधान रहना ; सतर्क रहना ; चौकसी करना, पहरा देना ; ताक लगाना, नजर में रखना ; रक्षा करना, निगाह रखना ।

watchmaker (वाचमेकर)—*n.* one who repairs watches. घड़ीसाज ।

watchman (वाचमैन)—*n.* sentinel. पहरेदार, चौकीदार ।

watchword (वाचवर्ड)—*n.* military password, सैनिक संकेत-शब्द जिससे मित्र और शत्रु की पहचान की जा सकती है ।

water (वॉटर)—*n.* the fluid ; a body of water ; urine ; the transparency of a gem. जल, पानी, नीर ; समुद्र, नदी, तालाब, झील ; मूत्र ; आभा, चाव, चमक

waterfall (वॉटरफॉल)—*n.* stream falling over precipice. जलप्रपात ।

waterfowl (वॉटरफाउल)—*n* bird frequenting the water मुर्गाबी ।

water-melon (वॉटर-मैलन)—*n.* elliptical smooth kind with

watery-juice. तरदूद ।

waterworks (वॉटरवर्क्स)—*n.* establishment for managing public water-supply. जनता के लिए जल-पूर्ति का प्रतिष्ठान ।

watt (वॉट)—*n.* unit of electric power. विद्युत्-शक्ति की इकाई ।

wattle (वॉटल)—*n.* a twig or flexible rod ; a rod to support thatch ; fleshy appendage on throat of turkey. टहनी, डण्डा ; छप्पर को सहारा देने का डण्डा ; मुर्गे का कंठ । *v. t.* construct of wattle ; interlace. टहनियों जोड़ना या बुनना ; टहनियों से बाँधना ।

waul (वॉल)—*v. i.* squall ; cry like a cat. बिल्ली मारना ; म्याऊँ-म्याऊँ करना ।

wave (वेव)—*v. t. & i.* move to and fro ; undulate ; brandish ; give a wavy form to ; wave one's hand as a signal ; reject. लहराना ; हिलोरे मारना ; फहराना ; हिलना ; लहरदार बनाना, हाथ से संकेत करना ; त्यागना, छोड़ना । *n.* an act of waving ; a ridge on water etc. ; a vibration ; a waving of the hand. लहराव, हिलोर ; लहर तरंग ; कंपन ; संकेत ।

waver (वेवर)—*v. i.* be undecided ; oscillate unsteadily ; flicker. डावाडोल होना, संशय में पड़ना ; उपजपाना, डोलना ; झिझकना ;

wax (वैक्स)—*n.* yellow plastic material made by bees ; similar substance used for sealing ; a tenacious substance excreted in the ear ; a fit of anger. मोम ; भाव ; घूँट, कान की मैल ; क्रोध, गुस्सा, आवेश । *v. t. & i.* put wax on ; grow : increase. मोम लगाना ; मोम के-सा बोलना ; बढ़ाना ; बढ़ना, पूर्ण होना ; वृद्धि उत्पन्न करना ।

way (वे)—*n.* road, track ; course, route ; method ; plan ; habit ; manner ; condition ; direction. सड़क, बाट ; मार्ग, राह, रास्ता, पंथ ; तरीका, ढंग, तौर ; नियम, रविश ; प्रयोजन ; अवस्था, स्थिति ; **wayward** (वेवर्ड)—*adj.* childishly self-willed ; capricious. हठीला, जिद्दी ; स्वच्छन्द, उच्छृंखल,

we (वी)—*pron.* the first person plural pronoun. हम, हमने ।

weak (वीक)—*adj.* wanting in strength or power or number ; fragile : feeble : unsound. दुर्बल, कमजोर, अशक्त ; दुबला, पतला ; अस्वस्थ ; मंद, धीमा ।

weakness (वीक्नेस)—*n.* infirmity ; weak point ; foolishness निर्बलता ; त्रुटि, न्यूनता ;

weal (वील)—*n.* wale ; welfare ; happiness. मार का निशान ; कल्याण,

wealth (वेल्थ)—*n.* riches ; abundance. धन, वैभव, सम्पदा ; प्रचुर्य, बाहुल्य ।

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wealthy (वैल्थी)—*adj.* rich ; opulent. धनी, अमीर ; सम्पन्न, समृद्ध ।

wean (वीन)—*v. t.* accustom a baby or animal to food other than mother's milk ; detach from object of desire. बच्चे से माँ का दूध छुड़ाना ; विमुख या विरक्त करना । *n.* a child. बच्चा ।

weanling (वीन्लिंग)—*n.* new-weaned child. वह बच्चा जिसका हाल में दूध छुड़ाया गया हो ।

weapon (वैपन)—*n.* an implement to fight with ; means of attack. शस्त्र, हथियार ; प्रहार करने का साधन ।

wear (वेअर)—*v. t. & i.* carry on the body ; show ; consume ; last ; become inspired by use ; turn, veer. पहनना ; दिखाना ; ग्रहण करना, उपभोग करना ; चलना, बरते जाना ; घिसना ; मोड़ना, रुख बदलना । *n.* use as clothes ; thing worn ; impairment ; weir. पहराव ; पोशाक, परिधान ; घिसाव, ह्रास ; बाँध,

weary (वीअरी)—*adj.* tired ; tiring. थका हुआ, क्लान्त ; थकानेवाला । *v. t. & i.* tire. थकाना,

weasel (वीज़ल)—*n.* small nimble carnivorous animal. नेवला ।

weather (वैदर)—*n.* atmospheric conditions, ऋतु, मौसम ; समय,

weave (वीव)—*v. t. & i.* form in texture or fabric by interlacing ; construct as by weaving. बुनना, कपड़ा बनाना ; घड़ना, तदबीर करना ।

weaver (वीवर)—*n.* loom-worker ; a bird making textile nest. जुलाहा, पटकार ; बया नामक पक्षी ।

weazen (वीज़न)—*adj.* wizened. दुबला-पतला, सूखा हुआ, मरियल ।

web (वैब)—*n.* woven fabric ; net spun by spider ; membrane between toes of waterfowl. जाल ; मकड़ी का जाला ; जलीय पक्षियों के पंजों की झिल्ली ।

webster (वैब्स्टर)—*n.* weaver. जुलाहा, बुनकर ।

wed (वैड)—*v. t.* marry ; unite closely. विवाह करना ; गठबन्धन करना, जोड़ना ।

wedding (वैडिंग)—*n.* marriage ceremony. विवाह संस्कार ।

wedge (वैज)—*n.* a piece of material sloping to an edge ; a solid of five sides. फन्नी, पच्चर, मेख ; पाँच भुजों की ठोस आकृति । *v. t.* fasten or split with a wedge ; thrust tightly between other things or person. फन्नी ठोंकना, मेख लगाना ;

wedlock (वैडलॉक)—*n.* marriage

विवाह ।

Wednesday (वैन्ज्डे)—*n.* fourth day of the week. बुधवार ।

weed (वीड)—*n.* wild herb growing where it is not wanted ; lanky and weakly horse or person ; cigar. घास-पात ; मोथा ; निकम्मा घोड़ा या मनुष्य ; चुरट, सिगार । *v. t. & i.* rid of weeds or of inferior parts of members ; uproot. घास-पात, उखाड़ना या उखड़ना ; निकम्मे लोगों से मुक्ति प्राप्त करना ; उखाड़ना । *adj.* **weedy**. घास-पात से भरा हुआ ।

week (वीक)—*n.* period of seven days. सप्ताह, सात दिनों का समय ।

weekly (वीकली)—*adj. & adv.* once a week ; lasting a week. साप्ताहिक । *n.* weekly news paper. साप्ताहिक समाचारपत्र ।

ween (वीन)—*v. t.* think ; be of the opinion. सोचना, विचारना ; समझना ।

weep (वीप)—*v. i. & t.* shed tears for ; lament for ; shed moisture. आँसू बहाना, रोना ; शोक करना ; चूना, टपकना ।

weevil (वीविल)—*n.* bettle harmful to grain. अनाज नष्ट करनेवाला एक कीड़ा, घुन ।

weft (वैफ्ट)—*n.* cross-threads of web ; woof. बाना, भरनी ।

weigh (वे)—*v. t. & i* find the weight of ; estimate ; be of specified importane ; have influence. तोलना ; जाँचना, मूल्य लगाना ; विशेष महत्त्व रखना ; प्रभाव डालना या रखना

weight (वेट)—*n.* gravity as a property of bodies ; a heavy mass ; burden ; importance, value. वजन, तोल ; वजनवाली वस्तु ; बोझ, भार ; महत्त्व, प्रभाव, मूल्य

weir (वीअर)—*n.* river-dam. बाँध ।

weird (वीअर्ड)—*n.* destiny ; spell. भाग्य, प्रारब्ध ; जादू । *adj.* connected with fate ; queer. भाग्य-सम्बन्धी ; विलक्षण ।

welcome (वैल्कम)—*n.* kind reception. स्वागत, अभिनन्दन । *v. t.* receive gladly. स्वागत करना । *adj.* received with pleasure ; free to use or accept. स्वागत किया गया ; प्रयोग या स्वीकार करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र ।

weld (वैल्ड)—*v. t. & i.* hammer or press (iron etc.) into unity ; unite closely. पीट कर जोड़ना, टाँकना, मिलाना ।

welfare (वैल्फेअर)—*n.* well-being ; happiness. कल्याण ; सुख-समृद्धि, क्षेम ।

well (वैल)—*n.* a deep hole for water or oil ; a spring ;

कुआँ ; चश्मा, बावड़ी ; छोत, झरना ; अच्छाई । *v. i.* gush out. उबड़ना, बह निकलना । *inter.* good ! अच्छा ! बहुत ठीक ! वाह वाह ! *adj.* in good health ; in satisfactory state. स्वस्थ ; अच्छा ; संतोषजनक । *adv.* in a satisfactory manner. भली प्रकार से, अच्छी तरह, ठीक-ठीक ।

well-being (वैल-बीइंग)—*n.* welfare. कल्याण, भलाई ।

well-nigh (वैल-नाई)—*adv.* almost. प्रायः, लगभग ।

well-to-do (वैल-टू-डू)—*adj.* prosperous. समृद्ध, धनी ।

well-wisher (वैल-विशर)—*n.* person who wishes one well. शुभचिन्तक व्यक्ति ।

welt (वैल्ट)—*n.* a seam ; a leather rim ; a wale. मचकी, चोट ; फीता ; डोरी ; मार का निशान ।

wench (वैंच)—*n.* girl ; young woman ; lass. लड़की ; युवास्त्री ; छोकरी, लौंडी ।

wend (वैंड)—*v. t. & i.* direct ; go, मोड़ना, मुड़ना ; जाना ।

west (वेस्ट)—*n.* the part of the sky where the sun sets ; a part of a country lying to the west. पश्चिम ; देश का पश्चिमी भाग । *adj.* that is toward this region. पश्चिम, पाश्चात्य । *adv.* to the west. पश्चिम की ओर ।

westerly (वैस्टरली)—*adj.* from or to the west. पश्चिमी, पाश्चात्य ।

western (वैस्टर्न)—*adj.* of or in the west. पश्चिमी, पाश्चात्य ।

wet (वट)—*adj.* soaked with water or other liquid ; rainy ; not prohibiting sale of intoxicants. गीला, आर्द्र, भीगा हुआ ; बरसाती ; मद्यनिषेधरहित, जहाँ मद्यबंदी न हो । *v. t.* make wet. गीला करना । *n.* liquid that wets something ; rainy weather ; a drink. नमी ; वर्षा ऋतु ; शराब,

whack (व्हैक)—*v. t.* thwack ; beat. ज़ोर से चोट मारना ; पीटना । *n.* hit. चोट ।

whale (व्हेल)—*n.* large marine mammal. एक बड़ी समुद्री दूध पिलाने वाली मछली । *v. i.* hunt whales. व्हेल का शिकार करना ।

wharf (व्हौर्फ)—*n.* platform for loading and unloading ships. घाट ।

what (व्हाट)—*pron.* which thing ; that which. क्या, कौन, किस ; कैसा, कितना । which. जो, जितना, जो कुछ

wheat (व्हीट)—*n* cereal plant the grain of which is made into bread. गेहूँ, गेंहू ।

wheedle (व्हीडल)—*v. t.* fool by flattery. मूर्ख बनाना; ठगना, फुसलाना ।

wheel (व्हील)—*n.* circular frame with spokes revolving

on axle; object resembling a wheel; a steering wheel; an instrument of torture. पहिया; चक्कर; चिरनी, चर्खी: चाक; गोल खिलौना। *v. t. & i.* convey on wheels; cause to change direction; revolve; change direction. पहियों पर ले जाना; घुमाना, चक्कर देना; घूमना, चक्कर खाना; मुड़ना, फिरना।

wheelwright (व्हील्राइट)—*n.* maker and repairer of wheels. पहिये बनाने और मरम्मत करने वाला।

wheeze (व्हीज़)—*v. i.* breathe with difficulty and whistling noise. सांय-सांय करना, सूं-सूं करना, ध्वनियुक्त सांस लेना। *n.* sound of wheezing; actor's interpolated joke. श्वास-ध्वनि; अभिनेता प्रक्षिप्त उपहास।

whelm (व्हेल्म)—*v. t.* submerge; overwhelm; destroy. डुबोना, जल-मग्न करना; धरना, दबाना; नष्ट करना।

whelp (व्हेल्प)—*n.* pup; cub; unmannerly child. पिल्ला, कुतिया का बच्चा; बघेला, शेर का बच्चा; बच्चा, बदतमीज़। *v. i. & t.* bring forth young. बच्चा देना;

when (व्हेन)—*adv.* at what time. कब, किस समय। *conj.* at the time that. जब, जिस समय।

whence (व्हेन्स)—*adv.* from what place, from which. कहां से, किधर से, किससे

where (व्हेअर)—*adv. & conj.* कहां, किधर; जहां, जिधर

whereabouts (व्हेअरअबाउट्स)—*n. pl.* rough location. अता-पता।

wherry (व्हेरी)—*n.* light boat. हल्की नाव।

whet (व्हेट)—*v. t.* sharpen; excite; provoke. तेज करना; सान लगाना; उकसाना, भड़काना; क्रोध दिलाना। *n.* a whetting; dram taken to whet appetite; a drink. सान, धार; क्षुधावर्धक वस्तु; मदिरा-पान।

whether (व्हेदर)—*pron. & conj.* which of the two; which of the two alternatives. चाहे, या, अथवा।

whetstone (व्हेट्स्टोन)—*n.* stone for tool-sharpening. सान, सिल्ली।

whey (व्हे)—*n.* liquid left when milk forms curds. दूध का पानी, पंजा-छाछ, मट्ठा।

which (व्हिच)—*adj.* asking for a selection from alternatives. जो, जिसे; कौनसा, कौनसा; कौन, कौन

whiff (व्हिफ़)—*n.* puff of air, smoke etc. फूंक, दम, कश। *v. t. & i.* blow or puff lightly. फूंकना, फूंक मारना, धुंआ या कश छोड़ना।

while (ह्वाइल)—*n.* space of time. काल, समय, अवधि। *v. t.* pass time idly. समय बिताना या खोना। *adv.* during which. दौरान में, मध्य में। *conj.* whereas. जबकि, जितने में

whilst (ह्वाइल्स्ट)—*adv.* while. जब तक।

whim (ह्विम)—*n.* a caprice ; fancy. तरंग, लहर, मौज ; सनक, वहम।

whimper (ह्विम्पर)—*v. i.* cry querulously ; whine softly. बच्चे का रोऊँ-रोऊँ करना ; रिरियाना ; सुबकना ; ठिनकना। *n.* such sound. रोऊँ-रोऊँ की आवाज़।

whimsical (ह्विजिकल)—*adj.* capricious ; fantastic. तरंगी, मौजी ; सनकी, वहमी ; खयाली

whimsy (ह्विम्जी)—*n.* whim. तरंग, मौज ; सनक, वहम।

whin (ह्विन)—*n.* gorse. भटकैया।

whine (ह्वाइन)—*n.* a long-drawn wail. करीहट, क्रन्दन। *v. i. & t.* emit or utter whine. कराहना, क्रन्दन करना।

whinny (ह्विनी)—*n.* joyful neigh ; the cry of a horse. प्रसन्नता का ठहाका ; हिनहिनाहट। *v. i. & t.* emit whinny. हिनहिनाना।

whip (ह्विप)—*n.* lash with handle for urging or punishing ; one who enforces attendance of political party ; whip's written notice requesting member's attendance ; person of specified skill in driving. चाबुक ; कोड़ा ; राजनैतिक दल की उपस्थिति का संचालक, सचेतक ; सचेतक का आदेश ; कोचवान, गाड़ीवान। *v. t. & i.* apply whip to ; thrash ; lash ; dart ; bastle. चाबुक मारना ; कोड़े लगाना ; पीटना ; फेंटना, मथना ;

whir, whirr (ह्वर)—*n.* a buzzing ; whizzing sound. घूमने का घरघराहट का शब्द, घरघराहट, फुरफुराहट। *v. i.* fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound. घरघराते हुए उड़ना, घूमना या चक्कर खाना ; फरांना, फुर से उड़ना।

whirl (ह्वर्ल)—*v. t. & i.* swing rapidly round. घुमाना, फिराना, चक्कर देना ; घूमना, फिरना, चक्कर खाना। *n.* whirling movement. तेज़ चक्कर, घुमाव ; गर्दिश, भ्रमण।

whirlpool (ह्वर्ल्पूल)—*n.* circular current. भंवर, जलावर्त्त।

whirlwind (ह्वर्ल्विड)—*n.* circular eddy of wind. बवंडर, चक्रवात, बवूला।

whisk (ह्विस्क)—*n.* bunch of hair etc. for flapping dust ; whisking motion of tail. झाड़, चंवर, बुहारा ; झपटा, झकोला

whisker (ह्विस्कर)—*n.* hair of

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man's cheek ; face-bristles of cat etc. गलमुच्छा ; बिल्ली आदि की मूछें । *adj.* **whiskered.**

whisky (ह्विस्की)—*n.* spirit distilled from malted barley etc. जौ आदि की शराब ।

whisper (ह्विस्पर)—*v. t. & i.* speak with rustling breath instead of voice ; talk in confidential way ; murmur. फुसफुसाना, कनफूसी करना ; गुप्त रूप से बातचीत करना ; मरमर करना । *n.* whispering speech or sound ; thing whispered. फुसफुसाहट ; कनफूसी ।

whistle (विसल)—*n.* the sound made by forcing the breath through rounded and nearly closed lips ; any similar sound ; an instrument to make it. सीटी ; सिसकारी ; सीटी ।

whit (ह्विट)—*n.* particle ; jot. अणु; कण, छोटे से छोटा टुकड़ा । *not a whit.* लेशमात्र नहीं ।

white (ह्वाइट)—*adj.* of the colour of snow ; pale ; light in colour ; unsustained : innocent. श्वेत, सफेद ; पीला उजला, गोरा ; फीका, काफूरी ; शुद्ध साफ़, सुथरा, बेदाग़ ; कोरा, अबोध । *n.* white pigment ; whiteness श्वेत वर्ण, सफेद रंग ; सफ़ेदी

whites (ह्वाइट्स)—*n. pl.* white leucorrhoea. सफ़ेद पोशाक ; सफ़ेद गेहूँ का आटा ; श्वेत प्रदर ।

whitewash (ह्वाइट्वॉश)—*n.* liquid mixture for whitening. सफ़ेदी, कलई । *v. t.* apply whitewash to. सफ़ेदी करना ।

whither (ह्विदर)—*adv.* to what place. किधर, कहां, जिधर, जहां ।

whitlow (ह्विट्लो)—*n.* inflamed tumour on finger. नख-व्रण, मलका ।

whittle (ह्विटल)—*n.* butcher's knife. कसाई का छुरा । *v. t. & i.* cut with a knife ; pare away. चाकू से काटना ; छीलना ।

whiz (ह्विज)—*n.* violent hissing sound. सनसनाहट का शब्द । *v. i.* make a whiz. सनसनाना ।

who (हू)—*pron.* what or which person (s) ? कौन, किसने, जो, जिसने । *whoever.* जो कोई :

whole (होल)—*adj.* all ; entire ; uninjured ; sound. सब, सारा ; समूचा, पूरा ; सम्पूर्ण, अभंग ; भला-चंगा, स्वस्थ । *n.* a complete thing. सम्पूर्ण वस्तु

wholesale (होल्सेल)—*n.* selling of things in large quantities. थोक बिक्री । *adj. & adv.* on a large scale. थोक ; थोक रूप से ।

wholesome (होल्सम)—*adj.* promoting health ; producing a good effect. स्वास्थ्यकर, पौष्टिक ;

case of **who**. किसको, किसे ; किसको, किसे ।

whore (होर)—*n.* prostitute. वेश्या ।

whose (हूज)—*pron.* the possessive case of **who** and **which**. किसका, जिसका ।

why (ह्वाई)—*adv. & conj.* for what cause. क्यों, किसलिए ।

wick (विक)—*n.* stripe or thread feeding the flame of lamp or candle. दिये की बत्ती, बर्तिका ।

wicked (विकिड)—*adj.* sinful ; evil ; mischievous. पापी ; बुरा, दुष्ट, खोटा ; बदमाश, उपद्रवी

wicker (विकर)—*n.* plait osiers etc. used for basket. सींक, खाँटी, कमाची । *adj.* **wickered**.

wicker-work (विकर-वर्क)—*n.* things made of wicker. डलिया, टट्टी आदि ।

wicket (विकिट)—*n.* small gate ; (cricket) three stumps with bails in position ; the playing pitch. खिड़की, दरीचा ; क्रिकेट की खूँटी ; क्रिकेट खेलने का स्थान ।

wicket-keeper (विकिट-कीपर)—fieldsman stationed close behind batsman's wicket. क्रिकेट की खूँटियों के पीछे खड़ा रहने वाला खिलाड़ी ।

wide (वाइड)—*adj.* broad ; far from the mark ; open to full extent. चौड़ा, व्यापक ; चौड़ा, विस्तृत । *adv.* at a distance. दूरी पर । *adv.* **widely**.

widow (विडो)—*n.* woman whose husband is dead. विधवा स्त्री । *v. t.* make into a widow or widower. विधवा या रंडवा करना । *n.* **widowhood**. रंडापा ।

widower (विडोअर)—*n.* man whose wife is dead. रंडवा ।

width (विड्थ)—*n.* distance from side to side. चौड़ाई, बहाँ ।

wield (वील्ड)—*v. t.* hold and use. प्रयुक्त करना, काम में लाना,

wife (वाइफ़)—*n.* a woman married to a woman. पत्नी,

wig (विग)—*n.* artificial head of hair. बालों की टोपी (टोप) । *v. t.* rebuke sharply. ताड़ना, झिड़कना ।

wight (वाइट)—*n.* person. व्यक्ति ।

wild (वाइल्ड)—*adj* not tamed ; not civilised ; not cultivated ; savage ; excited ; rash. बनैला, जंगली ; बँधारू, असभ्य ; ऊसर, बीरान ; जंगल ; हिंस्र, क्रूर ; उत्तेजित ; प्रचंड, तीव्र । *n.* desert. बनस्थल, बीरान भूमि । *n.* **wildness**.

wilderness (विल्डरनिस)—*n.* a desert ; wildness. बनस्थल ; जंगलीपन, क्रूरता ।

wile (वाइल)—*n.* stratagem ; trick. कपट, फ़रेब ; धोखा, चालाकी । *v. t.* lure away. कपट या चालाकी करना ।

wilful (विल्फुल)—*adj.*

refractory ; obstinate. स्वेच्छाचारी ; इच्छुक ; हठी

will (विल)—*v. aux.* forms moods and tenses indicating intention or conditional result. गा, ये, गा । *n.* the faculty of deciding what one will do ; wish ; purpose ; directions written for disposal of property after death. इच्छा, अभिलाषा ; चाह, मनोरथ ; प्रयोजन ; इच्छापत्र, मृत्युलेख, वसीयतनामा । *v. t.* desire ; wish ; leave as a legacy. चाहना, इच्छा करना ;

willing (विलिंग)—*adj.* not reluctant ; cheerfully ready or given. इच्छुक उत्सुक, तैयार

willow (विलो)—*n.* a tree yielding osiers and wood for cricket-bats etc. ; cricket-bat. बेंत, बरपत, बेंत ; क्रिकेट का बल्ला ।

willynilly (विलीनिली)—*adv.* inevitably. अनिवार्य रूप से, चाहे-अनचाहे ।

wilt (विल्ट)—*v. i. & t.* wither ; droop ; make droop. मुरझाना ; कुम्हलाना ; शिथिल होना या करना ।

wily (वाइली)—*adj.* crafty, cunning. कपटी, धोखाबाज, मक्कार ।

win (विन)—*v. t. & i.* get by labour or effort ; induce to do ; be successful. जीतना ; प्राप्त करना ; मोहना ; बाजी, ले जाना ;

wince (विन्स)—*v. i.* show pain by starting ; kick. सिहरना, पीछे हटना, चौंकना ; दोलती मारना । *n.* such movement. सिहरन,

wind (विंड)—*n.* air in motion ; breath ; flatulence ; anything insignificant. पवन, वायु ; श्वास, साँस ; वात-रोग ; निरर्थक बात । *v. t.* sound by blowing ; ventilate ; nose ; बजाना, फूँक मारना ; हवा देना या करना ; सूँघ लेना, सूँघना ।

wind (वाइन्ड)—*v. t. & i.* twist ; encircle ; turn in and out ; insinuate ; coil ; bend ; meander. लपेटना, ऐंठना ; घेरना ; घुमाना, फेरना ; मन में घुसना ; चक्कर खाना ; लिपटना ; मुड़ना, फिरना ; चकराना ।

wind-instrument (विंड-इन्स्ट्रूमेंट)—*n.* instrument played by blowing. फूँक से बजाने का बाजा ।

with sails worked by wind. पवन-चक्की ।

window (विन्डो)—*n.* opening in a wall to admit light or air. खिड़की, वातायन ; रोशनदान, झरोखा ।

windpipe (विंड्पाइप)—*n.* air-passage from throat to lungs. श्वासनलिका ।

windmill (विंड्मिल)—*n.* mill

wine (वाइन)—*n.* the fermented juice of the grape. दराब,

wing (विंग)—*n.* a limb a bird uses in flying; flight; a lateral extension ; one of the

sides of a stage. पक्ष, पंख, पर ; उड़ान ; इमारत का बाजू, भवन का विमाग ; नाटकशाला का पार्श्व

wink (विङ्क)—*v. i. & i.* close and open an eye ; wink one eye at a person to give a hint. आँख झपकना, पलक मारना ; आँख मारना, आँख से संकेत करना । *n.* act of winking. झपक ; सैन ।

winsome (विन्सम)—*adj.* winning, engaging. आकर्षक ; मोहक, मनोहर ।

winter (विन्टर)—*n.* the coldest season of the year. शीतकाल, जाड़ा, हिमिर ऋतु

wipe (वाइप)—*v. t. & i.* rub so as to clean or dry. पोंछना, साफ़ करना ; रगड़ना, मिटाना ; पोंछ डालना, मिटा डालना । *n.* a cleaning rub ; blow ; handkerchief. रगड़, पोंछ, मिटाव ; चोट, आघात ; रूमाल

wiseacre (वाइजेकर)—*n.* a foolish pretender to great wisdom. मूढ, जानबूझकर ; बंठ ।

wisecrack (वाइज़्क्रैक)—*n.* a smart remark. चुस्त बात ।

wish (विश)—*v. i. & t.* have or express a desire ; demand. इच्छा करना ; चाहें मांगना ; आज्ञा करना । *n.* a desire ; the thing desired. इच्छा,

wire (वायर)—*n.* metallic thread ; cord ; telegram. धातु — तार ; सूत्र ; तार का [illegible] ।

wireless (वायर्लिस)—*adj.* worked without wire. बेतार चालित । *n.* wireless telegraphy. बेतार का तार ।

wisdom (विज़्डम)—*n.* superior knowledge of truth and beauty ; sagacity ; prudence. विवेक, बुद्धि ; सूझ-बूझ ; चतुराई ; धीरता, गंभीरता ।

wise (वाइज़)—*adj.* having intelligence and knowledge ; sagacious. बुद्धिमान्, समझदार ; विवेकशील, चतुर । *n.* way, manner. ढंग, प्रकार, तौर

wisp (विस्प)—*n.* small bundle or twist of hay, straw etc. घास-फूस का छोटा बंडा ; मुट्ठा, पूला ।

wistful (विस्ट्फुल)—*adj.* longing ; pensive. इच्छुक, अभिलाषी ; चिंतनीन, ध्यानमग्न

wit (विट)—*n.* intelligence ; a mental faculty ; amusing ingenuity of speech or ideas ; person noted for this. बुद्धि, समझ ; चातुरी, चतुरता ; बुद्धिविलास, हास्य, विनोदवृत्ती, व्यंग्य ; मसखरा । *v. t. & i.* know. जानना, समझना ।

witch (विच)—*n.* woman using magic ; old hag ; fascinating girl. जादूगरनी ; कुरूप बूढ़ी स्त्री ; मोहिनी ।

witchcraft (विच्क्राफ़्ट)—*n.* use of magic. जादूगरी, इन्द्रजाल ।

with (विथ)—*prep.* in company

relation to ; through. साथ, संग, सहित ; सबब ; सामने ; अपेक्षा विपरीत ; से, द्वारा ।

withal (विदॉल)—*adv.* more over ; as well. साथ-साथ, और भी, बलावा ।

withdraw (विद्ड्रॉ)—*v. t. & i.* pull aside or back ; take away ; discontinue ; retract ; retire. हटा लेना, बलग करना ; वापस लेना, निकाल लेना ; बन्द करना, जारी न रखना ; वापस आना, हटना, लौटना ; दूकर जाना, पृथक होना ·

wither (विदर)—*v. t. & i.* make or become dry and shrivelled ; deprive of or lose vigour. मुर्झाना, कुम्हलाना ; झुरना, सूखना ; उत्साह छोड़ना ।

withers (विदर्ज)—*n. pl.* ridge between horse's shoulder-blades. घोड़े की स्कन्धास्थियों के मध्य उभरा भाग ।

withhold (विद्होल्ड)—*v. t.* keep back ; restrain from action. रोकना, अटकाना ; प्रतिबन्धित करना, स्थगित करना ।

within (विदिन)—*adv.* inside, indoors. भीतर, कमरे में । *prep.* inside. अन्दर, अन्तर्गत । *n.* the inside. भीतरी भाग ।

without (विदाउट)—*adv.* outside, out-of-doors. बाहर, मैदान में । *prep.* outside · in want of ; with freedom from. बाहर ; रहित, हीन ; मुक्त, स्वतंत्र । *conj.* unless. बिना । *n.* the outside. बाहरी भाग ।

withstand (विद्स्टैंड)—*v. t.* oppose ; hold out against. मुकाबिला करना ; रोकना ; सहना ।

witness (विट्निस)—person giving sworn testimony ; spectator of an event ; person or thing whose existence serves as testimony. साक्षी, गवाह ; प्रत्यक्षदर्शी ; साक्ष्य ; प्रमाण, गवाही, सहायक । *v. i. & t.* give testimony ; see ; attest. साक्ष्य देना, गवाही देना ; देखना, प्रत्यक्ष करना ; प्रमाणित करना ।

witticism (विटिसिज्म)—*n.* facetious or witty remark. हास्य, विनोद, परिहास ।

witty (विटी)—*adj.* showing, or full of, verbal wit. परिहासपूर्ण, व्यंग्यपूर्ण ; ठिठोलिया, रसिया ।

wive (वाइव)—*v. t. & i.* wed ; merry. विवाह करना, बीवी बनाना ।

wizard (विज़र्ड)—*n.* magician ; conjurer. जादूगर, ओझा ।

wobble (वॉबल)—*v. i.* sway from side to side ; stand unsteadily ; vacillate. इधर-उधर घूमना ; हिलना, लड़खड़ाना ; झूलना, काँपना ।

woe (वो)—*n.* bitter grief ; distress. चिन्ता, शोक ; सन्ताप,

wolf (वुल्फ)—*n.* wild beast

allied to dog. भेड़िया

woman (वुमन)—*n.* adult human female ; the female sex ; a female servant. स्त्री, नारी, औरत ; नारी-जाति ; दासी,

womb (वूम)—*n.* the female organ of conception and gestation. कोख, गर्भाशय, बच्चेदानी।

wonder (वन्डर)—*n.* strange thing or event ; amazement. आश्चर्यजनक वस्तु, करामात ; आश्चर्य, कौतूहल। *v. i. & t.* be filled with wonder. चकित होना, आश्चर्य करना ; चकित करना, सन्देह में डालना।

wont (वोन्ट)—*adj.* accustomed to do. अभ्यस्त, आदी। *n.* custom ; habit. चलन, रीत ; स्वभाव, आदत। *v. i.* be accustomed. अभ्यस्त होना

woo (वू)—*v. t.* seek to marry ; coax. विवाह के लिए प्रार्थना करना, प्रेम प्रकट करना ; फुसलाने का प्रयत्न करना।

wood (वुड)—*n.* a tract of land with growing trees ; the substance of trees. वन, जंगल, लकड़ी, काष्ठ।

woodpecker (वुड्पेकर)—*n.* a bird clinging to tree-stems in search of insects. कठफोड़ा ; कुटुर।

woodsman (वुड्समैन)—*n.* woodcutter. लकड़हारा।

woof (वूफ़)—*n.* weft. बाना, भरनी।

wool (वूल)—*n.* soft hair of the sheep etc. ; woolly human hair. ऊन, पशम ; घुंघराले बाल।

woollen (वुलन)—*adj.* made of wool. ऊनी। *n.* woollen fabric. ऊनी वस्त्र।

word (वर्ड)—*n.* a single symbol used in speaking or writing ; saying ; message ; promise. शब्द, पद ; कथन, कहावत ; संदेश ; वचन, प्रतिज्ञा

work (वर्क)—*n.* labour ; task ; employment ; a thing done or made ; a book or picture or similar production. परिश्रम, मेहनत ; काम, कार्य ; कार, रोजगार ; निर्माण, रचना ; ग्रन्थ, चित्र, कलाकृति। *v. t. & i.* cause to operate ; make shape ; apply effort ; labour ; operate ; ferment ; be engaged in trade or profession. चलाना ; बनाना ; परिश्रम करना ; प्रयत्न करना ; चलना, काम करना ; असर करना ; उफनना ; व्यापार या व्यवसाय करना

worker (वर्कर)—*n.* one who works ; a wage labourer ; political agent. काम करने वाला ; श्रमिक मजदूर ; कार्यकर्ता, राजनैतिक प्रतिनिधि।

workshop (वर्कशॉप)—*n.* building in which manufacture is carried on. कारखाना, कर्मशाला।

world (वर्ल्ड)—*n.* the universe ; the earth; sphere of existence ; mankind ; society. वि.व, संसार ; पृथ्वी लोक ; सृष्टि, जगत् ; मानव-जाति ; **worldly** (वर्ल्ड'ली)—*adj.* temporal, secular ; concerned with the pursuit of wealth or pleasure. सांसारिक, लौकिक ; विषयासक्त । *n.* **worldliness.**

worm (वर्म)—*n.* a small limbless creeping creature, shaped like snake ; internal parasite : insignificant or downtrodden person ; spiral part of screw. कृमि, कीड़ा ; केंचुवा, पेट का कीड़ा ; तुच्छ या दलित व्यक्ति ; कील का पेंचदार भाग

wormwood (वर्म्'वुड)—*n.* a bitter herb. चिरायता ।

worn (वोर्न)—*p. p.* of wear. *adj.* used until damaged ; tired. जीर्ण, घिसा हुआ ; क्लान्त,

worry (वरी)—*v. t. & i.* seize and shake with teeth ; trouble : harass ; be unduly concerned. झंझोड़ना, फाड़ खाना ; तंग करना, कष्ट देना ; बकाना, क्लेश देना ; चिन्तित होना, घबराना । *n.* anxiety ; disturbed state of mind. चिन्ता, क्लेश, व्याकुलता, पीड़ा ।

worse (वर्स)—*adj.* more bad ; in worse condition. अधिक बुरा, बदतर ; अधिक बुरी अवस्था में । *adv.* more badly. अधिक बुरी तरह से ।

worse thing. अधिक बुरी बात ।

worship (वर्शिप)—*n.* reverence ; adoration ; homage paid to God ; title of respect for a magistrate. सम्मान ; महिमा ; आराधना, पूजा ; न्यायाधीश की सम्मान-सूचक पदवी । *v. t.* adore as divine ; honour with religious rites. पूजा या आराधना करना ;

worst (वर्स्ट)—*adj.* most bad or ill. अत्यन्त बुरा ; निकृष्टतम, नीचतम । *adv.* most badly. अत्यन्त बुरी तरह से । *n.* the worst state. निकृष्टतम अवस्था । *v. t.* defeat. हराना, मात देना, जीतना ।

worsted (वुस्टिड)—*n.* woollen yarn. ऊन का धागा, बटी हुई ऊन ।

wort (वर्ट)—*n.* plant, herb. पौधा, बूटी, एक वनस्पति ।

worth (वर्थ)—*adj.* equal in value to ; deserving. मोल का, बराबर ; योग्य, पात्र, मूल्य का । *n.* merit ; value. गुण, खूबी, महत्त्व, योग्यता ; मूल्य, दाम, क़ीमत

worthy (वर्दी)—*adj.* deserving respect ; deserving ; adequate ; suitable to the dignity. आदरणीय, सम्माननीय ; योग्य, पात्र ; उचित, अनुरूप । *n.* a worthy person. योग्य या पात्र व्यक्ति । *adv.* **worthily**

would-be (वुड-बी)—*adj. & adv.* vainly aspiring to ; intending.

होनेवाला ; संभावित, संभाव्य ।

wound (वूंड)—*p. t. & p. p.* of **wind**. *n.* injury done by cut, stab, blow or tear ; injury to reputation ; pain inflicted on feelings. घाव, ज़ख्म, चीर ; आघात, चोट ; ठेस, सदमा । *v. t.* inflict wound on. घाव लगाना या करना ; आघात या ठेस पहुँचाना । *adj.* **wounded**. घायल, ज़ख्मी ।

wrack (रैक)—*n.* sea-weed ; wreckage ; a flying cloud. समुद्री घास ; मलबा, खंडर ; उड़ता हुआ बादल का टुकड़ा ।

wrackful (रैकफ़ुल)—*adj.* destructive. विनाशकारी ।

wraith (रेथ)—*n.* an apparition of a person seen shortly before or after death. भूत, प्रेत ।

wrangle (रैंगल)—*n.* a noisy argument ; dispute. तकरार, झगड़ा, बहस । *v. i.* engage in wrangle. झगड़ा या बहस करना, **wrangler** (रैंगलर)—*n.* a disputative person ; first-class-man is mathematical tripos ; cowboy. झगड़ालू व्यक्ति ; गणित-विद्या-शास्त्री ; चरवाहा, गडरिया ।

wrap (रैप)—*v. t. & i.* fold together ; infold ; involve. तह करना ; लपेटना, लिहाफ़ चढ़ाना, ढँकना, ओढ़ाना ; लिपटना, लिपटा रखना । *n.* a loose garment ; a covering. खुला वस्त्र, ओढ़नी, गुलूबंद, दोशाला ; लिफ़ाफ़ा, गिलाफ़ ।

wrapper (रैपर)—*n.* that in which anything is wrapped ; dressing-gown ; one who wraps. लिफ़ाफ़ा, गिलाफ़, बस्ता, बुकचा, बँधना ; चोग़ा, झुब्बा ; लपेटने-वाला ।

wrath (रॉथ)—*n.* anger ; indignation. क्रोध, गुस्सा, प्रकोप ।

wreak (रीक)—*v. t.* give play to ; inflict. बदला लेना ; निकालना, **wreakful**. क्रुद्ध ।

wreath (रीथ)—*n.* something twisted into ring form ; a garland. माला, हार, गजरा ।

wreathe (रीद)—*v. t. & i.* surrounded ; curl, twist. लपेटना ; गूँथना, पिरोना ; लिपटना, गुँथना ।

wreck (रैक)—*n.* destruction of a ship by accident ; a wrecked ship ; ruin ; something ruined ; greatly damaged building ; greatly disabled person. पोतभंग, जहाज़ की तबाही ; विनष्ट जहाज़ ; विनाश, तबाही ; विनष्ट वस्तु ; खस्ता इमारत ; दुष्ट व्यक्ति । *v. t. & i.* cause wreck of ; suffer wreck. तबाह या नष्ट करना, ग़रक करना ; नष्ट होना, डूबना ।

wreckage (रैकेज)—*n.* wrecked material. मलबा, भग्नावशेष ।

wren (रैन)—*n.* a small bird. एक प्रकार की चिड़िया ; फुदकी ।

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wrench (रेंच)—*n.* a violent twist ; a tool for gripping and turning nuts. मरोड़, ऐंठन ; पेंच कसने की ताली । *v. t.* inflict wrench on ; pull by violence. ताली लगाना या उससे पकड़ना या कसना; ऐंठकर खींचना ।

wrest (रैस्ट)—*v. t.* take by force ; twist ; distort. छीनना ; ऐंठना, बल देना, मरोड़ना । *n.* distortion ; a tool for turning a harp. मरोड़, ऐंठन ; तारवाले बाजे की कुंजी ।

wrestle (रैसल)—*n.* contest in which two opponents grapple and try to throw each other to the ground ; a tassle. कुश्ती, मल्लयुद्ध ; संघर्ष । *v. i. & t.* have wrestling match with ; struggle. कुश्ती लड़ना ; संघर्ष करना ।

wrestler (रैसलर)—*n.* one who wrestles. कुश्तीबाज, पहलवान ।

wretch (रेच)—*n.* ill-fated or pitiable person ; person without conscience. हतभाग्य या दीन व्यक्ति ; निर्लज्ज दुष्ट व्यक्ति ।

wretched (रेच्ड)—*adj* miserable ; worthless ; contimptible. दीन, दयनीय, दरिद्र ; दुष्ट, नीच ; घृणास्पद, निन्दित

wriggle (रिग्ल)—*v. t. & i.* move sinuously. रेंगना, कुलबुलाना ; सरसराना, सरकना, छटपटाना ।

wright (राइट)—*n.* maker, builder. निर्माता, रचयिता, कारीगर ।

wring (रिंग)—*v. t.* twist ; distress ; pervert ; squeeze ; extort. मरोड़ना, मलना ; सताना, कष्ट देना ; फेरना, टेढ़ा करना , दाबना, निचोड़ना ; छीनना, ऐंठना । *n.* act of wringing. ऐंठन

wrinkle (रिंकल)—*n.* furrow of the skin ; slight ridge on a surface ; a clever idea. झुर्री, सिकुड़न ; शिकन, सलवट ; युक्ति, सोच । *v. t. & i.* make wrinkles in ; become wrinkled. झुर्रियाँ या सलवटें डालना ; शिकन पड़ना ।

wrist (रिस्ट)—*n.* joint of hand and arm. कलाई, पहुँचा, मणिबन्ध ।

wristband (रिस्टबैंड)—*n.* band forming end of shirt-sleeve. आस्तीन की मोहरी ।

wristlet (रिस्लिट)—*n.* something worn round wrist. कलाई-बंद, पहुंची ।

writ (रिट)—*n.* what is written ; written command from law-court. लेख ; न्यायालय का लिखित आदेश, समादेश, फ़रमान ।

write (राइट)—*v. i. & t.* set down on paper ; compose for publication ; write and send letter. लिखना ; रचना करना, पुस्तक तैयार करना ; पत्र लिखकर भेजना ।

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writer (राइटर)—*n.* one who practises the art of writing ; clerk ; author. लेखक, लिखनेवाला ; लिपिक ; ग्रंथकार । *n.* **writership.**

writing (राइटिंग)—*n.* penmanship ; document ; piece of literary work. लेखन, लेख, रचना ; दस्तावेज, प्रपत्र ; साहित्यिक रचना ।

writhe (राइद)—*v. i.* twist oneself about as in ; suffer mental torture. तड़पना, पीड़ा से मरोड़े खाना ; व्यथित होना, दुखी होना ।

wrong (रॉंग)—*adj.* not right or good ; out of order ; mistaken. अशुद्ध, गलत ; बुरा, पापयुक्त ; अनुचित, न्याय-विरुद्ध ; भ्रष्ट, भूलयुक्त । *n.* what is morally wrong ; a wrong action ; injustice. पाप, अपराध ; अधर्म ; भूल, बुराई, बुरा काम ; अन्याय । *v. t.* treat unjustly ; do wrong to. अन्याय करना, हानि पहुँचाना, बुरा करना

wrongdoer (रॉंग्डूअर)—*n.* offender. पापी, अपराधी, दुष्ट व्यक्ति ।

wrongdoing (रॉंग्डूइंग)—*n.* transgression. अन्याय, अपराध,

wrongful (रॉंग्फुल)—*adj.* unwarranted ; lacking justification. अनुचित, अवांछित,

wry (राई)—*adj.* turned to one side, distorted. झुका हुआ, मुड़ा हुआ ।

wryneck (राइनैक)—*n.* a small bird like woodpecker. हुदहुद जैसी एक चिड़िया ।

wye (वाई)—*n.* a crutch. बैसाखी ।

wynd (वाइन्ड)—*n.* alley in a town. कस्बे की गली ।

wyvern (वाइवर्न)—*n.* an imaginary monster. एक कल्पित दैत्य ।

X

X (ऐक्स)—*letter & n.* twenti-fourth letter of English alphabet ; Roman numeral denoting 10 ; first unknown quantity ; अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला का चौबीसवाँ अक्षर ; १० का सूचक रोमन अंक ; प्रथम अज्ञात संख्या ।

xanthic (ज़ैन्थिक)—*adj.* pertaining to yellow colour. पीत वर्ण का, वसन्ती ।

xebec (ज़ैबिक)—*n.* ship of kind used by pirates. एक प्रकार का जहाज

X-rays (ऐक्स-रेज़)—*n.* Routgen. सूक्ष्म-रश्मियाँ ।

xylograph (ज़ाइलॅग्रैफ़)—*n.* wood-engraving. लकड़ी पर खुदाई का काम ।

xyster (ज़िस्टर)—*n.* surgeon's instrument scraping bones. जर्राह का हड्डियाँ खुरचने का यंत्र ।

Y

Y (वाई)—*letter & n.* twentififth letter of English alphabet ; second unknown quantity. अंग्रेजी का पच्चीसवां अक्षर ; द्वितीय अज्ञात संख्या ।

yacht (याट)—*n.* light sailing-vessel for racing or pleasure. दौड़ लगाने या सैर करने की हलकी नाव ; बजरा ।

yahoo (याहू)—*n.* bestian person. बनमानुस, जंगली आदमी ।

yak (याक)—*n.* Tibetan ox. तुरा गाय ।

yam (याम)—*n.* tropical plant or it's edible tuber ; sweet potato. अरवी, कचालू ; शकरकन्दी ।

yank (यैंक)—*v. t. & i.* pull with a jerk. झटका देना ; झटके से खींचना । *n.* sudden hard pull. झटका, आघात, धक्का ।

Yankee (यैंकी)—*n.* native of Northern America. उत्तरी अमरीका का वासी ।

yap (यैप)—*v. i.* bark. भौंकना । *n.* bark ; loose talk. भौंक ; बकवाद ।

yard (यार्ड)—*n.* the unit of long measure (3 feet) ; spar slung across mast for sail to hang from ; space enclosed by walls or railings open to the sky. गज, तीन फुट का पैमाना ; पाल फैलाने का डंडा ; आंगन, सेहन, चौक ।

yarn (यार्न)—*n.* any spun thread ; story. धागा, सूत, तार ; कहानी, किस्सा ।

yawn (यॉन)—*v. i.* open the mouth wide in sleep or boredom ; gape. जंभाई लेना, उबासी लेना ; मुंह बाना या खोलना । *n.* act of yawning. जंभाई, उबासी, उबासी ।

yaws (यॉज़)—*n.* a skin disease with small red spots. एक चर्मरोग जिसमें छोटे-छोटे लाल चकत्ते पड़ जाते हैं ।

ye (यी)—*pron.* you. तुम, आप लोग ।

yea (ये)—*particle.* yes.. हां, सचमुच । *yeas and nays.* हां और ना ।

yean (यीन)—*v. t. & i.* (of ewe, she-goat) bring forth. (भेड़-बकरी का) ब्याना, बच्चा देना ।

yeanling (यीन्लिंग)—*n.* young lamb or kid. मेमना, भेड़ या बकरी का बच्चा ।

year (यीअर, इयर)—*n.* the time occupied by one revolution of the earth round the sun ; any period of twelve calendar months. वर्ष, संवत् ; बारह मास का समय । *pl.* age ; old age ; period of several years. आयु : वृद्धावस्था ; दीर्घ काल ।

yearly (यीअर्ली)—*adj.* occurring yearly. वार्षिक, प्रतिवर्ष होने वाला। *adv.* every year ; once a year. प्रतिवर्ष, वर्ष में एक बार।

yearn (यर्न)—*v. i.* be filled with longing. चाहना, इच्छा रखना।

yeast (यीस्ट)—*n.* yellow frothy substance got from fermenting malt liqours. खमीर, फेन, झाग।

yell (यैल)—*n.* shrill cry of anger, pain or delight. चीख ; क्रन्दन ; चिल्लाहट। *v. i. & t.* utter yell ; utter in yelling tone. चिल्लाना, चीखना ; शोर-गुल मचाना।

yellow (यैलो)—*adj.* of the colour of gold. पीला, पीत। *n.* yellow colour. पीत वर्ण, पीला रंग। *adj.* **yellowish**. पीला-सा।

yellow fever (यैलो फीवर)—*n.* a tropical fever with jaundice. पीलिया ज्वर।

yelp (यैल्प)—*n.* dog's cry of excitement or pain. कुत्ते की कर्राहट। *v. i.* utter yelp. भौंकना,

yen (यैन)—*n.* Japanese monetary unit. जापानी मुद्रा।

yeoman (योमैन)—*n.* man owning and farming small estate ; middle class farmer ; petty officer in charge of stores. छोटा जमींदार, मालगुजार ; मध्यम वर्ग का किसान ; भण्डारी, शोशाखाने का दरोगा।

yeomanry (योमैन्री)—*n.* volunteer cavalry force. स्वयं-सेवक पैदल सेना।

yes (यैस)—particle serving as substitute for affirmative answer. हाँ, स्वीकृति-सूचक शब्द "हूँ"।

yesterday (यैस्टरडे)—*n.* the day preceding today. बीता हुआ कल। *adv.* during yesterday. कल।

yet (यैट)—*adv.* still ; so far ; again ; nevertheless ; in addition अभी ; अब तक ; भी ; तथापि, तो भी ; इसके सिवा, इसके साथ ही। *conj.* but at the same time ; and yet. बावजूद कि, परन्तु, तदपि।

yew (यू)—*n.* dark-leaved evergreen tree or its wood. गूरे पत्तोंवाला एक सदाबहार वृक्ष या उसकी लकड़ी।

yield (यील्ड)—*v. t. & i.* produce as result ; surrender ; concede ; give consent. उत्पन्न करना, फल देना ; त्याग देना, समर्पित करना ; मान लेना, कबूल करना ; स्वीकृति देना। *n.* amount yielded. उपज, पैदावर, उपलब्धि

yoke (योक)—*n.* wooden neckpiece by which pair of draught oxen is held together ;

marriage tie ; any bond of union ; pair of draught oxen ; servitude ; wooden shoulder-piece for carrying pair of pails ; shoulder piece of shirt or coat or blouse. जुआ ; विवाह-बन्धन ; बेड़ी, कड़ी ; जुते हुए बैलों की जोड़ी ; दासता, गुलामी, अधीनता ; बहँगी का बाँस ; कमीज़, कोट या ब्लाउज़ का भाग। *v. t. & i* put yoke upon ; couple, unite. जुआ डालना ; जोतना ; जोड़ना, जोड़ी बनाना ; बन्धन में बाँधना।

yokefellow (योकफ़ैलो)—*n.* partner. साथी, हमजोली, भागीदार।

yokel (योकल)—*n.* country fellow. देहाती आदमी।

yolk (योक)—*n.* yellow part of egg. अंडे की ज़र्दी।

yonder (यांडर)—*adv.* over there ; in that direction. दूर, परे, उस तरफ़। *adj.* situated yonder. सामने का, परला।

yore (योर)—*n.* the past ; long ago. अतीत, भूतकाल, प्राचीन समय।

you (यू)—*pron.* the person(s) addressed. तुम, आप लोग ; तुम्हें, आपको।

young (यंग)—*adj.* not far advanced in life, growth or development ; immature ; inexperienced ; still vigorous. युवा, तरुण, कुमार ; बालक, अवयस्क, अनुभव ; अनुभवहीन ; तरुण, सबल।

n. off spring of animals ; young people. पशु-शावक ; बालक ;

youngling (यंग्लिंग)—*n.* young animal or child. शावक ; बालक,

youngster (यंग्स्टर)—*n.* child ; actively. बच्चा ; छोकरा, लौंडा, लड़का। (*also* **younker**).

your (यूअर, योर, यर)—*pron.* belonging to you. तुम्हारा, आपका ; भवदीय।

yourself (योरसैल्फ़)—*pron.* you in person, you in particular. तुम आप, तुम स्वयं।

youth (यूथ)—*n.* being young ; a young man ; young people. यौवन, जवानी, तरुणाई ; युवक,

yucca (यूका)—*n.* a white-flowered plant. सफ़ेद फूलोंवाला एक पौधा, कुमुद।

yule (यूल)—*n.* the Christmas festival. क्रिसमस का त्योहार।

Z

Z (ज़ैड)—*letter & n.* last letter of English alphabet ; third unknown quantity. अंग्रेज़ी वर्णमाला का अन्तिम अक्षर ; तीसरी अज्ञात संख्या।

zany (ज़ेनी)—*n.* merry-andrew ; fool. विदूषक, मसखरा ; मूर्ख।

zeal (ज़ील)—*n.* fervour in cause ; enthusiasm. उत्साह, जोश, धुन, लगन।

zealous (ज़ैलस)—*adj.* fervent. उत्साहयुक्त, व्यग्र, सरगर्म । *adv.* **zealously**.

zebra (ज़ीब्रा)—*n.* striped horse-like quadruped. गोरखर, पट्टगर्दभ, अफ्रीकी गधा ।

zenith (ज़ैनिथ)—*n.* point of heavens directly above observer ; culmination. शिरोबिन्दु ; ऊर्ध्व दिशा ; ओज, उत्कर्ष

zephyr (ज़ैफ़र)—*n.* the west wind personified ; light balmy breeze ; athlete's thin jersey ; kinds of gauzy fabric. पश्चिमी वायु ; मन्द पवन, समीर ; खिलाड़ी की जर्सी ; एक प्रकार का धागा ।

zero (ज़ीरो)—*n.* figure 0 ; nil. शून्य, बिन्दु, सिफ़र, रिक्त, खाली ।

zest (ज़ैस्ट)—*n.* keen interest or enjoyment. स्वाद, मज़ा, रस, अनुराग ।

zeugma (ज़ूग्मा)—*n.* placing of two words in the same relation to another that is suited to one only of them. एक शब्दालंकार ; दो एकार्थक शब्द जिनमें से एक उपयुक्त होता है ।

zigzag (ज़िग्ज़ैग)—*n.* a succession of straight lines with abrupt alternate right and left turns ; road of this form ; ornament of this form. मोड़-तोड़ ; वक्र रेखा-समूह ; भूल-भुलइयाँ, चक्रव्यूह ; वक्राकार आभूषण । *adj* forming a zigzag. टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा, पेचदार, वक्राकार । *adv.* with zigzag course. वक्राकार रूप से ।

zinc (ज़िंक)—*n.* a white metal. जस्त ।

zircon (ज़र्कन)—*n.* Ceylon stone of various colours. अनेक रंगों का एक सिलोनी पत्थर ।

zip (ज़िप)—*n.* the sound of a bullet ; energy. गोली की आवाज़, सरसराहट ; ओज, शक्ति ।

zodiac (ज़ोडिऐक)—*n.* a belt of the heavens outside which the sun and moon and major planets do not pass. राशिचक्र, राशिमंडल । *adj.* **zodiacal**.

zone (ज़ोन)—*n.* girdle, belt ; circuit ; any of the five bands into which the arctic and antarctic circles and the two tropics divide the earth. कमरबन्द, मेखला, कटिसूत्र ; परिधि, घेरा, क्षेत्र ; कटिबन्ध, प्रदेश, भूखण्ड । *v. t.* encircle as a zone. घेरना, क्षेत्र बनाना । *adj.* **zonal**.

zoo (ज़ू)—*n.* zoological garden. पशुवाटिका, चिड़ियाघर ।

zoology (ज़ूऑलजी)—*n.* natural history of animals. पशुशास्त्र, प्राणिविज्ञान । *adj.* **zoological**.

zoom (ज़ूम)—*v. t.* force aeroplane to mount at high speed. विमान की तीव्र गति से जाना ।

THE END

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